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Worcester, J.E.,

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Geographical Dictionary

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GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY,

OR

UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER,

ANCIENT AND MODERN.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

BY J. E. WORCESTER, A. M.

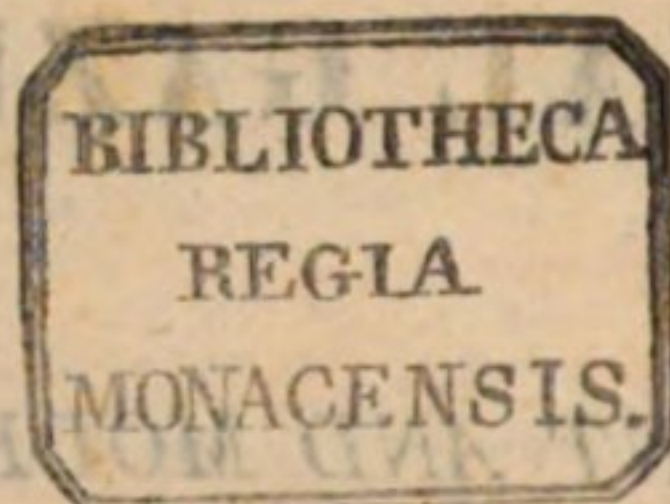
SECOND EDITION.

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1823.



DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO WIT:

District Clerk's Office.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twenty-eighth day of July, A. D. 1817, and in the forty second year of the independence of the United States of America, J. E. WORCESTER, of the said district, has deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:—A Geographical Dictionary, or Universal Gazetteer; ancient and modern. In two volumes. By J. E. Worcester, A. M. In conformity to the act of the congress of the United States, entitled, "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the author and proprietor of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;" and also to an act, entitled, "An act supplementary to an act, entitled, An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned; and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints."

JNO. W. DAVIS, *Clerk of the District of Massachusetts.*

PREFACE

TO THE SECOND EDITION.

AT the time when the first edition of this Gazetteer was prepared, the author was not in possession of such materials as enabled him to execute it in a manner satisfactory to himself. It was, however, received with a greater degree of indulgence than he was authorized to expect. Since that time his attention has been directed towards its improvement, and the state in which it now appears, will, as he hopes, be found less unworthy of the public approbation. Having possessed himself of various sources of information, he has gone through a laborious revision of the whole, has written anew almost all the principal articles, and given to the work a more regular and systematic form. A great mass of new and important matter has been incorporated, careful attention has been paid to the present political divisions of the globe, and the population and statistics of the different parts have been given from the most recent and authentic sources. The object has been to collect a complete body of geographical and statistical knowledge, and to digest it in the most concise and convenient form. The quantity of matter comprised in the present edition, is much greater than in proportion to the increased size of the book. This has been effected in part by using a type a little smaller than the one on which the first edition was printed, and in part by improving upon the plan of condensation, and excluding every thing superfluous. Much information is given in a tabular form in the body of the work, as well as in the Appendix at the end.

Care has been taken to render the work useful to different descriptions of persons, the merchant, the scholar, and the general reader. Particular attention has been bestowed on the commercial products and resources of different countries, the political condition, state of society, and religion; also

upon literary institutions, missionary stations, and objects of interesting inquiry and curiosity, both natural and artificial.

It would be unnecessary, if it were possible, to specify all the sources from which information has been derived. It may not, however, be improper to mention some of the principal ones. The two works of similar design, which have contributed chiefly to the improvement of this, are the *Edinburgh Gazetteer*, completed in 1822, and Hassel's "*Geographisch-statistisches Handwörterbuch*," published at Weimar in 1817. Both of these are very valuable works, abounding in recent geographical and statistical information. The geography of the United States has been improved by the use of various recent publications and documents, and particularly by an extensive correspondence with the different parts of the country. The late census has been incorporated; and in cases in which the population is stated without date, it is to be understood as given according to the census of 1820. Among the sources from which information has been derived respecting South America, are the publications of Bonycastle, Mawe, and Brackenridge, and the documents furnished to the government of the United States by the commissioners of 1817. In giving the statistics of Sweden and Norway, use has been made of Djurberg's *Geographical Dictionary of Scandinavia*, published in Stockholm, in 1818, and of Hagelstam's *Geographical and Statistical map of Sweden and Norway*, published in 1820. Among the works made use of with regard to France, is the geography of that country by Mentelle, published in Paris in 1821. From Picot's *Statistics of Switzerland*, published at Geneva, in 1819, information has been derived respecting that country. In improving the notices of the articles pertaining to Great Britain, the *Edinburgh Gazetteer* has furnished the principal materials; it has also been of great use with regard to the rest of Europe, and the other parts of the globe. The works of Hassel, Liechtenstern, and Cannabich have furnished much information respecting Europe, and particularly Germany. Hassel and also Malte-Brun have been of much use with regard to other parts. In addition to the works above enumerated, recourse has been had to books of travels and various other sources. In cases in which the information is doubtful, or the statements differ, the authorities relied upon are frequently given.

Ancient and sacred geography have been attended to with care, though they are treated of in a very concise manner. With regard to ancient geography, the learned D'Anville has been followed as the principal guide, though various other authorities have been consulted. It is well known that in many

instances it is impossible to determine with certainty what ancient names correspond to the modern. But the conciseness of the plan has precluded discussion in such cases. The result, therefore, of the inquiries of learned men has been adopted, without specifying the uncertainties with which it is attended, or the reasons upon which it is founded.

A work of this kind must necessarily be defective, even if the best possible use were made of all the materials extant. But in a design embracing such a variety and multiplicity of detail, there will be many errors and defects, that must be attributed to inadvertance. The author is aware that this Gazetteer admits of great improvement. Imperfect, however, as it is, it has cost him no small labour; and it has been his endeavour to render it useful and acceptable to the public. He has abundant reason to be satisfied with the manner in which it has heretofore been received, and he cherishes the hope, that in its present state, it will be found to carry with it such marks of his industry and fidelity, as will secure to him a continuance of the public favour.

Cambridge, December 20, 1822.

EXPLANATION

OF THE ABBREVIATIONS MADE USE OF IN THIS WORK,

Abp. see,	an archbishop's see.	N. J.	New Jersey.
an.	ancient.	N. Y.	New York.
A. Turkey,	Asiatic Turkey.	Neth.	Netherlands.
Aust.	Austria or Austrian.	No.	number.
Bav.	Bavaria.	N. P. ocean,	North Pacific ocean.
Bp.	a bishop's see.	Pa.	Pennsylvania.
bor.	borough.	p-t.	post town.
cap.	capital.	p-v.	post village.
Cath.	Catholic.	pr.	province.
chh.	churches.	Pop.	population.
co.	county.	Prot.	Protestant.
Ct.	Connecticut.	Pru.	Prussia or Prussian.
circ.	circumference.	P. ocean,	Pacific ocean.
dep.	department.	r.	river.
Eng.	England.	R. I.	Rhode Island.
Eu. Turkey,	European Turkey.	Rus.	Russia or Russian.
Ger.	Germany.	Ref.	Reformed.
H.	houses.	Sax.	Saxony.
Han.	Hanover.	S. A.	South America.
Hind.	Hindoostan.	S. C.	South Carolina.
inh.	inhabitants.	S. P. ocean,	South Pacific ocean.
isl.	island.	Scot.	Scotland.
km.	kingdom.	Switz.	Switzerland.
Ken.	Kentucky.	Sq. m.	square miles.
Luth.	Lutheran.	s-p.	seaport town.
m.	miles.	Ten.	Tennessee.
Mass.	Mass.	t.	town or township.
mt.	mountain.	U. S.	United States.
Md.	Maryland.	Va.	Virginia.
N. A.	North America.	v.	village.
N. H.	New Hampshire.	Vt.	Vermont.
N. C.	North Carolina.	Wurt.	Wurtemberg.

EXPLANATIONS.

1. The longitude is reckoned from Greenwich, in England.
2. Distances are always expressed in miles, except when mentioned otherwise, and after figures expressing distance, *miles* is understood. In the United States and Great Britain, the miles made use of are statute miles, $69\frac{1}{2}$ to a degree.

3. In this work the *Capes* are enumerated in a body together, in alphabetical order, under the letter *C.*; as *Cape Horn*. The names beginning with *St.* will be also found together, in alphabetical order, under the letter *S.*

4. Many words begin sometimes with *C* and sometimes with *K*, and when not found under the one letter, may be sought for under the other. The same may be observed with regard to words beginning with *Sch* or *Sh*; *Tch*, *Tsch*, *Cs* or *Cz*.

5. The distances of all the *post towns* in the United States, from the city of Washington, are expressed by *W.* followed by the figures denoting the number of miles. For example, under the article Boston, *W. 436* denotes that Boston is 436 miles from the city of Washington, by the course in which the mail is carried. These distances are given according to the official statement from the General Post Office, and it may be observed that the mail is not uniformly carried from the city of Washington by the nearest distance that may be travelled.

6. The abbreviation *t.* as it respects this country, is used for town or township. In the Northern States every county is divided into townships, generally from 4 to 6 miles square. These townships are incorporated with certain rights and privileges, and are usually called towns. They are often divided into parishes, which is an ecclesiastical division. In New England the principal village almost always takes the name of the township in which it is situated. In the state of New York *villages* have frequently an incorporation distinct from that of the township in which they are found, sometimes taking the same name, and sometimes a different one. In the states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, the towns or villages commonly take different names from the townships in which they are situated.

7. In the states south of Pennsylvania and the river Ohio, no such subdivision, as that of townships, is in use. In these states a town does not necessarily denote an incorporated district; but any collection of houses, few or many, is denominated a town. In the Southern States post offices are frequently designated by local names, when there are not more than two or three houses, and sometimes only a single house. These are usually designated in this work by the abbreviation *p-v.*

UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER.

AA

Aa, r. Switz., which rises near Gruningen and runs into the Greiffensee lake.

Aa, r. Switz., which rises near the abbey of Engelberg, in Underwalden, and runs into the lake of the Four Cantons, 2 NE. Stantz.

Aa, r. Switz., which rises in a mountain NW. Lucerne, takes a northern direction, forming two small lakes, and loses itself in the Aar, 3 SW. Brug.

Aa, r. France, which rises near Bourthe, in Straits-of-Calais, passes by St. Omer, after which it divides into three branches, the middle one of which preserves its name, and falls into the sea below Gravelines; that which runs to the left falls into the canal of Calais; the other to the right is called the Colme, and empties itself into the Canal of Dunkirk and Mardick.

Aa, r. Brabant, which joins the Dommel, at Bois le Duc.

Aa, r. Russia, which runs into the Baltic, near Riga.

Aa, or *Steenwycker Aa*, r. which rises in Overissel, and passing by Steenwycker divides into two branches, the S. called the *Old Aa*, the other on the N. called the *Nieu Diep*, or *New Ditch*; both of these streams run into the Gieter lake, which discharges itself into the Zuyder sea, near Blockzyl.

Aa, or *Walt Aa*, or *Hawelle Aa*, rises in Overissel, and runs into the Vecht, at Swartsluys.

Aa, *Mussel Aa*, } Both these rivers rise in
Ruten Aa, } the marsh of Bourtang, in Overissel, on the borders of Munster; after a separate course of about 16 miles they unite in one stream, which takes the name of *Westerwold Aa*, about 5 S. Winschotten, in Groningen: the *Westerwold* loses itself in the Dollart bay.

Aa, *Vellicer Aa*, r. which rises near Velen and runs into the Issel, between Anholt and Ulst, in Zutphen.

Aa, r. Saxony, which passes by Juterbock, and flows into the lake of Blanken.

Aa, r. Westphalia, in the county of Lippe, which runs into the Wehr, near Herford.

Aa, r. Westphalia, which joins the Vecht; another which joins the Ems.

Aa, r. Courland, in Semigalia, which runs into the Gulf of Riga.

Aabenrade, see *Apenrade*.

AA

Aach, t. Baden, situated on a sharp rock near the river of the same name; 32 NW. Constance. Lon. 8. 40. E. Lat. 47. 55. N. Pop. 506.

Aach, r. Baden, which rises near Aach, and loses itself in the lake of Zell, 2 SW. Radolfszell.

Aach, r. Wurt., which runs into the Danube at Ulm.

Aachen, see *Aix-la-Chapelle*.

Aadeneh, t. Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo; 32 NE. Aleppo.

Aador, r. Africa, in Fez, which runs into the Seboo, 30 ENE. Marmora.

Aag-Holm, i. e. *Aag Island*, small isl. on the coast of Norway. Lat. 58. N.

Aaggi-Dagi, see *Aggi-Daghi*.

Aahus, or *Ahaus*, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Munster, on the river Aa; 32 NW. Munster. Lon. 6. 57. E. Lat. 52. 9. N. Pop. 1,599. It is the capital of a county and the seat of the court of Salm-Kirburg. The county contains 6 towns and 40,843 inhabitants.

Aakirke, t. Denmark, in the isl. of Bornholm; in it is a tribunal of justice. Pop. 455.

Aaland, see *Aland*.

Aalborg, or *Alburg*, one of 4 bishoprics into which N. Jutland is divided, comprising the most northern part of the peninsula, and separated from the other bishoprics by the gulf of Lymfiord. It is divided into 3 districts, Aalborg, Hiorring, and Tysted. Sq. m. 2,580. Pop. in 1769, 80,882; in 1817, stated at 121,000.

Aalborg, t. Denmark, capital of the above bishopric; on S. side of the Lymfiord gulf, 10 miles from the Cattegat; 30 N. Wiborg. Lon. 9. 46. E. Lat. 57. 3. N. Pop. 4,866. H. 831. Bp. see. It is an old town, has a deep and safe harbour, but of difficult entrance, carries on a good trade in corn, herrings, &c., and has some manufactures.

Aalburg, large v. Holland, district of Heusden, not far from the Meuse.

Aalen, t. Wurt., capital of a district, in a valley on the river Kocher; 40 NW. Augsburg. Lon. 9. 8. E. Lat. 48. 44. N. Pop. 2,099. It was formerly imperial.

Aalfeldt, see *Alfeld*.

Aals, or *Als*, t. Norway, in Aggerhuus, 64 NW. Christiania.

Aalsmeer, t. Holland, district of Amsterdam. Pop. 1,811.

Aalst, see *Alost*.

Aalten, t. Dutch Guelderland, on the borders of Munster. Pop. 3,520.

Aama, pr. Barbary, Africa.

Aamara, s-p. Africa, in Barca; 14 S. Cape Locca, 60 SE. Tabarca.

Aar, r. Ger., which runs into the Rhine, opposite Lintz.

Aar, r. Switz., which rises in the Alps not far from the source of the Rhine, and after passing through the lakes of Brientz and Thun, runs into the Rhine, near Zurzach.

Aar, small island in the Baltic.

Aar, or *Aarroe*; see *Aaroe*.

Aara, t. Arabia, Hedjas; 25 SW. Madian.

Aarassus, t. Pisidia, Asia.

Aarau, see *Araw*.

Aaraban, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir, on the Khabur; 18 SE. Ras-ain; 53 ENE. Racca. Lon. 40. E. Lat. 36. 21. N.

Aarberg, or *Arberg*, t. Switz., in Berne, on an island formed by the Aar; 12 NW. Berne. Lon. 7. 10. E. Lat. 47. 2. N. Pop. 300. This town with its environs forms a bailiwick, which yet preserves the title of Comte.

Aarburg, or *Arburg*, t. Switz., in Aargau, on the Aar; 27 NNE. Berne. Lon. 7. 52. E. Lat. 47. 17. N. It is defended by a castle.

Aardelsfiord, gulf on W. coast of Norway, in Stavanger, and a little N. of that town. It is sometimes called Buckenfiord.

Aardenburg, see *Ardenburg*.

Aaret, t. Norway; 8 S. Stavanger.

Aargau, *Argow*, or *Argovia*, canton, Switz., bounded N. by the Rhine, E. by Zurich and Zug, S. by Zug, Lucerne, and Berne, and W. by Bâle and Soleure. It is divided into 11 districts. Araw is the capital. It formerly formed a part of the canton of Berne. The districts of Baden and Frickthal were added to it in 1803. It takes its name from the river Aar, which flows through it. It is a fruitful country, and has considerable manufactures. Sq. m. 763. Population according to Hassel, 134,444; according to Cannabich 143,096; Reformed 75,279, Catholics 67,000, Jews 1,681.

Aarhuus, one of the 4 bishoprics of N. Jutland, extending from the Cattegat to the bishopric of Wiborg; 65 miles long, and 35 broad, containing 5 towns. Sq. m. 2,480. Pop. 136,230. It is divided into 2 districts, Aarhuus and Randers.

Aarhuus, t. Denmark, capital of the above bishopric; 48 S. Aalborg. Lon. 10. 13. E. Lat. 56. 10. N. Pop. 4,052. H. 690. Bp. see. It is situated on a level between the sea and a lake, which are connected by a canal running through the town. It contains a free cathedral school with 6 classes, and has a good trade; the chief export is corn.

Aaroe, small isl. Denmark, in the Little Belt, between Funen and Sleswick, with a town. Lon. 9. 45. E. Lat. 55. 16. N.

Aaron, small isl. or peninsula, on NW. coast of France, on which the town of St. Malo is built.

Aaron, t. France, in Mayenne, containing 200 houses, and extensive iron works.

Aaronsburg, p-t. Centre co. Pa., near Elk Creek; 40 WNW. Sunbury, 160 WNW. Philadelphia. W. 204.

Aarvangen, see *Arvangen*.

Aas, fortress of Norway, in Aggerhuus; 20 WSW. Christiansand.

Aasar, an. t. Palestine; S. Azotus.

Aasi, or *Assi*, see *Orontes*.

Aatas, t. Turkestan; 65 SE. Andegan.

Aatter, district, Arabia, in Yemen, about the 18th degree N. Lat.

Aazy, t. France, in Aisne; 4 SW. Château Thierry. H. 110.

Aba, t. Japan, in Ximo; 6 SSE. Nangasaki.

Aba, mt. Armenia, whence the rivers Euphrates and Araxes take their rise.

Aba, or *Abæ*, an. t. Phocis, famous for the oracle of Apollo.

Abaca, one of the Philippine Islands.

Abacæna, t. Media, and another in Caria.

Abacænum, an. t. Sicily, near Tripi.

Aba-Cariman, t. Abyssinia; 50 ESE. Sire.

Abach, t. Bavaria, in Regen, near the Danube; 7 SSW. Ratisbon. Lon. 11. 57. E. Lat. 48. 52. N. Pop. 508. Here is a medicinal spring, the waters of which have the smell and taste of rotten eggs.

Abaco, or *Lucayoneque*, one of the Bahama islands, about 70 miles long, and from 3 to 10 broad. *The Hole in the Wall*, or *Hole in the Rock* is a remarkable object on the south point of the island, and is a noted mark for seamen. It is in Lon. 77. 16. W. Lat. 25. 54. N.

Abacoochee, see *Coosa*.

Abadan, t. Arabian Irak, near the Schat al Arab, at its entrance into the Persian gulf, 40 ESE. Bassora.

Abade, see *Shek Abade*.

Abadeh, t. Persia, in Fars. Lat. 31. 10. N. Pop. 5,000. It is surrounded by walls, which are in a state of decay, and is defended by a fort.

Abafacem, t. Abyssinia; 30 E. Axum.

Abahaner, country, Tartary, inhabited by the Monguls, near the Chinese wall.

Abahai, country, Chinese Tartary, containing two standards, which encamp round some lakes. Lon. 115 E. Lat. 44. N.

Abai, t. on NW. coast of Borneo. Lon. 116. 28. E. Lat. 6. 20. N.

Abaité, r. Brazil, in Minas Geraes, which flows east, and falls into the Rio Francisco. It is remarkable for having produced the largest diamond ever found in Brazil.

Abak, r. Russia, which joins the Ischim, at Abatzkaia.

Abakan, r. which rises in the mountains between China and Russia, and joins the Enisei, 16 S. Abakansk.

Abakansk, t. Russia, in Kolivan, on the Abakan; 340 E. Kolivan, 792 ESE. Tobolsk. Lon. 91. 14. E. Lat. 54. N. Pop. 1,250. It is defended by cannon and has always a garrison.

Aballaba, now *Appleby*.

Aballo, now *Avalon*.

Abalak, t. Russia, 16 S. Tobolsk, famous for a picture of the Virgin Mary; much resorted to by pilgrims.

Aban, t. Persia, in Kerman; 65 N. Sirgian.

Abana, now *Barady*.

Abançay, r. Peru, which runs into the Ma-

ragnon, about 20 m. above its junction with the Apurimac, Lon. 73. 14. W. Lat. 12. 8. S.

Abanca, or *Abancayo*, t. Peru, on the Abancay, and principal place of a jurisdiction; in a country fertile, and abundant in mines. 90 NW. Cusco. Lat. 11. 50. S.

Abancourt, t. France, North; 3 N. Cambray.

Abanga, t. Africa, in Whidah; 22 W. Sabi.

Abanywar, or *Abawar*, or *Aba-Ujvar*, co. Upper-Hungary, which takes its name from a castle about 16 miles from Caschau, the chief town. Pop. 157,587. Sq. m. 1,346.

Abano, (an. *Aponum*,) t. Aust. Italy, in Padua; celebrated for its warm baths, 5 SSW. Padua. Pop. 2,000.

Abara, t. Armenia. Lon. 46. 15. E. Lat. 39. 45. N.

Abaraner, or *Abrener*, t. Persian Armenia; 25 E. Nacsivan.

Abarcas, t. Portugal, in Beira; 15 WNW. Lamego.

Abarim, ridge of mountains, Palestine, on E. side of the Jordan. See *Nebo*.

Abarnus, an. city and county of Pariana.

Abary, small r. Guiana, which flows into the Atlantic, on W. side of Berbice.

Abasabad, see *Abbasabad*.

Abasa, or *Absa*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania; 15 SSE. Adrianople.

Abascia, or *Abasa*, or *Abghas*, country, Asia, bounded N. by Circassia, from which it is separated by a branch of Mount Caucasus, E. by Mingrelia, and elsewhere by the Black Sea; about 120 m. in length, and 40 in breadth. The manners of the people are rude and barbarous. Vessels trade there for skins, slaves, and honey. There are several seaports. Anakopia is the chief town. Pop. estimated at 150,000.

Abaski, t. Circassia; 40 SE. Kopiel. Lon. 38. 10. E. Lat. 44. 45. N.

Abatzkaia, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Ischim; 128 SSE. Tobolsk.

Abaci, (an. *Astapus*,) i. e. the Father of Waters; the name given to a branch of the river Nile in Abyssinia.

Abb, t. Arabia, in Yemen, on a mountain of the same name; 63 NE. Mocha. Lon. 44. 15. E. Lat. 13. 58. N. It contains about 800 houses, and is the residence of a dola or governor.

Abba, an. t. Africa, near Carthage.

Abba del Kuria, small isl. in the Arabian sea, 50 WSW. Socotra.

Abbasabad, t. Persia, in Irak; 35 NW. Gnerden.

Abbasabad, t. Persia, in Mazanderan; 5 NE. Ashref.

Abbefjord, s-p. Norway on a bay in Aggerhus; 48 SW. Christiana. Lat. 58. 44. N.

Abbenfeter, or *Butzfeter Sand*, isl. in the Elbe. Lon. 7. 25. E. Lat. 53. 40. N.

Abbensen, t. Hanover, in Luneburg; 5 SW. Buxtehude.

Abberbury, v. Eng., in Salop; 7 NW. Shrewsbury.

Abberton, v. Eng., in Worcester, where is a medicinal spring; 5 N. Evesham. Pop. 88.

Abbeville, t. France, in Somme, on each side of the navigable river Somme; 120

NNW. Paris. Lon. 1. 50. E. Lat. 50. 7. N. Pop. 17,913. Before the revolution it was the capital of Ponthieu, in Picardy. It contains 14 parish churches, several cloysters, a hospital, a college, and a public library. It has considerable trade and manufactures. Natives N. and W. Sanson.

Abberville, district, W. part of S. C. Pop. in 1810, 21,156. Slaves 6,672; P. in 1820, 23,167.

Abbeville, p-t. and cap. Abbeville district, S. C.; 120 W. Columbia, W. 624. It contains a court-house, jail, an arsenal, and academy.

Abbeyboyle, t. Roscommon county, Ireland. Lon. 8. 32. W. Lat. 54. 53. N.

Abbey-Feale, v. Ireland, in Limerick, 30 miles from Limerick.

Abbeyleix, v. Ireland, in Queen's co.; 48 SW. Dublin.

Abbey-Green, v. Scotland, in Lanark, 4 miles from Lanark. Pop. 500.

Abbitibbe, lake, L. Canada, 330 WNW. Quebec. Lon. 79. to 80 W. Lat. 48. 40. to 48. 50. N.

Abbitibbe, r. N. America, which runs from the Abbitibbe lake to Hudson's bay.

Abbitibbes, Indians, N. America, so called from the lake near which they dwell.

Abbot-Ann, t. Eng., in Southampton; 2 and a half miles from Andover. Pop. 459.

Abbots-Bromley, see *Bromley Abbots*.

Abbots-Langley, v. Eng., in Hertford; so called from its being part of the estate of the Abbot of St. Alban's; 20 NNW. London. Pop. 1,313.

Abbotsbury, t. Eng., in Dorsetshire, near the coast of the English channel. 8 WSW. Dorchester, 127 W. London. Pop. 812. It received its name from a celebrated abbey. The market is discontinued.

Abbolstown, p-t. York co. Pa.; 18 S. York. W. 86.

Abbey Island, small isl. on the SW. coast of Ireland, in Kenmare bay, which at low water is joined to the continent. It takes its name from an abbey founded on it in the 7th century, of which there are yet some remains.

Abbey Milton, or *Milton Abbas*, v. Eng., in Dorset, so called from a monastery of Benedictines founded by king Athelstan. 7 NW. Blandford, 110 W. London. Pop. 619.

Abcas, see *Abascia*.

Abcor, see *Kur*.

Abcoude, t. Holland; 5 S. Amsterdam. Pop. 1,059.

Abda, pr. Morocco, on W. coast, towards the Atlantic, between Cape Cantin and Mogadore. Pop. by Jackson, 500,000.

Abdania, t. Syria, in Aleppo. It is large and populous, inhabited by Turks.

Abdera, now *Adra* and *Astrizza*.

Abdon, one of the small Papuan islands, about 3 miles in circumference. It rises about 200 feet above the level of the sea. It abounds in fish and turtle, on which the inhabitants subsist, as they do not cultivate the land. Lon. 133. 15. E. Lat. 0. 30. N.

Abdoolgunge, t. Hind., in Benares; 15 N. Gazypour.

Abdulboid, or *Abdulabad*, t. Hind., in Oude; 5 N. Manickpour.

Abdulina, t. Russia, in Orenburg; 60 NE. Orenburg.

Abdun, t. Persia, in Segestan; 40 ESE. Kooshinjee.

Abdura, t. Persia, in Segestan; 30 ESE. Kooshinjee.

Abea, t. Sennaar; 35 SE. Sennaar.

Abead, r. Africa, which rises near Tezzut, in Algiers, and runs into lake Melgig, in Biledulgerid.

Abeares, t. Arabia, in Hedjas; 80 N. Saade.

Abeghern, t. Persia, in Farsistan; 30 N. Schiras.

Abeile, r. Tartary, which joins the Sihon, and runs with it into the Caspian sea.

Abel-Meholeh, ancient city, Palestine, on W. side of the Jordan. Lon. 35. 35. E. Lat. 32. 11. N.

Abelin, t. and castle, Palestine; 8 E. Acre. A heap of ruins has excited a conjecture that it was the ancient *Zabulon*, but the fountain and plain of *Zabulon* are 6 miles distant.

Abella, t. Spain, in Catalonia; 30 N. Balaguer.

Abella, see *Avella*.

Abellad, small isl. in the Red Sea, near the coast of Arabia. Lat. 19. 59. N.

Abellinum, now *Avellino*.

Abellinum Marsicum, now *Marsico Vetere*.

Abelterium, now *Alter Pedrosa*.

Abemoliquata, r. New Brunswick, which runs into the St. John, Lon. 67. 33. W. Lat. 46. 32. N.

Abenakis, t. L. Canada, on the river St. François. Lon. 72. 30. W. Lat. 46. 3. N.

Abenberg, t. Bav.; 22 N. Aichstatt. Pop. 800.

Abenheim, t. Ger., in Hesse-Darmstadt; 4 NW. Worms. Pop. 950.

Abenoja, t. Spain, in New Castile; 20 SW. Ciudad Real.

Abenow, mt. Swabia, 13 Friburg.

Abenrade, see *Apenrade*.

Abensperg, or *Abensberg*, (an. *Abusina*) t. Bavaria, on the Abents; 20 E. Ingoldstadt. Lon. 11. 52. E. Lat. 48. 46. N. Pop. 1,054.

Abents, or *Ambs*, or *Abst*, r. Bav., which runs into the Danube, near Neustadt.

Aber, t. Wales, in Caernarvon, on the sea coast; 6 miles from Bangor, 9 Conway. Pop. 534.

Aberavon, s-p. S. Wales, in Glamorgan, on the Bristol channel, at the mouth of the small river Avon, with a harbour for small vessels; 45 E. Caemarthens, 192 W. London. Lon. 3. 48. W. Lat. 51. 30. N. Pop. 321. Here are large iron works.

Aberbrothock, or *Arbroath*, t. Scot., in Angus, on E. coast, near the German sea, at the mouth of a small river called Brothock, surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills; 13 S. Montrose, 473 N. London. Lon. 2. 25. W. Lat. 57. 32. N. Pop. 8,150. It has a small but secure harbour, and has considerable trade; the exports are stones for pavements and grain. It manufactures large quantities of sail cloth.

Aberconway, or *Conway*, s-p. N. Wales, in Caernarvon, on the mouth of the Conway; 23 NE. Caernarvon, 235 N. W. London. Lon. 4. W. Lat. 58. 18. N. Pop. 1,053. A great

trade was carried on here formerly, but it is now trifling; there is a market on Friday.

Abercorn, v. Scot., in Linlithgow; 3 W. Queensferry. Pop. 835.

Abercorn, v. Effingham co. Georgia, W. the river Savannah; 18 N. Savannah.

Abercouk, or *Aberkok*, t. Persia, in Farsistan; 150 SE Ispahan, 120 NE. Schiras. Lon. 54. 20. E. Lat. 30. 55. N.

Aberdalgy, v. Scot., in Perth; 4 S. Perth. Pop. 513. In the church-yard is a monument of black marble raised for William Oliphant.

Aberdeen, shire, or co. Scot., bounded N. and E. by the German ocean, S. by the counties of Perth, Forfar, and Kincardine, and W. by those of Bamf, Elgin, and Inverness. It was formerly divided into the districts of Marr, Tormartin, and Buchan. It is now divided in 8 districts, and 87 parishes. It contains one city, Old Aberdeen, 3 royal boroughs, New Aberbeen, Kintore, and Inverary, and the towns of Peterhead, Fraserburgh, Huntly, Kesh, Old Meldrum, &c. It is 85 miles long from E. to W., and 40 from N. to S. Sq. m. 1,986. Pop. 135,075. Families 33,718, of which 13,637 are engaged in agriculture, and 14,286 in trade and manufactures. The rivers are the Dee, Don, Ythan, Ugie, Ury, Deveron, &c. There are numerous small lakes. The southern and western parts are mountainous, and not so well peopled as the eastern. Much of the country is covered with wood. Agriculture has made considerable advances, and more cattle are said to be raised in this county, than in any other in Scotland.

Aberdeen, royal borough, shiretown and s-p. Scotland, in Aberdeenshire, on rising ground between the Don and the Dee, at their efflux into the German ocean; 108 NNE. Edinburgh, 504 NNW. London. Lon. 2. 8. W. Lat. 57. 9. N. Pop. in 1811, 21,629. It is the principal city in the north of Scotland, and has a safe and spacious harbour, created at great expense, but it has a bar at its mouth, which prevents the entrance of large vessels. A pier was erected in 1780, extending 1,200 feet; and by an act obtained in 1810, it has been extended 900 feet further. The town has of late years received various improvements both in the addition of streets, and in the style of building; and many of its houses display the taste of its inhabitants. It contains 21 houses of public worship, 7 for the established church, 4 for Seceders, 4 for Baptists &c., 3 for Episcopalians, 1 for Methodists, 1 for Roman Catholics, and 1 for Quakers, and has various charitable institutions. Trade and manufactures are carried on to a large extent. The latter consist chiefly of linen, woollen, and cotton. About 150 vessels belong to the port, carrying 17,131 tons, engaged in the whale fishery, foreign and coasting trade.—Natives, Barber, Jamison, Cruden, G. Campbell, Duncan, and Fordyce.

A university, called Marischal College, was founded here in 1593, endowed by George earl of Marischal, and has cherished a num-

ber of distinguished scholars. The buildings have been erected at different periods, and cover a considerable area, but are very irregular. The university has a principal, 10 professors, a library of upwards of 10,000 vols., and an observatory. The number of students in the winter session of 1816—17, was 212, besides 105 alternately attending here and at King's College. Marischal and King's Colleges, though entirely distinct, are considered as forming one university.

Aberdeen, Old, (an. *Devana*,) city, Scot., in Aberdeenshire, on the Don, 1 mile from its mouth, and 1 mile north of the new town of Aberdeen. Pop. 1,911. It is often included under the same name and description with New Aberdeen, though it is an entirely distinct corporation. It is an old, poor town, with a fine bridge across the Don, and contains 3 hospitals and a university, called King's College, founded in 1506, which has a good library of 12,935 volumes, and a principal, sub-principal, (who is a regent), 3 other regents, and 9 professors. The number of students in the winter session of 1816—17, was 187.

Aberdour, t. Scot., in Fife; 7 E. Dunfermline. Lon. 3. 18. W. Lat. 56. 3. N. Pop. 1,302. It has a small harbour for vessels.

Aberdour, small fishing-town, Scotland, in Aberdeenshire; 8 W. Fraserburgh, 14 E. Bamff. Lon. 2. 7. W. Lat. 57. 37. N. Pop. 1,443.

Aber, t. Wales, Caernarvon, on the sea coast, 6 miles from Bangor, 9 Conway. Pop. 534.

Aberfeldie, v. Scot., in Perthshire; 10 NW. Dunkels.

Aberford, or *Aberforth*, t. Eng., in W. riding of Yorkshire; 7½ S. Weatherby, 184 N. London. Pop. 649.

Aberfors, t. Russia, in Viborg, on a branch of the Kymen; 30 W. Frederickshamn.

Aberfoyle, v. and parish, Scotland, in Perth; 9 E. Kippen. Pop. 601.

Aberfraw, or *Aberfrow*, fishing-town, N. Wales, in Anglesea; 13 ESE. Holyhead, 263 WNW. London. Pop. 1,054. It is near the sea, on a river navigable for vessels of 30 or 40 tons burden; once the residence of the princes of N. Wales.

Abergavenny, (an. *Gobannium*,) t. Eng., in Monmouth; 43 W. Gloucester, 143 W. London. Lon. 3. W. Lat. 51. 47. N. Pop. 2,815. It is situated in a rich and beautiful vale, on a small river called Gavenny, near its union with the Usk, over which is a bridge of 15 arches. It was founded in the eleventh century, and once surrounded with walls. The market is on Tuesday.

Abergeley, s-p. N. Wales, in Denbigh, on the Irish sea, much frequented for sea-bathing; 12 E. Aberconway, 230 NW. London. Lon. 3. 40. W. Lat. 53. 16. N. Pop. 1,944.

Abergement, L', t. France, in Doubs, on a lake; 8 S. Pontarlier.

Abergement le Duc, L', t. France, in Cote-d'Or; 10 E. Beaune. Pop. 1,600.

Abergement le Grand, t. France, in Ain; 8 S. Nantua.

Abergwilly, v. S. Wales, in Caermarthen,

where the bishop of St. David's has a palace; 2 E. Caermarthen.

Aberhonddy, the ancient name of Brecknock.

Aberlady, s-p. Scot., in Haddington, in a bay on S. side of the Frith of Forth; 12 E. Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 53. W. Lat. 56. 1. N. Pop. 912.

Aberlemno, v. Scot., in Angus, where some ancient obelisks were found, supposed to have been erected in memorial of a victory obtained over the Danes; 4. S. Brechin.

Abernethy, (an. *Victoria*,) t. Scot., in Perthshire, situated at the junction of the Ern and the Tay; 4 SE. Perth. Pop. 1,635. It was once the capital of the Picts; and the see of a bishop metropolitan of Scotland, which continued till the year 840, when it was by Kenneth III. transferred to St. Andrew's.

Here was a convent of Culdees, changed, in 1272, to a priory of canons regular. This place is most remarkable for having one of those tall slender conical towers, 74 feet high, and 16 in diameter, of which there is only one more in Scotland, (that is at Brechin,) although they abound in Ireland; but their date, and the use for which they were constructed, remain still doubtful, notwithstanding the researches of antiquaries.

Abernethy, t. Scot., in Murray; 24 S. Forres.

Abernethy Water, r. Scot., which runs into the Spey, near Abernethy, in Murrayshire.

Abersee, or *St. Wolfgangsee*, lake, Austria, in Salzburg; about 7 miles long, and 2 broad.

Abersperg, (an. *Abusina* or *Aventinum*,) t. Upper Bavaria, on the Umbs.

Abertann, t. Bohemia, Elbogen. Pop. 900.

Aberystwith, s-p. S. Wales, in Cardigan-shire; 96 W. Worcester, 208 W. London. Lon. 4. 20. W. Lat. 52. 23. N. Pop. 2,264. It is situated on an easy eminence near the sea, at the mouths of two rivers, Ystwith and Ryddol; but the bar of the haven being seldom passable for large vessels, it is not a place of great trade. There are some accommodations, and the declivity being easy and regular on a sandy bottom, is convenient for bathing, for which it is much resorted to by invalids, who have the benefit of a chalybeate spring and hot and cold baths. The trade of the place is carried on by 210 vessels belonging to the port, carrying 8,120 tons.

Abestad, see *Afwestad*.

Abeste, now *Bost*.

Abex, country, Upper Ethiopia; from its situation, bordering on the Red Sea, called the coast of Abex. It is bounded E. by the Red Sea, S. by Abyssinia, W. by Abyssinia and Nubia, and N. by mountains, which separate it from Egypt. It extends, by W. side of the Red Sea, from the 17th to the 24th degree nearly N. Lat.

Abgherm, t. Persia, in Irak; 25 NNW. Gnerden, 150 ENE. Ispahan.

Abher, see *Ebher*.

Abhosagur, t. Thibet, on the left bank of the Ganges; 130 NNW. Sirinagur.

Abi Atrak, r. Persia, which crosses Zaweh, and runs into the Caspian sea. 30 NW. Ashor.

Abi Musa, see *Bumosa*.

Abiad, t. Abyssinia; 30 ESE. Serka.

Abiad, see *Bahr el Abiad*.

Abiagrasso, t. Italy, in Milan, on a navigable canal made from the Tesino to Milan; 12 SW. Milan, 16 NW. Pavia. Lon. 8. 55. E. Lat. 45. 24. N. Pop. 2,875.

Abiar Alana, t. Arabia, in Hedjas; 33 W. Ailah.

Abid, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 12 S. Doran.

Abigheim, see *Abgherm*.

Abila Lysaniae, now *Nebi Abel*.

Abild, t. Sweden, Halland; 20 N. Helmstat.

Abilene, pr. Cælo-Syria, between Libanus and Antilibanus. Abilo or Abela was the chief town.

Abin, t. and fortress, Arabia Felix, in Yemen; 60 NE. Aden.

Abingdon, t. Harford co. Md.; 1 WSW. Harford, 26 NE. Baltimore. Pop. 300. Cokesbury College, a Methodist seminary, was established in this town in 1785, but the building was burnt in 1796, and has not been rebuilt.

Abingdon, p-t. and cap. Washington co. Va.; 320 WSW. Richmond. W. 404. Lat. 36. 37. N. It has a court-house, market-house, presbyterian church, and a jail. Here is a remarkable cave.

Abingdon, (an. *Shoresham* and *Abandune*, i. e. *Abbatis oppidum*.) t. Eng., in Berks, at the conflux of the Ock and the Thames; 6. S. Oxford, 56 WNW. London. Lon. 1. 16. W. Lat. 51. 40. N. Pop. 4,801. Abingdon is a place of considerable trade, much assisted by the river Thames, navigable for barges, which carry goods, especially malt and corn, to London. Here is likewise a large manufacture of sail-cloth and sacking. It contains 2 parish churches, besides places of worship for dissenters; and has 2 markets weekly, on Monday and Friday, toll-free. It sends one member to parliament. The summer assizes for the county of Berks are held here.

Abington, p-t. Plymouth co. Mass.; 18 S. Boston, 20 NW. Plymouth. W. 474. Pop. in 1810, 1,704, in 1820, 1,920. It contains 3 parishes.

Abington, p-t. Luzerne co. Pa.; W. 243. Pop. 1,012.

Abington, t. Montgomery co. Pa.; 11 N. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,455.

Abion, small isl. Sweden, in the bay of Sundswall. Lon. 35. 22. E. Lat. 62. 25. N.

Abiponians, or *Abipons*, wandering and warlike tribe of Indians, inhabiting the province of Chaco, in Paraguay. No. 5,000.

Abira, t. Persia, Kerman; 68 ESE. Sirgian.

Abirelcara, t. Egypt; 26 NE. Cairo.

Abiscoun, t. Persia, in Chorasán, on the river of the same name; 10 N. Astarabat, 40 W. Jorjan. Lon. 54. 5. E. Lat. 37. 10. N.

Abiscoun, (an. *Socanda*.) r. Persia, which passes by Jorjan into the Caspian sea, about 20 W. Abiscoun.

Abiso, or *Abisso*, r. Sicily, which rises near Palazzuola, in the valley of Noto, where it is called *Atellara* or *Atellari*; and takes the name of Abiso, a little before it falls into the sea between Syracuse and cape Passaro.

Abiverd, or *Baverd*, (an. *Apavaretica*.) t. Persia, in Chorasán; 240 NNW. Herat, 350 SSW. Samarcand. Lon. 76. E. Lat. 38. 16. N.

Abkuren, r. Persia, which runs into the Bend-Emir, 14 SE. Baiza.

Ablac, or *Ablach*, r. Ger., which runs into the Danube, near Scheer, in Swabia.

Ablak, *Al*, see *Zima*.

Ablaiket, t. Russian Tartary, in a state of decay, on a river of the same name; 540 SE Tobolsk. Lon. 82. 14. E. Lat. 49. 20. N.

Ablaiket, r. Russian Tartary, which run into the Irtisch, near Kamenogorska.

Ablay, country of Great Tartary, E. the Irtisch, S. Siberia. Lon. 72. to 83. E. Lat. 51. to 54. N.

Ablis, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise; 7 W. Dourdan. Pop. 800.

Ablitas, t. Spain, Navarre; 9 S. Tudela.

Abloe, t. Little Tartary. Lon. 33. 15. E. Lat. 46. 20. N.

Ablon, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise; 10 SSE. Paris.

Abnicum, now *Anisi*.

Abnoba, now *Black Mountain*.

Abnub, t. Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile; 7 S. Kene, 13 N. Kous.

Abo, t. Finland, at the end of the promontory formed by the gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, near the mouth of the river Aura-jocki; 120 W. by N. Helsingfors. Lon. 22. 7. E. Lat. 60. 28. N. Pop. 12,550. H. 1,200. Bp. see. It has a good harbour, and carries on a considerable trade with the other towns of Finland, in corn, cattle, fish, iron, wood, tar, and cloth; it also trades with England, Holland, &c. It has 2 dock-yards, a large glass house, and various manufactures.

An academy was founded here in 1628, raised to a university in 1640. It has a botanic garden, an anatomical theatre, a library of 10,000 vols., 16 professors, and in 1819, had 335 students.—Abo is the largest town in Finland, and was the capital till 1819, when the Russian government fixed the seat of government for Finland at Helsingfors.

Abo, t. Africa, in Fezzan, inhabited by a people called the Tibboo; 130 SE. Mourzouk. Lon. 16. 55. E. Lat. 26. 20. N.

Aboary, t. Africa, on the coast of Guinea, about 6 miles from Anta.

Abokna, t. Africa, in Sennaar; 30 SE. Giesim, 100 ESE. Sennaar.

Abomey, t. Africa, capital of Dahomey. Lon. 0. 55. E. Lat. 7. 50. N. Pop. estimated at 24,000. It is surrounded by a broad deep ditch, over which 4 wooden bridges are built. The houses are built without regularity. The habitation of each family is enclosed within a large mud wall.

Abondance, t. Savoy, on the river Drance; 3 Geneva.

Abonitichos, now *Aineboli*.

Abony, t. Hungary, in Ketskemet.

Aboo, t. Hind., Agimere; 50 SW. Adeypour. Lon. 73. 20. E. Lat. 25. 4. N.

Aboras, see *Araxes*.

Aborlan, t. E. coast of the island of Paraguay. Lon. 118. 45. E. Lat. 9. 5. N.

Aboro, t. Africa, in Acra, on the Gold Coast, where is a grand market for gold, ivory, wax, &c.

Aborron, country or district, Africa, on the Gold Coast, near the river of Cobra.

Abolis, now *Abutige*.

Aboucais, mt. Arabia, in Hedsjas, where, according to a tradition of the Mussulmen, Adam was buried; 3 Mecca.

Abouillona, lake, A. Turkey, in Natolia, at the foot of a mountain anciently called Olympus; 18 S. W. Bursa. This lake is above 25 miles in circ., and contains several islands. On the largest, also called *Abouillona*, is a village bearing the same name, which some modern travellers take to be *Apollonia*, once a city of great note.

Aboukir, see *Abukir*.

Aboura, t. Africa, on the Gold Coast.

Abousaid, or *Busaite*, t. Egypt, in the El-wah or the Greater Oasis; 105 WSW. Girge. Lon. 30. 10. E. Lat. 25. 47. N.

Abouthery, t. Palestine, near Saphet.

Abutig, see *Abutig*.

Abra, t. Arabia, in Nedsjed; 20 NW. Jamama.

Abra, t. Sennaar. 60 WNW. Giesim.

Abraham, Heights of, the rocky and precipitous bank of the St. Lawrence, in Canada, south of Quebec, rises almost perpendicularly from the river to the height of 250 feet. They were mounted by the gallant Wolfe and his men, in 1759, to the attack of the city of Quebec, which the heights commanded.

Abrambo, t. Africa, on the Gold Coast, 20 miles from the sea.

Abram's Creek, r. N. Y. which runs into the Hudson, 4 N. Hudson.

Abrantes, city, Portugal, in Estramadura, on the right bank of the Tagus; 64 NE. Lisbon. Lon. 7. 55. W. Lat. 39. 21. N. Pop. 3,498. It is fortified and contains 4 parish churches, a hospital, a poor-house, and 4 convents.—The environs, are delightful and famous for excellent fruit.

Abrega, t. Istria; 10 N. Rovigno.

Abreisha, t. Cyprus; 16 NNE. Baffa.

Abrenar, see *Abaraner*.

Abreolhos, or *Abrolhos*, or *Abreogos*, Point of, on the coast of Brazil. Lon. 30. 51. W. Lat. 18. 19. S. Near this point are hidden rocks or sandbanks, on which numbers of vessels have been wrecked.

Abres, Les, t. France, Isere; 3 W. Pont de Beauvoisin. Lon. 5. 41. E. Lat. 45. 33. N.

Abrettene, ancient country in Mysia.

Abrewas, t. Eng., in Staffordshire, on the Trent; 6 NE. Lichfield. Pop. 956.

Abries, or *Aurieu*, t. France, in Higher Alps; 16 leagues ESE. Gap. Pop. 1,386.

Abrincatui, now *Avranches*.

Abritz, t. A. Turkey, in Carmania; 27 ESE. Erekli.

Abrobanja, or *Abrug-Banya*, or *Rbrughania*, t. Transylvania, and capital of a county or district of the same name; 20 WNW. Weissenburg. Lon. 22. 10. E. Lat. 46. 28. N. The Romans gave the name of *Auraria*, from its gold and silver mines.

Abroko, t. Africa, Soke, on the Gold Coast.

Abrolhos, or *Abreolhos*, or *Abreogos*, shoal or bank in the Atlantic, near the coast of Brazil. Lon. 38. 50. W. Lat. 18. 22. S.

Abron, r. France, which runs into the Acon lin, a little before its conflux with the Loire.

Abruzzo, (an. *Samnium*,) country, Italy, in Naples. It is now divided into *Abruzzo Citra*, and *Abruzzo Ultra*, the river Pescara being the boundary.

Abruzzo Citra, or *Abruzzo on this side of the Pescara*, pr. Naples. It is bounded NW. and W. by the *Abruzzo Ultra*, NE. by the Adriatic Sea, S. and SW. by the Molise, and SW. by Lavora.—The principal towns, Chieti, Lanciano, both archbishoprics; Sulmona, Civita Borella, Ortona-a-mare, bishoprics; Pescara, Francavilla, &c.—The air is cold, but salubrious; the tops of the mountains are always covered with snow. The land is fertile, and produces wheat, rice, and other grain, wine, oil, fruit, and abundance of saffron. In the woods are numbers of deer, wolves, and bears. Pop. 232,501. Sq. m. 1,568.

Abruzzo Ultra, or *Abruzzo beyond the Pescara*, is bounded NW. by the marquisate of Ancona and the duchy of Spoleto, SW. by the Sabina and the Campagna di Roma, SE. by *Abruzzo Citra*, and NE. by the Adriatic Sea.—The principal towns are Aquila, Atri, Campi, Civita di Penna, Teramo, and Civita di Calli, or Civita Ducale. The five first are bishops' sees.—The country is cold and mountainous, being crossed by the Appennines; but fertile in corn, fruit, saffron, and hemp; and nourishes a great number of animals, both wild and tame.—The rivers at the Velino, Turano, Garigliano, Tronto, Piomba, Nora and Pescara. Pop. 390,377. Sq. m. 3,705. It is divided into *Abruzzo Ultra I*, and *Abruzzo Ultra II*. The capital of the former is Teramo; of the latter, Aquila.

Abs, t. France, formerly the capital of the Vivarias, and Bp. see; 8 NW. Viviers. Now little besides ruins, remains of its ancient grandeur.

Absacon, or *Absecombe*, sandy beach, N. J.; 16 SW. Little Egg Harbour.

Absdorf, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim; 8 ESE. Leutmischl. Pop. about 1,500.

Absecombe, p-v. Gloucester co. N. J.; W. 212.

Absheron, peninsula, Persia, in Schirvan, which projects into the Caspian Sea; 12 E. Baku, 60 ESE. Scamachie. Here are two villages, Keschlar and Srogann; and here is an inexhaustible source of naphtha.

Abshirin, r. Persia, which runs into the Persian gulf, near Bender Rigk.

Abst, see *Abents*.

Abstadt, t. Wurt., in Lowerstein. Pop. 600.

Absteinach, t. Ger., in Hesse-Darmstadt; 7 NNE. Heidelberg. Pop. 670.

Abstorff, t. Austria; 7 S. Sonneberg.

Abstorff, t. Austria, on the Zeya; 5 E. Zistersdorff.

Abstotten, t. Austria; 4 S. Tuln.

Abswangen, t. Prussia, in Konigsberg; 12 S. Konigsberg.

Absyrtibes, islands on the coast of Illyricum.

Abtenau, t. Austria, Salzburg; 20 SSE. Salzburg. H. 61.

Abtoor, t. Hind., in the Carnatic; 60 N. Trichinopoly.

Abtsgmund, or *Absgemund*, t. Wurtemberg, on the Kocher; 6 SW. Elwangen. Pop. 576.

Abu-Ait, or *Selin*, t. Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile; 4 SE. Abutige.

Abu-Arisch, principality, Arabia, in Tehama, by the side of the Red Sea; it is entirely barren, except where watered by rivers, which run from the mountains of Yemen. The principal places are Abu-Arisch, and Gezan, a seaport.

Abu-Arisch, city, Arabia, in a principality of the same name; 80 N. Loheia. Lon. 42. 30. E. Lat. 16. 45. N. It is surrounded with walls, and is the seat of a sheriffe. The country is arid, and would be entirely sterile were it not fertilized by rivers flowing down the neighbouring mountains.

Abu-Dabea, rocky islet in the Red Sea, near the coast of Arabia. Lat. 25. 19. N.

Abu-Garib, small isl. in the Nile; 15 W. Dendera.

Abu-Girge, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile; 82 S. Cairo. Lon. 20. 49. E. Lat. 28. 33. N. It is the see of a Christian bishop. Some place here the ancient *Oxyriachus*.

Abu-Hennis il Kessir, t. Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile; 2 S. Ensineh.

Abu-l-kani, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile; 17 SSE. Shabur.

Abu-mandur, v. Egypt, on the left bank of W. branch of the Nile; 3 S. Rosetta. It is supposed by some to be on the site of the ancient *Canopus*; certainly of some city, as a few years since upwards of 20 marble columns were dug up and removed to Cairo.

Abu Musa, see *Bumosa*.

Abu Mealle, small isl. in the Red Sea, near the coast of Arabia. Lat. 25. 19. N.

Abu Schureia, small isl. in the Red Sea, near the coast of Arabia. Lat. 16. 50. N.

Abu Schusha, small isl. in the Red Sea, near the coast of Arabia. Lat. 27. 20. N.

Abu Senan, t. Africa, Bergoo; 100 E. Wara.

Abu Shareb, t. Africa, in Bergoo; 85 SSE. Wara.

Abucay, t. on NW. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 125. 24. E. Lat. 8. 40. N.

Abud, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 16 E. Dsjebi.

Abufeide, steep and craggy mountain, Egypt, in which are many grottos; on the right bank of the Nile, opposite Monfalout.

Abugur Hills, mountainous ridge, Hind. which forms W. boundary of Mewar; about 10 E. the river Puddar, with which it runs parallel.

Abuhilan, t. Africa, in Sugelmessa, on the Ghir; 50 NE Sugelmessa.

Abukabis, mt. Arabia; 5 SE. Mecca.

Abukir, or *Aboukir*, called by Europeans *Bikiere*, or *Biker*, (an. *Canopus*,) t. Egypt, on the coast of the Mediterranean; 10 NE. Alexandria. Lon. 30. 38. E. Lat. 31. 19. N. The situation is on a point of land on W. side of a bay, at the mouth of what the ancients call the Canopic branch of the Nile, but which is now straitened, and almost choaked with sand. Abukir contains but few inhabitants.—Off this place a battle was fought on the first of August, 1798, between the English fleet under Admiral Nelson, and

the French fleet under Admiral Brueys.—About two miles from Abukir are the ruins of a town close to the sea, and part of them under water, considered as the *Taposiris Parva* of ancient Egypt.

Abul-Kasum, t. Arabian Irak, near the Euphrates; 22 NNW. Hellah.

Abulferia, see *Albufera*.

Abulu, r. Luçon, which runs into the Chinese sea, Lon. 121. 38. E. Lat. 18. 33. N.

Abumba, t. Africa, in Magadoxa; 40 NE. Jubo, 45 SSW. Brava.

Abur, mt. Arabia, in Yemen; 16 SSW. Kataba.

Aburena, district, America, S. of Veragua.

Abury, v. Eng., in Wilts; 6 W. Marlborough. It is celebrated for the remains of a druidical temple, an assemblage of huge stones, similar to those of Stonehenge, an ancient camp, and many vestiges of its having been a place of some consequence, probably united, or very nearly so, to Cunetio, which name appears in the village of Kennet.

Abus, now *Humber*.

Abuschahr, see *Busheer*.

Abuschureia, small isl. in the Red Sea, 9 miles from the coast of Arabia. Lon. 41. 37. E. Lat. 16. 54. N.

Abusina, now *Abensperg*.

Abusir, or *Busir*, (an. *Busiris*,) t. Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile; 13 S. Mansora. The ancient *Busiris* contained the shrine of *Isis*, which attracted prodigious numbers of people to celebrate the festivals of the goddess. The present town exhibits no vestiges of its ancient splendour.

Abusir, or *Tower of the Arabians*, two eminences with forts, on the coast of Egypt, near the Mediterranean; 20 SW. Alexandria. Lon. 19. 50. E. Lat. 30. 58. N.

Abussinem, t. Palestine; 6 NE. Acre.

Abutcha, r. Siberia, which runs into the Yana, Lon. 132. 44. E. Lat. 66. 30. N.

Abutige, or *Abutig*, or *Aboutig*, (an. *Abotis*,) t. Egypt, a mile from the left bank of the Nile; 20 SSE. Siut, 170 S. Cairo. Bp. see.

Abuyog, t. on E. coast of the island of Leyta. Lon. 124. 59. E. Lat. 10. 44. N.

Abwerden, t. Prussia, in Königsberg; 3 SSW. Königsberg.

Aby, t. Sweden, West-Bothnia; 10 S. Pitea.

Abydos, now *Nagara* and *Madfune*, see *Sestos* and *Dardanelles*.

Abyla, mt. Africa, opposite Calpe in Spain, 18 m. distant. These two mountains were called by the ancients the *Pillars of Hercules*, and are on the Straits of Gibraltar.

ABYSSINIA, called also *Upper Ethiopia* and *Habesch*, country, Africa, between Lon. 33. and 44. E. Lat. 7. and 16. N.; bounded N. by Sennaar, E. by the Red Sea, S. by Adel and unknown regions, and W. by Sennaar, Kordofan, and unknown regions.

Extent. The extent is not well defined, but is estimated at about 800 miles in length, and 600 in breadth. Sq. m. about 450,000.

Divisions. It is formed into the 3 following great divisions, which have latterly been under separate governments, viz.

1. Tigre, comprehending the tract between the Red Sea and the Tacazze. *Principal districts*, Tigre proper, Agame, Andeste, Wojjerat, Wofila, Lasta, Avergale, Samen, Zemben, Sire, and the country of the Baharnegash. *Chief towns*, Adowa, Antalio, Dixan, Axum, Sire, Masuah, Arkiko, and Chelicut.

2. Amhara, comprehending the provinces west of the Tacazze; the principal are Amhara proper, Dembea, Damut, Gojam, and Begember. *Towns*, Gondar, the capital, and Emfras.

3. The southern provinces of Shoa and Efat, and other districts. *Towns*, Ankober and Tegulet.

Rivers. The principal are the Bahr el Azrek, or Abyssinian Nile, Tacazze, Coror, Dender, Maleg, Kazano, and Hawash. The principal lake is Dembea.

Face of the country and mountains. Abyssinia is a country of mountains, intersected by deep and extensive valleys. A lofty range, called Lamalmon, bars the entrance from the Red Sea. The mountains of Samen between the Tacazze and the Coror, are still more elevated. To these may be added the mountains of Gojam, Efat, and Amid-Amid, supposed to be a branch of the mountains of the Moon. The height of some of the summits has been estimated, but with doubtful accuracy.

Soil. The country in general is extremely fertile, and productive where it can be cultivated; and is in a great measure exempted from that empire of sand which dooms so large a portion of Africa to sterility.

Climate. Though situated within the torrid zone, Abyssinia is generally temperate and healthy, but varies with the surface and aspect of the country. In the high and mountainous regions, the inhabitants enjoy a cool and salubrious atmosphere, and a serene sky; while those in the valleys or in the vicinity of marshes or sandy deserts, languish under excessive heat or a moist and suffocating air. The seasons are divided into wet and dry. The rainy season continues from April to Sept.

Productions. Wheat in considerable quantities; teff, a kind of very small grain, very productive, and affording bread in universal use; tocusso, a plant affording a kind of black bread for the lower classes; ansete, a plant used as a substitute for grain; honey in abundance; papyrus, balsam, myrrh, and opocalsum. Salt is an important natural production, found in great quantities on a plain between Masuah and Amphila.

Animals. Abyssinia produces a great variety of quadrupeds, both wild and tame; of the latter, the principal are of the cow kind, and sheep; the wild sort are the gazel or antelope, jackal, wild-hog, elephant, rhinoceros, giraffa, or cameleopard, lion, leopard, hyena, bohur, fassa, seeho, madequa, &c.; the crocodile and hippopotamus are found in all the large rivers. The feathered creation bears more than its usual proportion to the other species, and there is also a vast profusion of insects.

Commerce. Foreign commerce is carried on

entirely by the way of Masuah. The exports consist of gold, ivory, and slaves; the imports chiefly of lead, block-tin, gold foil, Persian carpets, raw silk, broadcloths, coloured skins, glass beads, and decanters.

Manufactures. Manufactures are in a low state. Such articles, however, as are conceived most essential, are fabricated; as cotton cloths, arms, and instruments of iron.

Government. The government is despotic, and the political condition of the country exceedingly disorderly and turbulent. The Galla, a savage people, are now in possession of Gondar and the districts included under Amhara.

Inhabitants. The inhabitants are in a very low state of civilization, and many of their customs are exceedingly barbarous and brutal. Human life seems but little more respected than that of brutes. Marriage is a slight connexion, formed and dissolved at pleasure.—The houses are mere hovels, of a conical form with thatched roofs; but in their churches, which are numerous, they attempt some display of architecture.

Population. The population has been variously estimated from 1, to 4,000,000. No data, however, exist on which one can scarcely form even a conjecture with regard to the amount. Mr. Salt, a late English traveller, could obtain no accurate information on the subject. His impression, however, was, that the country was populous, though by no means in the same degree as England.

Religion. The Abyssinians profess Christianity, yet retain a large tincture of judaical observances. They are said to be a branch of the Copts or Jacobites, also called Eutychiens or Monophysites. The metropolitan of the Abyssinian church is styled Abuna, and is appointed by the patriarch of Alexandria, residing at Cairo. The religion consists of a motley collection of traditions, tenets, and ceremonies, derived from the Jewish and Christian churches, unworthily dignified with the name of Christianity. The rites of Moses are observed; both sexes undergo circumcision; Saturday and Sunday are both held sacred as Sabbaths; their festivals and saints are innumerable.

History. The Abyssinians boast that their country is the Sheba of Scripture, and assert that it was converted to Judaism several centuries before the Christian era. It is much more certain that it was converted to Christianity before the middle of the 4th century. It remained, however, almost unknown to Europeans till the era of modern naval discovery, at which time a report reached Europe, that a Christian sovereign, to whom was assigned the fantastic appellation of *Prete Janni*, or *Prester John*, ruled a vast empire in the centre and east of Africa. This touched at once the spirit of discovery and religious zeal of the age; and after the discovery of Abyssinia, a country governed by a monarch professing Christianity, the above title was affixed by Europeans to its emperor.

Abzal, r. Persia, which runs through the province of Couhestan, passing by Tostar, &c.

into the Persian gulf. Saphor, king of Persia, caused an aqueduct to be built on this river, to supply the inhabitants of Tostar with water.

Aca, or *Acha*, district or country, Africa, on the confines of Lybia, consisting of three towns near each other. It was formerly populous and rich, but much impoverished by wars; the principal produce is dates.

Acabat Assollom, t. Africa, in Barca; 6 SW. Cape Locca.

Acam, or *Akam*, country, Africa, on the coast of Guinea, near the source of the Volta.

Acadia, see *Nova Scotia*.

Acadia, district, Louisiana, between lake Maurepas and the Mississippi. Pop. 3,955.

Acaguiry, t. Hind., in Golconda; 36 NW. Adoni.

Acalandrus, now *Salandretta*.

Acalzike, see *Akalzike*.

Acambo, see *Aquambo*.

Acamus, see *Cape St. Epiphany*.

Acanbaro, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan; 30 NE. Mechoacan.

Acanni, inland country, Africa, S. of Aquambo, abounding in gold. It was once an independent kingdom, but siding with Dinkira, in a war against Asiente, it was overrun and made subject to the latter.

Acanthus, now *Dashur*, and *Erisso*.

Acapala, t. Guatemala, in Chiapa; 32 NW. Chiapa dos Indios.

Acaponeta, t. Mexico, in Chiametlan; 35 SE. Chiametlan.

Acapulco, s-p. Mexico, on the Pacific Ocean; 240 S. Mexico. Lon. 98. 50. W. Lat. 16. 50. N. Pop. 4,000, mostly people of colour. At the time of the arrival of the Manilla galleon the population is increased to 9,000, by the resort of strangers. It has an excellent bay, and the best harbour on the W. coast of Spanish America, and one of the most admirable basins in the world, free, safe and open for vessels of any burthen. A large ship sails every year from this port to Manilla, the principal of the Phillippine Islands, carrying cochineal, quicksilver, cocoa, but chiefly silver; and returning loaded with spices, muslins, china, silk, and other products and manufactures of Asia. Acapulco was formerly very populous, but it is now only a miserable little town, which however is dignified with the name of a city, and being surrounded with a volcanic mountain, the atmosphere is constantly thick and unwholesome. The inhabitants are almost entirely African.

Acara, t. Buenos Ayres, in La Paz, on W. side of lake Titicaca; 10 S. Chucuito.

Acaraga, r. S. America, which joins the Uruguay, at the town of Assumption.

Acarai, t. Paraguay. Lon. 51. 5. W. Lat. 22. S.

Acari, cape and port, S. A. on the coast of Peru. Lon. 72. 40. W. Lat. 15. 50. S. The harbour is good, but little frequented.

Acariez, small isl. in the Turkish Archipelago; 9 E. Naxia.

Acarnæ, t. Eu. Turkey, in Livadia; 40 NW. Lepanto.

Acarnania, S. part of ancient Epirus.

Acasabastlan, or *Acasabatlan*, t. Guatemala,

near the source of a river of the same name; 60 NE. Guatemala. The neighbourhood produces sarsaparilla, cocoa, cassia, and excellent fruit.

Acasabastlan, r. Guatemala, which runs into the Golfo Dolce; 50 S. Vera Paz.

Acasuchtittlan, t. Mexico, in Tlascala; 50 N. Puebla de los Angeles.

Acatzinco, t. Mexico, in Anahuak, where the Mexicans were defeated by the Spaniards in 1520.

Acaxulla, s-p. Guatemala, on the coast of the Pacific Ocean; 70 SE. Guatemala.

Acbarpour, or *Akberpour*, t. Hind. in the Dooab; 44 S. Canoge; 60 SW. Lucknow. Lon. 80. E. Lat. 26. 20. N.

Acherpour, t. Hind. in Ande; 30 SE. Fyzabad. Lon. 82. 30. E. Lat. 26. 27. N.

Acherpour, t. Hind. Agra, 25 W. Caunpour.

Acboula, t. Persia, Irak; 80 N. Hamadan.

Acca, or *Acco*, see *Acre*.

Accaba, chain of mountains, Asia, which form a boundary between Palestine and Arabia Petraea; very probably, in the opinion of Dr. Shaw, the same with Maaleh Akabbim, or the Ascent of Accabbim, mentioned in scripture, the most northern part being Mount Hor.

Accaba, i. e. the *Ascent*, celebrated pass over a narrow ridge of Mount Atlas, in the country of Algiers, between Constantina and the capital, with deep valleys and precipices on each side, where the least deviation from the path would be fatal; 70 ESE. Algiers, 90 W. Constantina.

Accaba, or *Calaat el Accaba*, fortress, Arabia Petraea, at the northern extremity of the eastern creek of the Bahr el Accaba, or Elanitic gulf: 150 ESE. Suez. Lon. 39. 45. E. Lat. 28. 45. N. It was an ancient port of the Edomites, and called in scripture *Eziongeber*. Ptolemy calls it *Berenice*. Solomon used it as a port, but the harbour is difficult, full of rocks, and unsafe.

Accadia, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra; 20 N. Conza.

Accar, r. Syria, which runs into the Mediterranean, 12 S. Tortosa.

Accaron, see *Ekron*.

Accetura, t. Naples, in Basilicata; 19 SSE. Acerenza.

Acci, now *Guadix*.

Accia, desolate village, Corsica, once Bp. see, removed to Mariana; 13 NNE. Corte.

Accoloretto, t. Italy, Spoleto; 7 SW. Todi.

Accomac, co. Va. bounded N. by Maryland, E. by the Atlantic, S. by Northampton co., and W. by Chesapeake Bay. Pop. 15,966. Slaves, 4,480. Chief town, Drummondtown.

Accos, t. Peru, Guamanga; 15 SSE. Nasca.

Accoury, t. Hind. in Allahabad; 20 E. Ma-koonda.

Accous, t. France, in Lower-Pyrennees; 8 S. Oleron.

Accownah, t. Hind., Bahar; 10 SSW. Patna.

Accushnet, r. Mass., which flows into New Bedford harbour.

Acerenza, or *Cirenza*, (an. *Acheruntia*) city, Naples, in the Basilicata; 80 E. Naples. Lon. 15. 58. E. Lat. 40. 49. N. Pop. 3,500. Abp. see.

Aceria, now *Gera*.

Acerno, city, Naples, in the Principato Citra, in a valley, surrounded with mountains; 14 ENE. Salerno. Lon. 14. 50. E. Lat. 40. 45. N. Pop. 2,420. Bp. see.

Acerra, (an. *Acerræ*), city, Naples, in Lavora; 8 NNE. Naples. Lon. 14. 13. E. Lat. 40. 56. N. Pop. 6,256. Bp. see. This town is called the country of Punchinellos; because the punchinello, or droll of the Neapolitan comedy, is always supposed to be a native of this town.

Acesines, now *Chunaub*.

Acetri, v. Italy, in Tuscany. Lon. 11. E. Lat. 53. 50. N. Here Gallileo was confined for life by the Inquisition.

Ach, see *Aach*.

Acha, r. Bav., which rises about 8 S. Kitzbuhl, and after forming a considerable lake called the *Aichen Sea*, or *Chien Sea*, it takes the name of *Altza*, and empties itself into the Iser, 8 S. Tolz.

Acha, t. Peru, in Cusco; 45 SW. Cusco.

Acha, r. Bavaria, which runs into the Ilz, 8 N. Ilzstadt.

Acha, r. Bavaria, which rises near Fridberg, passes by Rain, and runs into the Danube, 8 miles below Donauwert.

Achagua, Indians, New Granada, inhabiting on the Gazanare, Meta, and Ele.

Achaia, ancient country, in NW. part of Peloponnesus. Chief city, Corinth.—Greece was divided by the Romans into 2 provinces, *Achaia* and *Macedonia*, *Achaia* then including all that part of Greece lying south of Thessaly.

Acham, country, Asia, bounded N. by Boulan, E. by China, S. by Birmah, and W. by Hindoostan.

Achambo, t. Quito; 15 E. Riobamba.

Achaquas, Indians, S. A. on the Apura.

Acharna, t. Attica; 8 Athens.

Acharpour, t. Bahar; 3 NE. Rotasgur.

Acharpour, t. Hind., in Oude; 28 SE. Fyzabad. Lon. 82. 21. E. Lat. 26. 28. N.

Achasses, r. France, which runs into the Rhone, near Viviers.

Achates, now *Drillo*.

Acheen, *Atcheen*, or *Achem*, km., in N. part of Sumatra, of a triangular form, and containing about 26,000 square miles. It is sheltered by a range of hills that runs from a promontory to the SE. and another which inclines to the ENE.; the lands between are fertile, and the best cultivated in the island.

The Achinese are in general taller, stouter, and darker coloured than the other people of the island; more active and industrious, have more general knowledge, and deal as merchants in a more extensive and liberal manner. In religion they are Mahometans, and have many mosques and priests. They are expert and bold sailors, and employ a multitude of vessels in trade and fishing, of various sorts and sizes. The government is absolute, and the monarchy, hereditary.

Acheen, city, Asia, and capital of a kingdom in N. part of Sumatra, on a river which runs into the sea, near NW. point of the island, called *Acheen-Head*. Lon. 95. 46. E. Lat. 5. 22. N. Pop. about 36,000. H. 8,000. It is

described as exceedingly populous, containing about 8,000 houses, built of bamboos, and rough timber, standing distinct from each other, and raised on piles some feet from the ground, to guard against the effects of inundations. The river is not large, and in the dry monsoon will hardly admit the navigation of a boat. It was formerly a celebrated mart of eastern commodities; but the chief trade is now carried to Hindoostan, from whence it receives cotton goods in return for gold dust, sapan-wood, betel-nut, patch-leaf, or costus Indicus, pepper, sulphur, camphor, and benzoin: by European vessels, the inhabitants receive opium, iron, and some other articles.

Acheen-Head, cape on N. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 95. 40. E. Lat. 5. 26. N.

Achel, t. Hind., in the Mysore; 40 E. Seringapatam.

Achel, t. Hind., in Sirhind, 4 miles from Patiala. Here is a pit or cave, from which frequently issues a cold flame. It is a celebrated place of Hindoo superstition, and is annually visited by crowds of pilgrims.

Achelous, now *Aspro-Potamo*.

Achen-Achensee, lake, Tyrol, in Rothenburg. North of the Inn, in Lower Innthal.

Achenthal, v. Tyrol, N. of Lake Achen. Pop. 1,000.

Achere le Marche, t. France, in Loiret; 3 NNW. Neuville aux Bois.

Acheron, r. Epirus, another in Egypt, and another in Italy.

Acheruntia, now *Accerenza*.

Acheux, t. France, Somme; 14 NE. Amiens.

Achiachica, t. Mexico, in Tlascala; 70 N. Puebla de los Angeles.

Achilbeg, small isl. in the Atlantic, near W. coast of Ireland, S. Achill. Lon. 9. 48. W. Lat. 53. 52. N.

Achil-head, cape or promontory on W. coast of Achill. Lon. 10. 30. W. Lat. 54. 7. N.

Achill, isl. in the Atlantic near W. coast of Ireland, of a triangular form, and about 30 miles in circ.; 33 SW. Killala. Lon. 9. 52. W. Lat. 53. 38. N. It belongs to the county of Mayo, from which, to the S. it is separated by a narrow channel.

Achira, t. Mogolistan, on the frontiers of China, where Timur Bec built a fortress in 1396.

Achiris, t. New Mexico, in Cinaloa; 24 S. Cinaloa.

Achita, city, Japan, on NW. coast of Nippon. Lon. 131. 38. E. Lat. 39. 10. N.

Achleuthen, t. Austria, on the Danube; 10 ESE. Ens.

Achmim, or *Ekmim*, or *Echmim*, (an. *Chemmis*, *Chomno*, and *Panopolis*), t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, about a mile from the river, on a small eminence, which seems to be artificial; 200 S. Cairo. Lon. 31. 55. E. Lat. 26. 40. N. Pop. 18,000, of whom 2,000 are Christians. A canal of water, when the river is high, passes round most part of the town. The inhabitants are employed in the manufacture of coarse cotton. It is like the other Arab towns, except that the streets are wider; the quoins of the houses are built of burnt brick, but the other parts of brick dried in the sun.

Achmunein, see *Ashmunein*.

Achonry, t. Ireland, in Sligo; 16 WSW. Sligo. It gives name to a bishopric, which extends about 30 miles square, and contains 27 parishes in the counties of Mayo and Sligo.

Achor, valley, Palestine, in the tribe of Benjamin near Jericho.

Achorstown, p-t. Columbiana co. Ohio; W. 298.

Achsikah, see *Aksikat*.

Achstede, or *Akstede*, t. Han., in Bremen; 6 N. Bremen.

Achstetten, t. Bavaria; 6 NW. Augsburg.

Achtiar, see *Sevastopol*.

Achtirka, t. Russia, in Charkov; 40 WSW. Charkov. Lat. 50. 23. N. Pop. 12,788.

Achtuba, r. Russia, which takes its course from the Volga, about 12 miles above Tzaritzin, and runs parallel with that river to Krasnojarsk; near which place it joins it again, and runs with it into the Caspian sea.

Aciar, t. Little Bukharia; in Acsu; 35 SW. Acsu.

Acimincum, now *Salankemen*.

Acinipo, vulgarly called Old Ronda, an ancient town, Spain, in Grenada, a league from Ronda. Here are now to be seen extensive ruins, an aqueduct, vestiges of a wall, &c. Some antiquaries suppose this to have been the ancient Munda.

Acinium, see *Buda*.

Aciris, now *Agri*.

Acis, see *Jaci*.

Acitodunum, now *Ahun*.

Ackehova, t. Natolia; 5 Scala Nova.

Ackelhausen, t. Bavaria; 4 SW. Ochsenfurt.

Acken, t. Pru., in Magdeburg, on the Elbe; 6 NW. Dessau, 22 SSE. Magdeburg. Lon. 12. 9. E. Lat. 51. 53. N. Pop. 2,877.

Acken, see *Aix la Chapelle*.

Ackeo, t. Asia, in Birmah, on the Irrawaddy; 96 NNW. Rangoon.

Acklins Keys, two small islands among the Bahamas, near S. extremity of Crooked Island. Lon. 74. 30. W. Lat. 21. 53. N.

Acklington, t. Eng. in Northumberland; 8 N. Morpeth. Pop. 249.

Ackmin, see *Achmin*.

Ackora, t. Cabul; 12 NW. Attock.

Ackwallah, t. Hind., in Berar; 50 SSW. Ellichpour.

Ackworth, see *Acworth*.

Ackworth, t. Eng., in the west-riding of Yorkshire; 8 S. Wakefield. Pop. 1,322. Here is an institution of the Quakers for the education of children.

Acmetli, t. Persia, in Schirvan; 6 N. Baku.

Aco, t. Peru, in Guanuco.

Acoakset, r. Mass., which runs into the sea at Westport.

Acoba, t. Portugal, Estramadura; 4. S. Leiria.

Acoda, t. Africa, on the Gold Coast, near Cape Three-Points.

Acola, or *Acilla*, see *Elalia*.

Acolhuacan, ancient km. Mexico, of which Tezucos was the capital, now a part of Mexico-Propria.

Acolastre, r. France, which runs into the Loire, 5 miles above Nevers.

Acolin, r. France, which runs into the Loire; 6 miles below Decize.

Acoma, or *St. Estevan de Acoma*, t. New Mexico, on a mountain.

Aconcagua, r. Chili, which runs into the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 33. S.

Aconcagua, pr. Chill, S. A. on the river Aconcagua. The country is fertile. Pop. 8,000.

Aconcagua, t. Chili, in a province of the same name, on the river Aconcagua; 72 ENE. Valparaiso.

Acopas, or *Asoupas*, t. Persia, in the road from Schiras to Ispahan; 60 N. Schiras.

Acores, t. Portugal, in Beira; 8 NE. Guarda.

Acores, see *Azores*.

Acory, t. Hind., in Agra; 18 S. Kooch.

Acos, t. Peru, Lima; 15 SE. Xauxa.

Acostambe, t. Peru; 30 N. Guancavelica.

Acounagousin, r. L. Canada, which runs SW. into the Uttawas. Length about 300 miles.

Acqua, t. Tuscany, celebrated for its baths; 15 E. Leghorn.

Acquadagna, t. Urbino; 14 S. Urbino.

Acqua de Corsari, bay on W. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 8. 30. E. Lat. 39. 38. N.

Acqua della Fico, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 15 W. Squillace.

Acqua Negra, t. Aust. Italy, in Mantua; 2 NNE. Caneto.

Acqua Negra, t. Aust. Italy, in Cremona, near the conflux of the Adda and the Po; 3 W. Cremona.

Acqua Sparta, t. Popedom, in Umbria; 10 W. Spoleto.

Acqua Viva, t. Popedom, in the Patrimonio; 8 NNW. Rome.

Acqua Viva, t. Naples, Bari; 9 SSE. Bitetto.

Acqua Viva, t. Naples, Molise; 19 W. Molise.

Acqua Viva, t. Ancona, at the head of the Ragnola, a small river which runs into the gulf of Venice; 10 NE. Ascoli.

Acquanite, r. Naples, which runs into the gulf of Tarento. Lon. 17. 20. E. Lat. 39. 30. N.

Acquapendente, t. Popedom, in Orvieto, on an eminence, near the river Paglia; 9 W. Orvieto, 55 NNW. Rome. Lon. 11. 50 E. Lat. 42. 43. N. Bp. see.

Acquara, t. Naples, in the Principato Citra; 13 SW. Cangiano. Pop. 2,263.

Acquaria, t. Italy, in Modena; 18 SW. Modena. It is situated on a mountain near the river Panaro, celebrated for its medicinal waters.

Acquasco, p-v. Prince George's co. Md.; W. 38.

Acqui, (an. *Aquæ Statiellæ*), t. Italy, in Sardinian province of Montferrat, capital of a province, on N. bank of the Bormia; 17 SSW. Alexandria, 44 SE. Turin. Lon. 8. 19. E. Lat. 44. 4. N. Pop. 6,600. Bp. see. It has a citadel, a theological seminary, a gymnasium, and is celebrated for its warm baths.

Acqs, see *Ax*.

Acra, country, Africa, on the Gold Coast; 26 miles long, and from 12 to 20 broad. It is the most healthy situation on the coast, and carries on the most extensive trade both with Europeans and with the interior. The soil is light and sandy, but fitted for cotton, cassada, and pulse. Both the English and Dutch have forts here. Lon. 0. 10. W. Lat. 5. 31. N.

Acra, t. Hind., in Condapilly; 16 NE. Condapilly.

Akra, or *Megarish Uzziar*, t. Arabia, in Nedsjed; 60 N. Hajar.

Acraba, now *Araban*.

Acrabatene, district, Palestine, between Jericho and Shechem.

Acrabim, mountains, Palestine, W. of the Dead Sea.

Acræ, now *Palazzuolo*.

Acraga, r. Sicily, which runs into the sea, near Girgenti.

Acragas, now *Girgenti*.

Acre, or *St. John d' Acre*, (an. *Acco*, *Acca*, *Ake*, *Accoby*, and *Ptolemais*,) city and s-p. Palestine, capital of the pachalic of Acre, sometimes called the pachalic of Said; 24 S. Tyre, 55 N. Jerusalem. Lon. 35. 26. E. Lat. 32. 40. N. Pop. in 1760, according to Mariti, 15,000; in 1797, according to Browne, 18 or 20,000; in 1820, according to the English consul, 10,000. Greek abp. see. It is situated at N. angle of a bay, which extends in a semicircle of 9 miles as far as the point of Mount Carmel, near the mouth of the Shardanah. The harbour, though bad, is one of the best on the coast, and the possession of it is of great importance, it being the sole avenue by which rice, the staple food of the country is introduced. The chief import is rice; export, cotton.

The town has been celebrated from remote antiquity, and is surrounded with walls, but is greatly reduced from its former extent. The streets are so narrow that when a camel passes them, no other animal can pass at the same time. The houses are built of cut stone, with flat roofs and terraces. It has a castle, 6 mosques, 1 Greek church, 1 Armenian church, 1 catholic convent, a synagogue, and 2 bazars. It is rendered unhealthy by its construction, and by the neighbouring marshes. The surrounding country is fertile.—Pop. of the pachalic 420,000, of whom 300,000 are Turks; the rest chiefly Christians.

In 1191, Acre was besieged by the Crusaders, and in the seige 300,000 are said to have been slain. In 1799, the French, under Bonaparte, laid seige to this place; but the Turks under Djezzar, being assisted by a small number of English under Sir Sidney Smith, the French were repulsed with great loss and compelled to retreat.

Acri, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 5 E. Bisignano.

Aeri, r. Naples, which runs into the gulf of Tarento, Lon. 16. 40. E. Lat. 40. 20. N.

Acrington, t. England, in Lancashire; 9 E. Blackburn. Pop. 3,266.

Acristia, t. Sicily; 36 WNW. Mazara.

Acritas, now *Cape Gallo*.

Acro-corinthus, high hill on which the citadel of Corinth was built.

Acro-Athos, now *Cape Monte Santo*.

Acron, or *Akron*, country, Africa, on the Gold Coast, not extensive, but fertile, and abounding in game. It is divided into two states; one an aristocracy, the other governed by a king; united, but each independent of the other. The Dutch have a fort with 2 batteries in a town called *Apam*, or *Apang*. The situation is advantageous for trade.

Acropolis, now *Agropoli*.

Acrotleri, t. Santorin; 1 WSW. Scaro. Lon. 25. 24. E. Lat. 36. 27. N.

Acs, see *Ax*.

Acsica, t. Asia, in Cabul; 50 S. Cabul.

Acsu, t. Natolia, on a small river which runs into the Sakaria; 20 E. Isnik.

Acsu, t. Natolia; 15 SE. Bursa.

Acsu, t. Asia, and capital of a province in Little Bukharia; 108 E. Cashgar. Lon. 75. 15. E. Lat. 43. N.

Acta, t. Syria; 30 SE. Aleppo.

Actam, t. Persia, Adirbeitzan; 120 N. Tabris.

Actas, t. Chinese Tartary, in country of the Eluths; 60 NE. Tourfan, 130 NW. Hami.

Actium, now *Azio*.

Acton, v. parish, Eng., in Middlesex; 5 WNW. London. Pop. 1,674. Near this village are some medicinal springs.

Acton, t. Windham co. Vt.; 33 SSW. Windsor. Pop. in 1810, 245.

Acton, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass.; 24 NW. Boston, W. 458. Pop. in 1810, 885; in 1820, 1,047.

Acton-Burnell, v. Eng., in Shropshire; 7 S. Shrewsbury. Pop. 290. Here are remains of a castle, in which a parliament was held in 1283.

Actopan, t. Mexico, capital of a district of the same name; 23 leagues NNE. Mexico. Lon. 98. 49. W. Lat. 20. 19. N. It contains 2,800 families, of which 2,750 are Indian.

Acu, t. Brazil, in Rio Grande, on a river of the same name, which flows into the Atlantic. 130 W. Natal. Pop. 300.

Acul, s-p. N. coast St. Domingo, named by Columbus the harbour of St. Thomas; 8 SSW. Cape Français.

Acul, L', t. S. coast of St. Domingo; 10 SW. Les Cayes.

Aculma, t. Mexico; 30 N. Mexico.

Acumuli, t. Naples, in the Abruzzo Ultra, on W. side of the Tronto; 17 NW. Aquila. Lon. 13. 20. E. Lat. 42. 45. N.

Acworth, p-t. Cheshire co., N. H.; 6 ESE. Charlestown, 72 WNW. Portsmouth, W. 466. Pop. in 1810, 1,523; in 1820, 1,479.

Acy, t. France, in Aisne; 3 SE. Soissons.

Aczib, now *Zeb*.

Ada, t. Circassia; 15 N. Anapa.

Ada, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, about 3 miles from the river Sakaria, in the road from Constantinople to Ispahan, chiefly inhabited by Armenians; 40 W. Angura.

Adaes, or *Adaesses*, Spanish settlement, Mexico, in Texas, not far from the borders of Louisiana, containing about 60 mean houses; 450 NW. New Orleans. Lon. 93. 45. W. Lat. 32. 3. N. It is situated on an eminence and defended with pallisadoes.

Adaes, see *Mexicano*.

Adaes, lake, Texas, 6 miles from the above settlement; 30 miles in circuit, and in some places of such depth that no bottom can be found with a line of 180 fathoms. It abounds in fish.

Adoguesa, t. Spain, in Aragon, on the Vero; 12 NW. Balbastro.

Adair, co. Ken.; W. 658. Pop. in 1810, 6,012. Slaves 956; Pop. in 1820, 8,775. Chief town, Columbia.

Adair, t. Ireland, in Limerick, on the Maig ; 8 SW. Limerick.

Adaja, r. Spain, that runs into the Duero between Simancas and Tordesillas.

Adak, one of the Fox Islands in N. Pacific Ocean. Lon. 184. 4. E. Lat. 53. 40. N.

Adalamgur, t. Hind., in Agra ; 12 S. Agra.

Adalguez, or *Adalgious*, t. Curdistan, on N. coast of the lake of Van ; 15 E. Aklat.

Adalia, district, Egypt, where only one house is found, in which a bey, with a few soldiers, collects the tribute to be sent to the pacha ; 2 NE. Cairo.

Adalia, see *Satalia*.

Adam, or *Adom*, t. Peræa, on the Jordan. Lon. 35. 40. E. Lat. 32. N.

Adam, t. Eu. Turkey, Moldavia ; 10 NNW. Galatz. Lon. 27. 56. E. Lat. 45. 58. N.

Adampa, country, Africa, on the Gold Coast extending from Acra to the Volta.

Adams, t. Coos co., N. H. ; E. of the White mountains ; 90 N. Portsmouth. Pop. 363.

Adams, p-t. Berkshire county, Mass. ; 29 N. Lenox, 120 WNW. Boston, W. 402. Pop. in 1810, 1,763 ; in 1820, 1,836. It is a valuable township, and has 2 post villages 5 or 6 miles apart, each containing a meeting house ; the north village contains also 2 cotton manufactories ; and there are likewise 2 cotton manufactories near the S. village. There is besides a Quaker meeting house in the town.—This place is remarkable for a deep excavation, 40 rods in length, and, in some places, 60 feet deep, formed by Hudson's brook, in a quarry of white marble. A natural bridge 14 feet long, 10 feet broad, and 62 feet high is formed over this channel by the projection of rocks.

Adams, p-t. Jefferson co., N. Y. ; 10 E. Lake Ontario, 160 NW. Albany, W. 461. Pop. in 1810, 1,376 ; in 1820, 2,467. It is a place of some trade, and contains a bank.

Adams, p-t. Dauphin co., Pa. ; W. 133.

Adams, co., S. side of Pa. ; bounded N. by Cumberland co., E. by York co., S. by Maryland, and W. by Franklin co. Pop. in 1810, 15,152 ; in 1820, 19,370. Chief town, Gettysburg.

Adams, p-v. Hyde co., N. C. ; W. 339.

Adams, county, S. part of Ohio, on the Ohio. Pop. 10,406. Chief town, West Union.

Adams, t. Washington co., Ohio. Pop. 324.

Adams, t. Darke co. Ohio. Pop. 343.

Adams, co. W. side of the state of Mississippi. Pop. 12,076. Chief towns, Natchez and Washington.

Adamstown, t. Lancaster co., Pa. ; 20 NE. Lancaster.

Adam's Creek, r. N. C., which runs into Pamlico Sound, Lon. 76. 53. W. Lat. 34. 55. N.

Adam's-Bridge, ledge of rocks extending about 30 miles, between N. coast of Ceylon and the coast of Coromandel.

Adam's Peak, mt. Ceylon ; so called by Europeans, and by the natives Hamalel ; about 60 miles from the coast, and visible by vessels at sea, about 150 miles distant ; 32 S. Candi. Lon. 80. 43. E. Lat. 7. 6. N. The Gentoos often visit it as pilgrims, being persuaded that the place is holy. They have a tradition, that from this place Adam took his last view of Paradise.

Adamancotta, t. Hind., in the Mysore ; 5 SW. Darampoory, 20 S. Salem.

Adamas, t. Spain, Cordova ; 18 NE. Cordova.

Adamsdorf, t. Pru., Brandenburg ; 3 E. Lippehne.

Adana, t. A. Turkey, cap. of Aladulia, on the Seihoun, near the pass of mount Taurus, formerly known by the title of *Pylæ Cilicia* ; 150 SE. Cogni, 170 SSW. Sivas. Lon. 35. 6. E. Lat. 37. N. Pop. 5 or 6,000 ; Turks, Greeks, Armenians and Jews. It is defended by a castle on a rock, and is the residence of a pacha ; and the town lying not more than 10 or 12 miles from the sea, is much resorted to from other towns for the purchase of wine, corn, and fruits. In winter the air is healthy, but towards April unwholesome, when such inhabitants as can, retire more inland.

Adana, or *Seihon*, r. A. Turkey, which runs into the Mediterranean a little below the town of Adana. Its mouth is in Lon. 35. 17. E. Lat. 36. 48. N.

Adanad, t. Hind., in Malabar ; 25 SSE. Calicut.

Adanaque, or *Andanaque*, t. Curdistan, N. of Bagdad, on the Deaal, which flows into the Tigris.

Adarcand, or *Aderkand*, t. Great Bukharia ; 40 SW. Kogend.

Adarisis, see *Kteiphe*.

Adasa, t. Abyssinia ; 70 S. Gondar.

Adat, t. Japan, in Nippon ; 30 N. Nambu.

Adaveed, t. Hind., Cuddapa ; 10 W. Combam.

Adaumpour, t. Bengal, Burdwan ; 36 SSE. Burdwan. Lon. 88. 18. E. Lat. 22. 42. N.

Adayes, see *Adaes*.

Adborow, t. Palestine, near Saphet.

Adda, (an. *Addua*.) r. which rises in the Mount Braulis, in the country of the Grisons, and runs into the Po, near Cremona.

Adda-and-Ooglio, late dep. Italy, formed of the Valteline and part of the Bergamasco.

Addar, fort, Bengal, in Nagpour ; 24 NW. Doesa.

Adder Water, r. Scotland, formed by two branches, called the Black and White Adder. The former rises in Berwickshire, the latter in S. part of Haddingtonshire : about 9 E. Dunse these streams unite to form the Adder, which, after an easterly course of 10 miles falls into the Tweed, 2 miles above Berwick.

Adderbury, t. Eng., in Oxfordshire, 3 miles from Banbury.

Addingham, t. Eng., in W. riding of Yorkshire, on the Wharf ; 5 S. Skipton. Pop. 1,471.

Addison, co., W. side of Vt. ; bounded N. by Chittenden co., E. by Washington, Orange, and Windsor cos., S. by Rutland co., and W. by Lake Champlain. Pop. in 1810, 19,993 ; in 1820, 20,469. Chief towns, Middlebury and Vergennes.

Addison, p-t. Addison co., Vt. on E. side of Lake Champlain ; 35 S. Burlington, W. 473. Pop. in 1810, 1,100. It is very pleasantly situated, and contains an academy.

Addison, t. Washington co. Maine. Pop. 519.

Addison, t. Steuben co., N. Y. ; 15 S. Bath. Pop. 652.

Addison, t. Somerset co. Pa. Pop. 755.

Addison, t. Gallia co. Ohio. Pop. 636.

Adea, t. Africa, on the coast of Ajan. The

inhabitants are Arabs, and have some trade in frankincense.

Adebiau, t. Poland, in Kalisch; 25 SSW. Kalisch.

Adebuil, t. Switz., in Lucerne, on the lake of Sempach; 7 NW. Lucerne.

Adeca, t. on SW. coast of Teneriffe.

Adeenagur, or *Ashenagur*, t. Cabulistan, capital of Kameh, on the left bank of the Kameh; 60 ESE. Cabul, 75 NE. Ghizni. Lon. 69. 35. E. Lat. 34. 15. N.

Adeenapour, t. Hind., in Lahore; 56 NE. Lahore. Lon. 74. 48. E. Lat. 32. 12. N.

Adegem, t. Flanders; 12 E. Bruges.

Adel, km. Africa, in the country of Ajan. The inhabitants are white, but they become gradually browner towards the S. There are among them a great many negroes, and in the back part of the country Bedouin Arabs, all Mahometans, mortal enemies of the Abyssinians, and interested in being so, because they enrich themselves by the plunder they take from them. The country extends about 600 miles in length; the principal towns are Adel, Zeila, Auca-Gurella, and Berbera. The chief traffic consists in gold dust, ivory, frankincense, and slaves.

Adelberg, t. Wurt.; 5 N. Goppingen.

Adelsdorf, t. Bav.; 2 SE. Markt Erlbach.

Adelsdorf, t. Bavaria; 7 SW. Forcheim.

Adelsfors, t. Sweden, in Smaland. Lon. 15. 4. E. Lat. 57. 26. N. Here is a gold mine, but not productive.

Adelgious, see *Adalguetz*.

Adellof, t. Sweden, in Smaland. Lon. 14. 29. E. Lat. 58. 1. N.

Adellum, now *Elda*.

Adelmansfelden, t. Wurtemberg; 6 W. Ellwangen. Pop. 390.

Adelnau, or *Odelno*, t. Pru., Posen; 20 SW. Kalisch. Lon. 17. 35. E. Lat. 51. 30. N. Pop. 1,135.

Adelphi, p-t. Ross co., Ohio, about 20 NE. Chillicothe, W. 392.

Adelphi, or *Fratelli*, four small islands in the Grecian Archipelago, about 3 ESE. Scopelo. Lon. 24. 4. E. Lat. 39. 22. N.

Adelsberg, or *Adelsperg*, t. Aust., Lower Carniola, capital of a circle in the government of Laybach, on a mountain near the river Alben; 12 ENE. Trieste.—Pop. of circle 104,200.

Adelsheim, t. Baden, in the circle of Odenwald. Pop. 870.

Aden, small state, Arabia Felix, bounded S. by the Indian ocean, W. and N. by the dominions of the Imam, and E. by the country of Jafa. It was formerly subject to the Imam, but from the year 1730, it has been governed by an independent scheich.

Aden, (an. *Eudaimon*.) s-p. Arabia, and capital of a lordship, in Yemen; with a good harbour on the Arabian sea. Lon. 45. E. Lat. 12. 40. N. It is situated at the foot of a barren mountain; near it is a lofty rock, steep and difficult of access. As a place of trade, Aden is still of some consequence, though it is a collection of miserable huts and heaps of ruins. It was formerly strongly fortified, and the most opulent town in Arabia; and in its ruins there is an appearance of ancient splendour.

Adenau, t. Pru., Coblenz, bailiwick of Nurburg. Pop. 1,230.

Adenore, t. Carnatic; 5 S. Volconda.

Adenda, t. Morocco, in Temsena.

Aderampar, t. Hind., in Travancore; 35 NE. Porcah.

Aderborgt, t. Pomerania; 9 NW. Stettin.

Adercan, Persia, in Laristan; 60 NE. Laar.

Aderkan, Persia, Farsistan; 135 S. Schiras.

Aderkand, see *Adarcand*.

Aderno, (an. *Adranum*.) t. Sicily, in the valley of Demona, at the foot of Mount Etna; 17 WNW. Catania. In the city was a temple dedicated to Adranus, the tutelar god of the Siculi.

Adersbach, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz. H. 180.

Adersleben, t. Pru., Magdeburg; 16 SE. Halberstadt.

Adervan, mt. Persia; 60 NE. Suster.

Ades, now *Rades*.

Adeypour, t. Hind., Mewat; 35 W. Cotputly.

Adgadna, t. Guan, one of the Mariana isles in the P. Ocean.

Adgate's Falls, cataract in the river Sable, in Chesterfield, N. Y. The perpendicular pitch is 80 feet.

Adgigunge, t. Hind., in Oude; 24 SW. Lucknow.

Adhergat, t. Syria, on frontiers of Arabia.

Adiabene, the principal province of ancient Assyria.

Adjamali, t. Imiretta; 35 SSW. Cotatis.

Adjazzo, see *Ajazzo*.

Adje-dee, r. Africa, which rises in the S. part of Algiers and after a course of 250 miles generally E. runs into the lake Melgig, in Biledulgerid.

Adjerud, or *Adjeroute*, or *Ajerud*, fortress or square castle, Egypt, in which is a garrison of Turkish soldiers, on the site of ancient *Heroopolis*; 10 N. Suez. Part of the road leading from Adjerud is in a hollow way, which some have thought to be the canal of Trajan.

Adige, with the Germans *Etsch*, (an. *Althesis*.) r. Italy, which rises in the Alps; passes by Tyrol, Brixen, Trent, Verona, where it becomes navigable, and Rovigo, and runs into the Adriatic sea 24 S. Venice. Length, 200 miles.

Adigetto, r. which branches off from the Adige in the Polesino de Rovigo, and, passing the town of Rovigo, joins the main river about 10 miles below.

Adji, r. Hind., which rises in Bahar, joins the Jellinghy, 10 W. Kishenagur in Bengal, and with it forms the Hoogly.

Adiguar, t. Hind., Dowlatabad; 15 W. Berder.

Adilabad, t. Hind., Berar; 30 SW. Chanda.

Adilabad, t. Hind., in Candeish; 20 S. Burhanpour.

Adinseik, t. Natolia; 9 SE. Artaki.

Adjodin, t. Hind., in Moultan, on the Setledge; 90 S. Lahore, 115 E. Moultan. Lon. 73. 30. E. Lat. 30. 21. N. Here is a tomb of a celebrated Mahometan saint, much visited by pilgrims.

Adirbeitzan, or *Azerbaijan*, pr. Persia, bounded N. by Georgia, E. by the Caspian Sea, S. by

the provinces of Ghilan and Irak, W. by Armenia. - The chief towns are Tauris, Urumea, Shebuster, and Maragah. This constitutes a part of the ancient Media.

Adisalam, t. Abyssinia; 135 SSW. Gondar.

Adjunte, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 15. WNW. Jaffierabad. It is situated at the head of a pass of the same name through the mountains.

Adjyghur, strong fortress, Hind., in Bundelcund, situated at nearly equal distances from Callinger and Pannah, and commanding a pass through the mountains from the former to the latter place.

Adliga, t. Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile; 2 S. Damietta.

Adlisberg, t. Switz., in Lucerne; 13 W. Lucerne.

Adliswil, t. Switz., in Zurich; 4 S. Zurich.

Adlwang, t. Austria; 9 SW. Steyr.

Admiral's Cove, creek in the bay of Formosa, on E. side of Newfoundland.

Admiralty-Bay, bay on N. coast of Tavai Poenammou, the southermost island of New Zealand, between Cape Stephens and Cape Jackson.

Admiralty-Bay, see *Port Mulgrave*.

Admiralty-Island, small isl. on which a part of Stockholm is built.

Admiralty-Islands, number of small islands at the entrance of Admiralty-bay, in New Zealand. Lon. 185. 2. W. Lat. 40. 48. S.

Admiralty-Islands, cluster of islands in the E. Indian Ocean. The inhabitants appear to be the same kind of people as those of New Ireland, of a very dark copper colour, nearly black, with woolly heads powdered. They chew betel-nut, and go quite naked, except some rude ornaments about their legs and arms. These islands are between 20 and 30 in number, with a beautiful appearance. One island is about 54 miles in length from E. to W. Lon. of the centre 146. 44. E. Lat. 2. 18. S.

Admiralty-Island, large isl. in the N. Pacific Ocean, near W. coast of N. A. between King George III'd's Archipelago and the continent: 84 miles in length from N. to S. and about 25 broad for as much as 50 miles in the centre, afterwards lessening gradually towards each extremity. Mr. Whidbey, one of Captain Vancouver's mates, in his observations on this island, remarks, that notwithstanding it seemed to be composed of a rocky substance, covered with little soil, and that chiefly consisting of vegetables in an imperfect state of dissolution, yet it produced timber, which he considered as superior to any before noticed on this side of America. Lon. 225. 10. to 226. 31. E. Lat. 57. 2. to 58. 24. N.

Admiralty-Inlet, deep narrow gulf in the gulf of New Georgia. Lon. 237. 38. to 237. 48. E. Lat. 47. 20. to 48. 12. N.

Admuncotta, t. Hind., in the Barramaul country; 6 S. Darempoury.

Ado, small isl. Sweden, between the Baltic and the gulf of Bothnia, E. of Aland. Lon. 20. 14. E. Lat. 60. 19. N.

Ado, small isl. in gulf of Bothnia, near the coast of Finland. Lon. 22. 31. E. Lat. 63. 44. N.

Adolphus, t. U. Canada, N. Lake Ontario.

Adolsfurt, t. Wurt.; 2 SW. Ohringen.

Adolfseck, t. Ger., Nassau; 8 W. Idstein.

Adom, or *Theton*, t. Hungary, on the Danube; 12 S. Offen.

Adom, country, Africa, in the interior part of the Gold Coast, on the river Sama.

Adoni, circar, Hind., in Golconda, S. of the Tungebadra, N. of Mysore.

Adoni, t. Hind., which gives name to a circar in Golconda; 130 SSW. Hydrabad, 188 N. Seringapatam. Lon. 77. 18. E. Lat. 15. 37. N. It is now a town of but little importance, having but a small population.

Adonis, r. Africa, which rises in the mountains SW. Tetuan, and runs into the sea between Arzilla and Tangier.

Adonis, now *Ibrahim Bassa*.

Adorf, t. Sax., in Vogtland; 4 S. Oelsnitz. Lon. 12. 16. E. Lat. 50. 15. N. Pop. 1,310.

Adou, or *Quaquas*, country, Africa, on W. coast, between the rivers Lagos and Sueiro d'A costa.

Adour, (an. *Aturus*), r. France, which discharges itself into the Bay of Biscay, 3 miles below Bayonne.

Adowa, t. Abyssinia, capital of Tigre; 12 E. Axum. Lon. 39. 7. E. Lat. 14. 12. N. Pop. 8 or 9,000. Its situation is uncommonly pleasant, and commands a magnificent view of a vast range of mountains. The houses are of a conical form, and regularly disposed into streets. It is a place of considerable trade and importance. Its chief production consists in a manufactory of course and fine cloths.

Adra, r. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, which runs into the Mariza, at Adrianople.

Adra, t. Syria; 15 NE. Damascus.

Adra, (an. *Abdera*), s-p. Spain, on the Mediterranean, in Granada, defended by a strong citadel; 45 SE. Granada. Lon. 3. 10. E. Lat. 36. 4. N.

Adra, r. Spain, in Granada, which runs into the Mediterranean near the town of Adra.

Adragno, t. Sicily; 20 ENE. Mazara.

Adrametum, see *Herkla*.

Adramiti, (an. *Adramyttium*), t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, on the Gulf of Adramiti; 70 N. Smyrna. Lon. 27. E. Lat. 39. 37. N. It is now inhabited only by a few Greek fishermen.

Adrana, t. Persia, Irak; 30 E. Hamadan.

Adrana, now *Eder*.

Adranum, now *Adernò*.

Adranutzium, now *Ardanoudje*.

Adreat Bitinia, (an. *Adraa*, and *Edrei*), t. Palestine, E. Lake Genezareth.

Adria, (an. *Hadria*, and *Atria*), t. Aust. Italy, in Rovigo, on the Tartaro; 15 E. Rovigo. Lon. 12. 4. E. Lat. 45. 2. N. Pop. 7,200. Bp. see. It gives name to the gulf or sea called the *Adriatic*, and was formerly a place of considerable consequence, but much reduced by frequent inundations.

Adriampatam, t. Hind., in Tanjore, on the coast; 32 SE. Tanjore.

Adriane, now *Bingazi*.

Adrianna, t. Hind., in Guzerat, 8 miles from Jhingwarra, containing about 1,000 houses.

Adrianople, or *Andrinople*, called by the

Turks *Edreneh*, or *Adranah*, (an. *Hadrianopolis*, *Orestias*, and *Antinoë*,) city, Eu. Turkey, in Romania; 114 WNW. Constantinople. Lon. 27. 8. E. Lat. 41. 3. N. Pop. estimated from 100, to 130,000. H. 16,000. Greek abp. see. It is situated on the Marizza, 24 leagues from its mouth. It is of a circular form, about 5 miles in compass, and surrounded with walls and towers. It contains 4 magnificent mosques, and has very extensive gardens. The houses are good, but the streets are narrow and unequal. The adjacent country is fertile, and its wine is esteemed the best in Turkey.

Adrianopoli, see *Argyro Castro*.

Adriatic Sea, or *Gulf of Venice*, gulf of the Mediterranean sea, between Greece and Italy, extending from Lat. 40. to 45. 55. N. 200 leagues long, and 50 broad. There are many islands in it, and many bays or small gulfs on each coast.

Adsjar, t. Arabia, on S. coast of the Persian gulf, inhabited by the Musillim, a numerous tribe occupying the country between Lachsa and Oman; 80 SE. El. Calif. Lon. 48. 20. E. Lat. 26. 8. N.

Adventure-Bay, bay on SE. coast of New Holland. Lon. 147. 29. E. Lat. 43. 21. S.

Adventure Island, in the S. P. Ocean. Lon. 144. 18. W. Lat. 17. 5. S.

Adule, see *Zulla*.

Adulis, now *Arkiko*.

Adummim, v. Palestine, on the road from Jerusalem to Jericho; anciently a town belonging to the tribe of Judah. Mr. Mariti calls it a place favourable to robbers, where many travellers have lost their lives. Near it are still to be seen the ruins of a large kan, or inn, built of cut stone. It is called the Samaritan kan, because it is believed that the Samaritan carried hither the unhappy man who had been wounded. In memory of this noble action a small chapel was formerly erected near it, at which pious travellers were accustomed to stop and pray.

Adur, r. Eng., which rises in Sussex, and runs into the sea at New-Shoreham.

Aduvieh, t. Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile; 5. S. Cairo.

Adciganam, t. Hind., in Coimbetore; 47 SE. Seringapatam.

Adzel, t. Russia, in Riga; 20 SW. Dorpat.

Adzaneta, t. Spain, in Valencia, on a mountain which extends to the frontiers of Arragon; 25 SW. Peniscola.

Adzud, or *Atschud*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Moldavia; 9 WSW. Birlat. Lon. 26. 49. E. Lat. 46. 3. N.

Adzul, t. Eu. Turkey, in Walachia, on the Jalonitza, a little before it joins the Danube; 6 E. Jalonitza, 6 NW. Kirsova.

Æantium, or *Ajacium*, place, Natolia. It is said to have received its name from having been the burial place of Ajax. Lon. 26. 22. E. Lat. 49. N.

Aedholzen, t. Bavaria, celebrated for its medicinal baths; 4 S. Traunstein.

Æga, see *Ega*.

Ægades, or *Ægusæ*, three islands on the W. coast of Sicily, whose modern names are Favagna, Maretimo, and Levanzo.

Ægæ, see *Guzel-hisar*, and *Edessa*.

Ægæan Sea, see *Archipelago*.

Ægida, now *Capo d'Istria*.

Ægila, see *Augila*.

Ægilia, now *Cerigotto*.

Ægilon, or *Ægilium*, now *Capraja*.

Ægimurus, now *Zowamore*.

Ægina, now *Engia*.

Ægium, now *Vortitza*.

Ægos-Palamos, r. Thracian Chersonesus, which falls into the Hellespont N. Sestos.

Ægusa, now *Linosa*, and *Favagnana*.

Ælana, now *Ailah*.

Ælen, see *Aigle*.

Ælia, or *Ælia Capitolina*, see *Jerusalem*.

Ælst, see *Alost*.

Æmona, now *Laybach*.

Æmonia, see *Citta Nuovo*.

Ænaria, now *Ischia*.

Æne, (an. *Æneia*,) t. Natolia, on a river falling into the Mender; 12 Bonarbashy. It has a pleasing appearance, being embellished with cypresses, and in the vicinity is a stupendous tumulus, called the tomb of Æneas.

Ænona, now *Nona*.

Ænos, now *Saasa*, and *Eno*.

Ænus, now *Inn*.

Æolia, or *Æolis*, ancient country of Asia Minor, N. of Ionia.

Æolia, now *Lipari Isles*.

Æliopolis, now *Ilit*.

Æquum Colonia, now *Colonia*.

Ærding, or *Erding*, t. Bavaria, in Iser, capital of a district, on the Sempt; 14 S. Landshut, 17 NE. Munich. Lon. 11. 53. E. Lat. 48. 15. Pop. 1,661.

Ærnen, t. Switz., in Valais; 35 E. Sion.

Æerskaia, t. Siberia, on the Irtisch; 60 NW. Tara.

Æria, or *Æthria*, now *Thaso*.

Æeschach, or *Eschach*, t. Bavaria; 3 N. Lindau.

Æeschy, t. Switz., in Berne; 6 SE. Spietz.

Æsepus, r. rising from Mount Ida and falling into the Propontis.

Æsernia, now *Isernia*.

Æeth, see *Ath*.

Æsis, now *Esino*.

Æethsting, t. Mainland, the principal Shetland island; 11 NW. Kirkwall.

Æthiopia, see *Ethiopia*.

Ælna, now *Elna*.

Ætolia, ancient country in the central part of Greece, W. of Locris.

Æerskaia, t. Russian Siberia, on the Irtisch 60 NW. Tara.

Ældim, t. Cyprus, otherwise called *Aitimo* or *Audimo*; 16 SW. Baffa.

Æffang, t. Austria; 9 W. Steyr.

Æffar, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 60 E. Loheia.

Æffarli, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania on the Mariza; 45 SE. Philippopoli.

Æffleck's Canal, inlet of the Pacific Ocean, on S. coast of an island which is situated NW. of the Prince of Wales' Archipelago. Lon. (of the entrance) 226. 19. E. Lat. 56. 7. N.

Æfflenz, t. Stiria; 6 N. Pruck.

Æffnoo, t. Sahara; 120 NE. Tombuctoo.

Æffow, t. Africa, in Yaffon. Lon. 9. 50. E. Lat. 16. N.

Affurca, see *Masafuero*.

Afghanistan, or *Cabulistan*, mountainous country between Persia and the Indus, see *Cabulistan*.—Afghanistan proper is denominated by the natives *Pokhtankha*, and is the country adjacent to the town of *Paishawer*. The Afghans are a fierce, untractable, and warlike people, who deduce their origin from *Afghan*, a son of *Japhet*; though *Sir William Jones* is inclined to think that they are descended from the *Israelites*. Their chief city is *Cabul*.

Afium-Kara-hissar, see *Aphiom*, &c.

Afragola, t. Naples, in *Lavora*; 7 NE. Naples. Pop. 12,647.

AFRICA, one of the four great quarters of the world, the third in extent and probably in population. It forms a peninsula, connected with Asia only by the isthmus of *Suez*.

Boundaries. It is bounded N. by the *Mediterranean*, E. by the *Red Sea* and the *Indian Ocean*, S. by the *Southern or Pacific Ocean*, and W. by the *Atlantic*.

Extent. It lies between Lon. 18. W. and 51. E.; Lat. 37. N. and 35. S.; about 4,980 English miles in length, and 4,500, where widest, in breadth. Sq. m. according to *Malte-Brun*, 12,952,000; according to *Hassel*, 11,270,000; according to *Graberg*, 11,063,000.

Population. The population of Africa is much less in proportion to its extent than that of Asia or Europe, but no data exist by which its amount can be computed. It has been variously estimated from 30, to 150,000,000. *Malte-Brun* estimates it at 70,000,000; *Graberg* at 99,000,000; *Hassel*, from 100, to 110,000,000.

Divisions. Africa may be comprised under the 6 following divisions:

1. *Northern Africa*, comprehending Egypt and the *Barbary States*. These are *Barca*, *Tripoli*, *Tunis*, *Algiers*, *Fez*, *Morocco*, and *Biledulgerid*.

2. *Western Africa*. This comprises a vast extent of coast, including the countries between *Sahara* and *Benguela*; viz. the countries on the *Senegal* and *Gambia*; the *Ivory*, *Gold*, and *Slave* coasts of *Guinea*: *Benin*, *Loango*, *Congo*, and *Angola*.

3. *Southern Africa*, extending from the *Cape of Good Hope* to the frontier of *Benguela* and *Mozambique*. This division is styled *Caffra*, and is inhabited by the *Caffres*, *Hottentots*, *Boshuanas*, &c.

4. *Eastern Africa*. The counties in this division are *Abyssinia* and *Nubia*, and various countries, but little known, lying on the eastern coast between *Mozambique* and the straits of *Babelmandel*.

5. *Central Africa*. This vast division, the greater part of which is wholly unexplored, is, however, known to contain some fertile and populous countries. Some of the principal kingdoms are *Darfur*, *Bornou*, *Fezzan*, *Kassina*, *Houssa*, *Tombuctoo*, *Wangara*, *Bambarra*, *Ludamar*, *Bondou*, and *Bambouk*.

6. *African Islands*. The principal of these on the western coast are the *Azores*, *Madeira*, and *Cape Verd Islands*, belonging to *Portugal*; the *Canaries*, belonging to *Spain*: and *St.*

Helena, belonging to *Great Britain*. On the eastern coast are *Madagascar*, *Bourbon*, *Mauritius*, the *Comoro islands*, and *Socotra*.

Natural Features. Africa is distinguished from each of the other quarters of the globe by its immense arid deserts, devoted to perpetual desolation; by the fewness of its rivers, and by its want of inland seas.

Rivers. The *Nile* and the *Niger* are two of the most celebrated rivers in the world. The other most considerable rivers are the *Senegal*, *Gambia*, *Zaire* or *Congo*, *Zambese* or *Cuama*, *Quilimancy*, and *Orange* river.

Lakes. The largest lakes that are known, are *Maravi*, *Soudan*, and *Dembea*.

Mountains. The principal ranges of mountains are the *Atlas*, *Kong*, *Crystal mountains*, *Mountains of the Moon*; *Mountains of Samen*, *Geesh*, *Amid-Amid*, *Lamalmon* and others of *Abyssinia*, *Mountains of Lupata*, and *Niewveldt* mountains.

Soil. The soil, when well watered, is exceedingly luxuriant; but in many parts it is dry and barren, and in high winds the inhabitants are liable to be overwhelmed and suffocated with showers of scorching sand.

Climate. The greater is situated within the torrid zone, and the heat is intense, and almost insupportable to Europeans.

Productions. The productions are sugar, salt, gold-dust, ivory, sandal-wood, various kinds of fruits, drugs, gums, pearls, and the common necessities of life.

Animals. Africa is remarkable for its multitude of wild animals. Lions and elephants are numerous; also leopards, panthers, tigers, hyenas, rhinoceroses, giraffas, antelopes, zebras, horses, camels, dromedaries, monkeys, civet-cats, crocodiles, hippopotami, serpents of various descriptions, and a great variety of the feathered creation.

Commerce. The articles of commerce most extensively obtained from Africa, are gold, ivory, and above all slaves. The article in most demand in the central parts, is salt.

Inhabitants. Africa is by far the least civilized quarter of the globe. The natives are composed of numerous tribes, but the two classes, which divide the most extensive portion are the *Moors* and *Negroes*. The *Moors* are chiefly found north of the *Senegal* and *Niger*, and are *Mahometans*. They are of a tawny, sun-burnt complexion, and their character is usually described in very unfavourable colours, as intolerant, perfidious, and sanguinary. The *Negroes* possess less activity, information, and vigour of mind; but with the usual habits of barbarous life, they are simple, gentle, hospitable, and affectionate.

Religion. The religion of *Abyssinia* is a corrupt form of Christianity. The Christian religion has also been introduced into some of the European settlements. The prevailing religion of Egypt, the *Barbary States*, and of the nations of the interior as far south as the *Niger*, is *Mahometanism*. The remainder of the inhabitants, so far as known, are generally pagans.

Africa, s-p. *Tunis*, on the coast of *Barbary*; 90 SE. *Tunis*. Lon. 11. 10. E. 35. 30. N.

Aftan, r. *Arabia*, which runs into the *Persian Gulf*; 36 SE. *El Catif*.

Afa, small isl. in the Baltic, between the island of Aland and the coast of Finland; Lon. 20. 51. E. Lat. 60. 29. N.

Afwestad, or *Avestadt*, mine-town, Sweden, in Dalecarlia; with a church and a royal post-house: small copper money is coined here; 10 SE. Hedemora. Lon. 16. 14. E. Lat. 60. 6. N. Pop. 700.

Afia, see *Ampedes*.

Afzulgur, t. Asia, in Almora; 20 NNW. Cossipour.

Agadak, one of the Fox Islands in the N. Pacific Ocean. Lon. 195. E. Lat. 53. 35. N.

Agadeer, see *Santa Cruz*.

Agadez, or *Agad*, or *Agadost*, t. Africa, capital of Asben, or Agadez, a district or country north of Cashna; 200 N. Cashna. Lon. 13. 14. E. Lat. 20. 15. N. It is a large, populous, trading city. The salt caravan of Agadez, consisting of 1000 camels, traverses the desert of Bilmah.

Agais, small s-p. France, in Var, on the coast of Mediterranean; 9 Frejus.

Agakemal, t. Persia, in Irak; 35 S. Cashan.

Agalicipour, r. Syria, which runs into the Mediterranean; 12 SSW. Alexandretta.

Agallega, or *Gallega*, isl. in the Indian sea, near the coast of Madagascar. Lon. 54. 8. E. Lat. 10. 12. N.

Agama, s-p. on N. coast of Cyprus, probably the ancient *Arsinoë*; 25 N. Baffa.

Agamana, now *Kahem*.

Agana, t. Guam island, on W. coast. Lat. 13. 26. N. The streets are strait; the houses are mostly of wood, but the public edifices are of brick. The town has fine gardens, and is well defended.

Aganis, small isl. on E. coast of Ceylon, with a town. Lon. 88. E. Lat. 6. 45. N.

Aganusi, some small islands in the Grecian Archipelago, near the coast of Natolia. Lon. 23. 39. E. Lat. 39. 2. N.

Agapia, t. Eu. Turkey, in Moldavia; 7 SSE. Niemeetz.

Agaphonora, r. Siberia, which runs into the Frozen Ocean. Lon. 155. 14. E. Lat. 71. 55. N.

Agara, t. A. Turkey, Sivas; 6 W. Tocat.

Agarazundu, t. Bengal, in Dacca; 37 NNE. Dacca.

Agaree, t. Sahara; 130 SE. Gadamis.

Agaron, t. Carnatic; 15 NW. Tiagar.

Agarum, t. Mysore; 6 ESE. Bangalore.

Agastoboli, or *Agatoboli*, see *Athaboli*.

Agathon, t. Cyprus. on N. Coast; 16 N. Famagusta.

Agathonsi, small isl. Grecian Archipelago, about 3 S. Samos. Lon. 25. 56. E. Lat. 37. 25. N.

Agaton, small isl. in the English Channel, near the coast of France. Lon. 3. 30. W. Lat. 48. 49. N.

Agallon, or *Galton*, t. Benin, on the river Formosa, 190 miles above its mouth. It is situated on a peninsula formed by the river, and has been represented as the chief place of trade in the country, but injured by recent wars. Ships ascend the river above this place.

Agallon, or *Gallon*, or *Goto*, t. Africa on the coast of Guinea; 80 S. Benin.

Agatu, one of the Fox Islands, N. Pacific Ocean. Lon. 175. E. Lat. 52. 30. N.

Agau, small kingdom, Africa, dependent on the Emperor of Abyssinia.

Agawam, r. Mass. which runs into the sea at Wareham.

Agawam, p-v. in the township of W. Springfield, Hampden co. Mass., near the entrance of Westfield river into the Connecticut, 2 SW. Springfield, W. 366.

Agawam, the name of Westfield river towards its mouth.

Agaya, t. Mexico, in Culiacan; 70 NE. St. Miguel.

Agayas, t. on W. coast of Luçon. Lon. 120. 45. E. Lat. 16. 42. N.

Agde, (an. *Agatha*,) s-p. France, in Herault; before the revolution the see of a bishop; 21 NE. Narbonne, 320 S. Paris. Lon. 3. 28. E. Lat. 43. 19. N. Pop. 6,744. It is situated on a peninsula, or a point of land, near the Gulf of Lyons, between the mouth of the Herault and the lake of Thau.

Agea, t. Persia, in Irak; 100 E. Ispahan, 50 WSW. Gnerden.

Ageda, plain, Hungary, about 30 leagues from Buda. It is famous for a grand council of the Jews, said to have been held here in 1650, for the purpose of considering the question, *whether the Messiah was already come*.

Agedabna, t. Barca; 80 NNW. Augela.

Agedincum, now *Sens*.

Agen, (an. *Agenum*,) city, France, capital of Lot-and-Garonne, on the Garonne, in a fertile country; 70 E. Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 37. E. Lat. 44. 12. N. Pop. 10,569. Bp. see. It was before the revolution, the capital of a country called Agenois. It is a place of great antiquity and had a famous castle in the time of Charlemagne. The buildings are not generally elegant, but the promenade along the river is delightful.—Natives, Joseph J. Scaliger and Laccpede.

Agenois, late pr. France; now included chiefly in Lot-and-Garonne.

Ager, r. Austria, which runs into the Traun, about 3 N. Schwannastatt.

Ager, small isl. Denmark, in the Baltic near the coast of Lapland. Lon. 11. 31. E. Lat. 54. 37. N.

Ager, t. Spain, in Catalonia, at the foot of a mountain; 12 N. Balaguer.

Ager, t. Hind., in Malwa; 37 N. by E. Ougein.

Agercite, t. Hind., in Travancore, on a bay of the Indian sea, near the coast of Malabar; 20 N. Anjenga.

Agerola, t. Naples, in Principato Citra. Pop. 2,181.

Agger, or *Ager*, r. Ger., which rises near Neustadt, and runs into the Sieg, 2 W. Siegburg.

Aggerhuus, or *Christiania*, the largest, most important, and most southerly of the four bishoprics of Norway, which takes its name from a castle situated on a bay about 3 W. Anslo or Christiania, the castle of which is the general residence of the governor. Pop. 378,646. Sq. m. 38,117. Chief town, Christiania.

Aggersøe, small isl. Denmark, in the Greater Belt; 6 S. Corsoer. Lon. 11. 12. E. Lat. 55. 12. N.

Agger, t. Hind., Visiapour; 20 SW. Visiapour.
Aggi, r. Persia, which runs into the Aras, 10 S. Nacsivan.

Aggile, t. Prussia; 40 ENE. Königsberg.

Aggisu, t. A. Turkey, Mosul; 45 N. Tecrit.

Aggspach, t. Austria, on the Danube; 36 W. Vienna.

Aghaboe, v. and parish, Ireland, in Queen's co., an ancient place, once an abp. see. and now has 2 annual fairs. Pop. of the parish, 4,361.

Aghadoe, v. Ireland, in Kerry; 3 NNW. Killarney.

Aghalgory, or *Aghal-Gori*, see *Akalgory*.

Aghalzighe, see *Akalzike*.

Aghao, see *Kao*.

Aghenisk, isl. Ireland, in the Shannon; 16 miles below Limerick.

Aghgeh, t. Abascia, on the coast of the Black Sea; 8 S. Anakopia.

Aghisi, see *Agveh*.

Aghi Daghi, mt. Armenia; 40 NW. Erzerum.

Aghi Daghi, mt. A. Turkey, in Natolia; 15 NW. Aphiom Karahisar.

Aghnish-Point, cape on W. coast of Ireland, in Galway. Lon. 9. 1. W. Lat. 53. 8. N.

Aghor, r. Persia, in Mekran, which flows into the Indian Ocean, near Cape Arubah.

Aghrim, v. Ireland, in Galway; 39 N. Limerick, 28 E. Galway. On the 12th July 1691, a battle was here fought between the Irish soldiers of James II. and the English.

Aghris-Point, cape, Ireland, on the N. coast of Sligo; 11 W. Sligo. Lon. 9. 22. W. Lat. 54. 17. N.

Agia Laura, t. Macedonia; 19 SE. Saloniki. Lon. 24. 28. E. Lat. 40. 5. N.

Agiano, (an. *Heræa*), v. Morea, consisting of only a few huts. Heræa was a considerable town of Arcadia, on an eminence near the Alpheus; 12 E. by S. Olympia.

Agiasoluck, see *Ajasaluck*.

Agimere, or *Ajmeer*, or *Rajpootana*, subah, Hind., bounded E. by Agra, N. by Delhi, S. by Guzerat, and W. by the sandy deserts, which are between it and the Indus. It is 350 miles long, and 220 broad; the soil generally unproductive; and contains many smaller states or governments; as Agimere proper, Rampour, Joodpour, Rantampour, Joinagur, Banswaleh, Nagore, and Bikaner.

Agimere, city, Hind., and capital of a subah of the same name; in a pleasant valley, surrounded on all sides by high mountains. 170 WSW. Agra; 178 SW. Delhi. Lon. 75. 20. E. Lat. 26. 35. N. It is 6 miles in circ., and defended by walls, towers, and a strong fortress. The principal attraction of this city is the tomb of Khaja Moyen ud Deen, one of the greatest Mahomedan saints that ever flourished in Hindostan, which happened 600 years ago. It is of white marble, but not remarkable for its architecture.

Agincourt, or rather *Azincourt*, v. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 7 N. Hesdin, 11 E. Montreuil. Pop. 383. Near this village Henry V. king of England, with an army of 22,000 men, gained a complete victory over an army of 60,000 Frenchmen. The loss of the English amounted to about 1700 private men, and the duke of York, the king's uncle; while the loss

on the side of the French, besides 120 lords carrying banners, and several princes of the blood, amounted to 8000 gentlemen of family, and 2000 private men killed, and 14,000 made prisoners. The battle was fought the 25th of October 1415.

Aginska, r. Siberia, which runs into the Uda, Lon. 98. 14. E. Lat. 52. 20. N.

Agioi Gregorio, small isl. Mediterranean, near the coast of Natolia; 28 ESE. Satalia.

Agioi Saranta, t. Candia; 16 S. Settia.

Agioi Sarento, t. Albania, on the coast opposite Corfu. Lon. 50. 6. E. Lat. 33. 50. N.

Agioi Stephano, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, near the sea coast; 5 NW. Cape Chelidoni.

Agioi Bassardseck, or *Haz-Oghu-Bezarzich*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania; 40 NW. Varna, 127 NE. Adrianople.

Agisymba, t. Africa, in Congo.

Agla, or *Aguila*, t. Fez, near the Guarga.

Aglasoun, (an. *Lysone*), t. A. Turkey, in Natolia; 8 SW. Isbarteh.

Aglia, t. Piedmont, in the marquisate of Ivrea; 7 S. Ivrea. Pop. 3,235.

Agli-bashi, t. Natolia; 15 E. Alah-Shehr.

Aglone, r. Prussia, which runs into the Minnie, near Proculs.

Agmet, or *Agmat*, t. Morocco, on the western declivity of Mount Atlas near a river of the same name; 18 SE. Morocco. This town gives name to a province which forms part of ancient Mauritania; and was once a populous city, surrounded with walls. It is pleasantly situated, but at present chiefly inhabited by gardeners, potters, and labourers.

Agmondesham, or *Amersham*, t. Eng., in Bucks, in the road from London to Aylesbury; 26 NW London. Lon. 0. 38. W. Lat. 51. 40. N. Pop. 2,259. It sends two members to parliament; market on Tuesday.

Agnadello, or *Aignadello*, t. Aust. Italy, in Milan, on a canal between the Adda and Serio; 12 N. Lodi. Near this village Louis XII. king of France, defeated the Venetians, May 1509. In August, 1706, another battle was fought in the same place, when the duke of Vendôme defeated Prince Eugene.

Agnam, see *Goumel*.

Agnano, remarkable lake, Naples, in Lavoura, about 3 miles in circ., on the verge of which are warm baths, called the baths of Agnano, or more usually the baths of St. Germain; and the Grotto del Cane, the vapours of which prove fatal to animals held too long over it.

Agnettin, t. Transylvania, on the Herpach, or Hoprach; 10 WNW. Fogaras.

Agni Cornu, now *Megaizel*.

Agno, t. Switz., in Tesin; 3 SW. Lugano.

Agno, or *Patria*, r. Naples, which runs into the sea 7 or 8 N. Puzzuoli.

Agnon, t. Sicily, between Leontini and Catania, now in ruins.

Agnona, or *Anglona*, t. Naples, in the Abruzzo Citra; 9 SSE. Civita Borella.

Ago, t. on W. coast of Luçon. Lon. 120. 45. E. Lat. 16. 48. N.

Agoada, see *Felusje*.

Agoas Bellas, t. Portugal, in Estramadura; 10 NE. Thomar.

Agoas de Moura, t. Portugal, in Estramadura; 21 NE. Setuval.

Agoas Ouentas, t. Portugal, in Estramadura; 21 ENE. Abrantes.

Agobel, t. Africa, in Tremecen; 10 Oran.

Agoga, t. Africa, in Whidah, on the Jakin; 18 SSW. Siab.

Agogna, see *Gogna*.

Agogliastro, or *Aguilastro*, small isl. Mediterranean; 3 N. cape Barbarossa, in Sardinia.

Agooa, district, Africa, on the Gold Coast, 20 miles E. and W.; 15 N. & S. Pop. about 10,000. Lat. 5. to 5. 20. N. Chief towns, Winnebah, Agoona, and Fettah.

Agou, isl. Sweden, gulf of Bothnia, with a good harbour. Lon. 17. 14. E. Lat. 61. 32. N.

Agoola, t. Africa, in Geba; 20 W. Geba.

Agoree, t. Hind., Benares; 13 W. Bidzikur.

Agosta, or *Augusta*, s-p. Sicily, on SE. coast, in the valley of Noto; 18 N. Syracuse. Lon. 15. 14. E. Lat. 37. 16. N. Pop. 15,000. H. 1,836. It is situated on a peninsula at the bottom of a gulf, and has one of the safest ports in the island, and is slightly fortified. In 1693, more than one third of the inhabitants were destroyed by an earthquake, being crushed amid the ruins of their houses. The town has since been built on a regular plan, with low houses, in order to prevent a similar calamity.

Agosta, isl. in the Adriatic, near the coast of Dalmatia, about 18 miles in circ.; 9 SW. Curzola. Lon. 18. 12. E. Lat. 43. 2. N.

Agot, small isl. in the English Channel, near the coast of France. Lon. 2. 4. W. Lat. 48. 38. N.

Agou, t. Africa, in Whidah; 5 N. Sabi.

Agouna, km. Africa, in the Gold coast, about 45 miles in extent from mount Diabola to Aquambo.

Agouza, s-p. Paros. Lon. 25. 19. E. Lat. 37. 7. N.

Agout, (an. *Acutus*.) r. France, which runs into the Tarn, near Rabesteins.

Agows, remarkable people, Abyssinia, inhabiting a very fertile and populous district to the east of the sources of the Bahr-el-Azrek; about 60 miles long, and 30 broad. Another tribe, called the *Tcheretz Agows*, inhabit a district on the north side of the Tacazze. They were converted to Christianity in the 17th century; are of short stature, and speak a language entirely different from the Abyssinian.

Agoyarna, small isl. in the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17. 84. E. Lat. 61. 33. N.

Agra, subah or pr. Hind., bounded N. by the province of Delhi, E. by Oude, S. by Malwa, and W. by Agimere; about 250 miles long, and 180 broad. It is watered by the Ganges, Jumnah, and Chumbul, and produces indigo, sugar, cotton, and all kinds of grain, except rice, for which the soil is not sufficiently moist. It is divided into 13 districts.

Agra, called by the Mahometans *Akbarabad*, city, Hind., capital of the province of the same name, and seat of the British civil authority, on S. side of the Jumnah; 92 SSE. Delhi. Lon. 77. 56. E. Lat. 27. 12. N. Pop. estimated in 1818, at 60,000. It was originally a village, till in 1501, the emperor Sekunder Lody built a city on its site, and in the 16th century the emperor Akbar built a palace

here, and it continued the seat of empire till 1647, when Delhi became the capital. In the 17th century it was one of the largest and most celebrated cities of India, 14 miles in circuit, fortified, and said to contain 600, or 800,000 inhabitants. The houses are built of stone, and of several stories, but the streets are so narrow as scarcely to admit of a palanquin. The greatest part of the city is now a heap of ruins, and almost uninhabited.—About 3 miles below the city is the Taje Mahel, perhaps the most superb mausoleum in the world, built of white marble, inlaid with precious stones, between 1631 and 1640. Six miles north of Agra is the mausoleum of Akber. From the top of the minaret in front of it, the spectator's eye may range over a flat country, 30 miles in extent.—The Baptist and Church missionary societies have missionaries at Agra. Dr. Corrie, under the direction of the latter, arrived here with Abdool Messee, a celebrated native convert, in 1813.

Agragansk, fortress, Russia, in Caucasus, on a point of land, which extends into the Caspian sea; 65 N. Derbend. Lon. 49. 44. E. Lat. 43. 5. N.

Agraiser, t. Hind., in Oude; 36 NE. Manickpour. Lon. 82. 17. E. Lat. 26. 8. N.

Agrakova, t. Russia, in Archangel, on the coast of the White Sea; 68 W. Archangel.

Agram, or *Zagrab*, t. cap. Croatia, and of a county of the same name, 145 S. Vienna. Lon. 16. 16. E. Lat. 45. 49. N. Pop. 17,266. Bp. see. It is situated near the Save, and contains an academy and a gymnasium.—Pop. of the county, 183,968. Sq. m. 1,290. Produce, grain, tobacco, wood, potash, iron, &c.

Agramont, t. Spain, Catalonia, on a mountain, near a small river, and capital of a district; 10 NE. Balaguer, 8 NW. Cervera. Lon. 0. 57. E. Lat. 41. 45. N. Pop. 3,000.

Agreda, (an. *Gracchuris*.) t. Spain, in Old Castile, on the frontiers of Aragon; 9 SW. Tarazona. Pop. 3,200.

Agreda, t. S. A. in Popayan; 40 N. Quito.

Agri, (an. *Aciris*.) r. Naples, which runs into the gulf of Tarentum, at Pelicaro.

Agria, see *Erlau*.

Agrianes, now *Ergene*.

Agrigan, or *Island of Xavier*, one of the Ladrões or Mariana islands, in N. Pacific Ocean, 48 miles in circ. Lon. 146. E. Lat. 19. 40. N. It is mountainous, and has several volcanoes.

Agrigentum, now *Girgenti*.

Agrilium, now *Biledgick*.

Agrimonte, or *Agromonte*, t. Naples, in Basilicata; 8. W. Tursi.

Agriomela, r. Eu. Turkey, Thessaly, which runs into the sea near Zeiton.

Agropoli, (an. *Acropolis*.) t. Naples, in the Principato Citra, on E. side of the Gulf of Salerno; 22 SSE. Salerno, 30 NW. Policastro. Lon. 14. 54. E. Lat. 40. 22. N. Pop. 634.

Agrotiri, now *Cape Gotto*.

Agua, or *Oegwa*, t. Africa, on the Gold Coast, between Cape Coast and Elmina; containing about 200 houses.

Agua de Pao, t. St. Michael, one of the Azore islands.

- Agua de Poxes*, t. Portugal, in Alentejo ; 15 S. Evora.
- Aguacatlan*, t. Mexico, in Guasteca ; 60 S. Panuco.
- Aguacatelin*, t. Mexico, in Guadalaxara ; 75 W. Guadalaxara.
- Aguada*, r. Peru, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, Lat. 24. 48. S.
- Aguada*, fortress, Hind., in Soonda, on the coast ; 5 NW. the island of Goa.
- Aguada*, r. Portugal, which runs into the Duero, E. Lamego.
- Aguada*, r. America, in Darien, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, Lat. 6. N.
- Aguada, de St. Bras*, or *Vlees-Bay*, bay, Indian sea, on the coast of Caffraria. Lon. 39. 10. E. Lat. 34. 5. S.
- Aguada de Saldana*, gulf on the coast of Africa ; 45 N. Table Bay.
- Aguadir Toma*, t. Morocco, in Sus ; 39 S. Santa Cruz.
- Aguahilco*, t. Mexico, in Guadalaxara, 17 leagues W. Guadalaxara. It contains upwards of 100 Indian families.
- Aguan*, r. Mexico, in Honduras, which runs into the Spanish main ; 60 W. Cape Camaron.
- Aguana*, t. capital of Guam, one of the Ladrone Islands, and the residence of the governor. It is a pleasant town, containing about 500 houses.
- Aguano*, t. Quito ; 20 S. La Laguna.
- Aguar*, t. Bahar, Tyroot ; 42 E. Durbungah.
- Aguas Calientes*, city, Mexico, in New Galicia, 35 leagues N. W. Guadalaxara. It contains about 500 Spanish families, besides mulattoes ; and 3 convents. Here are warm springs.
- Aguatlan*, t. Mexico, in Xalisco ; 30 SE. Compostella.
- Aguaiviri*, see *Avaviri*.
- Aguatulco*, s-p. Mexico, in Guaxaca ; 100 SSE. Guaxaca. Lon. 97. 43. W. Lat. 16. N.
- Agueda*, t. Portugal, in Beira ; 7 E. Aveiro.
- Agveh*, or *Aghisi*, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, on the Black Sea ; 10 E. Erekli.
- Agueira*, t. Portugal, in Beira ; 21 ENE. Lamego.
- Aguelaon*, one of the Laccadive islands, in the Indian sea. Lon. 73. 25. E. Lat. 11. N.
- Agueperse*, or *Aigueperse*, (*Aquæ Sparsæ*,) t. France, in Puy-de-dôme, in the district of Riom ; 20 NNE. Riom. Pop. 2,536.
- Aguer*, (an. *Visugrum*,) t. Morocco, built by the Portuguese, who have long since forsaken it. Near Cape Aguer.
- Aguesto*, see *Commendo*.
- Aguier de Beira*, t. Portugal, in Beira ; 21 NE. Viseu.
- Aguiguan*, or the *Island of Holy Angels*, Pac. Ocean, 9 miles in compass, mountainous, but pleasant, and formerly well inhabited ; 12 SW. Tinian. Lon. 14. 6. E. Lat. 14. 43. N.
- Aguila*, district, Fez, Africa, which has a capital of the same name on the river Aguila. It is generally sandy and barren.
- Aguilar*, t. Spain, Navarre ; 12 SW. Estella.
- Aguilar*, t. Spain, Cordova ; 32 S. Cordova.
- Aguilar del Campo*, t. Spain, in Old Castile ; 40 NW. Burgos, 65 ENE. Leon. Lon. 4. 9. W. Lat. 42. 47. N. Pop. 1,200.
- Agul*, r. Russia, which runs into the Kan, Lon. 95. 24. E. Lat. 53. 16. N.
- Aguma*, t. Benin ; 15 SW. Benin.
- Aguntum*, now *Inichen*.
- Agwarca*, t. Asia, in Mocaumpour ; 72 W. Mocaumpour.
- Ahanta*, country, Africa, on the Gold Coast, extending from Ancoba to the Chamah. It is fertile, and is the richest and most improved district on this coast, and produces an abundance of tropical fruits. Chief towns, Axim, Dixcove, Succondee.
- Ahar*, t. Hind., in Gohud ; 28 S. Narwa, 192 SE. Agimere. Lon. 78. 30. E. Lat. 25. 14. N.
- Ahasa*, or *Ahsa*, see *Lachsa*.
- Ahaus*, see *Aahus*.
- Ahdingar*, t. Hind., in Oude, on the Dewa ; 40 SSE. Goorackpour.
- Ahdun*, t. Persia, in Segestan ; 30 SSW. Candahar.
- Ahgadeep*, t. Bengal ; 31 NNE. Burdwan.
- Aheedo*, district on NE. coast of Owhyhee.
- Ahenus*, t. Egypt, on lake Bathen ; 8 W. Benisuef.
- Aher*, t. Persia, Adirbeitzan ; 20 N. Tabris.
- Ahiohe*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, on the Black Sea ; 10 S. Semendria.
- Ahkooly*, t. Hind., in Mysore ; 5 S. Chinna Balabarum.
- Ahlen*, see *Alen*.
- Ahlden*, t. Hanover, in Luneburg, near the left bank of the Aller ; 20 N. Hanover. Lon. 9. 40. E. Lat. 52. 49. N. Pop. 686. Here is a palace where Sophia Dorothea, consort of George I. king of England, resided from the year 1694 to 1726, after the separation from her husband.
- Ahmedabad*, see *Amedabad*.
- Ahlerstedt*, t. Han., in Bremen ; 10 S. Stade.
- Ahmiraabad*, circar, Bengal, surrounded on all sides by Dacca, near the gulf of Bengal ; about 40 miles long and 10 broad. Colinda is the chief town.
- Ahoni*, s-p. Africa, on the coast of Benin.
- Ahpmoojeene-Gamook*, lake, Maine, 20 N. Moosehead lake.
- Ahr*, t. Persia, Adirbeitzan ; 39 N. Ardebil.
- Ahr*, r. Ger., which runs into the Rhine, 2 miles above Remigen.
- Ahraban*, see *Araban*.
- Ahrberg*, t. Bav., Rezat ; 3 SW. Ohrenbau.
- Ahrensbock*, t. Holstein ; 12 NNW. Lubeck.
- Ahrendorf*, t. Prussia, Brandenburg, in Potsdam ; 6 SSE. Potsdam.
- Ahrireah*, t. Bengal ; 10 W. Purneah.
- Ahrouni*, t. Hind., in Hissar ; 35 W. Hissar.
- Ahrweiler*, t. Pru., Coblenz, on the Ahr, celebrated for its wine ; 24 NW. Coblenz. Lon. 7. 3. E. Lat. 50. 25. N. Pop. 2,675.
- Ahsa*, t. Persia, Kerman ; 60 NW. Kabis.
- Ahsa*, see *Ahasa*.
- Ahsa*, or *Ahasa*, see *Ahuazi*.
- Ahtareen*, t. Syria ; 16 N. Aleppo.
- Ahter*, t. Hind., in Agra ; 45 SE. Agra.
- Ahuarica*, r. Quito, which runs into the Napo ; 25 NW. St. Josef de Hualas.
- Ahuazi*, or *Ahwas*, or *Havisa*, t. Persia, in Chusistan, on the Karasu ; 40 N. Bassorah, 45 SW. Suster. Lon. 48. 58. E. Lat. 46. 10. N. It was formerly large and flourishing, the

wintering place of Artabanus, the last of the Parthian kings. It is now a poor place, containing only about 700 inhabitants.

Ahun, (an. *Acitodunum*), t. France, in the Creuse; 8 S. Gueret. Pop. 1,850.

Ahunguran, t. Asia, in Cabul; 5 S. Suffa.

Ahus, t. Sweden, in Schonen, on the Helge; 6 SSE. Christianstadt. Lon. 14. 16. E. Lat. 55. 55. N.

Ahuacan, t. Persia, in Comis; 30 SSW. Damagan.

Ahuas river, see *Karasu*.

Ai, or *Gadi*, now *Hai*.

Aia, or *Allia*, r. Italy, which unites with the Tiber, 19 miles above Rome.

Aiagha Tag, (an. *Zagres*), ridge of mountains in W. part of Persia extending to Lake Van, and which formerly separated Assyria from Media.

Aia-ka-la, fortress, Turkish Armenia, on Mount Aras; 6 SE. Anisi, 60 W. Erivan.

Aiandum, t. Natolia; 24 WSW. Sinob.

Aiar-Cazra, t. Grand Bukharia; 55 E. Saganian.

Aias, t. Turkestan; 45 NE. Turkestan.

Aias, (an. *Therma*), t. Natolia; 25 W. Angura. H. 600. It is celebrated for warm baths.

Aias, or *Ajasso*, (an. *Issus*, and *Nicopolis*), s-p. A. Turkey, in Marasch, in a bay of the Mediterranean, called the Gulf of Ajasso; 20 N. Alexandretta, 36 SSW. Marasch. Lon. 36. 5. E. Lat. 36. 45. N. It is celebrated for its warm baths, and for a battle fought, B. C. 333, between Alexander and Darius. In this battle 100,000, it is said, were slain.

Aiash, t. Natolia; 32 W. Angura.

Aiasmati, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, on the coast of the Archipelago; 12 W. Pergamo.

Aib, t. Bavaria; 6 NW. Burg Eberach.

Aibecca, small town, Hind., in Travancore on the coast; 90 NW. Cape Comorin. Lon. 76. 33. E. Lat. 9. N.

Aibling, t. Bavaria, on the Mangauld; 22 SE. Munich, 18 SSW. Wasserburg. Pop. 924.

Aichach, t. Bavaria, on the Paar; 12 ENE. Augsburg. Lon. 11. 2. E. Lat. 48. 25. N. Pop. 1,502.

Aichberg, t. Austria; 8 NW. Efferding.

Aichburg, t. Stiria; 4 SSE. Fridberg.

Aichkirchen, t. Austria; 7 WNW. Schwanastat.

Aichlberg, t. Carinthia; 12 WNW. Willach.

Aichstadt, or *Aichstett*, or *Eichstett*, city, Bavaria, capital of a district, in the circle of the U. Danube, on the Altmuhl; 32 NNE. Augsburg. Lon. 11. 10. E. Lat. 48. 53. N. Pop. 5,596. H. 900. Bp. see. It contains a cathedral, 5 churches, 2 hospitals, a gymnasium, a seminary, and a public library. A convent in this town is much visited by zealous Catholics, on account of a pretended relic of St. Wilibald.

Aichstadt, Ober, t. Bavaria, on the Altmuhl; 3 W. Aichstadt.

Aicht, t. Bavaria; 9 SE. Bayreuth.

Aidhab, or *Gaidhab*, s-p. Nubia, on the Red Sea; Lon. 36. E. Lat. 22. 12. N.

Aidin, district, A. Turkey, in part of Natolia, of which Smyrna is the chief city.

Aidinschick, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, on the sea of Marmora; 6 SE. Artaki, 70 WNW. Bursa. Lon. 27. 40. E. Lat. 40. 12. N.

Aidona, t. Sicily, in Noto; 4 NE. Piazza.

Aieta, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 7 NW. Scalea.

Aigen, t. Austria, on the confines of Bohemia; 24 NW. Steyregg, 105 W. Vienna; Lon. 13. 54. E. Lat. 48. 33. N.

Aigendiah, t. Cyprus; 18 SSW. Famagusta.

Aiglande, t. France, in Channel; 12 NE. Countances.

Aigle, L', t. France, and capital of a district, in Orne, on the Rille; 21 NE. Sees, 33 NE. Alençon. Lon. 0. 42. E. Lat. 48. 46. N. Pop. 5,947. Here the Dukes of Normandy had a castle.

Aigle, L', r. France, which runs into the Loir, between Chateaudun and Cloye.

Aigle, t. Switz., in Vaud, capital of a district; 36 ENE. Geneva. Lon. 18. 50. E. Lat. 46. 22. N. Pop. 2,500. Here are saline springs and salt-works.

Aign, t. Austria; near it is a medicinal spring; 2 SE. Salzburg.

Aignan, t. France, in Gers; 20 W. Auch.

Aignay le Duc, t. France, in Côte-d'Or; 12 SSE. Châtillon.

Aigre, t. France, in Charente; 16 N. Angoulesme. Pop. 1,428.

Aigrefeuille, t. France, in Lower-Loire; 10 S. Nantes.

Aigueperse, see *Agueperse*.

Aigues, r. France, which empties itself into the Rhône, near Orange.

Aigues-Mortes, t. France, in Gard; 12 ESE. Montpellier. Lat. 4. 11. E. Lat. 43. 39. N. Pop. 5,045.

Aigues-Vives, t. France, in Gard; 15 NE. Montpellier.

Aiguebelle, t. France, in Drôme; 6 SE. Montelimart.

Aiguebello, t. Savoy, on the river Arc; 15 E. Chambery.

Aiguillon, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 12 NW. Agen. Pop. 2,380.

Aiguines, t. France, Var; 16 NE. Barjols.

Aigurande, t. France, in Indre; 25 S. Châteauroux. Pop. 1,580.

Aijalton, t. Syria; 35 S. Tripoli. It is situated in a mountainous but fertile country.

Aikes, t. Transylvania; 18 NE. Clausenburg.

Aikmane, r. Palestine, which rises in Antilibanus, and runs into the sea, 9 N. Acre.

Aiko, small isl. in the gulf of Bothnia, near E. coast. Lon. 21. 10. E. Lat. 61. 13. N.

Ailah, t. Arabia Petraea, at NW. extremity of the Bahr el Accaba; 108 E. Suez. Lon. 40. 5. E. Lat. 28. 55. N. It is called in the scriptures *Eloth* and *Elath*: and in profane history *Ælana*. It is said to have been a seaport of the Edomites, taken from them by David; and hence Solomon sent ships to Ophir. It is now in ruins, having only a fortress where a governor resides.

Ailan, r. Siberia, which runs into the Penzinskaia gulf, near Oklansk.

Ailant-sur-Tholon, t. France, in Yonne; 7 NW. Auxerre.

Aillas, t. France, in Gironde; 6 NE. Bazas.

Ailly le haute Clocher, v. France, in Somme; 15 WNW. Amiens.

Ailly, t. France, in Somme; 9 SSE. Amiens.

Ailsa, or *Elsa*, small rocky island in the Frith of Clyde, near W. coast of Scotland, of a conical form, covered on the top with heath and a little grass. It is a conspicuous object, and is 940 feet high. It is not inhabited by any human creature, but affords refuge to an immense number of sea-fowl, which breed on it, and is stocked with rabbits, and a few goats. Lon. 5. 0. W. Lat. 55. 18. N.

Aimakán, r. Siberia, which runs into the sea of Ochotskoe, Lon. 139. 14. E. Lat. 54. 40. N.

Aimaráz, pr. Peru, bounded W. and NW. by Andaguayhis; 120 miles long, and 26 broad. Pop. 15,000.

Aimen, lake, Finland, N. Lake Saima.

Aimheyabak, t. Africa, on the Gold Coast. Lon. 3. 6. W. Lat. 6. 10. N.

Aimo, or *Aymo*, t. Savoy; 18 ENE. Moustier.

Aimotier, t. France, in Upper-Vienne; 20 SE. Limoges. Pop. 2,160.

Aimur, country, Hind., possessed by Scindiah and the Mahrattas, and containing 7 circars.

Ain, dep. France, bounded N. by Saône-and-Loire and Jura, E. by Switzerland and Savoy, S. by the Rhône, which separates it from Isère, and W. by the river Saône, which divides it from Indre-and-Loire and Saône-and-Loire; about 45 miles from E. to W., and from 30 to 45 N. to S. This department is composed of a part of Burgundy, containing, before the revolution, the countries of Gex, Dombes, and Bresse. Bourg en Bresse is the capital. Pop. 304,468. Sq. m. 2,191.

Ain, r. France, which rises in Mount Jura, and runs into the Rhône 15 m. above Lyons.

Ain, t. Arabian Irak; 90 W. Bassora.

Ain-Beseese, t. Africa, in Algiers; 24 WSW. Burg Hamza.

Ain-Charin, v. Palestine; 5 miles from Jerusalem. A little to the west are the ruins of a church and a monastery, which, according to tradition, were originally the abode of Zacharias and Elizabeth.

Ain al Feumah, t. Africa, in Algiers; 12 W. Constantina.

Ain Gebel, t. Diarbekir; 40 SW. Mosul.

Ain Gitrain, t. Algiers; 18 SSE. Burg Hamza.

Ain el Graab, t. Algiers; 25 SSE. Burg Hamza.

Ain-Haroof, t. desert of Syria, where there is a well of water; 150 SSE. Aleppo.

Ain ou Heide, t. Algiers; 15 S. Tezzoute.

Ain ul Koum, warm spring in the desert of Syria, the water of which, it is said, was once conveyed 10 miles by means of an aqueduct, to a city now in ruins, called Gussel ul Aain; 100 ESE. Aleppo.

Ain el Musa, (i. e. the well of Moses,) fountain of fresh water in the Arabia Petræa; 10 SE. Suez.

Ayn Mylsa, t. Algiers; 28 SSW. Bona.

Ain el Salah, t. Africa, in Tuat, on the frontier, 35 days' journey from Tripoli.

Ain el Trab, t. Algiers; 20 SSE. Constantina.

Ain Verden, see *Rasain*.

Ainad, t. Arabia, in Hadramaut. Lon. 55. 50. E. Lat. 18. 25. N.

Ainarga, t. Cyprus; 8 NNE. Baffa.

Ainay-le Château, t. France, in Allier; 24 NW. Moulins.

Aincreville, t. France, in Meuse; 3 SW. Dun, 16 NNW. Verdun.

Aine-boli, or *Ineboli*, (an. *Abonitichos*, and *Ionopolis*.) t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, on the Black Sea; 80 W. Sinob. Long. 33. 28. E. Lat. 42. 25. N. It is now a small village, but is the port of Kastamouni.

Ainadeuhti, see *Lepanto*.

Aineh-Ghul, t. Natolia; 30 SSE. Bursa.

Aineh-Ghul, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, on a lake; 13 S. Allah shehr.

Ainhour, t. Syria, on a river of the same name; 8 S. Balbeck.

Ainodl, t. Aust., in Stiria; 8 N. Cilley.

Ainodl, or *Soteska*, citadel, Lower Carniola; 5 NW. Rudolphswerth.

Ainos, the aborigines of Jesso and Saghalien, called also Wild Kuriles. They are strong, swift, somewhat below the middle size, of dark complexion, and said to be covered with an unnatural profusion of hair.

Ainsa, t. Spain, in Aragon, on the Ara, near its conflux with the Cinca; 18 N. Balbastro. Lon. 5. 6. E. Lat. 42. 16. N. Pop. 500. This town was once the capital of the small kingdom of Sobrarve.

Ainstie, district, Yorkshire, lying SW. of the city, containing many townships and villages.

Aintab, see *Antab*.

Ainzarba, see *Anzarha*.

Aiomana, t. Eu. Turkey in Macedonia, on the gulf of Cassandra; 40 SE. Saloniki. Lon. 23. 30. E. Lat. 40. 12. N.

Aiona, mt. Tuscany; 15 SW. Florence.

Aion Baba, a Papuan isle, 5 miles in circ. surrounded by 15 smaller ones. Lon. 131. 10. E. Lat. 0. 24. N.

Aios Constantinos, t. Candia; 32SE. Canea.

Aiosoluc, see *Ajasaluck*.

Aiousdeka, t. Candia; 2 N. Metropoli.

Air, t. Bedford co. Pa. Pop. 1,760.

Air, see *Ayr*.

Airano, t. Italy; 10 SE. Como.

Airdrie, t. Scot., in Lanerk; 9 E. Glasgow, 28 W. Edinburgh. It consists chiefly of one street about a mile long.

Aire, (an. *Vicus Julii*, *Aturum*, and *Aturensium Civitas*.) t. France, in Landes, on the Adour; before the revolution the see of a bishop; 5 SE. Mont de Marsan. Lon. 0. 16. W. Lat. 43. 42. N. Pop. 2,999.

Aire, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais, on the Lis, in the midst of a morass; 35 SE. Calais. Lon. 2. 29. E. Lat. 50. 38. N. Pop. 8,627. It is a strong town, and contains 2 hospitals and 8 churches.

Aire, see *Are*.

Airola, t. Switz., in Uri; 21 S. Altorff.

Airon, r. France, which runs into the Loire near Decise.

Airona, see *Arona*.

Airth, t. Scot., in Stirling, near the Forth; 6 SE. Stirling, 28 W. Edinburgh.

Airvault, t. France, in Two-Sevres; 10 NNE. Partenay. Pop. 2,068.

Aisa, t. Spain, in Aragon, in a valley, to which it gives name; 7. N. Jaca.

Aisch, r. Bav., which rises near Burg Bern-

heim, and runs into the Rednitz, 2 NW. Forcheim.

Aisch, t. Bavaria; 12 S. Bamberg.

Aise, or *Laise*, r. France, which runs into the Orne, 9 miles above Caen.

Aiseau, t. Neth., Hainaut; 3 ESE. Châtelet.

Aiserey, t. France, in Côte-d'Or; 6 SSE. Dijon.

Aisey-le-Duc, t. France, in Côte-d'Or; 7 SW. Châtillon.

Aiska, t. Japan, in Nippon; 40 SE. Jetsen.

Aisme, (an. *Axona*.) r. France, which rises in Champagne, and joins the Oise near Compiègne.

Aisne, dep. France, bounded N. by dep. North, E. by Marne and Ardennes, S. by Seine-and-Marne, and W. by Oise and Straits-of-Calais; about 70 miles in length from N. to S., and from 22 to 45 in breadth from E. to W. This department is composed of what, before the revolution, was a part of Picardy, the Laonnois, and Soissonnois. Laon is the capital. Pop. 442,987. Sq. m. 2,892.

Aisu, t. Japan, in Nippon; 30 S. Nambu.

Aitau, mt. Russia, in Tobolsk. Lon. 69. 14. E. Lat. 49. 40. N.

Ailizzart, Indians, on NW. coast N. A.

Aitona, see *Aytana*.

Aitterback, r. Austria, which runs into the Traun, 2 miles above Wels.

Aitrach, r. Ger., which rises in Waldburg, and runs into the Iller, 7 SW. Memmingen.

Aix, (an. *Aquæ Sextiæ*.) city, France, capital of a district in Mouths-of-the-Rhône; 45 SE. A. Avignon. Lon. 5. 97. E. Lat. 43. 32. N. Pop. 21,009. H. 5,000. Abp. see. It is situated near the river Arc, and is celebrated for its warm springs. Before the Revolution it was the capital of Provence and the seat of a parliament. It contains a cathedral, a hospital, 22 churches, an academy with 2 faculties, formerly a famous university, and a library of 72,670 vols. It is one of the oldest towns in France, and has considerable commerce and manufactures. The articles of export are various, but the most important is oil.—Natives, Tournefort, Adanson, and Claud.

Aix, t. Savoy, on the lake of Bourget, with a small district, to which the title of Marquisate is annexed; 12 N. Chambéry. Lon. 5. 48. Lat. 40. N. Pop. 2,068. It contains 3 warm baths, in much repute.

Aix, isl. near the W. coast of France, in the Atlantic, between the isle of Oleron and the continent; 12 SSW. Rochelle. Lon. 1. 11. W. Lat. 46. 2. N.

Aix-en-Othe, t. France, Aube; 15 W. Troyes.

Aix-la-Chapelle, or *Aachen*, (an. *Aquis Grannum*.) t. Pru., Lower Rhine, capital of a government of the same name; 25 NE. Liege, 36 SW. Cologne. Lon. 5. 54. E. Lat. 50. 52. N. Pop. 27,164; including the military 32,500. H. 3,000. It is an old, but well built town, and contains a gymnasium, 3 hospitals, and 4 Catholic, and 1 Lutheran church. The manufactures, though greatly decreased, are still considerable, and consist chiefly of cloth, with copper and brass works. Here are 7 warm baths, very celebrated, and much resorted to, being used only for external ablutions.

Aix-la-Chapelle was long the favourite residence of Charlemagne, for some time the capital of his empire, and the place where he was buried in 814; hence it was long customary to hold here the coronation of the emperors of Germany. It held the second rank among the imperial towns of the circle of Westphalia. Two celebrated treaties of peace have been concluded here; the first in 1668, between France and Spain; the second in 1748, between the powers engaged in the war of the Austrian succession. The town was entered by the French troops in 1794, and continued in the possession of France 20 years, till the fall of Bonaparte, and was capital of the dep. of the Roer.—A congress of the allied sovereigns of Europe was held here in 1818.—The government is divided into 13 circles. Pop. 313,755. Sq. m. 1,452.

Aix d'Anguillon, or *Aix Dam-Gilon*, t. France, in Cher, in the district of Bourges; 9 NE. Bourges. Pop. 1,230.

Aixe, t. France, in Upper-Vienne, in the district of Limoges, on the Vienne; 6 WSW. Limoges. Pop. 2,343.

Ai-yac-coute, district, Algiers, which takes its name from a fountain near the centre of it; several fragments of Roman highways and ruins are scattered about it. The fountain and village are 30 W. Constantina.

Aizenay, t. France, in Vendée; 30 S. Nantes. Pop. 3,500.

Ajabira, or *Agavira*, t. Peru; 105 S. Cusco.

Ajaccio, or *Ajazzo*, or *Adjazzo*, t. Corsica; 33 SW. Corte. Lon. 8. 44. E. Lat. 41. 59. N. Pop. 6,845. It is situated on N. side of a gulf, to which it gives name, on W. coast. It is the present capital of the island. It is pleasantly situated, has a secure and commodious harbour, is walled and protected by a citadel, and is the best built harbour in Corsica. Napoleon Bonaparte was born here in 1769.

Ajamati, t. Imiretta, on the Rione; 10 SE. Cotatis.

Ajan, or *Ajen*, (an. *Azania*, or *Barbarica*.) country on E. coast of Africa, extending from Magadoxa to Cape Guardafui, 600 miles. Lat. 2 to 12. N. It is divided into several states or kingdoms; the principal of which are Adel, or Zeila, and Magadoxa. All the eastern coast of Ajan is said to be sandy and barren; but to the N. the country becomes more fertile, producing an abundance of all sorts of provisions, in which it derives a great commerce; and more particularly in an excellent breed of horses, in high request, which foreign merchants take in exchange for silks, cottons, and other cloths.

Ajanaba, t. Cyprus; 16 SSW. Famagusta.

Ajasaluck, v. A. Turkey, in Natolia; 2 W. Ephesus, 35 S. Smyrna. This village was built of materials obtained from the ruins of *Ephesus*, and has been erroneously taken for the same place. It contained in 1820, a mosque, a caravansary, a few miserable Turkish huts, ruins of baths, and other rubbish.

Ajetto, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra, with a considerable signiory, which has the title of duchy; 9 SW. Cosenza.

Ajilmul, t. Hind., in Agra, 22 W. Caunpour

Ajitur, t. Hind., in Bundelcund; 25 E. Chatterpour.

Ajmal, t. Hind., Agra; 40 SSW. Canoge.

Ajmeer, see *Agimere*.

Ajoam, t. Persia, Farsistan; 30 N. Istakar.

Ajodin, see *Adjodin*.

Ajos, small isl. Sweden, in N. part of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 24. 24. E. Lat. 65. 38. N.

Ajsedabad, t. Persia, in Irak; 65 NNE. Hamadan.

Ajuduck, mt. Persia, E. Jaron.

Ajukzernuck, t. Grand Bukharia; 6 NW. Cojend.

Akaba, see *Accaba*.

Akably, see *Akkably*.

Akacan, r. Siberia, which joins the Judoma. Lon. 139. 39. E. Lat. 60. 8. N.

Akai, t. Japan, in Nippon; 60 SW. Meaco.

Akalgori, t. Georgia, in Carduel; 30 NW. Teflis, 20 SE. Gori.

Akalzike, *Akiska*, *Aghalzighe*, or *Ghalzig*, (an. *Seumara*), t. Turkish Armenia, capital of the district of Satabago, or Akalzike, on the Kur, 100 miles from the Black Sea, 90 NNW. Erivan, 100 SW. Teflis. Lon. 44. 6. E. Lat. 40. 55. N. Pop. 15,000; or according to others, only 400 houses. It has a castle, 2 mosques, 2 churches, and a synagogue, and carries on considerable trade. The country around is fertile and populous.

Akamapet, t. Hind., in the Carnatic; 25 SE. Calastri, 30 NE. Bomrauzepollam.

Akanimima, t. Africa, on the Ivory coast, near Cape Apollonia.

Akansas, see *Arkansas*.

Akar, t. Hind., in the Carnatic; 32 N. Bomrauzepollam.

Akara, t. Candahar; 25 E. Paishawer.

Akara, t. Arabian Irac; 10 SE. Sura.

Akasaki, t. Japan, on S. coast of Nippon; 100 E. Meaco, 140 WSW. Jedo.

Akast, t. Arabia Deserta; 70 E. Jerusalem.

Akato, t. Japan, in Nippon; 36 W. Meaco.

Akbeik-baba, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia; 20 NW. Eskihehr, 32 NNW. Kintaja.

Akdash, t. Persia, in Schirvan; 90 WSW. Scamachie. H. 300.

Ake, see *Acre*.

Akebala, or *Akekala*, t. Turkish Armenia, in Erzerum; 24 WNW. Erzerum.

Akebara, t. Arabian Irac, on the Tigris; 30 NW. Bagdad.

Akeby, t. Palestine, near Saphet.

Akens Rock, rock, N. Atlantic, W. of Tory island. Lon. 9. 53. W. Lat. 55. 19. N. It is represented to be in the form of a horse-shoe, about 4 feet below the surface of the water, and covered with sea-weed.

Akerkuf, mt. A. Turkey, E. Bagdad, supposed to be the ancient *Babel*.

Akerman, or *Bielgorod*, (an. *Julia Alba* and *Hermonoctis*), t. Rus., Bessarbia, on the coast of the Black Sea, at the mouth of the Dniester; 65 SE. Bender, 68 SW. Otchakov. Lon. 30. 44. E. Lat. 46. 12. N. Pop. stated formerly at 20,000; more recently, at only 8,000. It contains a number of mosques, 1 catholic and 1 Armenian church, and has some trade.

Akersloot, v. Holland; 5 S. Alkmaer.

Akersund, bay, N. Sea, on the coast of Norway; 30 WNW. Frederickstadt.

Akhisar, or *White Castle*, (an. *Thyatira*), t. Natolia, on the Sarabat; 40 SE. Pergamo. Lon. 27. 49. E. Lat. 38. 15. N. It had in 1820, 1,000 houses, for which taxes were paid, besides 2 or 300 small huts; 350 of the houses belonging to Greeks. There are 9 mosques, 1 Greek and 1 Armenian church. The streets are narrow and dirty, and the houses low and mean, many of them of mud. It abounds in grain and cotton, and carries on a trade in opium and carpets.

Aki, pr. Japan, in W. part of Nippon, with a town of the same name.

Akili, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, on the Black Sea; 25 ENE. Constantinople. Lon. 29. 33. E. Lat. 41. 15. N.

Akily, or *St. Colms*, one of the Shiant islands among the Hebrides. Lon. 6. 19. W. Lat. 57. 53. N.

Akilondi, r. Africa, which rises from a lake in the country of Matamba, and runs into the Zaire; 60 NE. Sundi in Congo.

Akim, country, Guinea, bordering on Aquambo, which abounds in gold.

Akindatori, t. Japan, in Nippon; 22 SE. Mogami.

Akisiki, t. Japan, Nippon; 160 W. Meaco.

Akiska, see *Akalzike*.

Akiureck, t. Natolia; 24 ESE. Kastamoni.

Akka, station, Africa, in Susa, bordering on Sahara. It is a rendezvous for caravans proceeding from Morocco to Tombuctoo.

Akkably, t. Africa, capital of Twat, 2 days' journey from Ain el Salah. The houses are of stone. Lon. 4. 30. E. Lat. 23. 16. N.

Akkadia, t. Africa, in Sus. 15 NE. Wadi-noon.

Akkar, r. Syria, which rises near the town so called in Mount Bargylus, and runs into the Mediterranean; 5 N. Orthosa.

Akkar, (an. *Demetrias*, and *Ker*), t. Syria, on Mount Bargylus, in Tripoli; 30 E. Tripoli, 66 NNW. Damascus. Lon. 36. 10. E. Lat. 34. 32. N. The environs are pleasant and abound with excellent fruit.

Akkas, t. Finland; 20 NW. Tavasthus.

Akkia, isl. North Sea, near W. coast of East Greenland. Lon. 46. W. Lat. 60. 38. N.

Akkiali, (an. *Anchialus*), t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania; 8 E. Burgas.

Aklat, or *Khalat*, t. Curdistan, in Van, on NW. coast of Lake Van; 80 WNW. Van. Lon. 41. 22. E. Lat. 38. 35. N. The chief employment of the inhabitants is fishing.

Akleh, t. Syria, on the borders of the desert; 30 SE. Aleppo.

Akmetchet, or *Simpheropol*, t. Russia, in Taurida, on the Salgir; 30 NE. Sevastopol, 50 W. Caffa. Pop. 1,550. It is pleasantly situated, has a garrison of 1,000 or 1,500 men, and is the residence of the governor of Taurida.

Akmim, see *Achmim*.

Ako, t. Japan, in Nippon; 100 S. Jetsen.

Nkoat, t. Hind., in Berar; 25 W. Ellichpour. 74 E. Burhampour. Lon. 77. 38. E. Lat. 21. 38. N.

Akolingan, t. Celebes, in Buggess bay. Lat. 2. 5. S.

Akowlah, t. Hind., in Berar; 44 S. Ellichpour, 104 ENE. Aurungabad. Lon. 77. 35. E. Lat. 20. 37. N.

Akpatok, isl. in SE. part of Hudson's Straits. Lat. 60. 15. N.

Akquedan, t. Africa, on the Gold Coast, with a Dutch factory.

Akrauny, t. Hind., in Candeish, 70 ESE. Surat.

Akrida, see *Acrida*.

Akroe, small isl. near Iceland, where eider-ducks breed in great numbers.

Akschiaska, t. and fortress, Russia; 48 S. Doroninsk.

Akserei, (an. *Garsaura*.) t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 60 NE. Konieh, 160 S. Sinob. Lon. 34. E. Lat. 38. 57. N. H. 150.

Akshai, r. Asia, which rises in Mount Caucasus, and runs into the Caspian Sea, 18 S. Terki.

Akshehr, (an. *Antioch in Pisidia*.) t. Natolia; 60 NW. Konieh, 200 SE. Constantinople. Lon. 31. 16. E. Lat. 38. 27. N. It is the capital of a province, and has considerable trade in carpets, wool, wax, galls, and gum.

Aksheshahr, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, on the Black Sea; 90 E. Constantinople, 28 NW. Boli. Lon. 31. 10. E. Lat. 41. 15. N.

Aksiai, r. Armenia, which runs into the Aras.

Aksicat, t. Turkestan, in Fergana, on a river which runs into the Sihun, 80 SE. Tashkund. Lon. 66. 30. E. Lat. 42. 12. N.

Aksorein, see *Luxorein*.

Aksu, see *Acsi*.

Aksuna, t. Turkestan; 60 NE. Taraz.

Aktala, t. Georgia, in Carduel; 70 S. Teflis.

Aktamar, t. Curdistan, on a small island in the lake Van; 20 WSW. Van.

Aktau, t. Russia, in Tobolsk. Lon. 71. E. Lat. 49. 20. N.

Aktuba, r. Russia, originating from the Volga, 12 miles above Tzaritzin, and rejoining it above the entrance into the Caspian Sea.

Akveri, t. Turkish Armenia, on the Kur; 18 E. Akalzike.

Akumi, t. Japan, Nippon; 50 S. Acheta.

Akun, one of the Fox islands. Lon. 192. 44. E. Lat. 54. 10. N.

Akunpour, t. Hind., in Oude, on the left bank of the Dewa; 15 ESE. Fyzabad.

Akurla, t. Persian Armenia; 27 SSE. Eri-van.

Akutan, one of the Fox islands. Lon. 193. 4. E. Lat. 53. 50. N.

Ala, t. Japan, in Ximo; 18 NE. Naka.

Ala, (*Al*.) t. Arabia, in Hedjaz; 40 N. Valdicora.

Alaba, or *Alava*, small province, Spain, once a part of the ancient *Cantabria*, and one of the three Merindads of Biscay. It is bounded N. and W. by Biscay, S. by Rioja and Navarre, E. by Guipuscoa. The land is fertile, and produces wheat and barley, with several kinds of fruits, and the wine is tolerable good. In it are mines of iron, and excellent steel, in which a considerable trade is carried on. The people in temper and manners are between the Catalans and Biscayners, inclining rather to the latter. The principal towns are Vittoria, Salvatiera, and Trevigno. Pop. 71,399. Sq. m. 1,338.

Alaba, now *Alagon*.

ALABAMA, one of the U. States, bounded N. by Tennessee, E. by Georgia, S. by Florida and the Gulf of Mexico, and W. by Mississippi. Lon. 85 to 88. 30. W. Lat. 30. 10. to 35. N.; 317 miles long from N. to S., and 174 from E. to W. Sq. m. about 46,000. Pop. in 1810, less than 10,000; in 1816, 29,683; in 1818, 70,544; in 1820, 127,901, of whom 41,879 were slaves; 30,642 engaged in agriculture, 452 in commerce, and 1,412 in manufactures. Number of militia in 1821, 11,281. Alabama formerly comprised the eastern part of Mississippi territory, but was erected into a separate territorial government in 1817, and into a state in 1819.

Divisions. It is divided into 24 counties, which, with their population, according to the census of 1820, are exhibited in the following table:

Counties.	Pop.	Counties.	Pop.
Autauga.....	3,853	Jackson.....	8,751
Baldwin.....	1,713	Lauderdale.....	4,963
Bibb.....	3,676	Limestone.....	9,871
Blount.....	2,415	Madison.....	17,481
Butler.....	1,405	Marengo.....	2,933
Cataco.....	5,263	Mobile.....	2,672
Clark.....	5,839	Monroe.....	8,338
Conecuh.....	5,713	Montgomery.....	6,604
Dallas.....	6,003	St. Clair.....	4,166
Franklin.....	4,988	Shelby.....	2,416
Greene.....	4,554	Tuscaloosa.....	8,229
Henry.....	2,638	Wilcox.....	2,917

Total population.....127,901

Chief towns. Cahawba is the seat of government. Mobile and Blakely are the principal ports. The other most considerable towns are St. Stephens, Huntsville, and Claiborne.

Rivers. The principal rivers are the Alabama, Tombigbee, Mobile, Black-Warrior, Coosa, Tallapoosa, Tennessee, Chatahoochee, Perdido, Cahawba, and Conecuh.

Face of the country. The southern part of the state, which borders on the gulf of Mexico and Florida, for the space of 50 or 60 miles wide, is low and level, covered with pine, cypress, and loblolly; in the middle it is hilly, with some tracts of open land or prairies; in the northern part it is somewhat broken and mountainous. The Alleghany mountains terminate in the northeast part. The forest trees in the middle and northern divisions, are post, black, and white oak, hickory, poplar, cedar, chesnut, pine, mulberry, &c.

Soil. The soil is various, but a large part of it is excellent. In the south it is generally sandy and barren; and a part of the high lands are unfit for cultivation. A large portion of the country, which lies between the Alabama and Tombigbee, of that part watered by the Coosa and Tallapoosa, and of that on the Tennessee, consists of very excellent land. On the margin of the rivers there is a quantity of cane bottom land of great fertility, generally from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ mile wide. On the outside of this is a space, which is low, wet, and intersected by stagnant water. Next to this river

swamp, and elevated 10 or 15 feet above it, succeeds an extensive body of level land, of a black, rich, soil, with a growth of hickory, black oak, post oak, poplar, dogwood, &c. After this comes the prairies, which are wide spreading plains, or gently waving land, without timber, clothed with grass, herbage, and flowers, exhibiting in the month of May the most enchanting scenery.

Productions. Cotton is the staple production, and is raised in great quantities. Other productions are corn, rice, wheat, rye, oats, &c. Iron ore is found in several places, and coal abounds on the Black Warrior and Cahawba.

Climate. The climate in the southern part, of the bottom land bordering on the rivers, and of the country bordering on the Muscle Shoals, is unhealthy. In the elevated country, the climate is very fine; the winters are mild, and the summers pleasant, being tempered by breezes from the gulf of Mexico.

The population of this state from the time when the first settlement was commenced, has increased with remarkable rapidity. Occupying the valley of the Mobile and its tributary streams, the Alabama and Tombigbee, its position in an agricultural and commercial point of view is highly advantageous, and from the fertility of its soil, and the value of its productions, it may be expected to become an important member of the Union.

Indians. The Cherokee Indians occupy the NE. corner of the state; the Creeks the eastern part, and the Chickasaws and Choctaws the western.

Alabama, r. which gives name to the state so called. It is formed by the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa, and flowing SSW., unites with the Tombigbee, 45 miles above Mobile bay, to form the river Mobile. From the junction to Claiborne, 60 miles, it is navigable at all seasons for vessels drawing 6 feet water. From Claiborne to the mouth of the Cahawba, about 150 miles, the river has 4 or 5 feet of water. From the mouth of the Cahawba to the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa, the navigation generally continues good, the river affording 3 feet of water in the shallowest places. The river is subject to great variation by rising and falling. See *Coosa* and *Tallapoosa*.

Alabama, p-t. Alabama, on the Alabama, 10 miles below Fort Jackson.

Alabaster Rocks, range of rocks among the Bahamas, along E. coast of Eleuthera.

Alabat, small isl. India Sea, near E. coast of Luçon. Lon. 122. 30. E. Lat. 14. 27. N.

Aliberti, t. Hind., in Delhi; 20 SW. Delhi.

Alablac, see *Tima*.

Alacananda, one of the principal head branches of the Ganges.

Alachua Savannah, level green plain, bare of trees and shrubs, in the country of Indians of the same name in E. Florida, 15 miles in extent, encircled with high sloping hills covered with orange groves. 75 W. St. Augustine.

Alacranes, range of rocks in the gulf of Mexico, near the coast of Yucatan. Lon. 90 W. Lat. 22. 36. N.

Aladan, or *Alada*, cluster of small islands in

the Mergui Archipelago, near the coast of Siam. The principal are Auriol's, Christie's, Graham's island, and Alexander's Peak. Lon. 97. 52. E. Lat. 7. 20. N.

Aladjiam, t. Natolia, on the Black Sea; 50 SE. Sinob. Lon. 35. 50. E. Lat. 41. 40. N.

Aladua, t. Arabia, Hedjas. 100 NW. Mecca.

Aladulia, (an. *Armenia Minor*,) country, Asia, called by the Turks Dulgadir or Dulladir; formerly an independent kingdom, but now a province of Turkey, and southern part of the country called Roum; composed of the two governments of Marasch and Adana. It is bounded N. by Sivas, E. by Diarbekir, S. by Syria and the Mediterranean, and W. by Caramania. The principal towns are Marasch, Malatiah, and Adana.

Alaejos, t. Spain, Leon; 30 E. Salamanca.

Alafoens, t. Portugal, Beira; 6 NNE. Viseu.

Alaftaro, t. Finland; 34 NNE. Abo.

Alagia, see *Kruscevaz*.

Alagnon, r. France, which runs into the Allier, between Brioude and Issoire.

Alagoa, t. St. Michael, one of the Azore isls., 8 E. Ponto Delgada. Pop. 2,314.

Alagoa, see *Lagoas*.

Alagon, r. Spain, which runs into the Tagus a little above Alcantara.

Alagon, (an. *Alaba*,) t. Spain, in Aragon, on the Xalon, near its union with the Ebro; 12 NW. Saragossa.

Alagore, t. Hind., in the Mysore; 23 E. Seringapatam.

Alagranza, see *Alegranza*.

Alah-Dag, (an. *Derbe*,) t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 40 S. Cogni.

Alah-Daghi, mt. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 40 S. Konieh.

Alah-Daghi, mt. Natolia; 15 S. Boli.

Alah-Shehr, see *Allah-Shehr*.

Alajarvi, t. Finland; 60 E. Wasa.

Alaigne, t. France, Aude; 6 NW. Limoux.

Alais, *Alets*, or *Alez*, (an. *Alesia*,) t. France, and principal place of a district, in Gard; 7 posts N. Montpellier, 79 S. Paris. Lon. 4. 4. E. Lat. 44. 8. N. Pop. 8,944. It is situated near the river Gard, at the foot of the Cevennes, and near it are some vitriolic springs.

Alaki, or *Salaki*, (an. *Berenice Pan-Chrysos*,) port, Egypt, in the Red Sea. Lon. 38. 28. E. Lat. 20. 40. N.

Alakiah, small isl. in the Nile, with a village; 36 N. Syene.

Alaku, t. Persia, Adirbeitzan; 50 NW. Tabris.

Alalaei, now *Habael Isles*.

Alam, t. France, in Upper Garonne; 18 NE. St. Bertrand. H. 100.

Alamagan, or *Conception*, one of the Mariana or Ladrone islands, about 18 miles in circ. 12 Guguan.

Alaman, t. Switz., in Vaud; 9 NE. Nion.

Alambari, t. Guriel, at the mouth of a river which runs into the Black Sea; 15 S. Puti.

Alameda, t. New Mexico; 60 S. Santa Fè.

Alamera, t. Portugal, in Estramadura; 8 NE. Leyria.

Alamillia, t. New Mexico; 100 S. Santa Fè.

Alamos, (Los,) t. Mexico, between the rivers Mayo and Fuerte, N. the river Fuerte. Pop. 7,900. It is noted for mines.

Alan, or *Camel*, r. Eng., which rises N. Cam-

elford, and runs into the sea, 2 miles below Padstow.

Alan, r. North Wales, which passes by Mold, and runs into the Dee near Holt.

Alanche, t. France, Mouths-of-the-Rhône; 12 S. Aix, 6 NE. Marseilles. Pop. 2,497.

Aland, or *Alandt*, isl. in the Baltic, formerly belonging to Sweden, but was ceded to Russia with Finland; 40 miles long and 30 broad, encompassed with small islands and rocks; it was anciently independent, but now makes part of Finland. Castelholm is the principal place. Lon. 20. E. Lat. 60. 18. N. Pop. 11,260.

Aland, r. Ger. which runs into the Elbe, near Schnakenburg, in Luneburg.

Alander, now *Alhaur*.

Alandroel, t. Portugal, in Alentejo, defended by a castle; 12 W. Xerumenha.

Aland's-Haf, strait or channel between the Gulf of Bothnia and the Baltic, which separates the island of Aland from the continent of Sweden.

Aland's Bay, bay of the Atlantic, on S. coast of Ireland, between Waterford harbour and Tramore bay. Lon. 7. 5. W. Lat. 52. 8. N.

Alandshage, cape on S. coast of the isle of Amack; 8 S. Copenhagen.

Alatguer, see *Alanquer*.

Alangasi, t. Quito, S. A.

Alanieh, or *Alaya*, (an. *Coracesium*,) t. A. Turkey, in Caramania, near the mouth of a river which runs into the Mediterranean; 110 SSW. Konieh. Lon. 21. 29. E. Lat. 36. 34. N. Pop. about 2,000.

Alapaev, t. Russia, in Perm, on the Tagil; 80 NNE. Ekaterinburg. Lon. 61. 14. E. Lat. 58. N. Pop. 1,000.

Alara, t. Majorca; 9 NNE. Palma. Pop. 2,400.

Alara, r. A. Turkey, in Caramania, which runs into the Mediterranean, 10 W. Alanieh.

Alaracha, see *Laracha*.

Alarcon, t. Spain, in N. Castile; 32 S. Cuenca. Lon. 2. 12. W. Lat. 39. 38. N. H. 200.

Alaro, t. Majorca; 9 NNE. Palma.

Alaro, r. Naples, which runs into the Mediterranean, near Cape Stilo.

Alaru, t. Persia, Adirbeitzan; 20 SE. Ardebil.

Alascha, or *Alaska*, peninsula, on W. coast of N. America, extending into the N. Pacific Ocean. Lon. 196. to 202. E. Lat. 56. to 58. N.

Alas, t. on W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 102. 35. E. Lat. 4. 15. S.

Alasac, t. France, in Corrèze; 7 NNW. Brive, 12 W. Tulle. Pop. 3,160.

Alata, t. Abyssinia, on the Bahr el Azrek; 35 SSW. Gondar. The falls of Alata are a magnificent cataract of upwards of 40 feet perpendicular.

Alatamaha, or *Allamaha*, navigable river, Georgia, formed by the junction of the Ocmulgee and Oconee; the former of which rises in the Cherokee mountains. After the junction, the Alatamaha becomes a large river, flowing with a gentle current through forests and plains upwards of 100 miles, and runs into St. Simon's sound by several mouths, 60 SW. Savannah. It is navigable to Milledgeville on the Oconee branch for boats of 30 tons, 300 miles from the ocean. The bar at the mouth

has 14 feet at low water. Its length to its source is about 500 miles.

Alatyr, t. Russia, in Simbirsk; 80 WNW. Simbirsk. Lon. 46. 14. E. Lat. 54. 45. N. Pop. 1,354.

Alataterva, now *Cramond*.

Alator, r. Russia, which runs into the Sura, near Alativ, in Simbirsk.

Alatri, or *Alatro*, (an. *Alatrium*,) t. Italy, in Campagna di Roma; 40 ESE. Rome, 53 NW. Capua. Lon. 13. 14. E. Lat. 41. 43. N. Pop. 4,400. Bp. see.

Alava, see *Alaba*.

Alauch, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhône; 5 NE. Marseilles. Pop. 3,263.

Alaunus, now *Tweed*.

Alavieska, t. Finland; 30 S. Brahestad.

Alavo, t. Finland; 60 SE. Wasa.

Alausi, t. S. America, in Quito; 30 S. Riobamba. Lon. 79. W. Lat. 2. 13. S.

Alau, or *Alt*, r. which rises in NE. part of Transylvania, on the borders of Moldavia, and runs into the Danube, opposite Nicopoli.

Alaziea, r. Siberia, which runs into the Frozen Ocean, Lon. 142. 14. E. Lat. 72. 40. N.

Alazieskoi, settlement, Siberia, on the river Alazeia; 90 WNW. Niznei Kovinskoi. Lon. 144. 14. E. Lat. 69. 40. N.

Alb, r. Baden, which rises 3 WNW. Wildbad, and runs into the Rhine, about 5 WNW. Durlach.

Alba, (an. *Alba Pompeia*,) city, Piedmont, capital of a province, on the Tanaro; 18 SE. Turin. Lon. 7. 50. E. Lat. 44. 40. N. Pop. 9,650. Bp. see. It was anciently a celebrated municipal city and Roman colony, in the country of the Ligurians. Alba, before the French revolution, contained 3 parochial and 3 other churches, besides the cathedral, 7 convents for the religious of both sexes, and a college. It was the birth place of the Emperor Pertinax, and Pope Innocent I.

Alba, t. Naples, Abruzzo Ultra; 17 S. Aquila.

Alba, now *Salvatierra*.

Alba Docilia, now *Albisola*.

Alba Longa, see *Albano*.

Alba, or *Aluba*, now *Aube*.

Alba Maris, now *Zara Vechia*.

Alba-Julia, see *Weisseburg*.

Alba-Regalis, see *Stuhl-Weisseburg*.

Albacete, formerly *Cetide*, t. Spain, in Murcia; 8 NW. Chinchilla, 80 SW. Valencia. Lon. 2. 2. W. Lat. 38. 51. N. Pop. 6,500. It is in a fertile country, producing corn, wine, and oil; and much frequented, especially by merchants and men of trade. The chief manufactures are in iron and steel.

Albach, or *Albula*, r. Grisons, which runs into the Rhine near Tussis.

Albachsem, or *Albasen*, t. Pru., Westphalia, in Minden; 3 N. Corvey.

Albacina, t. Popedom, Ancona; 10 WNW. Tolentino.

Albacuin, t. Guatemala, in Nicaragua, on the river Yare; 150 W. Segovia Nueva.

Alback, t. Curdistan, in Van; 50 SSE. Van, 110 SW. Tabris.

Albadra, two small islands in the Indian Sea. Lon. 46. 30. E. Lat. 9. 30. S.

Albaida, t. Spain, in Valencia. Lon. 1. 32. W. Lat. 38. 58. N. Pop. 3,200.

Albaladejo, t. Spain, in New-Castile; 18 S. Cuenca.

Alban, t. France, in Tarn; 15 ESE. Alby. Pop. 3,078.

Albana, now *Holvan*.

Albanella, t. Naples, in the Principato Citra; 20 SE. Salerno.

Albania, ancient kingdom, Asia, W. of the Caspian Sea; now Georgia.

Albania, or *Arnaut*, (an. *Epirus*,) pr. Eu. Turkey, on the coast of the Adriatic; bounded N. by Servia and Dalmatia, E. by Macedonia and Thessaly, S. by Livadia, and W. by the Adriatic, between Lat. 39. and 42. 35. N., about 250 miles long, and 120, where widest, broad. It is included under the Turkish government of Romania, and is divided into various districts. Albania proper is 135 miles long, and from 70 to 90 broad. Joannina is the capital. The other principal towns are Scutari, Arnaud-Beligrad, Delfino, Arta, Durazzo, Ochri, Valona, Butrinto, Antivari, Drivasti, and Croja. The valleys of Albania produce wine, oil, and corn, and the mountains are covered with forests. The Albanians, or Arnauts, as they are called by the Turks, are descendants of the ancient Illyrians, whose language is still preserved among the inland mountaineers. They are hardy, active, and brave, and have been styled the Scythians of the Turkish empire. A few of them are Mahometans, but they mostly profess the Catholic or Greek religion.

Albaniticorio, t. Samos; 9 W. Cora.

Albano, t. Italy, Campagna di Roma; 8 W. Velettri, 14 SSE. Rome. Pop. 2,400. Bp. see; built near the ruins of the ancient *Alba Longa*, celebrated for the contest between the Horatii and the Curiatii.

Albano, t. Italy, Bergamo; 5 E. Bergamo.

Albano, t. Naples, Otranto; 4 WNW. Ostuni.

Albanopoli, t. Eu. Turkey, in Albania, on the Drin, near the borders of Macedonia, formerly the capital, but now a mean place, without walls; 42 E. Alessio, 60 SE. Durazzo.

Albany, district, Scotland, more usually called Breadalbane.

Albany, t. Oxford co. Maine; 18 WNW. Paris, W. 648. Pop. 288.

Albany, p-t. Orleans co. Vt.; 40 NNE. Montpelier.

Albany, co. N. Y.; bounded N. by Schenectady and Saratoga cos., E. by the Hudson, S. by Greene co., and W. by Schoharie co. Pop. in 1810, 34,661; in 1820, 38,116.

Albany, city, Albany co. N. Y. on W. bank of the Hudson; 6 S. Troy, 15 SE. Schenectady, 30 N. Hudson, 160 N. New York, 164 W. by N. Boston, 230 S. Montreal, W. 356. Lon. 73. 32. W. Lat. 42. 39. N. Pop. in 1797, 6,021; in 1810, 9,356; in 1820, 12,630. It extends about 2 miles from N. to S. on the river, and in the widest part above 1 mile from E. to W.

Albany is the seat of the state government, and in point of population, wealth, and trade, the second city in New York. It contains a stone state house, a city hall, a jail, an almshouse, a state arsenal, 2 market-houses, 4 banks, a museum, an academy, a public library containing about 4,000 volumes, and 11

houses of public worship, 3 for Presbyterians, 2 for Dutch Reformed, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Lutherans, 1 for Roman Catholics, 1 for Seceders, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Methodists. The Albany Academy has a principal, 2 assistants, and about 150 pupils. The building is a very spacious and elegant edifice, built of red freestone. The state house, several of the churches, some of the other public buildings, and many of the private houses, display much elegance and taste. A large proportion of the houses are of brick. The appearance of the city, with regard to buildings, both public and private, and various accommodations, has been greatly improved within the last 15 years.

Albany has a pleasant and healthy situation, near the head of the tide water, on one of the finest rivers in the world, which is navigable as far as the city for sloops of 80 tons. The great western canal, which is to unite the Hudson with Lake Erie, commences here. The surrounding country is fertile and populous. The exports consist of wheat, other kinds of grain, and various articles of produce. The manufactures are considerable, consisting of iron, tobacco, hats, candles, beer, rum, &c. In 1818, 4 newspapers were published here, 1 daily, and 3 twice a week.

Albany, t. Berks co. Pa., on SE. side of Blue mountain. Pop. 1,182.

Albany, (New,) p-t. Clark co. In.; W. 642; a little below Clarksville.

Albany, r. N. A. which runs NE. into James Bay, Lon. 84. 30. W. Lat. 51. 30. N. The British have a fort on this river.

Albany, country, in S. part of Africa, E. of the Cape of Good Hope.

Albarazin, (an. *Lobetum*, & *Turia*,) t. Spain, in Aragon, on a mountain, surrounded by the Guadalaviar; 75 S. Saragossa, 120 E. Madrid. Lon. 1. 20. W. Lat. 40. 34. N. Pop. 1,800. Bp. see. It is remarkable for the fine wool of its vicinity.

Albarada, t. Italy, Verona; 15 SE. Verona.

Albardi, mt. Piedmont, near Aosta.

Albas, t. France, in Lot; 9 W. Cahors.

Albasano, (an. *Albanopolis*,) t. Eu. Turkey, in Albania; 45 ESE. Durazzo, 150 SW. Sophia. Lon. 20. 15. E. Lat. 41. 30. N.

Albatera, t. Spain, in Valencia; 20 SW. Alicante. Pop. 2,400.

Albay, t. on E. side of Luçon. Lon. 123. 50. E. Lat. 13. 17. N.

Albay, volcano, Luçon, subject to frequent eruptions; a remarkable one happened in 1814.

Albayda, or *Alvelda*, t. Spain, in Old Castile; 6 from Logrono.

Albazin, t. Chinese Tartary, formerly a fortress built by the Russians, on N. side of the Saghalien. Lat. 53. N.

Albe, t. Naples, Abruzzo Ultra; 15 S. Aquila.

Albe, r. Baden, which rises in the Black Forest, and runs into the Rhine, 3 miles above Lauffenburg.

Albe, r. Hanover, in Luneburg, which runs into the Aller, near Rethem.

Albe, r. France, which runs into the Sarre, at Sar-Albe.

Albec, r. Switz., which runs into the Rhine, near Furstenau.

Albeça, t. Spain, Catalonia; 6 SSW. Lerida.

Albeck, or *Albeg*, t. Wurt., on the Froz; 5 NE. Ulm, 38 W. Augsburg. Lon. 10. 4. E. Lat. 48. 29. N. Pop. 300. On the 11th of October 1805, the French were worsted near this place by the Austrians.

Albegna, (an. *Albinia*,) r. Tuscany, which runs into the sea near Orbitello, Lon. 11. 12. E. Lat. 42. 34. N.

Albekirk, t. Holland; 4 SW. Medemblick.

Albel, r. which rises near Bormio, and runs into the Rhine, near Bergun.

Albemarle, see *Aumale*.

Albemarle, co. central part of Va.; bounded N. by Orange co., E. by Louisa and Fluvanna cos., SE. by James river, SW. by Amherst co., and W. by Augusta and Rockingham cos. Pop. in 1810, 18,268; slaves, 9,226. Pop. in 1820, 19,776. Chief town, Charlottesville.

Albemarle-Sound, inlet of the sea, on E. coast of N. C. It extends into the country 60 miles, and is from 4 to 15 wide. It receives the waters of the Roanoke and the Chowan. Lon. 66. 8. W. Lat. 35. 52. N.

Alben, t. Inner-Carniola; 2 NW. Cirknitz.

Alben-See, lake, Austria; 13 W. Windish-Garten.

Albenga, or *Albengua*, (an. *Albium Ingaunum*, strong s-p. Genoa; 12 NE. Oneglia, 30 SW. Genoa. Lon. 8. 2. E. Lat. 44. N. Pop. 4,000. Bp. see. The environs are fertile, but the air is unwholesome.

Albenga, small isl. on the coast of Genoa, opposite the town of Albenga; it is also called *Gallinara*.

Albenque L', t. France, in Lot; 7 SSE. Cahors, 20 NNE. Montauban. Pop. 1,609.

Alberca, t. Egypt; 9 E. Cairo. It is a village of about 100 families in a delightful situation.

Alberche, r. Spain, which runs into the Tagus a little above Talavera.

Alberdorf, t. Austria, on the river Bulkau; 7 E. Schrattental.

Alberg, mt. Ger. E. lake Constance.

Alberni, (Canal of,) inlet of the N. Pacific Ocean, on SW. coast of the island of Quadra and Vancouver. Lon. 235. 25. E. Lat. 49. N.

Alberone, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 8 SSE. Volturara.

Albert, t. France, in Somme; 12. NW. Peronne, 15 NE. Amiens. Pop. 2,081. It is sometimes called *Ancre*, or *Encre*.

Albestroff, t. France, in Meurte; 9 NNE. Dieuze.

Albeszti, t. Eu. Turkey, in Walachia; 50 W. Ibrail, 70 NE. Bucharest.

Albetross Point, craggy cape of New-Zealand. Lon. 184. 42. W. Lat. 38. 4. S.

Albi, (an. *Albiga*,) t. Savoy; 9 NNE. Aix.

Albi, t. Naples, in Albruzzo Ultra; 6 W. Celano.

Albiani, t. Africa, on the Gold Coast.

Albin, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Aveyron; 18 NW. Rhodéz. Lon. 2. 20. E. Lat. 44. 31. N. Pop. 3,150.

Albin, or *Alpen*, t. Switz., Valais; 22 E. Sion.

Albinia, now *Albegna*.

Albion, a name sometimes given to the island of Great Britain,

Albion, (New,) country, N. America, on the coast of the N. Pacific Ocean, extending from the 30th deg. N. Lat. to the 38th; the eastern limits are not defined.

Albis, t. Switz. in Zurich; 3 SW. Zurich.

Albis, now *Elbe*.

Albis, mt. Switz., which extends from the canton of Zug to the city of Zurich—5 leagues. It is covered with excellent pastures.

Albisola, (an. *Alba Docilia*,) t. Genoa; 5 NE. Savona.

Albium Ingaunum, now *Albengua*.

Albo, r. Africa, on E. boundary of Gold Coast.

Albona, t. Istria, at the foot of a mountain near the Gulf of Carnero; 16 E. Rovigno, 38 SSE. Trieste. Lon. 14. 45. E. Lat. 45. 15. N. Pop. 949.

Albona, r. Italy, which runs into the Po, 9 ESE. Lumello.

Albonnal, t. Spain, Grenada; 18 ENE. Motril.

Albor, or *Alvor*, t. Portugal, in Algarva, with an old castle; 3 W. Lagos. H. 162.

Alboran, isl. Mediterranean, near the coast of Fez. Lon. 3. W. Lat. 35. 57. N. It is inhabited by fishermen, and belongs to the Spanish province of Grenada.

Alborg, see *Aalborg*.

Alborough, see *Aldbrough*.

Albourn, see *Auburn*.

Albouzeme, t. Africa, on the coast of Barbary. Lon. 2. 54. E. Lat. 35. 10. N.

Albrechts, t. Pru., in Erfurt. Pop. 738.

Albrechtaw, t. Prussia; 20 E. Marienwerder.

Albrechtsparg, t. Austria; 9 W. St. Polten.

Albreda, t. Africa, in Barra, on the Gambia; 18 S. Barra. Pop. 7,000. The French have a factory here.

Albret, t. France, in Landes; before the revolution, capital of a small country in Gascony; 15 SSW. Bazas, 12 N. Mont de Marsan.

Albright's, p-v. Orange co. N. C.; W. 327.

Albrighton, t. Eng., in Salop, on the borders of Staffordshire; 8 NW. Wolverhampton.

Albufera, (an. *Amœnum*,) lake on E. coast of Spain, in Valencia, which communicates with the Mediterranean by mean of sluices; 10 S. Valencia. It supplies the markets of Valencia with fish, particularly eels.

Albufera, t. Portugal, in Algarva, near the sea; 12 E. Villa Nova de Portimao. Pop. 3,181.

Albuglet, t. Egypt, on the E. branch of the Nile; 10 SSW. Damietta.

Albuhah, t. Egypt; 30 SE. Mansora.

Albuhera, r. Spain, which runs N. into the Guadiana, 4 miles above Badajos.

Albuhera, v. Spain, in Estramadura, on the Albuhera; 12 SSE. Badajos. A severe battle was fought here on the 16th of April, 1811, by the French under Soult, and the Allies under Berresford. Each side lost about 10,000 men.

Albula, see *Albach*.

Albunuelas, t. Spain, in Grenada; 12 E. Alhama.

Albuola, t. Naples, Basilicata; 8 S. Potenza.

Albuquerque, t. Spain, in Estramadura, on the frontiers of Portugal; 20 N. Badajos, 40 S. Alcantara. Lon. 7. W. Lat. 39. 10. N. Pop.

5,500. It is defended by a castle situated on a mountain; the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in wool and cloth.

Abuquerque, t. New-Mexico; E. the del Norte; S. Santa Fe. Pop. 6,000.

Albuquerque, rock, in the Spanish Main, near the coast of Honduras. Lon. 81. 6. W. Lat. 12. N.

Alburg, p-t. and port of entry, Grand Isle co. Vt., on N. end of the island of North Hero, in Lake Champlain; 40 N. Burlington, W. 555. Pop. in 1810, 1,106.

Alburz, or *Alburz Couh*, an eastern name of Mount Caucasus.

Alby, city, France, capital of Tarn, on the river Tarn; 20 N. Castres, 38 NE. Thoulouse. Lon. 2. 13. E. Lat. 43. 55. N. Pop. 9,806. It is an ancient town, and contains a large and elegant cathedral, having one of the finest organs in France. Before the revolution it was the capital of a small country in Upper Languedoc, called *The Albigeois*, Abp. see, and a royal tribunal of justice.—The *Albigenses*, who were the first that disputed the authority of the pope, received their name from this town.—Natives, Perouse and Levizac.

Alby, v. Eng., in York; 10 NE. York. It is said to have been a Roman city, called *Der-ventes*.

Alcaçar Ceguer, or *Zeguer*, or *Seguar*, t. and fortress, Africa, on the coast of Fez, between Tangiers and Ceuta. Lon. 5. 36. W. Lat. 35. 48. N.

Alcaçar de Guete, t. Spain, in New Castile; 20 Cuença.

Alcaçar do Sal, (an. *Salacia*, and *Salachia Imperatoria*.) t. Portugal, in Estramadura, on the Caldaon, 18 miles from the sea, on the confines of Alentejo; 26 E. Setuval, 38 SE. Lisbon. Lon. 8. 22. W. Lat. 38. 22. N. it is defended with walls and a castle, which passes for impregnable; it contains 650 houses, the inhabitants of which are chiefly employed in making salt.

Alcaçar-quiber, or *Alcaçar-quiver*, t. Morocco, in Garb, on the Lucos; 36 S. Tangiers.

Alcaçar de san Juan, t. Spain, in New Castile; 43 SE. Toledo.

Alcacava, t. Morocco, in Darah; 100 SE. Morocco.

Alcaçovas, (*As*.) t. Portugal, in Alentejo; 14 SW. Evora.

Alcaideta, or *Alcandeta*, t. Spain, in Andalusia; SW. Jaen.

Alcala de los Gazules, t. Spain, in Seville; 10 ENE. Medina Sidonia. It is on a mountain, surrounded on all sides by a beautiful and fertile plain, with an ancient castle.

Alcala de Guardiola, t. Spain, in Seville, on the Guardiola; 12 NE. Seville.

Alcala de Henares, (an. *Complutum*, and *Alcala de S. Just*.) t. Spain, on the Henares; 12 E. Madrid, 42 NE. Toledo. Lon. 3. 23. W. Lat. 40. 29. N. Pop. 4,760. Bp. see. It is a place of considerable trade; the streets are tolerably wide, and the houses well built; but the principal thing on which it prides itself, is the university, consisting of 24 colleges, and has been the most considerable in Spain, next to Salamanca, founded at first by San-

cho, king of Castile, in 1253; and afterwards more fully, in the beginning of the 16th century, by Cardinal Ximenes. Here it was that the Cardinal printed his celebrated Polyglot Bible completed in 1517, called from the place the *Complutensian Polyglot*. The university buildings are scattered throughout the city, most of them now in ruins. The town contains 3 parish churches, 4 hospitals, and 28 cloysters.

The country round is fertile, pleasant, and well cultivated; and without the walls is a fountain called Corpa, the water of which is so good, so pure, and of so excellent a taste, that the kings of Spain have taken it into their own power, and let it out to farm, and use the water themselves at Madrid.—Cardinal Ximenes lies here interred in the chapel of the college, which himself founded.

Alcala Real, t. Spain, in Jaen; 18 SW. Jaen, 36 SE. Cordova. Lon. 4. 10. W. Lat. 37. 43. N. Pop. 8,032. It is built on a mountain, the ascent of which is rugged and difficult; but the environs produce excellent wine and fruit.

Alcala del Rio, t. Spain, in Seville, on the Guadalquivir; 6 miles above Seville.

Alcamo, t. Sicily, in the valley of Mazara, near the Gulf of Castel-a-Mare; 3 from the sea coast, 25 SW. Palermo. Pop. 8,000.

Alcanhede, t. Portugal, in Estramadura; 19 SW. Thomar. Pop. 2,000.

Alcani, or *Alkan*, t. Egypt, on W. branch of the Nile; 30 NNW. Cairo.

Alcanitz, or *Alcaniz*, t. Spain, in Aragon, near frontiers of Catalonia; 46 SE. Saragossa. Lon. 0. 11. W. Lat. 41. 10. N. Pop. 4,800.

Alcanizos, t. Spain, in Leon, on the frontiers of Portugal; 27 W. Zamora.

Alcantara, (an. *Narba-Cæsarea*.) t. Spain, in Estramadura; 115 SSW. Salamanca, 130 WSW. Madrid. Lon. 6. 43. W. Lat. 39. 40. N. Pop. 3,000. It is situated in a fertile country on the Tagus, and takes its name (which, in the Moorish language, signifies a stone-bridge) from a celebrated old bridge built over the river in the time of Trajan, 200 feet high, 670 in length, and 28 in breadth.

Alcantara, or *Alcantarilla*, t. Spain, in Seville, not far from the Guadalquivir; 14 S. Seville. The Romans built a bridge near the town, to pass the marshes formed by the river, which is still remaining.

Alcantara, t. Portugal, in Estramadura, near Lisbon, with a royal palace, and beautiful gardens.

Alcantara, r. Sicily, which runs on N. side of Etna, and falls into the sea near St. Cliffe.

Alcantara, t. Brazil, in Maranh, on the bay of St. Marcos, opposite to the island of Maranh. It is a thriving town, and contains a town-hall, a prison, and several churches.

Alcantarilla, t. Portugal, in Algarva; 15 E. Villa Nova de Portimao.

Alcantarilla, see *Cantarilla*.

Alcaraz, t. Spain, in New-Castile, on the river Guardamena; 54 E. Ciudad Real, 105 SSE. Madrid. Lon. 2. 52. W. Lat. 38. 56. N. Pop. 3,300. It is surrounded with mountains called Sierra de Alcaraz, and defended by a castle.

Alcaria, t. Spain, in Alaba; 9 E. Vittoria.

Alcarria, see *Algarria*.

Alcassar, (an. *Cæsar al Cabiris*.) t. Fez, in Asga. Lon. 12. 35. W. Lat. 35. 15. N. It was once much larger than it is at present.

Alcatrazes, isl. Pacific Ocean. Lon. 102. 30. W. Lat. 16. 3. N.

Alcatrazes, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Brazil. Lon. 45. 40. W. Lat. 23. 50. S.

Alcatraz, rocky isl. Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. Lon. 14. 20. W. Lat. 10. 5. N.

Alcaudete, t. Spain, in Cordova, in the road from Cordova to Jaen; 18 W. Jaen, 30 ESE. Cordova. Pop. 4,000.

Alcester, or *Alncester*, t. Eng., Warwick, at the union of the rivers Alm and Arrow; 8 NW. Stratford-on-Avon; 102 NW. London. Pop. 1,862. The principal manufacture is the making needles.

Alcah, see *Tashkund*.

Alchaphah, mt. Syria, inhabited by Armenians; 18 W. Antakia.

Alcira, see *Algezira*.

Alcken, t. Pru., Colentz, on the right bank of the Moselle; 9 SW. Coblenz.

Alcmaer, or *Alkmaer*, city, N. Holland, near Schermeer, one of the largest lakes of North Holland, and not much more than 3 miles from the sea; with a canal into the Ye, and from thence to Amsterdam; 24 NNW. Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 45. E. Lat. 52. 38. N. Pop. 7,809. The land about Alcmaer, which was formerly full of morasses, has been drained, and is now become very rich pasture and meadow land, from which are produced great quantities of butter and cheese. The houses are handsome, the streets clean and regular, the walks beautiful, and the public buildings magnificent.

Alcmaer, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near the coast of Java, in sight of Batavia.

Alcmaer, small isl. in the Pacific Ocean, on N. coast of New-Guinea. Lon. 135. 46. E. Lat. 3. 53. S.

Alcobaca, t. Portugal, Estramadura, between the rivulets Alcoa and Baca; 17 SSW. Leyria, 20 NE. Peniche. Lon. 8. 45. W. Lat. 39. 23. N. Pop. 1,500. It is remarkable for the Cistercian Abbey, erected in 1148, which has been the general sepulchre of the Portuguese monarchs, and possesses an annual revenue of 20,000l. sterling. The church and monastery is one of the most magnificent monuments of Gothic architecture in Europe, and the chapel contains the finest collection of paintings in the kingdom.

Alcocer, see *Puebla d' Alcocer*.

Alcoentre, t. Portugal, in Estramadura; 17 SW. Santarem.

Alcolea, t. Spain, in Aragon, on the Cinca; 15 S. Balbastro.

Alcolea, t. Spain, in Andalusia, near the Guadalquivir; 6 N. Carmona.

Alconchel, fortress, Portugal, in Estramadura; 12 S. Olivença.

Alcouchete, t. Portugal, on the Tagus, in Estramadura; 10 E. Lisbon.

Alcovendas, t. Spain, in New-Castile; 10 N. Madrid.

Alcoutim, or *Alcoytim*, t. Portugal, in Algarva, on an island in the Guadiana; 20 NNE. Tavira. Lon. 7. 24. W. Lat. 37. 26. N. Pop. 1,000. It

is defended by one of the best castles in the km.

Alcoy, t. Spain, in Valencia, on a river of the same name; 20 N. Alicante, 24 SSW. Candia. Pop. 14,600.

Alcudia, t. Spain, in Valencia; 8 NW. St. Felipe. Pop. 2,000.

Alcudia, t. Majorca, on NE. coast, with a considerable bay, to which it gives name, in which is good anchorage in 4, 5, and 6 fathom water. Lon. 3. E. Lat. 39. 50. N. Pop. 800.

Alcudia, t. Fez; 12 WNW. Melilla.

Alcuesar, t. Spain, Aragon; 12 N. Balbastro.

Aldan, r. Siberia, which rises on the borders of China. Lon. 125. E. Lat. 55. 50. N., taking NE. course to Lat. 63. when it changes its course to WNW. and at Lon. 128. 20. E. Lat. 13. 25. N., joins the Lena.

Aldborough, s-p. Eng., Suffolk, with a commodious harbour for fishermen; 48 NE. Colchester, 93 NE. London. Pop. 1,066. It is a corporation, and returns two members to parliament. It has two markets weekly.

Aldborough, (an. *Gallunio* and *Isurium*.) t. Eng., in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, on the Ouse; 15 NW. York, 205 N. London. Pop. 464. It was formerly a Roman station, and a magnificent town, little vestiges of which are now visible. It sends two members to parliament.

Alde, or *Olde*, small isl. W. coast of Norway. Lon. 5. 10. E. Lat. 61. 25. N.

Aldea de Alalha, t. Portugal, in Alentejo; 5 S. Arronches.

Aldea de Araguria, t. Brazil, in Goyas, on the Tocantins. Lon. 49. 46. W. Lat. 10. 20. S.

Aldea de Carajas, t. Brazil, on the river Negro; 170 W. Fort Rio Negro.

Aldea de Curua-vasu, t. Brazil, in Goyas, Lon. 52. 51. W. Lat. 12. 10. S.

Aldea dos Indios, t. Brazil, in Ilheos; 10 S. Ilheos.

Aldea de Tapuyas, t. Brazil; 300 SW. St. Salvador.

Aldea Gallega, t. Portugal, Estramadura, on a creek of the Tagus; 9 SE. Lisbon. Pop. 1,800.

Aldea el Muro, or *Aldea del Poco*, (an. *Augustobriga*.) t. Spain, in Old Castile, on the frontiers of Aragon; 6 E. Soria.

Aldea de Panuco, t. Brazil, in Goyas; 255 N. Villa Boa.

Aldea del Rio, t. Spain, in Cordova, situated on an eminence, on S. of the Guadalquivir; 12 WSW. Andujar, 24 NW. Cordova.

Aldea de Sehanta de Cux, t. Brasil, in Goyas; 300 N. Villa Boa.

Aldego, r. Italy, which rises near Montebello, in the Vicentin, and loses itself in the Adige, between Zerpano and Albaredo.

Aldenahr, t. Pru., in Lower-Rhine, in Coblenz; 20 S. Cologne, 30 NW. Coblenz. Lon. 6. 50. E. Lat. 50. 35. N. Pop. 700.

Aldenu, t. Pru., in Lower-Rhine in Coblenz; 20 W. Andernach, 30 S. Cologne. Lon. 6. 48. E. Lat. 50. 29. N. Pop. 1,400.

Aldenburg, t. Pru., Juliers-Cleves-Berg, in Cologne; 12 NE. Cologne.

Aldenburg, t. Ger., in Anhalt Bernburg; 2 N. Bernburg.

Aldenhoven, t. Pru., Lower-Rhine, in Juliers; 3 WSW. Juliers. Lon. 7. 12. E. Lat. 50. 53. N. Pop. 1,054.

Aldertarg, t. Eng., Wilts; 2½ SE. Salisbury.

Alderholm, isl. Sweden, at the mouth of the Gefle, in the gulf of Bothnia; 80 N. Stockholm. Lat. 60. 40. N. On it are an iron weighing-house, a wharf for landing and loading deals, a custom-house, dock, arsenal and magazine.

Alderney, (an. *Riduna*, and *Arica*.) small isl. in the English Channel, separated from the coast of France only by a narrow channel of the sea, called the Race of Alderney; about 4 miles long from E. to W.; 10 WNW. La Hogue, 22 NE. Guernsey. Lon. 2. 20. W. Lat. 49. 26. N. It has a harbour for small vessels only, on S. side. There are many rocks near the island, and the passage of the Race is particularly dangerous in stormy weather. Pop. 1,300.

Alderney, (*New*.) see *Ourry's Island*.

Aldersey's Strait, channel on the Mergui Archipelago, between St. Susanna and the two Kelsals. Lat. 10. 28. N.

Aldie, p-v. Loudoun co. Va.; W. 35.

Aldingen, t. Wurtemberg, on the Neckar; 5 ENE. Stutgard.

Aldourie, v. Scot., in Inverness, near NE. coast of Loch Ness; 5 SW. Inverness.

Aldstatt, t. Prussia; 5 NW. Preuschmark.

Aldstone, or *Aldstone-Moor*, t. and parish, Eng., in Cumberland, on a hill near the Tyne, on the borders of Northumberland; 19 Penrith, 304 N. London. Pop. 5,079. The parish is small, but on account of the lead-mines, exceedingly populous.

Aldudes, mountains, part of the Pyrenees, in Lower Navarre, between Pampeluna and St. Jean Pié de Port.

Aldwinkle, v. Eng., in Northamptonshire, a few miles S. Oundle. The poet Dryden was born here in 1631.

Ale, r. Scot., which runs into the Tiviot; NNW. Jedburgh.

Alea, or *Elæa*, t. Arcadia; 10 NW. Argos.

Alece, (an. *Alex*.) r. Naples, in Calabria Ultra, which runs into the sea near Cape Spartivento.

Aled, r. Wales, which runs into the Elwy, in Denbighshire.

Alefcora, t. Cyprus; 10 S. Baffa.

Alegranza, one of the Canary islands; it is small, high, and rocky; uninhabited, barren, and destitute of water. Lon. 13. 10. W. Lat. 29. 20. N.

Alegre, t. France, in Upper-Loire; 12 NE. Le Puy-en-Velay, 15 SE. Brioude. Pop. 997.

Alegrete, t. Portugal, in Alentejo, on the Caia; 7½ SE. Portalegre. Pop. 1,100.

Alekiava, r. Russia, which rises in the government of Archangel, and runs into the Frozen Sea, Lon. 55. 14. E. Lat. 68. 5. N.

Aleksandrov, see *Atexandrov*.

Aleksevscoi, t. Russia, in Simbirsk; 90 SSE. Simbirsk. Lon. 50. 14. E. Lat. 53. 15. N.

Aleksiepskoe, t. Russia, in Saratov; 110 NE. Saratov.

Aleksin, t. Russia, Tula, on the Occa; 27 NE. Kaluga. Lon. 26. 44. E. Lat. 54. 44. N.

Aleksin, t. Walachia; 48 NE. Bucharest.

Aleksopol, t. Russia, in Ekaterinoslav, on the Ferestovia; 52 NNW. Ekaterinoslav. Lon. 34. 24. E. Lat. 49. N.

Alele, now *Helel*.

Alembaddy, t. Hind., in the Mysore; 5 ESE. Seringapatam, 45 S. Bangalore.

Alemouth, see *Alnemouth*.

Alemparvé, t. Hind., in the Carnatic, belonging to the Jaghire, on the coast of Coromandel; 20 N. Pondicherry, 50 S. Madras.

Alempigon, or *Red-Stones River*, r. Canada, which runs into lake Superiour, Lon. 87. 34. W. Lat. 48. 48. N.

Alen, r. N. Wales, which runs into the Dee, 4 miles from Wrexham.

Alen, or *Ahlen*, or *Alem*, t. Pru., Westphalia, in Munster; 13 SSE. Munster. Lon. 7. 27. E. Lat. 51. 40. N. Pop. 1,816.

Alenango, t. Mexico; 70 S. Mexico.

Alenby, t. Norway; 50 S. Drontheim.

Alençon, city, France, cap. Orne, on the river Sarte; 2½ posts S. Seez, 23½ WSW. Paris. Lon. 0. 10. E. Lat. 48. 26. N. Pop. 13,234. It is a handsome town, and has 5 suburbs, 2 hospitals, a botanic garden, a public library, and considerable manufactures of lace, linen, woollen stuffs, and leather.

Alendin, t. Africa, in Morocco.

Alengick, or *Alenjik*, t. and fortress, Persia, in Adirbeitzan.

Alene, t. Hind., Dowlatabad; 8 E. Calianne.

Alenquer, or *Alanquer*, t. Portugal, on an eminence, by the side of a river which runs into the Tagus; 18 NNE. Lisbon. Pop. 1,600. It contains 5 parish-churches and 3 convents.

Alesia, now *Alise*.

Alensteig, t. Austria; 4 S. Bohmish-Waidhoven.

Alent, t. Austria; 4 WNW. Baden.

Alentêjo, or *Alemtêjo*, pr. Portugal, between the rivers Tagus and Guadiana, bordering on Spain; so named from Alem, beyond, and Tejo, the Tagus. Pop. 380,480. Sq. m. 10,425. Although it is, from its fertility, called the granary of Portugal, it is the least populous province of the kingdom, containing 4 cities, 105 towns, and 358 parishes. The thin population probably arises from its being always the seat of war with Spain. The lands are said to be ill cultivated; and the roads, through the badness of the police, every where full of vagabonds and beggars. The principal towns are Evora, Elvas, Campo-Mayor, Portalegre, Villa-Viciosa, Estremos, Moura, Castello-de-Vide, Mouraon, Serpa, and Aronches.

Alepajewsk, t. Russia, in Perm, on the Neva. Lat. 57. 40. N. Pop. 1,000.

Aleppie, t. Hind., on the Malabar coast; 40 N. Cochin, 190 NNW. Cape Comorin. Pop. about 13,000. It has some trade in pepper, &c. The church missionary society support a missionary here, and there is a school containing about 70 scholars.

Aleppo, or *Haleb*, (an. *Beræa* and *Chalybon*.) city, Syria, and capital of a pachalic of the Ottoman empire, situated partly on the plain, and partly on two or three rising grounds; 70 SE. Alexandretta, its port, 180 N. Damascus, 300 N. by E. Jerusalem. Lon. 37. 10. E. Lat. 36. 11. N. Pop. about 250,000, of whom 30,000 are Christians, and 5,000 Mahometans; the great mass being Turks and Arabs. Hassel states the population at only 150,000; others at 350,000, and some still higher. It is the seat of a Greek

patriarch, an Armenian, a Jacobite, and a Maronite bishop. The Christians enjoy perfect toleration.

It is encompassed with walls of hewn stone, which are thought to be mostly of the Mameluke building; these walls are not above 3 miles in circ.; but the suburbs, especially those to the N. are extensive; so that the whole is 7 or 8 miles in circuit. The streets and bazars, or shops, are laid out like those of Damascus; and it has about 20 principal caravansaries, besides several smaller ones. It is esteemed one of the cleanest and best built cities throughout the Turkish dominions, and the inhabitants are accounted the most polished of the Turks; the houses are of hewn free-stone, and some of the mosques and kans are very magnificent. Several of the former have large domes, but these are raised so little above the buildings, (which are not high enough in proportion to their size,) that they appear low and flat, though built at a great expense. The Jews and Christians of the country live in one of the suburbs, and the Franks in one quarter of the city. The houses are all terraced over so that one can go from house to house on the tops of them, there being no partitions erected; and the air of Aleppo is so fine, that the inhabitants lie on the tops of the houses during the summer season. On N. and W. sides of the town, at a small distance, runs the small river Caie or Howick, which, passing through the gardens, renders them very pleasant. The river is lost in a morass, about 4 miles E. of Old Aleppo. The gardens produce a great variety of fruit; there are small houses in them, to which company often retire for some weeks in the summer, and they may be hired at any time for a party of pleasure. On whatever side the city is approached, its numerous minarets and domes present an agreeable prospect to the eye.

Aleppo cannot be esteemed a place of importance in war, though it is the key of Syria to the N.; but as a commercial city, it is the emporium of Armenia and Diarbekir; sends caravans to Bagdad and into Persia; and communicates with the Persian gulf and India by Bassorah; with Egypt and Mecca by Damascus; and with Europe by Alexandretta and Latakia. Commerce is principally carried on by barter. The chief commodities are raw or spun cottons; linens, clumsily fabricated in the villages; silk stuffs, manufactured in the city; copper; coarse cloths; goats' hair from Natolia; the gall-nuts of Curdistan; and the merchandise of India, such as shawls and muslins; and pistachio-nuts, of the growth of the neighbourhood.

The pachalic of Aleppo extends from the Euphrates to the Mediterranean; its principal produce is wheat, barley, and cotton; but the greatest part of the lands, though naturally fertile, are uncultivated. In the ancient registers, they enumerated 3,200 villages, while at present they scarcely find 400. Pop. about 800,000. Sq. m. 23,532.

Aleppo, (Old,) or Kenasserim, t. Syria, supposed by Dr. Pocock to be Chalcis, the ancient capital of Chalcidene. Its true Arabian name is Kenasserim or Kinnasreen; 15 S. Aleppo.

Here are remains of the foundations of the city walls, which are about 10 feet thick.

Aleppo, t. Greene co. Pa. Pop. 570.

Aler, r. Siberia, which joins the Atiga at Aleurska.

Aleria, t. Corsica; 20 SE. Corte. H. 10. It was formerly a considerable city, and bp. see.

Alesbury, see Aylesbury.

Alesham, or Aylesham, t. Eng., in Norfolk, near the river Thyrn, with a market on Saturday; 12 N. Norwich, 121 NNE. London. Pop. 1,760.

Alesheim, t. Bav.; 5 NW. Weissemburg.

Alesia, t. Sardinia; 20 NE. Oristagni. Bp. see.

Alesia, or Alexia, now Alise.

Alessone, t. Eu. Turkey; 20 NW. Larissa.

Alessano, city, Naples, in Otranto; Bp. see; 12 SSW. Otranto; 199 ESE. Naples. Lon. 18. 16. E. Lat. 40. 12. N. Pop. 7,000.

Alessio, (an. Lissus, afterwards Elissus,) t. Eu. Turkey, in Albania, near the mouth of the Drino; 12 N. Durazzo, 96 SE. Ragusa. Lon. 19. 36. E. Lat. 42. 12. N. Pop. 2,000. Bp. see.

Alet, or Aleth, t. France in Aude, near the Pyrenees, on the river Aude; before the revolution, bp. see; 4 S. Limoux, 32 WSW. Narbonne. Lon. 2. 15. E. Lat. 42. 59. N. Pop. 948.

Alevaia, r. Siberia, which runs into the Penzinskoi sea, Lon. 157. 14. E. Lat. 62. N.

Aleuska, t. Siberia, at the conflux of the Agila and Aler; 64 NE. Nertchinsk.

Aleutian Islands, range of islands in the N. Atlantic Ocean; situated W. of N. America, belonging to Russia, and valuable chiefly for the skins of animals found there, particularly the sea-otter; extending near 700 miles from E. to W. from Lon. 169 to 183. E. Lat. 53. N. The population of these islands is much less numerous than formerly, and is said not to exceed 300.

Alex, now Alece.

Alexain, t. France, Mayenne; 7 SW. Mayenne.

Alexander, (Bay of,) bay on E. coast of the Caspian Sea. Lon. 71. 25. E. Lat. 43. 37. N.

Alexander, t. Athens co. Ohio. Pop. 837.

Alexander, co. Illinois. Pop. 626.

Alexander, p-t. Genesee co. N. Y.; 18 S. Batavia. Pop. 1,496.

Alexanders, p-v. York district, S. C.; W. 441.

Alexander's Peak, group of three islands amongst those called Aladin Islands, in the Mergui Archipelago. Lat. 9. S. N.

Alexandretta, or Scanderoon, (an. Alexandria,) s-p. Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo, and is the port of that city; 30 N. Antioch, 70 NW. Aleppo. Lon. 36. 15. E. Lat. 31. 16. N. H. 185. It is now reduced to a mean village, and owes its subsistence to its road, which affords the best anchorage on the coast. It is exceedingly unhealthy, owing to the miasmata rising from the neighbouring marshes.

Alexandria, t. Grafton co. N. H.; 13 SSE. Plymouth. Pop. in 1810, 409; in 1820, 707.

Alexandria, t. Washington co. Maine; 30 N. Machias.

Alexandria, t. Hunterdon co. N. J., on the Delaware; 15 SE. Easton. Pop. in 1810, 2,271; in 1820, 2,619.

Alexandria, p-t. Huntingdon, co. Pa.; S. Huntingdon, 192 WNW. Philadelphia, W. 162. Pop. 280.

Alexandria, co. in the district of Columbia. Pop. in 1810, 8,552; in 1820, 9,701

Alexandria, city, and port of entry, in the district of Columbia and county of Alexandria, on S. bank of the Potomac; 6 S. Washington, 43 SSW. Baltimore, 115 N. Richmond. Lon. 77. 4. W. Lat. 38. 49. N. Pop. in 1800, 4,196; in 1810, 7,227; in 1820, 8,218; blacks, 2,603. Houses in 1817, 1,385. It contains a court-house, a jail, an alms-house, a theatre, an academy, 2 Lancasterian schools, 6 banks, 2 insurance offices, a library containing 2,600 volumes, and 8 houses of public worship, 2 for Presbyterians, 2 for Episcopalians, 1 for Friends, 1 for Methodists, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Roman Catholics. There is also an elegant brick market-house of 3 stories, in which are kept reading rooms, a museum, and some offices.

The situation of Alexandria is considerably elevated, with easy and gradual descents to the river, which is neatly wharfed for about half the length of the city, with water sufficient for the largest merchant ships. The streets intersect each other at right angles; a great part of them are neatly paved, kept clean, and well lighted. The city is favourably situated for commerce, nearly at the head of the tide water of the Potomac, having an extensive and fertile back country, and carries on a brisk trade. The articles of export are flour, (of which, in 1817, 209,000 bbls. were inspected), Indian corn, tobacco, &c. The shipping belonging to this port in 1820, amounted to 15,806 tons.

Alexandria, p-t. Louisiana, chief town of the parish of Rapide, on S. side of Red river, 135 miles from its mouth, 346 by water WNW. New Orleans, about 180 in a right line, 80 SE. Natchitoches, 80 WSW. Natchez. W. 1499. Lat. 31. 15. N. Pop. 506. H. 70. It is very pleasantly situated, and contains an academy, a printing office, and has considerable trade. In the vicinity is a steam saw mill. The surrounding country is extremely fertile, producing abundant crops of cotton, the article chiefly cultivated. Red river is navigable for 8 months in the year to this place for large steam boats, and to Natchitoches for small boats.

Alexandria, (New,) p-t. Westmoreland co. Pa.; W. 201.

Alexandria, (West,) p-t. Washington co., Pa.; W. 266.

Alexandria, post and fort, N. A. on the Assiniboine towards its head. Lon. 103 W. Lat. 52 N. The fort is built on the borders of a beautiful prairie about 10 miles long, and from 1 to 4 broad. The fort is 16 rods long, and 12 broad. The houses, stores, &c. are well built and plastered.

Alexandria, or *Scandaria*, or *Skanderik*, city and s-p. Egypt, at the western extremity of the Egyptian coast, on the borders of the Lybian desert, on a narrow neck of land between the sea and lake Mareotis, communicating with the Nile by a canal, called the canal of Cleopatra; 100 NW. Cairo. Lon. 30. 5. E. Lat. 31. 13. N. Pop. according to Legh 12,000; Hassel 20,000. H. 2,000. The resident inhabitants are said by some not to exceed 5,000.

This city was founded by Alexander the Great 331 B. C., became the capital of Egypt

under the Ptolemies, the seat of science, arts, commerce, and royal magnificence, and is said to have contained 600, or 800,000 inhabitants. It was for a long time the most commercial city in the world, the centre of commerce to the three continents. The merchandise of India was brought up the Red Sea, landed at Berenice, thence transported across to the Nile, and conveyed down the river to Alexandria. In 640 it received a fatal blow, being taken by the caliph Omar, and subjected to the Saracen yoke. It is generally believed that its library containing 400,000 MSS., some say 700,000, the boast of antiquity, was then reduced to ashes. The caliphs transferred the seat of government to Cairo. But the final downfall of the city was effected by the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope, in 1497, after which the trade of India was turned into a different channel.

Alexandria is divided into the new and old town, the latter much the most extensive. It is partly enclosed by walls of Saracenic structure, nearly 6 miles in circuit; the greater part of the space enclosed being covered with ruins. These walls, however, include but a small part of the ancient city of the Ptolemies, whose ruins can be traced over more than 3 times that circuit. An immense accumulation of ruins, mostly buried in the sand, Pompey's Pillar, Cleopatra's Needles, the cisterns, the catacombs, and some columns, entire or broken, scattered here and there, are the sad remains of this once rich and splendid city. Pompey's Pillar is a very remarkable monument 94 or 95 feet high. Cleopatra's Needles are 2 obelisks, one thrown down, the other standing, 58½ feet long, and 7 feet broad on each side at the base. They are composed each of a single block of granite covered with hieroglyphics. One of these has been presented to the king of England, and is to be placed in the city of London. The reservoirs, or cisterns, by which Alexandria was supplied with water, excavated the whole ground on which the city was built. A conduit, communicating with the canal of Cleopatra, extended the whole length of the city. The catacombs present a very extraordinary monument. They begin at the extremity of the old city, and extend a considerable distance along the coast, forming what was called the *Necropolis*, or *City of the Dead*. They consist of small sepulchral grottos cut in a soft calcareous rock; the interior plastered with mortar; and each grotto that has been opened is found to contain 3 coffins, piled over each other. The Ptolemies erected, on an island opposite to the mouth of the harbour, a *pharos*, or light-house, which was considered one of the wonders of the ancient world.

New Alexandria, even in its present state of decay, is to Europeans the most interesting of the cities of Egypt. It is built along the coast, occupying only a small part of the space within the walls. The houses have flat terraced roofs; the streets narrow, awkwardly disposed, have neither pavement nor police; the eye of the traveller is arrested by no public or private edifice; and but for the ruins of the old city, there would be nothing to attract a moment's attention. The population consists of Turks,

who compose the officers of government and the garrison; Copts, who are numerous, but held in contempt; and Jews, in whose hands are almost all the commercial transactions. The commerce is considerable, embracing all that the European states carry on with Egypt. There are 2 harbours, the old and the new. The former is safe but difficult to enter; the latter is shallow, has a rocky bottom, and is exposed to violent north winds. Christians are permitted to enter only the new harbour.—Natives, Appian, Arius, Athanasius, Euclid, Herodian, Hypatia, Origen, Philo, &c.

Alexandria, see *Sitpour*, *Corra*, *Vaihend*, and *Candahar*.

Alexandria Oxiana, now *Termed*.

Alexandria Troas, now *Eski-Stamboul*.

Alexandria, t. Russia, in Ekaterinoslav; 70 W. Ekaterinoslav, 150 SW. Kiev. Lon. 32, 54. E. Lat. 48. 25. N.

Alexandria, t. Russia, Volhynia; 50 ENE. Lucko. Lon. 26. 20. E. Lat. 55. 45. N.

Alexandria de la Paglia, or *Alessandria*, t. Italy, in Sardinian Milanese, capital of a province of the same name, on the Tanaro; 38 SW. Milan, 44 E. Turin. Lon. 8. 40. E. Lat. 44. 57. N. Pop. 30,216. H. 4,500. Bp. see. It contains 2 collegiate and 11 parish churches, 17 convents, 3 hospitals, and a gymnasium. Yearly fairs are held here at the end of April and beginning of October, exceeded in importance by none in Italy, except perhaps those of Sinigaglia.

Alexandriana, p-v. Mecklenburg co. N. C. W. 454.

Alexandrin, small country, Italy, in the duchy of Milan, in the environs of Alexandria de la Paglia, to which it owed its name.

Alexandrov, t. Russia, in Caucasus, capital of a circle; 48 WNW. Ekaterinograd. Lon. 32. 26. E. Lat. 44. 38. N. Pop. 2,500.

Alexandrov, t. Russia, in Vladimir; 48 E. Moscow. Lon. 38. 44. E. Lat. 35. 45. N. Pop. 700.

Alexandrovskaia, fortress, Russia, in Ekaterinoslav, on the Dnieper; 40 miles below Ekaterinoslav, 114 NE. Cherson. Lon. 35. 14. E. Lat. 47. 35. N.

Alexandrovskaia, fortress, Russia, in Ekaterinoslav; 63 NNW. Otchakov, 72 NW. Cherson. Lon. 31. 14. E. Lat. 47. 45. N.

Alexim, t. Russia, in Tula, on Oka. Lat. 54. 42. N. Pop. 1,118.

Alexinta, t. Eu. Turkey, Servia; 18 NNE. Nissa.

Alexopol, t. Russia, in Poltava; 30 S. Poltava. Pop. 800.

Alexowice, see *Olkowitz*.

Alfacar, t. Spain; 5 NE. Grenada.

Alfachs, or *Alfaques*, s-p. Spain, on the coast of the Mediterranean, in Catalonia, on an island of the same name, at the mouth of the Ebro; 9 S. Tortosa. Lon. 0. 37. E. Lat. 40. 34. N.

Alfaha, t. Nubia, on the borders of Egypt; 100 W. Syene.

Alfaha, t. Nubia, on the right bank of the Nile; 15 SW. Gherri.

Alfandego da Fé, t. Portugal, in Tras-Os-Montes; 12 N. Torre de Moncorvo.

Alfaro, t. Spain, in Old Castile, near the Ebro, on the borders of Navarre; 7 E. Calahorra, 9 NW. Tudela. Pop. 4,700.

Alfaya, t. Sierra-Leone; 80 SW. Teemboo.

Alfaayates, t. Portugal, in Beira; 150 NE. Lisbon. Lon. 6. 32. W. Lat. 40. 9. N. Pop. 200. It is defended by a castle.

Alfeld, t. Ger., in Baden; 4 N. Neidenau.

Alfeld, t. Han., in Hildesheim, on the Leine; 15 S. Hildesheim, 30 S. Hanover. Lon. 9. 50. E. Lat. 51. 58. N. Pop. 2,076.

Alfeldha, mt. Persia, Kerman; 36 S. Sirgian.

Alfeo, r. Sicily, which runs into the sea, at Syracuse.

Alfeo, or *Carbon*, or *Rufia*, (an. *Alpheus*,) r. Morea, which, after a northwesterly course of about 100 miles, runs into the Mediterranean, 6 W. Olympia.

Alfere, t. Arabia; 72 S. Medina.

Alfiden, (an. *Aufidena*,) t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra; 15 SSE. Sulmona, 42 N. Capua.

Alfon, t. Nubia; 40 SW. Gherri.

Alfontes, t. Portugal, Algarva; 10 W. Loule.

Alford, t. Eng., in Lincoln, 6 miles from sea; 30 E. Lincoln, 138 N. London. Lon. 0. 52. W. Lat. 53. 14. N. Pop. 1,169.

Alford, v. Scot., in Aberdeenshire; 15 W. Inverary.

Alford, t. Berkshire co. Mass.; 15 SSW. Lenox, 125 W. Boston. Pop. in 1810, 522; in 1820, 570.

Alfordsville, p-v. Robeson co. N. C.; W. 387.

Alfordstown, p-t. and cap. Moore co. N. C., about 30 WNW. Fayetteville.

Alfred, p-t. York co. Maine; 24 N. York, 88 N. by E. Boston, W. 549. Pop. in 1810, 1,106; in 1820, 1,271. It contains a court-house, a jail, and a Congregational meeting-house. The courts of the county are held alternately here and at York. There is in the township a village of Shakers.

Alfred, p-t. Alleghany co. N. Y.; 10 SE. Angelica. Pop. in 1810, 273; in 1820, 1,701.

Alfreton, t. Eng., in Derby; 15 N. Derby, 141 N. London. Pop. 2,301. It has a considerable corn market, held on Friday, though in the charter granted for Monday.

Alfta, t. Sweden, in Helsingland; 30 W. Soderhamn.

Alfundao, t. Portugal, in Alentejo; 6 SW. Beja.

Algaiola, *Algaiola*, or *Argogliola*, s-p. Corsica, in Golo, on W. coast, at the mouth of the river Aregno; 6 NNE. Calvi, 38 SW. Bastia.

Algaira, or *Aliara*, r. Spain, which joins the Cabriel, a little before its conflux with the Xucar.

Algarria, or *Alcarria*, pr. Spain, being a part of New-Castile, between the Tagus and Old-Castile. The chief places are Madrid, Toledo, Alcala de Henares, and Guadalaxara.

Algarve, or *Algarra*, (an. *Cuneus*,) the most southern pr. Portugal, anciently a kingdom; bounded W. and S. by the Atlantic, E. by the Guadiana, which separates it from Spain, and N. by Alentejo. It is mountainous, but fertile. The principal towns are Silves, Tavira, Lagos, Faro, &c. Pop. 93,472. Sq. m. 2,100.

Algas, r. Spain, which runs into the Matarrana, near Nonaspe, in Arragon.

Algaucin, t. Spain, in Granada, a few miles from Ronda. Pop. about 10,000. It is finely situated on the ridge of a hill, with valleys on

each side, abounding in fruits, vineyards, and cornfields. Here are mineral springs.

Algemesi, or *Algemesin*, t. Spain, in Valencia, near the Xucar; 15 NNW. Gandia, 18 S. Valencia. Lon. 0. 30. W. Lat. 39. 14. N. Pop. 4,500. Near this town grow great quantities of what the people there call Pita; of which they make cordage, and the Catalans spin a thread fine enough for lace.

Algesheim, t. Ger., in the grand duchy of Hesse; 14 W. Mentz. Pop. 1,400.

Algezira, see *Gezira*, and *Diarbekir*.

Algezira, or *Alzira*, t. Spain, in Valencia, on an island in the Xucar; 20 S. Valencia. Pop. 9,000. It contains 3 churches, 6 convents, a hospital, and a corregidor.

Algeziras, s-p. Spain, in Andalusia; 7 W. Gibraltar. Lon. 5. 26. W. Lat. 36. 8. N. Pop. 4,500. It is on the coast in the straits of Gibraltar, formerly a considerable port, but now gone to decay. It is agreeably situated on a gentle slope close by the sea side.

Algezur, or *Aljezur*, t. Portugal, in Algarva, at the mouth of a small river, near the Atlantic ocean; 17 NW. Lagos.

Alghemi, country, Africa, on the Slave Coast.

Alghieri, or *Algeri*, or *Algieri*, city, Sardinia, on a mountain, near W. coast; Bp. See; 79 NW. Cagliari. Lon. 8. 35. E. Lat. 40. 31. N. Pop. 4000.

Algidum, t. and mt. near Tusculum, about 12 miles from Rome.

Algienta, t. Italy, on the Lambro; 10 N. Milan.

ALGIERS, country, Africa, on S. coast of the Mediterranean, forming a considerable part of the ancient *Mauritania Tingitana* and *Numidia*; bounded N. by the Mediterranean, E. by Tunis, W. by Morocco, and S. by the Atlas; extending from about Lon. 8. 30. E. to 1. 30. W.; about 500 English miles from E. to W., and generally not much more than 100 from N. to S.

Divisions. It is divided into 3 provinces, Constantina in the east, Titterie in the middle, and Tremecen in the west.

Provinces.

Chief Towns.

Titterie, or Algiers Proper.....Algiers & Boujeiah.
Constantina.....Constantina & Bona.
Tremecen, or Tlemsan.....Tremecen & Oran.

Population. The amount of the population is uncertain, and is variously estimated. Hassel estimates it at 1,800,000; Graberg at 2,500,00.

Inhabitants. The towns are inhabited by Moors, Jews, and Turks, with a few Europeans; the plain country chiefly by Arabs; and the mountains by Berbers.

Religion. The religion of the country is Mahometanism.

Government. Algiers is governed by a Dey, who is elected from the army, assisted by the douwan, a council of 30 chief officers. The second officer is styled the Aga, or commander of the janizaries. The government is a tumultuous despotism.

Navy. In 1812 the naval force consisted of 8 ships of from 36 to 50 guns, 10 or 12 sloops of war, and 30 gun boats.

Face of the country. Algiers is traversed by

branches of the great chain of Atlas, particularly those called Lowat and Ammer. The highest summit is Jurjura. The country towards the sea is mostly level.

Rivers. The principal rivers are the Shelliff, Seibus, Zowan, and Rummel.

Soil. Although there are some sandy deserts, yet the soil is, in general, exceedingly fertile.

Productions. The productions consist of wheat, barley, rice, Indian corn, various fruits and vegetables, cattle, sheep, &c.

Minerals. There are mines of lead and iron. Salt is found in great abundance. Near the lake of Marks there is a mountain composed of this mineral: and near Argew are salt pits about 6 miles in compass.

Climate. The climate is fine, having neither the sultry heat of summer, nor the piercing cold of winter. During the 12 years that Dr. Shaw resided in this country, the thermometer fell but twice to freezing point.

Algiers, supposed to be the ancient *Icosium*, capital of the kingdom of Algiers, in the province of Titterie, on the coast of the Mediterranean; 300 W. Tunis. Lon. 3. 1. E. Lat. 36. 49. N. Pop. estimated in 1730, according to Dr. Shaw, at 120,000; 15,000 Turks, 30,000 Cologlis, 60,000 Moors or Berbers; the remainder Jews, Christians, &c. Malte-Brun and Hassel state it at 80,000; an English officer, belonging to the expedition of 1816, as high as 180, or 200,000. Houses, according to Hassel, 15,000.

It is built on the declivity of a hill, on which the houses rise gradually in the form of an amphitheatre, and terminate nearly in a point at the summit, presenting, when viewed from the sea, a beautiful and magnificent spectacle. It is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in circuit, but the population is great in proportion to the extent; every house being 3 stories high, and occupied by several families. The principal street passes through the city from east to west, 1,200 paces long, and only 12 feet broad; the others are so narrow, that 2 persons can scarcely walk abreast. The houses are all white-washed, and have flat roofs, and are so accommodated, that visits to a considerable distance can be performed on the tops of them.

The largest buildings are the dey's palace and the seraglio of his favourite wife; both of great magnitude. There are 10 great mosques and 50 smaller ones. The city is surrounded by a wall, a league in circuit, 12 feet thick, 30 high towards the land side, and 40 towards the sea; having 5 gates. There are also 4 castles; but all these fortifications on the land side are of little avail, and the harbour only is well defended. The harbour is a work of immense labour, formed by 2 moles. It is 130 fathoms long, 80 broad, and 15 deep. Its entrance is defended by a round castle and several batteries.

Algiers is known chiefly as a naval and piratical town. It was bombarded by an American fleet under commodore Decatur in 1816; and afterwards, in the same year, on the 27th August, by a British fleet under lord Exmouth, when the Algerine fleet was reduced to ashes, and the batteries, by which the harbour was defended, were completely destroyed. The dey

was compelled to restore all Christian captives without ransom, and to abolish for ever Christian slavery in his dominions.

Algoa Bay, see *Zwartkop's Bay*.

Algodonales, cluster of islands on the coast of Peru. Lon. 72. 50. W. Lat. 21. 56. S.

Algodres, t. Portugal, in Beira; 3 NW. Castel Rodrigo.

Algon, small isl. Sweden, on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 18. 26. E. Lat. 63. 9. N.

Algonquins, Indians, N. A. on the Assiniboin, on Rainy Lake, and Praire de Portage; formerly more numerous than at present. No. 600.

Algow, former name of a country, Ger.; bounded N. by the Danube, S. by Tyrol, and W. by lake Constance; now included chiefly in Bavaria and Wurtemberg.

Algozo, t. Portugal, in Tras-os-Montes; 20 WSW. Miranda de Duero.

Algristan-Head, cape on W. coast of Scotland. Lon. 5. 44. W. Lat. 57. 46. N.

Algue, t. Chili; 24 W. Rancagua.

Algyogy, t. Transylvania, in Hunyad, not far from Marosch.

Alhama, (an. *Artigis-Julia*), t. Spain, in Granada, on the Motril, in a valley surrounded with mountains; 25 SW. Granada. Lon. 2. 46. W. Lat. 37. N. Pop. 4,500. Near it runs a small river or brook, called Motril, which joins the Rio Frio not far off. It is supplied with water by an aqueduct, erected by the Moors, and which still remains. About a quarter of a league from the town are celebrated warm baths, used both externally and internally. The kings of Spain have erected a grand building for the use of invalids, with baths of free-stone regulated to different degrees of heat; a little above the baths are frightful rocks, whence issues the Rio Frio, so called from the extreme coldness of its waters; it falls with a mighty noise on several natural cascades.

Alhama, t. Spain, in Cordova, near the Sierra Morena, supposed by some to be the ancient *Phornacis*; 27 N. Cordova.

Alhama le Seca, t. Spain, in Granada, on the river Almeria; 10 NNW. Almeria.

Alhama, r. Spain, which runs into the Ebro, near Alfaro.

Alhambra, t. Spain, Aragon; 7 N. Teruel.

Alhambra, r. Spain, which joins the Guadalquivar, at Teruel.

Alhambra, palace of the Moorish kings in the city of Grenada; see *Grenada*.

Alhamrud, t. Persia, in Mazanderan, on S. coast of the Caspian sea; 30 W. Fehrabad. Lon. 52. 30. E. Lat. 35. 48. N.

Alhandra, t. Portugal, in Estramadura, on the Tagus; 15 NE. Lisbon.

Alhanges, t. Spain, in Estramadura; 9 N. Merida.

Alhahuati, see *Hermas*.

Alhaur, (an. *Alander*), r. Natolia, which runs into the Sakaria, 8 S. Ameria.

Alhaurin, t. Spain, in Grenada; 18 SW. Malaga. Pop. 1,000.

Alhaus, t. Prussia; 4 S. Culm.

Alhomé, t. New Mexico, in Cinaloa; 80 WNW. Cinaloa.

Alhos Vedros, t. Portugal, in Estramadura, on the Tagus; 6 SE. Lisbon.

Ali, t. Georgia, in Carduel; 50 W. Teflis.

Aliabad, t. Persia, in Mazanderan; 30 SSE. Fehrabad.

Aljaki, t. Rus., Kiev; 20 SE. Czerkasy.

Alianello, t. Naples, in Basilicata; 27 E. Potenza.

Aliano, t. Naples, in Basilicata; 23 SE. Potenza.

Aliano, t. Naples, in Lavora; 2 W. Gaeta.

Alianskoi, fort, Russia, Kolivan; 120 SSW. Kolivan. Lon. 79. 34. E. Lat. 52. 50. N.

Aliapetta, t. Hind., in Barramaul; 26 S. Darmpoory.

Aliabali, isl. in the Caspian sea, near W. coast. Lon. 68. 6. E. Lat. 39. 5. N.

Alibani, or *Alibinali*, t. Arabia; 140 SE. Amanzirifdin.

Alibeg-kevi, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria; 24 E. Silistria.

Alica, t. Tuscany; 29 WSW. Florence.

Alicant, or *Alicante*, (an. *Lucentum*), s-p. Spain, on the Mediterranean, in Valencia; 58 S. Valencia, 62 NNE. Carthagen. Lon. 0. 29. W. Lat. 38. 21. N. Pop. 17,435. Bp. see. It stands on a sort of peninsula, in bay of the Mediterranean, at the foot of a rocky mountain, on the summit of which is a castle now fortified. The harbour is one of the best in Valencia. The town is well built, and has considerable commerce. The exports consist of wine, soap, barilla, parsarillas, anise, dates, saffron, figs, capers, brandy, raisins, and silk.

Alicant, t. Ceylon, near W. coast; 10 S. Calitoor.

Alicanterailla, t. Spain, in Murcia. Lat. 38. 21. N. Pop. 3,000.

Alicata, or *Licata*, or *Leocata*, (an. *Phintia*), s-p. Sicily, in the valley of Mazara; 18 ESE. Girgenti, 60 SW. Catania. Lon. 13. 50. E. Lat. 37. 11. N. Pop. 12,000. This town is pleasantly situated by the sea side, partly on a hill, and partly at the foot of the hill.

Alice, see *Alece*.

Alicun, t. Spain, in Grenada, celebrated for medicinal waters and baths; 12 Grenada.

Alicuri, or *Alicudi*, (an. *Ericusa*), one of the Lipari islands, in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Sicily; it is small, and inhabited by fishermen; 15 W. Lipari. Lon. 14. 21. E. Lat. 38. 37. N. Pop. 500.

Aljesira, see *Algezira*.

Alifi, (an. *Alifæ*), t. Naples, in Lavora; Bp. see; 5 N. Capua, 34 N. Naples. Pop. 1,836.

Aliga, r. Hind., which runs into the sea near Carwar.

Aliguay, one of the smaller Philippine islands, near N. coast of Mindanao, low and woody. Lon. 123. 29. E. Lat. 9. 51. N.

Alihamman, t. A. Turkey, in Mosul, on the Tigris; 20 S. Mosul.

Alima, r. Mexico, which rises in the province of Mechoacan, and runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 19. 20. N.

Alimpapon, t. on W. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 122. 3. E. Lat. 7. N.

Ali-Musjid, t. Candahar; 18 NNW. Paishawer.

Alimus, v. Attica, E. of the Piræus.

Alinagore, t. Carnatic; 10 W. Tricolore.

Alinda, now *Mogla*.

Alingsås, or *Alingaes*, t. Sweden, in West-Gothland; 5 S. Bahus. Lon. 12. 19. E. Lat. 57. 58. N. Pop. 969. Here are manufactures of silk, woollen, and tobacco.

Alise, or *Alise Ste Reyne*, (an. *Alesia*.) t. France, in Côte-d'Or; 8 NE. Semur-en-Auxois.

Alivarcourchy, t. Hind.; 21 W. Tinevelly.

Alixen, t. France, Ardèche; 6 ENE. Valence.

Aljubarota, or *Aljuraboca* t. Portugal, in Estramadura; 10 S. Leyria. Pop. 1,600. Near this town Juan I. king of Portugal, obtained a signal victory over the king of Castile, on August 14, 1383.

Aljucen, t. Spain, Estramadura; 7 N. Merida.

Aljucen, r. Spain, which runs into the Guadiana, near Merida.

Aljustrel, t. Portugal, in Alentejo; 16 WSW. Beja.

Aljustrel, t. Portugal, in Estramadura; 4 W. Thomar.

Alkafar, fortress, Arabian Irak; 106 W. Bagdad.

Alkamare, t. Persia, in Irak; 8 E. Bagdad.

Alkan, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile; 19 S. Shabur.

Alketh, one of the Pelew isl. N. P. ocean.

Alki, t. Hind., Sanore; 18 WNW. Darwar.

Alkington, t. Eng., in Gloucestershire; 7 NE. Berkley.

Alkrington, or *Okerton*, v. Eng., in Oxfordshire, near Banbury.

Alkmaer, see *Alcmaer*.

Alla, t. Tyrolese, on the Adige; 17 S. Trent, 18 N. Feron. Pop. 4,104.

Alla, or *Alle*, r. Prussia, which rises from a lake in S. part of Ermeland, passes by Allenstein, Guttstadt, Heilsberg, Bartenstein, Schippenbeil, Fridland, Allenburg, &c. and joins the Pregel, at Welau.

Alladorf, t. Bav. 7 E. Wunseidel.

Allahabad, or *Allahbash*, i. e. *the house of God*, pr. Hind., bounded N. by Oude and Agra, E. by Bahar, S. by Goondwanah, and W. by Malwa and Agra; about 270 miles long, and 120 broad. Pop. estimated at 7,000,000; $\frac{7}{8}$ Hindoos, the rest Mahometans. Chief rivers, Ganges, Jumnap, Goomty, Caramnassa, Tonse, and Cane. The principal cities are Allahabad, Benares, and Jionpour. In 1798, this province was ceded to Great Britain.

Allahabad, city, Hind., capital of the province of Allahabad, at the confluence of the Ganges and Jumna, 820 miles, by the course of the Ganges, from the sea; 222 SE. Agra, 300 S. Delhi. Lon. 81. 50. E. Lat. 25. 27. N. Pop., according to Hamilton, exclusive of the garrison, 20,000, according to others, 90,000, or more.

It was formerly called *Praeg* or *Priag*; and is supposed by D'Anville and Robertson to be on the site of the ancient *Palibothra*, the capital of the *Prasii*. It has a very large and strong fort, situated on a tongue of land between the two rivers, completely commanding the navigation of both. The city does not make a handsome appearance, having but a few brick buildings. Nine tenths of the buildings of the natives are of mud. The confluence of the Ganges and Jumna is regarded by the Hindoos as peculiarly sacred, and Allahabad is one of the most esteemed places of Hindoo worship

and ablution. Every summer multitudes of pilgrims resort hither, and perform their purifications for nearly 2 months. The Baptist missionary society have 2 missionaries here.

Allah-Shehr, i. e. *the city of God*, (an. *Philadelphia*.) t. Natolia; 30 SE. Sart, 65 E. Smyrna. Lon. 28. 25. E. Lat. 38. 24. N. Houses stated in 1820, at 3,000; 250 Greek, the rest Turkish. Greek abp. see. It is of large extent, spreading upon the declivities of 3 or 4 hills, and exhibits remains of a thick and lofty wall. It contains 24 Greek churches, only 6 of them in repair, and served by priests. It is situated on one of the principal roads to Smyrna; its trade is considerable, and its coffee houses and baths are much resorted to. Philadelphia was anciently one of the principal cities of Mysia, noted for earthquakes.

Allaire, t. France, in Morbihan; 8 SE. Rochefort. Pop. 4,355.

Allaki, mt. Nubia, on the coast of the Red Sea, W. Aidab.

Allaknandara, r. Thibet, which runs into the Ganges; 20 S. Sirinagur.

Allambady, t. Hind., in Coimbetore; 62 ESE. Seringapatam.

Allamp, t. France, in Meurte; 9 S. Toul.

Allamparva, fort, on the sea coast of the Carnatic; 65 S. by W. Madras.

Allan, r. Scotland, which runs into the Frith of Forth, near Stirling.

Allan Water, r. Scotland, which runs into the Tweed, 1 NW. Melrose, in Roxburgshire.

Allanche, t. France, in Cantal; 7 N. Murat, 12 NNW. St. Flour. Pop. 3,350.

Allande, t. Spain, Asturia; 28 W. Oviedo.

Allan's Creek, r. N. Y., which runs into the Genesee, in Caledonia. Length 40 miles.

Allapour, t. Hind., Oude; 10 E. Budaycon.

Allariz, t. Spain, in Galicia; 8 S. Orense.

Allasunga, t. Bengal, Nagpour; 40 S. Doesa.

Alle, see *Alla*.

Alleegah, t. Africa, in Algiers, on a river of the same name, where are found some considerable ruins; 20 E. Constantina.

Alleegah, r. Algiers, which runs into the Seibouse, near Hammam-Meskouten.

Alleghany, or *Allegany*, or *Appalachian Mountains*, range of mountains, U. S., 900 miles in length, and from 50 to 200 in breadth, extending from near the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the confines of Georgia. They run nearly parallel to the sea-shore, at the distance of from 50 to 130 miles from it, and divide the rivers and streams of water, which flow into the Atlantic on the E. from those which flow into the lakes and the Mississippi on the W. These mountains are not confusedly scattered and broken, but stretch along in uniform ridges, for most part scarcely half a mile high. The several ridges are known by different names, as Blue Ridge, North Mountain, Jackson's Mountain, Laurel Mountain, Cumberland Mountain, &c.

Alleghany, r. which rises in Lycoming co. Pa., winds through S. part of New York, turns again into Pennsylvania, runs SW. and unites with the Monongahela at Pittsburg, to form the Ohio. It is 400 miles long, and navigable for boats upwards of 200.

Alleghany, co. SW. part of N. Y.; bounded N. by Genesee and Ontario cos., E. by Steuben co., S. by Pennsylvania, and W. by Cataraugus co. Pop. in 1810, 1,942; in 1820, 9,330. Chief town, Angelica.

Alleghany, co., W. part of Pa., bounded N. by Butler co., E. by Westmoreland co., S. and SW. by Washington co., and NW. by Beaver co. Pop. in 1810, 35,317; in 1820, 34,921. Chief town, Pittsburg.

Alleghany, t. Westmoreland co. Pa. Pop. 1,388.

Alleghany, t. Cambria co. Pa. Pop. 947.

Alleghany, t. Huntingdon co. Pa. Pop. 773.

Alleghany, t. Armstrong co. Pa. Pop. 1,413.

Alleghany, t. Somerset co. Pa. Pop. 372.

Alleghany, t. Venango co. Pa. Pop. 671.

Alleghany, co. NW. corner Md.; bounded N. by Pennsylvania, E. by Washington, co., SE. S. and W. by Virginia. Pop. in 1810, 6,909; in 1820, 8,654. Chief town, Cumberland.

Alleghany College, see *Meadville*.

Allemanee, p-v. Guilford co. N. C.; W. 335.

Allen, t. Cumberland co. Pa. Pop. 2,995.

Allen, co. Ken. Pop. 5,327.

Allenau, t. Prussia; 27 SE. Königsberg.

Allenbach, t. Hesse Cassel; 5 E. Smalcalden.

Allenburg, t. Prussia, in Königsberg, on the Alla; 30 SE. Königsberg. Lon. 21. 22. E. Lat. 54. 30. N. Pop. 1,353.

Allendale, township, Eng., Northumberland; 6 S. Hexham. Pop. 2,006.

Allendorf, t. Hesse Cassel, on the Werra; 24 W. Mulhausen, 45 WNW. Erfurt. Lon. 9. 58. E. Lat. 51. 16. N. Pop. 3,433.

Allendorf an der Lumde, t. Hesse Cassel, in Upper-Hesse; 6 NE. Giessen, 8 S. Marburg. Lon. 8. 51. E. Lat. 50. 40. N. Pop. 1,160.

Allen's Ferry, p-v. Harrison co. Indiana; W. 537.

Allen's Fresh, p-v. Charles co. Md.; 91 SSW. Baltimore. W. 43.

Allen's Key, small isl. among the Bahamas. Lon. 78. 48. W. Lat. 26. 40. N.

Allenstein, or *Olstinech*, t. Prussia, in Königsberg, on the Alla; 60 S. Königsberg, 76 ESE. Dantzick. Lon. 20. 25. E. Lat. 53. 40. N. Pop. 2,014.

Allenstown, t. Rockingham co. N. H., on E. side of the Merrimack; 9 SE. Concord. Pop. 433.

Allenstown, p-t. Northampton co. Pa., on the Lehigh; 18 SW. Easton, 52 NNW. Philadelphia, W. 184. Pop. 1,847. Here is an academy.

Allentown, p-t. Monmouth co. N. Y.; 8 ENE. Bordentown, 34 NE. Philadelphia, W. 178.

Allentown, p-v. Montgomery co. N. C.; W. 428.

Allentrop, t. Prus., Arensburg, on the Sorbeck; 9 S. Arensburg. Pop. 585.

Allepie, see *Aleppie*.

Aller, r. Han., which passes by Luneberg, Gifhorn, Zelle, &c., and joins the Weser, a little below Verden.

Aller, v. Eng., in Somersetshire; 6 S. Bridgewater. Here are ruins of an ancient chapel.

Allersberg, t. Bav.; 16 S. Nuremberg, 32 N. Neuberg. Pop. 1,508.

Allerton, t. Eng., in the west riding of Yorkshire; 6 SE. Bradford.

Allerton, (*Chapel*), t. Eng., in the west riding of Yorkshire; 3 N. Leeds.

Allerton, (*North*), see *North Allerton*.

Allertsheim, t. Bav.; 5 S. Oettingen.

Allertsperg, t. Aust.; 7 N. Bavarian-Waidhofen.

Allesani, t. Corsica; 13 ENE. Corte.

Allestair, or *Allistar*, t. Malacca, in the district of Queda. It stands 2 or 3 leagues up a river, and has a very mean appearance. The royal palace resembles a spacious farm house.

Allevard, t. France, in Isere; 18 NNE. Grenoble. Pop. 2,256.

Allex, t. France, in Drôme; 10 S. Valence.

Allier, (an. *Elaver*), r. France, which rises near Château-Neuf de Randon, in Lozere, and joins the Loire, 3 W. Nevers.

Allier, dep. France, bounded N. by Cher and Nievre, E. by Saône-and-Loire and Loire, S. by Puy-de-Dôme, and W. by Creuse and Cher; 60 miles in length from E. to W., and 35 in its mean breadth; the river Allier crosses it in the centre from S. to N. This department is composed of what, before the revolution, was called Bourbonnois. Moulins is the capital. Pop. 260,265. Sq. m. 2,758.

Alligator River, r. N. C. which runs into Albemarle Sound, Lon. 76. 20. W. Lat. 35. 56. N.

Allighur, fortress, Hind., which in 1803 was taken by the British troops; nearly half way between the rivers Ganges and Jumnah. Lon. 78. 24. E. Lat. 27. 55. N.

Alligunge, t. Hind., in Rohilcund; 7 SW. Bareilly.

Alligunge, t. Hind., in Rohilcund; 20 W. Ferruckabad.

Alligunge, t. Hind., in Oude; 24 W. Gooracpour.

Alligunge, t. Bengal, in Curruckpour; 8 S. Curruckpour.

Alligunge, see *Sewan*.

Allinghery, t. Carnatic; 38 SW. Arcot.

Allinghy, t. Hind., in Dindigul; 38 SW. Dindigul.

Allinaugur, t. Hind., in Allahabad; 20 N. Gazypour.

Allitory, t. Carnatic; 5 SW. Trichinopoly.

Alloa, or *Alloway*, s-p. Scotland, in Clackmannshire, on N. side of the Forth; 2 NW. Clackmannan, 31 NW. Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 48. W. Lat. 56. 8. N. Pop. 5,096. It is the most considerable port in the Forth, with 3 feet greater depth of water in the harbour, than on the bar of Leith. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday. The streets are narrow and irregular, except one, which runs strait to the harbour. About 35,000 tons of coal, and 1,000,000 gallons of spirits are exported yearly. West of the ferry is a glass house for making bottles. Here are also manufactures of linen, muslin, ropes, and nails; and a foundery. Near the town is the tower, the residence of the representatives of the family of Marr, built before the year 1300, and lately repaired.

Allon, small isl. on W. side of the Gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 18. 36. E. Lat. 63. 11. N.

Allones, r. Spain, which rises in Galicia, and runs into the sea, Lon. 9. 12. W. Lat. 43. 16. N.

Alloor, t. Hind., in Carnatic; 16 N. Nellore.

Allore, t. Hind., in Berar; 15 S. Itchapour.

Allos, t. France, in Lower Alps; 4 N. Colmars, 9 S. Barcelonette. Pop. 1,404.

Alloué, t. France, in Charente, on the Charente; 6 W. Confolent.

Allow, r. Eng., which runs into the Tyne between Hexham and Newcastle.

Alloway Creek (Lower), t. Salem co. N. J. Pop. 1,217.

Alloway Creek (Upper), t. Salem co. N. J. Pop. 2,194.

Alloway, or *Alloes Creek*, r. Salem co. N. J. which runs into the Delaware.

All-Saints, parish, Georgetown dist. S. C.

All-Saints Bay, or *Bahia da Todos Santos*, bay S. A. on the coast of Brazil, secure and large enough for a fleet of ships. Lon. 38. 50. W. Lat. 13. 10. S.

All-Saint's Bay, bay, N. Pacific ocean, on the coast of New-Albion. Lon. 240. 38. E. Lat. 31. 44. N.

Allstadt, see *Altstadt*.

Allstet, see *Altstadt*.

Alludsje, t. Arabia; 14 ENE. Beit el Fakeh.

Allum, t. Carnatic; 11 NW. Palamcotta.

Allumbaddy, see *Alembaddy*.

Allumchund, t. Hind., in Allahabad; 16 NW. Allahabad.

Allumpour, t. Bengal; 25 W. Midnapour.

Allung-Cullung, t. Hind., in Baglana; 18 S. Nassuck.

Allut, t. Ceylon; 15 NE. Candy. Lon. 18. 2. E. Lat. 7. 56. N.

Alluvial-Way, or *Ridge-Road*, ridge, lying along the S. shore of Lake Ontario, at the distance of from 6 to 10 miles. Its general width is from 4 to 8 rods, and it is raised in the middle with a handsome crowning arch, from 6 to 10 feet. A road is opened upon it from Lewiston to Genesee river, a distance of 87 miles. It is a grand work of nature, and esteemed a great curiosity.

Allygunge, t. Bengal, in Purneah; 25 NNE. Purneah.

Allygunge, t. Hind., Oude; 40 E. Bahraitch.

Allynagrum, t. Hind., in Dindigul; 15 N. Ootampaleam.

Allypour, t. Hind., Gohud; 30 WSW. Gwalior.

Almaçan, see *Almazan*.

Almaçaran, t. and fortress, Spain, in Murcia, near the Mediterranean; 18 W. Carthagena, 24 S. Murcia. Lon. 1. 26. W. Lat. 37. 33. N. Pop. 4,000. It is famous for its fine red earth, without any mixture of sand, which is a principal ingredient used in Spanish snuff, to give it that fine colour and softness to the hand, and to fix its volatility; and is likewise used in the glass-house of St. Ildephonso, instead of tripoli, to give the last polish to glass. It is sometimes called after the name of the village, but more commonly *Almagre*.

Almada, t. Hind., in Visiapour; 25 ENE. Bhagalpote.

Almada, t. Portugal, on the left bank of the Tagus, opposite Lisbon. Pop. 3,000.

Almaden, (an. *Sisapo*), t. Spain, in La Mancha; 39 SW. Ciudad Real, 44 N. Cordova. Pop. 1,600. The quicksilver mine of Almaden is the most ancient known in the world. In the precincts there are 12 furnaces called the Twelve Apostles; each can receive about 200 quintals, including good and bad stone, which,

in three days, will produce about 40 quintals of quicksilver.

Almadia, see *Amadia*.

Almadan de la Plata, t. Spain, Seville, on the Colar; 32 N. Seville.

Almadie, or *Almodie Point*, (an. *Ryssadium*), cape or headland on N. side of Cape Verde. Lat. 14. 50. N.

Almadra, t. Port. in Algarva; 4 W. Lagos.

Almadronis, t. Africa, in Fez, not far from Cape Spartel; 10 S. Tangiers.

Almæna, now *Telmeen*.

Almagro, t. Spain, in New-Castile, the chief place of the order of Calatrava; 9 ESE. Ciudad Real. Pop. 3,000.

Almaguer, t. S. A. in Popayan; on the Cauca; 36 S. Popayan. Lon. 76. 32. W. Lat. 2. N.

Almaha, t. Spain, in Grenada; 15 or 20 miles from Alhama. Pop. 2,000. Here is a manufactory of salt.

Almakarana, (an. *Carana*), strong fortress of SW. part of Arabia, in Yemen.

Almali, t. A. Turkey, Natolia; 42 SW. Satalia. Lon. 29. 42. E. Lat. 36. 38. N.

Almanchery, t. Hind., in Carnatic; 11 N. Bomrauzepollam.

Almandrel, t. Chili, on the sea coast.

Almanesti, t. Walachia; 50 E. Tergozyl.

Almansor, t. Fez, on the Cuir, near the sea; 10 SW. Sallee. Lon. 6. 50. W. Lat. 33. 45. N.

Almanza, t. Spain, in a fertile plain of Murcia, on the frontiers of Valencia; 15 NNW. of Villena, 54 SW. Valencia. Pop. 6,400. This plain is remarkable for a battle fought here in the war of succession, on the 25th of April 1707. About half a mile E. of the town, in the midst of a plain, is a square obelisk of stone, 30 feet high, to commemorate the victory.—Almanza contains a church and 8 convents. On the top of a steep rock are the remains of a very large Moorish castle.

Almanza, t. Spain, in Leon; 26 E. Leon.

Almaraz, t. Spain, in Estramadura, on the Tagus; 18 SSE. Placentia, 24 ESE. Coria.

Almasary, t. Russia, in Tauris, where the Cham of the Crimea formerly had a palace.

Almatingen, v. Switz., in Berne; 3 S. Berne. Here, in 1799, the Swiss were defeated by the French.

Almazan, t. Spain, in Old Castile, on the Duero; 16 S. Soria. Pop. 2,000. It is remarkable for being the place where the treaty of peace was settled between Henry king of Castile, and Peter IV. king of Aragon, in 1375.

Almazaran, see *Almaçaran*.

Alme, r. Ger., which runs into the Lippe, near Elsen.

Almedina, t. Morocco, on Mount Atlas, 90 miles from Morocco. It is now in ruins.

Almeida, see *Almeyda*.

Almeloo, t. Holland, in Overissel; capital of a district on the Regge; 20 ENE. Deventer. Pop. 4,293.

Almen, t. Holland, in Zutphen, on the Burckle; 6 E. Zutphen.

Almendra, t. Portugal, in Beira; 6 NW. Castel-Rodrigo.

Almendro, t. Spain, in Seville; 18 NNE. Ayamonte.

Almendrolejo, t. Spain, in Estramadura; 12 S. Merida.

Almeria, (an. *Magnus Portus*, and *Murgis*), s-p. Spain, in Grenada, commodiously situated at the mouth of the river Almeria. Bp. see. 45 S. Baza, 54 SE. Grenada. Lon. 2. 31. W. Lat. 36. 51. N. Pop. 7,200. When in possession of the Moors, it was a place of great strength, and a harbour for corsairs. There is a manufacture of salt-petre at Almeria, which is sent to Grenada to undergo a second process.

Almeria, or *Naotlan*, t. Mexico, in Tlascala, near the mouth of a river which runs into the Gulf of Mexico; 50 N. Vera-Cruz, 150 E. Mexico. Lon. 97. 30. W. Lat. 20. 18. N.

Almerode, *Gross*, t. Hesse-Cassel, on the Gelster; 18 SE. Cassel. Pop. 1,545.

Almeyrim, or *Almerin*, t. Portugal, in Estramadura; 3 SE. Santaren.

Almeyda, or *Almeida*, t. Portugal, in Beira, on the frontiers of Spain; 113 NE. Lisbon. Lon. 6. 35. W. Lat. 40. 30. N. Pop. 2,750. This town is well fortified, has two gates, a castle, and some barracks.

Almirante, cluster of islands on the coast of Zanguebar, Africa. Lon. 51. 40. to 52. 50. E. Lat. 5. 30. to 5. 45. S.

Almirante-Bay, see *Amirante-Bay*.

Almirante River, r. West-Florida, which runs into Pensacola Bay.

Almiron, t. Candy; 6 NW. Retimo.

Almissa, t. Austria, in Dalmatia; 16 S. Spalatro. Lon. 16. 58. E. Lat. 43. 18. N. Pop. 1,600. It is situated at the mouth of the Cettina, near the foot of a very high rock. It is called *Omish* by the Slavonians, and has been supposed to be on the site of *Onæum*, or of *Peguntium*.

Almodie Point, see *Almadie Point*.

Almodovar, t. Spain, Aragon; 9 SW. Huesca.

Almodovar, t. Portugal, in Alentejo; 9 S. Ourique. Pop. 2,500.

Almodovar del Campo, t. Spain, in La Mancha, at the foot of the Sierra-Morene, with a castle; 18 S. Ciudad-Real. Pop. 3,000.

Almodovar del Pimar, t. Spain, in New-Castile; 25 ESE. Cuença.

Almoi, t. Prussia; 24 SW. Rastenburg.

Almonacid, t. Spain, Old-Castile; 9 SE. Toledo.

Almonacid, t. Spain; 15 S. Leon.

Almond, r. Scotland, which runs into the Frith of Forth, 5 W. Leith.

Almond, r. Scotland, which rises in the Grampian hills, and runs into the Tay.

Almondbury, t. Eng. in W. Riding of Yorkshire; 2 S. Huddersfield. Pop. 4,613.

Almonte, r. Spain, which runs into the Tagus, not far from Truxillo.

Almonte, t. Spain, Seville; 13 SE. Moguer.

Almora, country, Asia, between the mountains of Thibet and Hindostan, N. Rohilcund. The principal towns are Almora, Rampour, and Cossipour. The S. part of this country is annexed to the subah of Oude.

Almora, t. Hind., in Almora. Lon. 79. 40. E. Lat. 29. 35. N. It is built on the top of a large ridge of mountains, the houses being much scattered.

Almorá, r. Spain, which rises in the Sierra-Nevada: about 6 S. Guadix, and runs into the Mediterranean, near Almeria; it is called at

first *Boleduy*, but changes its name a little above Alhama la Seca.

Almotanah, see *Dead Sea*.

Almout, t. Persia, in Mazanderan; 90 SW. Fehrabad.

Almshaden, t. Arabia; 80 NE. Hagiaz.

Almstadt, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 3 miles from the Baltic, 4 E. Christianstadt.

Almudevar, see *Almodovar*.

Almum, now *Lumgrad*.

Almunda, t. Hind., in Cicacole; 14 SW. Vizianagram.

Almunecar, (an. *Menoba*), s-p. Spain, in Grenada, on the Mediterranean; 32 E. Malaga, 36 SSW. Grenada. Lon. 3. 54. W. Lat. 36. 42. N. Pop. 2,100. It has a good harbour, defended by a strong citadel.

Almunha, or *Almunia*, t. Spain, in Aragon, near the Xiloca; 12 NE. Calataiud. Pop. 3,000.

Almus, now *Lom*.

Almus, or *Almous*, t. A. Turkey, in Sivas; 20 NE. Tocat.

Almuthie, s-p. on E. coast of Scot. in Angus; 7 S. Montrose.

Alna, p-t. Lincoln co. Maine; 10 N. Wiscasset, 190 NNE. Boston. W. 608. Pop. 978.

Alnapest, mt. Ireland, in Donegal; 19 NNE. Ballyshannon.

Alne, r. Eng. which rises in Warwickshire, and runs into the Arrow, at Alcester.

Alne, r. Eng., which rises in Northumberland, and runs into the German Sea, at Alnemouth.

Alnemouth, or *Alemouth*, s-p. Eng., for small vessels, in Northumberland, which carries on a considerable trade with Holland; 4 SE. Alnewick, 15 N. Morpeth. Lon. 1. 35. W. Lat. 55. 25. N. Pop. 353.

Alnewick, or *Alnwick*, t. Eng. in Northumberland, on N. side of a hill near the river Alne; 30 S. Berwick, 305 N. London. Lon. 1. 34. W. Lat. 55. 23. N. Pop. 4,719. The town is well built, has a market on Saturday, and sends 2 members to parliament. Alnwick castle is the seat of the duke of Northumberland.

Alney, isl. Eng. in the Severn, remarkable for an interview between Canute the Dane, and Edmund Ironside, near Gloucester.

Alnok, small isl. near the coast of Sweden, in Sundswall bay, with a town of the same name; 5 NE. Sundswall. Lon. 17. 13. E. Lat. 62. 24. N.

Alomayo, t. Peru, in Gaumalie.

Aloasio, t. Quito, S. A.

Alona, now *Kirkby Lonsdale*.

Alondi, isl. Arabian sea, near the coast of Adel. Lon. 44. E. Lat. 11. 42. N.

Along, r. Asia, which runs into the Gulf of Siam. Lon. 100. 21. E. Lat. 8. 40. N.

Along, t. Lower Siam, on the river so called; 30 NNW. Ligor.

Alonia, small isl. in the sea of Marmora. Lon. 27. 29. E. Lat. 40. 22. N. It is about 18 miles in circ., very fertile, covered with vineyards.

Alonta, now *Terki*.

Aloo, (*Straits of*), part of the E. Indian sea, between the islands of Lomablem and Pantar.

Alopha, r. Syria, which runs into the Mediterranean, 2 S. Bayreut.

Alora, t. Spain, in Grenada; 13 S. Antequera

18 NW. Malaga. Pop. 4,000. It is situated on the side of a mountain, near the borders of a fertile plain, and has an ancient castle.

Alore, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad, on the Godavery; 30 E. Nander.

Aloren, small isl. on the E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 22. 18. E. Lat. 63. 35. N.

Alorno, t. Concan; 8 N. Goa.

Alost, or *Aalst*, t. Flanders, on the Dender; 13 SE. Ghent, 15 NW. Brussels. Lon. 4. 2. E. Lat. 50. 56. N. Pop. 10,927. The trade in corn and hops, and brewing constitute the chief business of the town.

Alpahao, t. Portugal, in Alentejo; 14 NNW. Portalegre.

Alpedrinha, t. Portugal, in Beira; 13 NNE. Castel-Branco.

Alpedriz, t. Portugal, in Estramadura; 8 SW. Leyria.

Alphen, t. Pru., Juliers-Cleves-Berg, in Cleves; 8 SW. Wesel, 50 NNW. Cologne. Pop. 382.

Alphen, t. Holland, on the Rhine, between Leyden and Waerden. Pop. 2,006.

Alpheus, now *Alfeo*.

Alphonso, small isl. in the Indian sea. Lon. 52. 20. E. Lat. 7. 4. S.

Alpignan, t. Piedmont, on the Dora; 5 W. Turin.

Alpnach, t. Switz., in Unterwalden; 6 S. Lucerne. Pop. 1,300.

Alpon Vecchio, r. Italy, which runs into the Adige, a little above Albaredo.

Alpour, t. Hind., Visiapour; 25 NNE. Sollapour.

Alps, long ridge of mountains, in the heart of Europe, dividing Italy from France, Switzerland, and Germany. They begin near the mouth of the Var on the gulf of Genoa, and stretch in the form of a crescent from the county of Nice, through Provence, Dauphiné, Savoy, Switzerland, Tyrol, Swabia, Salzburg, Carinthia, and Carniola; between 600 and 700 miles in length.

The principal subdivisions are the following; 1, the *Maritime Alps*, extending from near Monaco to Mount Viso; 2, the *Cottian Alps*, extending from Mount Viso to Mount Senis; 3, the *Greek Alps*, continuing the chain to Little St. Bernard; 4, the *Penine Alps*, extending from St. Bernard to St. Gothard, including besides other summits, Mont Blanc 15,680, and Mont Rosa 15,552 feet high, the most elevated mountains in Europe; 5, the *Rhætian Alps*, distinguished into 3 parts, the *High Alps*, reaching from St. Gothard to Lago Maggiore, the *Lepontine Alps*, lying to the south of the Pennine and High Alps, and the *Rhætian Alps*, properly so called, extending through the southern part of the country of the Grisons; 6, the *Tyrolese*, or *Tridentine Alps*, in Swabia, including Mount Brenner; 7, the *Noric Alps*, between the territory of Salzburg and Venice; 8, the *Carnic Alps*, between Carinthia and Friuli to Mount Acca; 9, the *Julian*, *Pannonian*, or *Venetian Alps*, extending from Mount Acca, between Carinthia, Carniola, and Friuli to the gulf of Carnero, in Istria.

The Alps are the most elevated range of mountains in Europe, and are composed of immense masses of rock piled upon each other.

The principal summits are covered with perpetual snow. Two of the most celebrated glaciers are those of de Boisson and de Bois in the valley Chamouni in Savoy. Some of the principal passages of the Alps are those of Col di Tenda, Col d'Argentiere, Simplon, Mont Cervin, Furka, Col de Seigne, Great St. Bernard, Col Terret, Little St. Bernard, St. Gothard, &c.

Alps, *Suabian*, or *Wurtemberg*, rugged chain of mountains, in SE. corner of Wurtemberg; 70 miles long, and from 15 to 20 broad, between the Danube and Neckar. It is properly a continuation of the Schwarzwald. The highest part is between Sultz and Tubingen; bleak and uncultivated, but not covered with perpetual snow.

Alps, (*Higher*,) dep. France, formed of the country before called Dauphiné; the principal towns are Gap, the capital Briançon, and Embrun. Pop. 121,503.

Alps, (*Lower*,) dep. France, formed of the county of Provence. The principal towns are Digne the capital, Barcelonnette, Castellane, Sisteron, and Forcalquier. Pop. 149,400.

Alps, (*Maritime*,) late dep. France, formed of the county of Nice, and principality of Monaco. Pop. 131,266.

Alps, (*Southern*,) mountains in S. part of New Zealand.

Alpsee, lake, Switz., being a continuation of the lake of Lucerne.

Alpuxaras, *Los*, (an. *Montes Solis*,) mountains, Spain, in Grenada, extending from Velez to Almeria, being about 51 miles in length from E. to W., and 33 in breadth from N. to S.; and so high, says Veirac, that their summits are visible not only from Gibraltar, but likewise from the coast of Africa, between Ceuta and Tangiers. No part of Spain is so well peopled; they reckon 120 villages and hamlets in these Taas.

Alre, or *Itching*, r. Eng., which rises near Alresford, and runs into Southampton water, a little below Southampton.

Alresford, t. Eng., Hampshire, with a weekly market on Thursday; 8 NE. Winchester, 58 SW. London. Pop. 1,429. Old Alresford is a village a little to the north.

Alrøe, small isl. in North Sea, near the coast of Jutland, at the mouth of the Gulf of Horsens. Lon. 10. 30. E. Lat. 55. 52. N.

Alsace, (an. *Alsatia*,) before the late revolution was a province of France, bounded E. by the Rhine, S. by Switz. and part of Franche Compté, W. by Lorraine, and N. by the Palatinate of the Rhine; and accounted one of the most fertile countries in Europe. It was divided into Upper and Lower Alsace. Strasburg was the capital. It formerly belonged to the German circle of the Upper Rhine, but was ceded in 1648. It now forms two departments, Upper Rhine, capital Colmar, and Lower Rhine, capital Strasburg. Pop. 915,191. Sq. m. 3,740.

Alsace, t. Berks co. Pa. on E. side of the Schuylkill. Pop. 1,640.

Alsass, r. Armenia, which runs into the Aras, 44. SE. Erivan.

Alsass, t. Persian Armenia, on a river of the same name; 42 SSW. Erivan.

Alschausen, t. Bav.; 9 S. Buchau. Pop. 1,600.

Alsen, isl. Denmark, in the Baltic, near the coast of Sleswick, to which it belongs; separated from the main land by a narrow channel, called Alsend-Sund, or Alsin-Sund; 18 miles long, and 6 wide. Lon. 9. 55. E. Lat. 55. N. Pop. 15,045. Sq. m. 132.

Alsen, v. Sweden, in Jamtland, on an arm of Lake Storfio; 22 NW. Ostersund. Lon. 13. 45. E. Lat. 63. 22. N.

Alsenz, t. Bav., province of the Rhine; 7 S. Creutznach, 40 NW. Mannheim. Lon. 7. 47. E. Lat. 49. 43. N. Pop. 1,045.

Alsenz, r. Ger., which runs into the Nahe, 2 SW. Creutznach.

Alsfield, t. Hesse Cassel, in Upper-Hesse; 18 E. Marburg, 50 NE. Frankfort on the Maine. Lon. 9. 15. E. Lat. 50. 40. N. Pop. 3,006.

Alshash, pr. Grand Bukharia, on the Jihon, about Lat. 43. N.

Alsheda, t. Sweden, in Smaland, with a gold mine in its neighbourhood.

Alsheim, t. Ger., in Hesse-Darmstadt; 10 N. Worms. Pop. 1,027.

Alsin-Sund, or *Alsen-Sound*, narrow channel, which separates the Island of Alsen from the main land of Denmark.

Alsitz, r. which passes by Luxemburg, and runs into the Sour, near Dicrich.

Alsleben, t. Pru., Saxony, in Magdeburg, on the Saale; 9 SSW. Bernburg. Lon. 11. 52. E. Lat. 51. 40. N. Pop. 1,294.

Alsleben, t. Bav.; 4 E. Konigshofen in der Grabfeld.

Also-Kubin, t. Hungary, capital of the county of Arva, on the Arva. Lon. 19. 18. E. Lat. 49. 14. N. Pop. 1,119.

Alstadt, or *Alstadtten*, see *Altenstadt*.

Alstadt, t. Prussia; 14 S. Osterrode.

Altdstadt, or *Alstett*, t. Ger., in Weimar; 28 NNE. Erfurt. Lon. 11. 30. E. Lat. 51. 41. N. Pop. 1,750.

Alstead, p-t. Cheshire co. N. H.; 8 NE. Walpole, 14 N. Keene, 82 WNW. Portsmouth, W. 460. Pop. in 1810, 1,694; in 1820, 1,611. It is a valuable agricultural town, and contains a paper-mill, an oil-mill, and 3 houses of public worship, 2 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Baptists.

Alster, r. Pru., in Cologne; 4 NW. Bonn.

Alster, r. Ger., which runs into the Elbe, near Hamburg.

Alstetten, see *Altstetten*.

Alston, t. Sweden, in Helsingland; 32 W. Soderhamn.

Alston, t. N. C., on Little river, not far from the sea; 20 W. Brunswick.

Alston Moor, see *Aldstone*.

Alswangen, t. Courland; 10 W. Goldingen.

Alt, r. Eng., which rises in Lancashire, and runs into the Irish sea, 7 W. Ormskirk.

Alt-Closter, t. Han., Bremen; 12 SE. Strade.

Alt, see *Alaut*.

Alt Ranstadt, see *Ranstadt*.

Alta, t. Sweden, in Helsinglad, on the frontiers of Gestrucia.

Alta-Gracia, t. S. A. in Buenos-Ayres, and province of Cordova; 20 SSW. Cordova.

Alta-Gracia, t. New Grenada, capital of Satagoos, but small.

Alta-Maria, t. Mexico, on the Panuco.

Altair, mt. S. A. in Quito. It is a remarkable summit, near Sangai.

Altamaha, see *Alatamaha*.

Altamira, v. Spain, Galicia, on the Tamara; 15 W. St. Jago de Compostella.

Altamura, t. Naples, in Bari, at the foot of the Appenines; 6 NE. Gravina. Pop. 15,893

Altanum, now *Pagliopoli*.

Altara, t. Genoa; 5 N. Savona.

Altare, t. Piedmont; 17 SSE. Gorzegno.

Altavella, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra; 7 S. Benevento.

Altavilla, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 18 SE. Salerno. Pop. 2,399.

Altaura, t. Italy, in Paduan; 4 S. Montagnano.

Altai, or *Altaiian Mountains*, (an. *Annibi*), vast chain of mountains, Asia, extending from Lon. 68. to 170. E., terminating at East Cape. They stretch about 5,000 miles, assuming different names, supposed to be connected with the Uralian chain, and form for a great distance the southern boundary of Siberia. The component parts are exceedingly various, consisting of granite, porphyry, &c., also limestone, marble, and petrified shells; they also abound in valuable mines of gold, silver, copper, iron, &c., which are wrought to a great extent. In the Kunetzko range a remarkable mass of native iron was found, weighing 1,440 lbs. The silver mines of Kolyvan, the richest of the kind in the Russian empire, employed, in 1786, about 54,000 workmen. The highest summits of the Tcharinsh range are computed at 10,730 feet above the sea.

Altchirch, see *Altkirch*.

Altdorf, see *Altorf*.

Altea, s-p. Spain, in the Mediterranean, on SE. coast of Valencia; 24 NE. Alicant, 50 S. Valencia. Lon. 0. 12. W. Lat. 33. 36. N. Pop. 4,800.

Alte-Fehr, t. Rugen; 3 WSW. Bergen.

Alten, or *Altenbotten*, gulf, Norway, Wardhus.

Altena, t. Flanders; 14 NE. Dendermond.

Altena, or *Altenau*, t. Pru., Westphalia, in Arensberg, capital of a circle, on the Lenne and Nette; 30 NE. Cologne. 33 E. Dusseldorf. Lon. 8. 3. E. Lat. 51. 14. N. Pop. 3,420.

Altena, see *Allona*.

Altenau, t. Hanover, in Gottingen, near the source of the Ocker, in the Harz forest; 8 S. Goslar. Pop. 1,174.

Altenau, r. Ger., which rises near the Helmstadt, in Wolfenbittel, and runs into the Ocker, near the city of Wolfenbittel.

Altenbecken, or *Alten Beiken*, t. Pru., Minden; 3 E. Lippspring. Pop. 488.

Altenberg, t. Stiria; 8 S. Voitsburg.

Altenberg, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 18 S. Dresden. Pop. 1,380.

Altenberg, t. Stiria, on the Sann; 8 SSW. Windish Gratz.

Altenburg, see *Oldenburg*.

Altenbernheim, t. Bavaria; 8 SW. Markt Erlbach.

Altenburg, or *Orar*, t. Hungary, at the entrance of the Leitha into the Danube; 17 S. Presburg, 40 SE. Vienna. Lon. 23. 15. E. Lat. 47. 5. 6. N. Pop. 3,400.

Altenburg, principality, Ger., in Upper Saxo-

ny, divided into two parts by the county of Gera, and now partitioned between the houses of Gotha and Coburg. Pop. of the part belonging to Gotha 99,000. Sq. m. 640. Chief towns, Altenburg and Eisenberg. The soil is productive, the stock of cattle good, and the inhabitants industrious. The Saalfeld portion, or the part belonging to the prince of Coburg, contains only 25,000 inhabitants, and 154 sq. miles. Chief town, Saalfeld.

Altenburg, (an. *Plisne*,) t. Ger., capital of a principality to which it gives name, belonging to Gotha, on the Pleisse; 20 S. Leipsic, 52 W. Dresden, 70 E. Gotha. Lon. 12. 22. E. Lat. 50. 59. N. Pop. 9,484. H. 1,264. The town-house is a stately structure; and among other public buildings are a Magdalen, or a place of education for children of decayed families; a house of the Teutonic knights; a gymnasium, founded in 1703, with a good museum and library; an orphan-house, and prison.

Altenburg, t. Baden; 2 NW. Bruschal.

Altenburg, t. Pru., Lower-Rhine, in Coblenz; 2 NW. Wetzlar, 2 NE. Braunfels.

Altenburg, t. Tyrol; 9 NE. Glurns.

Altenburg, t. Austria; 2 SW. Horn.

Altenburg Teutsch, t. Austria, near Hainburg.

Altenburn, t. Prussia; 2 NW. Liebmuhl.

Altendorn, t. Pru., Westphalia; 37 E. Cologne. Lon. 8. 2. E. Lat. 51. 4. N.

Altenfelden, t. Bavaria; 7 NE. Roth.

Altenheim, t. Baden; 8 E. Wertheim.

Altenhofen, t. Carinthia, with a citadel, on the Gurck; 4 NE. Veit.

Altenhoven, t. Austria, on the Danube; 12 E. Lintz.

Altenkirchen, t. Pru., Lower-Rhine, in Coblenz; 15 NNE. Coblenz. Lon. 7. 29. E. Lat. 50. 38. N. Pop. 694. On the 1st of June, 1796, the French republican general Kleber surprised the van of the Austrian army, under the prince of Wurtemberg, near this town, and totally defeated it, with the loss of 2,400 killed, and 3,000 taken prisoners. On the 9th of September, in the same year, the French were defeated after a severe engagement, near the same place, by the Austrians, under General Hotze, when the French general Marceau was killed.

Altenkirchen, t. Rugen; 16 N. Bergen.

Altenmarckt, t. Stiria; 14 NE. Rottenmann.

Altenmarkt, t. Austria; 4 SW. Baden.

Altenmarkt, t. Austria; 24 E. Steyregg.

Altenmarkt, t. Salzburg; 26 NW. Salzburg.

Altenrief, t. Switz., in Friburg; 6 S. Gruyeres.

Altensteig, t. Wurt., in Schwarzwald, on the Nagold; 24 SW. Stuttgart, 32 E. Strasburg. Lon. 8. 10. E. Lat. 48. 34. N. Pop. 1,400.

Altenstadt, t. Bavaria; 7 E. Weiden.

Altenstadt, t. Tyrol; 2 NW. Feldkirch.

Altenstadt, t. Moravia, in Olmutz; 32 N. Olmutz. Lon. 16. 48. E. Lat. 50. 3. N.

Altenstadt, t. Wurtemberg; 13 N. Ulm, 25 E. Stuttgart. Pop. 500.

Altensteig, t. Austria; 55 NW. Vienna. Lon. 15. 13. E. Lat. 48. 42. N. Pop. 1,100.

Altenstein, v. and citadel, Bavaria; 8 NNE. Ebern. Pop. 335.

Altentrop, t. Pru., Lower-Rhine; 8 W. Grevenstein, 50 E. Dusseldorf.

Altenweid, t. Pru., in Coblenz; 15 N. Coblenz, 26 SE. Cologne. Pop. 600.

Alter do Chaon, (an. *Elter*,) t. Portugal, in Alentejo; 12 W. Portalegre, 84 ENE. Lisbon. Lon. 7. 26. W. Lat. 39. 8. N. This town was built by the Romans.

Alter Pedrosa, (an. *Abellerium*,) t. Portugal, in Alentejo; 5 S. O Crato.

Altere, t. Flanders; 12 W. Ghent.

Alterio, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 17 ENE. Cosenza.

Altermausen, t. Bavaria; 18 SW. Bamberg.

Allessan, t. Piedmont; 3 N. Turin.

Althaus, t. West Prussia; 4 S. Culm.

Althee, t. France, Mayenne; 12 SW. Laval.

Altheim, t. Bavaria; 8 E. Branau.

Altheim, t. Bavaria; 4 WSW. Neustadt.

Altier, t. France, in Lozere; 15 E. Mende.

Altilia, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 11 S. Cosenza.

Allin, mt. Siberia; 140 SSE. Biisk. Lon. 87. 14. E. Lat. 50. 45. N.

Altino, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra; 9 S. Langiano.

Altinoskoe, see *Teletskoe*.

Altinum, now *Tolna*.

Altishofen, t. Switz., in Lucerne; 17 NW. Lucerne.

Altkeikut, t. Prussia; 5 ENE. Ortelsburg.

Altkirch, t. France, and chief place of a district, in Upper-Rhine, on an eminence, near the Ill; 15 W. Bâle, 27 S. Colmar. Lon. 7. 10. E. Lat. 47. 8. N. Pop. 2,400.

Altkirchen, see *Altenkirchen*.

Altmandorf, t. Bav.; 4 E. Geroltzhofen.

Altmanstein, t. Bav.; 12 NE. Ingoldstadt.

Altmark, t. Prussia; 9 SSE. Marienburg.

Altmuhl, r. Bav., which rises near Berg Bernheim, and runs into the Danube, at Kelheim.

Altmuhlmunster, t. Bavaria; 17 NNE. Ingoldstadt.

Altmunster, t. Bavaria; 20 NW. Munich.

Altnau, t. Switz., in the Thurgau; 5 SE. Constance.

Alto Rhætia, mt. Grisons, near Tossano.

Alto Monte, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 10 SW. Cassano.

Alton, t. Eng., in Hants, on the Wye, in the road from London to Southampton; 18 ENE. Winchester, 47 WSW. London. Pop. 2,316. It has some manufacturers of druggets, serges, &c., and a market on Saturday.

Alton, t. Stafford co. N. H.; S. Lake Winnipiseogee; 33 NW. Portsmouth. Pop. 1810, 1,279; in 1820, 2,058.

Alton, t. Madison co. Illinois, on the Mississippi, 3 miles above the mouth of the Missouri. It was regularly laid out in 1817, with the expectation, that on account of its advantageous situation, it would become the commercial capital of Illinois. Near it there is a coal mine.

Altona, or *Altena*, city and s-p. Ger., in Holstein, belonging to Denmark, on the right bank of Elbe, in a situation favourable for commerce; 2 W. Hamburg. Pop. 23,085. H. 2,227. Various manufactures are carried on, with a considerable commerce, and 3 docks for building ships; and it is the port for the Danish East-India Company. The city contains an academy with 7 teachers, a library, a house of cor-

rection, and an orphan house. In 1713, it was burned by the Swedes under Count Steinbock; but has since been rebuilt and surrounded with walls.

Altorf, v. France, in Lower-Rhine; 9 WSW. Strasburg. Pop. 724.

Altorff, or *Aldorff*, t. Switz., capital of Uri, on the Reuss, where it empties itself into the lake of the Four Cantons; 20 SE. Lucerne, 33 S. Zurich. Lon. 8. 27. E. Lat. 46. 50. N. Pop. 4,000. In this town the tyrant Gesler exposed his hat to be saluted; which, with other enormities, laid the foundation of the liberties of Switzerland. In 1798, a large body of Swiss were defeated here by the French.

Altorff, or *Altdorff*, t. Bav., circle of the Rezat; 12 ESE. Nuremberg, 34 ENE. Anspach. Lon. 11. 20. E. Lat. 49. 23. N. Pop. 1,800. H. 205. Here was a university, first founded as a gymnasium in 1575; but since 1809 it has been suppressed, and incorporated with that of Erlangen.

Altorff, t. Switz., in Zurich; 13 E. Zurich.

Altorff, or *Altdorff*, Wurt., circle of lake Constance; 5 N. Ravensburg. Pop. 2,340.

Altorff, t. Hungary, on the Zips; 10 N. Leutsch.

Altos, t. Paraguay; 40 NE. Assumption.

Altringham, or *Altrincham*, t. Eng., in Chester, on a canal, which runs from Manchester to Runcorn, Warrington, &c. 7 SE. Manchester. 180 NW. London. Pop. 2,032.

Altstadt, t. Sax., in Meissen, near Stolpen.

Altstadt, t. Bohemia, in Bechin; 7 SE. Feistritz. H. 127.

Altstadt, t. Moravia, in Olmutz, near the foot of the Schneeberg mountain. Pop. 1,173.

Altsted, t. Pru., in Munster; 5 NW. Aahus.

Altsteden, or *Altstetten*, t. Switz., in St. Gall; 7 E. Appenzel.

Altsteden, t. Switz., in Zurich; 3 W. Zurich.

Altsohl, royal free t. Hungary, in the county of Sohl, on the Gran; 8 SSW. Newsohl, 88 ENE. Presburg. Pop. 1,506. It is a mining town, and has 2 chalybeate springs.

Altun-Kupri, t. A. Turkey, in Bagdad; on the Little Zab, or Altun, which runs into the Tigris; 90 E. Mosul. Lon. 43. 20. E. Lat. 35. 45. N. Pop. 2,000. A large Turkish garrison is always kept here.

Altun-Su. (an. *Zabus*.) r. Asia, which runs into the Tigris, 10 miles above Tecrit, in Kurdistan.

Altun-Tash, t. Natolia; 20 NW. Kuitaja.

Altura, v. Spain, in Valencia, one mile from Segorbe. Pop. 1,510.

Altwarpe, t. Pru., Pomerania, on the Frisch Haffe; 7 E. Uckermunde.

Altwasser, t. Pru., Silesia, in Reichenbach; 2 N. Waldenburg. Pop. 556.

Altzenau, t. Hesse; 5 SE. Hanau.

Altzey, or *Alzey*, t. Ger., in Hesse Darmstadt, on a brook which runs into the Saltz; 23 NW. Worms. Lon. 8. 5. E. Lat. 49. 43. N. Pop. 3,193.

Alum Creek, r. Ohio. It is the westerly branch of the Big Walnut, which, after a course of about 35 miles, it joins in SE. part of Franklin co.

Alundy, t. Hind., in Visiapour, 8 E. Poonah.

Alva, t. Portugal, Beira; 8 NW. Lamego. H. 70.

Alva, t. Cochin; 18 ESE. Cranganore.

Alva, v. Scot., in Stirlingshire; 4 N. Alloa.

Alva de Alista, t. Spain, in Old-Castile, not far from Zamora.

Alva de Tormes, t. Spain, in Leon, and province of Salamanca, on the frontiers of Estramadura; 24 SSE. Salamanca. Pop. 2,400.

Alvallada, t. Portugal, in Alentejo; 16 N. Ourique.

Alvanna, t. Spain, Guipuscoa; 9 S. Vittoria.

Alvar, t. Hind., in Mewat; 20 NNE. Cootly, 60 SSW. Delhi. Lon. 77. 10. E. Lat. 27. 46. N.

Alvarado, t. Mexico, in Guaxaca, at the mouth of a river of the same name; 40 SSE. Vera Cruz. Lon. 96. 36. W. Lat. 18. 40. N.

Alvarado, r. Mexico, which rises about 40 SW. Guaxaca, and runs into the Gulf of Mexico. Lon. 96. 54. W. Lat. 18. 40. N.

Alvayazer, t. Portugal, in Estramadura; 13 N. Thomar.

Alvechurch, t. England, in Worcestershire; 5 NE. Bromsgrove. Pop. 1,344.

Alved, t. Sweden, in East-Gothland. Lon. 15. 44. E. Lat. 58. 13. N.

Alvelda, see *Albayda*.

Alverca, t. Portugal, Estramadura; 11 NNE. Lisbon. Pop. 1,200.

Alverd, t. Persia, in Mazanderan; 60 SSW. Fehrabad.

Alverno, mt. Tuscany; 10 N. Borgo San Sepulchro.

Alverthrop, t. England, in the west riding of Yorkshire, near Wakefield. Pop. 3,105.

Alverton, t. Eng., Staffordshire; 4 E. Cheadle. Pop. 800.

Alvidona, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 9 NE. Cassano.

Alvignano, t. Naples, in Lavora; 10 E. Capua. Pop. 2,092.

Alviso, t. Naples, in Lavora; 6 E. Sora, 60 NNW. Naples.

Alvito, t. Portugal, in Alentejo; 18 SSE. Evora. Pop. 2,045.

Alvor, see *Albor*.

Alvoreda, isl in the Atlantic near the coast of Paraguay. Lon. 49. 16. W. Lat. 27. 43. S.

Alvorninha, t. Portugal, in Estramadura; 22 SSW. Leyria.

Alwara, t. Hind., in Gohud; 12 W. Gwalior.

Alweil, lake, Switz., in the canton of Berne; 7 miles long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ wide, 7 SE. Arau.

Alwen, r. N. Wales, which runs into the Dee, 7 NNE. Bala.

Alwinden, t. Switz., in St. Gall; 3 N. Utnach.

Alyghur, t. Hind., in Delhi; 62 SSE. Delhi. This is a place of great antiquity, and a strong fortress.

Alymohau, or *Alyncohau*, t. Hind., Guzerat; 32 ESE. Champaneer, 100 NE. Surat.

Alyth, t. Scot., in Perthshire; 5 NE. Brail-Gowrie. Pop. 2,536.

Alza, r. Bav., which runs into the Inn, 6 E. New-Oetting.

Alzato, t. Italy; 4 S. Como.

Alzbach, t. Autria; 4 W. Schwannastatt.

Alzey, see *Altzey*.

Alzira, see *Algezira*.

Alzira, t. Spain, in Valencia, on an island of the Xucar; 20 S. Valencia.

Alzon, t. France, in Gard ; 15 NNE. Lodeve.
Alzon, r. France, which runs into the Gard, about 3 miles below Uzes.

Alzonne, t. France, in Aude ; 8 W. Carcas-
 sonne, 10 E. Castelnaudary. Pop. 1,510.

Am, t. Persia, Mazanderan ; 25 S. Fehrabad.

Ama, see *Hamma*.

Amaba, t. Japan ; 100 ENE. Meaco.

Amachetrum, t. Hind., in Marawar ; 30 SW.
 Tanjore.

Amack, isl. Denmark, divided from Zealand
 by a narrow channel, over which are 2 bridges,
 which form a communication with the city of
 Copenhagen. It contains several villages. Pop.
 3,000.

Amacusia, isl. and principality, Japan, with a
 town of the same name, near the coast of Ximo.
 Lon. 129. 15. E. Lat. 31. 35. N.

Amada, t. Japan ; 63 N. Meaco.

Amada, t. Nubia, on the Nile ; 1 hour's jour-
 ney below Dehr.

Amadan, see *Hamadan*.

Amadabaz, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad ; 23 SW.
 Amednagur.

Amadia, t. and fortress, Curdistan, in Shere-
 zur, built on a lofty mountain ; 50 SSW. Betlis,
 160 NW. Sherezur. Lon. 41. 32. E. Lat. 37.
 20. N. It is large, populous, and commercial ;
 with a bazar in the centre, inhabited by rich
 merchants. It is governed by a bey or prince,
 who is independent, and can raise about 900
 horse.

Amager, see *Amack*.

Amaguano, t. S. A. in Quito ; 10 S. Quito.

Amagur, t. Hind., Berar ; 35 NE. Nagpour.

Amaillou, t. France, in Two-Sevres ; 9 SE.
 Bressuire.

Amal, s-p. Sweden, in Thalland, on the
 Wenner lake, with a good harbour. Lat. 59. N.
 Pop. 1,093.

Amalaeva, r. Siberia, which runs into the
 Frozen Ocean, Lon. 128. 14. E. Lat. 71. 10. N.

Amalagan, or *Island of Conception*, one of the
 Mariana islands, about 18 miles in circumfer-
 ence. Lon. 145. 38. E. Lat. 18. N.

Amalfi, or *Amalphi*, s-p. Naples, in the Prin-
 cipato Citra, on W. coast of the Gulf of Salerno ;
 10 SW. Salerno, 35 S. Benevento. Lon. 14. 22.
 E. Lat. 40. 35. N. Pop. 2,752. Abp. see. In
 the eleventh century, this place, celebrated for
 its trade and riches, with a population of 50,000
 citizens, was oppressed by the Normans, and
 sacked by the Pisans ; since which time it has
 never recovered, but gradually declined. It
 contains a cathedral and an arsenal.—The
 pandects of Justinian were discovered here in
 1137.

Amama, t. Algiers ; 60 SSE. Constantina.

Aman, s-p. Morocco, on the Atlantic, between
 Cape Ger and Cape Cantin.

Aman, country in Sumatra, about the centre
 of the island.

Amanabad, t. Hind., Delhi ; 8 SE. Tannasar.

Amanbay, r. Paraguay, which runs into the
 Parana.

Amanbay, chain of mountains, S. A. between
 the rivers Paraguay and Parana.

Amance, t. France, in Upper-Saône ; 12 W.
 Luxeill, 16 E. Jussey.

Amance, t. France, in Meurte ; 5 NE. Nancy,
 9 S. Château Salins. Pop. 862.

Amancot, t. Hind., in Cahlore ; 12 E. Ballaus-
 pour.

Amancouh, or *Amankoh*, or *Echkilge*, strong
 town, Persia, in Chorasán ; 10 S. Herat.

Amanda, t. Fairfield co. Ohio. Pop. 1,221.

Amangasacki, t. Japan, in Nippon ; 35 SW.
 Meaco.

Amanguchi, t. Japan, capital of Nangaro, and
 one of the richest towns of the empire ; 215
 SW. Meaco. Lon. 120. 34. E. Lat. 34. N.

Amanibo, r. Surinam, which runs into the
 Atlantic, Lat. 5. 57. N.

Amantea, s-p. Naples, on W. coast of Calabria
 Citra ; 12 SW. Cosenza. Lon. 16. 17. E. Lat.
 39. 15. N. Pop. 2,699.

Amantlan, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan ; 105
 WNW. Mechoachan.

Amanu, t. Mocaumpour ; 10 S. Mocaumpour.

Amanutkaun, t. Hind., Lahore ; 15 S. Lahore.

Amanzirifden, t. Arabia ; 440 E. Mecca, 584
 NE. Mocha. Lon. 67. 30. E. Lat. 20. 25. N.

Amaonos, t. S. A. Quito ; 20 NE. St. Joachim
 de Omaguas.

Amapalla, t. Guatemala, in Nicaragua, on an
 island on N. side of the entrance into the gulf
 Amapalla, or Fonseca. Lon. 87. 30. W. Lat.
 13. 20. N.

Amapalla, large bay or gulf, on W. coast of
 America, between the provinces Guatemala and
 Nicaragua, communicating with the Pacific
 Ocean by a large opening or mouth ; 100 NW.
 Leon. Lon. 88. 56. W. Lat. 13. 30. N. It is
 nearly 60 miles in length, and from 9 to 30 in
 breadth. It is called the *Gulf of Amapalla*,
 and the *Gulf of Fonseca*.

Amapel, t. Hind., in the Carnatic ; 10 SW.
 Trichinopoly.

Amara, t. Arabian Irak ; 110 NW. Bassorah.

Amarante, t. Portugal, Entre-Duero-e-Minho,
 on the Tamaga ; 23 SE. Braga, 30 ENE. Oporto.
 Lon. 7. 41. W. Lat. 41. 19. N. Pop. 4,000.

Amaratoor, t. Hind., in Mysore ; 12 ENE.
 Nagamungalum.

Amaraud, t. Hind., in Bahar ; 70 S. Patna.

Amaraulpour, t. Oude ; 40 S. Budayoon.

Amarchetta, t. Golconda ; 18 N. Rachore.

Amardus, now *Kezil*.

Amargoso, r. Brazil, which runs into the At-
 lantic, Lat. 5. S.

Amargura, see *Gardner's Island*.

Amaro Luiz, mine town, Brazil, in Goyas ;
 80 NNE. Villa Boa.

Amarumaye, r. S. America, which rises in the
 Cordeliers Mountain, and after a course of
 1,200 miles, joins the Amazon, Lat. 5. S.

Amasa, t. Japan, in Nippon ; 8 ESE Jedo.

Amasatrum, t. Hind., in Marawar, on the
 coast ; 10 N. Tondy.

Amasia, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia ; 200 E.
 Constantinople. Lon. 36. 12. E. Lat. 40. 40. N.
 Pop. stated by Hassel at 25,000 ; Cannabich,
 50,000 ; others at 60, or 70,000. It is situated

on the river Jekil-ermak, which runs into the
 Black Sea, surrounded by lofty and rugged
 mountains. It is a large and populous town ;
 the houses are mostly of wood, but some are of
 stone ; the streets narrow and dirty. It is the
 seat of a Greek abp. The greater part of the
 inhabitants are Christians ; there is only one
 mosque. In the environs they cultivate the

vines, of the fruit of which wine is made much resembling sherry.—Amasia was the ancient capital of Pontus, and the birth-place of Strabo, the geographer.

Amasreh, or *Amestros*, or *Amastra*, (an. *Sesamus*, and *Amastris*,) t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, on a point of land projecting into the Black Sea; 100 W. Sinob, 150 ENE. Constantinople. Lon. 32. 24. E. Lat. 41. 46. N. It is surrounded by walls, but reduced.

Amassia, t. on SE. coast of Timor. Lon. 125. 27. E. Lat. 9. 18. S.

Amathus, now *Limesol*.

Amatiqua, gulf in the bay of Honduras, between Cape Three Points and Dolce Gulf. Lon. 89. W. Lat. 15. 24. N.

Amatitlan, t. Guatemala; 10 SE. Guatemala. Lon. 92. 26. W. Lat. 14. 20. N.

Amato, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra, on a river of the same name; 7 SE. Nicastro.

Amato, r. Naples, which discharges itself into the sea, 3 S. St. Eufemia.

Amatrice, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; 12 N. Aquila. Lon. 13. 20. E. Lat. 42. 34. N. Pop. 3,547.

Amatta do Brazil, t. Brazil, in Pernambuco.

Amatta-foa, or *Toofooa-Ama*, or *Kama*, isl. in S. Pacific Ocean; about 15 miles in circ. and 33 from Anamooka. See *Toofooa*.

Amazichi, see *St. Maura*.

Amaya, t. Spain, Leon; 28 NNW. Burgos.

Amaya, t. Mexico, Culiacan; 65 E. Culiacan.

Amazons, *Amazon*, *Maranon*, or *Orellana*, r. S. America, the largest in the world. Its head branches are the Tunguragua and Ucayale, both rising in Peru, the former from lake Lauricocha in Lat. 10. 29. S., the latter formed by the Apurimac and Beni, the head waters of which are between Lat. 16. and 18. S. The general course of the river is N. of E. and, including its windings, is upwards of 4,000 miles in length. It flows into the Atlantic under the equator; the width of the mouth is stated at 150, by some at 180 miles. Boat navigation commences at Jaen de Bracomoros, in Quito; and it is said, that vessels of 400 or 500 tons may navigate from the mouth throughout almost the whole extent. The depth is stated at from 30 to 40 fathoms 1,500 miles from the ocean, and the tide is perceptible 600 miles. Its descent in a straight course of 1,860 miles was found by Condamine to be 1,020 feet; about $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in a mile; but the place where the tide is first perceived is only 90 feet above the sea. Its current is very rapid and violent.

It drains an extent of country about 1,600 or 1,700 miles from N. to S., receiving the waters of about 200 rivers, some of them as large as the Danube. From the north it receives the Santiago, Morona, Pastaza, Tigre, Napo, Negro, Putumayo, Yupura, Yaguapiri, Curupatuba, Yari, &c.; from the S., the Guallaga, Ucayale, Cuchivara, Yahuari, Cayari, Madeira, Topayos, Xingu, Guanapu, Muju, &c.

The banks are clothed with immense and impenetrable woods, which afford a haunt to tigers, bears, leopards, wild boars, and a great variety of venomous serpents; also abounding in birds of the most beautiful plumage, and apes of the most fantastic appearance. The

waters swarm with alligators, turtles, and a great variety of fish. The vegetable productions that grow wild are cacao, cinnamon, vanilla, pines, &c. The country is adapted to coffee, sugar canes, rice, maize, plantains, lemons, limes, and oranges. Here are also precious woods, as cedar, red wood, holly wood, pine, &c. In the rainy season the river overflows its banks, and waters and fertilizes the adjacent country.

Amazonia, country, S. America, bounded N. by New Grenada and Guiana, E. by the Atlantic and Brazil, S. by Buenos Ayres, and W. by Peru; 450 leagues in length, and 320 in breadth; inhabited by Indian nations. It is claimed by the Portuguese, as a part of Brazil.

Amba, t. Hind., in Gohud; 24 NW. Gohud.

Amba, t. Berar; 25 ENE. Aurungabad.

Amba Bishoi, t. Egypt; 2 S. Enseneh.

Amba Dorha, t. Abyssinia 65 SE. Gondar.

Amba Keshem, t. Abyssinia; 140 SE. Gondar.

Amba Legot, t. Abyssinia; 90 SE. Gondar.

Amba Salem, t. Abyssinia; 35 SSE. Siré.

Amba Sanat, t. Abyssinia; 60 SE. Siré.

Amba Sel, t. Abyssinia; 140 SE. Gondar.

Ambacko, t. on E. coast of Celebes, in Tolo bay. Lon. 121. 51. E. Lat. 2. 20. S.

Ambagaum, t. Guzerat; 18 S. Durrampour.

Ambah Ghaut, a pass from the province of Coman, on W. coast of India, up the western Ghauts to the interior. Lon. 73. 40. E. Lat. 17. 5. N. The mountains rise here to a great height.

Ambahlah, t. Hind., in Delhi; 110 N. by W. Delhi. It is a walled town, extensive and populous, having a large citadel. The houses are mostly built of burnt bricks, but the streets are so narrow, as scarcely to allow room for an elephant to pass.

Ambajeedurgam, t. Hind., in Mysore; 15 E. Chinna Balabarum.

Ambala, t. Cochin; 20 NE. Cranganore.

Ambar, t. Karasm; 30 S. Urkonje.

Ambarez, t. France, in Gironde; 5 NE. Bourdeaux. Pop. 2,178.

Ambarpet, t. Golconda; 7 E. Hydrabad.

Ambarry, t. Malwa; 15 NE. Bopaltol.

Ambawee, t. Guzerat; 15 NE. Chitpour.

Ambazec, t. France, in Upper-Vienne; 10 NE. Limoges. Pop. 2,226.

Ambeer, t. Hind., in Agra; 4 N. Jyepour.

Ambeezes, see *Ambozes*.

Ambelachia, *Ampelachia*, or *Amphilochia*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Thessaly, on S. side of the Peneus; 15 NE. Larissa. Pop. stated from 4 to 6,000. It is situated near the foot of Mount Ossa, on the borders of the celebrated vale of Tempe. It is inhabited by Greeks and Germans, and distinguished for its industry, and for its manufacture of cotton thread and its dye houses, which are 24 in number. Its red twist is preferred to all others, on account of its durability and beauty. About 7,500 cwt. of thread are sent annually to Leipsic and other parts of Germany.

Ambeli, t. Hind., in Canara; 30 ESE. Mangalore.

Ambenay, t. France, in Eure, on the Rille; 6 leagues SW. Evreux. H. 2, or 300.

Amber, see *Ammer*.

Amber, p-v. Onondaga co. N. Y. 5 miles from Otis, W. 393.

Amber Bay, or *Baya del Espiritu Santo*, bay on the coast of Honduras. Lon. 88. 50. W. Lat. 19. 42. N.

Amberg, t. Bav., capital of the circle of the Regen, formerly the capital of what was called the Upper Palatinate, on the Vils, at the bottom of a hill, defended with ditches, ramparts, and bastions; 32 N. Ratisbon, 92 N. Munich. Lon. 11. 50. E. Lat. 49. 25. N. Pop. 7,340. It contains an academy, a lyceum, a cathedral, a handsome collegiate church, and a convent. In a mountain near the town is an iron mine.—A severe battle was fought here in 1796 between the Austrians and the French, in which, though the latter kept the field, they may be said to have been defeated.

Ambergrease-Key, small isl. in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Yucatan. Lon. 88. 48. W. Lat. 18. 50. N.

Amberieu, t. France, in Ain; 4 W. St. Rambert, 24 NE. Lyons. Lon. 5. 26. E. Lat. 45. 15. N. Pop. 2,850.

Ambert, t. France, and chief place of a district, in Puy-de-Dôme, on the Dore; 20 E. Issoire, 30 SE. Clermont. Lon. 3. 48. E. Lat. 45. 33. N. Pop. 5,926.

Ambes, t. France, in Gironde, near the confluence of the Garonne and Dordogne; 8 N. Bourdeaux. H. 160.

Ambianum, now *Amiens*.

Ambiatinus, now *Conigstuhl*.

Ambierle, t. France, in Loire; 8 NW. Roanne. Pop. 2,000.

Ambil, one of the smaller Philippine Islands, with a volcano, near the island of Luban.

Amblaw, or *Ambloo*, or *Belaw*, one of the Molucca Islands, about 12 miles in circ.; 6 S. Bourro. It is but thinly inhabited.

Amblecote, v. Eng. in Staffordshire; 7 S. Wolverhampton. Pop. 429.

Ambleside, (an. *Dictum*, and *Amboglana*.) t. Eng. in Westmoreland, near lake Winander-Meer; 13 N. Kendal, 271 N. London. Lon. 3. 3. W. Lat. 54. 27. N. Pop. 624. It has a market on Wednesday.

Ambleteuse, s-p. France, in the English channel, in Straits-of-Calais; 4 S. Boulogne. Lon. 1. 40. E. Lat. 50. 48. N. Pop. 890.

Amblere, r. Luxemburg, which passes by Stablo, Malmedy, &c. and runs into the Ourte, 10 N. Durbuy.

Amboisa, t. Madagascar, Antongil bay. Lon. 50. 5. E. Lat. 15. 30. S.

Amboise, (an. *Ambacia*.) t. France, and principal place of a district, in Indre-and-Loire; 12 E. Tours, 18 SW. Blois. Lon. 0. 34. E. Lat. 47. 21. N. Pop. 5,113.

Amboitac, t. Madagascar, in Antongil bay. Lon. 50. 10. E. Lat. 15. 12. S.

Ambon, t. France, Morbihan; 9 SE. Vannes.

Ambong, a large and commodious harbour on NW. coast of Borneo. Lon. 116. 25. E. Lat. 6. 14. N.

Ambooh, t. Bengal; 28 E. Burdwan. Lon. 88. 28. E. Lat. 23. 13. N.

Ambooh, t. Bengal; 10 SSW. Calcutta. Lon. 88. 21. E. Lat. 22. 25. N.

Amboong, t. on NW. coast Borneo. Lon. 116. 24. E. Lat. 6. 16. N.

Amboor, t. Hind., in Baramaul, at the foot of the Eastern Gaults, where there is a pass to Muglee; 30 W. Arcot. Lon. 78. 54. E. Lat. 12. 47. N. The village of Amboor is regularly built. The inhabitants make and export considerable quantities of castor oil.

Ambarpour, t. Bengal; 21 SSE. Kishenagur.

Amboten, Courland; 24 S. Goldingen.

Amboton, one of the small Philippine Islands, near S. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 121. 8. E. Lat. 12. 15. N.

Amboul, or *Emboul*, t. Africa, and cap. Cayor; 75 from Cape de Verde. Lon. 16. 10. W. Lat. 15. 15. N.

Amboule, t. on SE. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 46. 45. E. Lat. 25. 28. S. Here is a hot spring, the water of which will boil an egg hard in 2 hours, and is reckoned a specific for the gout.

Ambourney, t. France, in Ain; 27 NE. Lyons, 4 NW. St. Rambert. Lon. 5. 26. E. Lat. 46. 1. N.

Amboy, or *Perth Amboy*, city, and s-p. Middlesex co. N. J., at the head of Raritan Bay, on a point of land formed by the union of the river Raritan with Arthur Kull Sound; 35 SW. New York, 74 NE. Philadelphia, W. 215. Lon. 74. 36. W. Lat. 40. 30. N. Pop. 798. It contains an academy, and 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Presbyterians, and 1 for Episcopalians; and has one of the safest and best harbours in the United States. The shipping belonging to this port, in 1820, amounted to 9,297 tons.

Amboy, (South,) t. Middlesex co. N. J., on S. side of Raritan bay and river; S. Amboy. Pop. 3,406.

Amboyna, isl. in the Eastern seas, belonging to the Dutch. It is the chief of the Molucca, or Spice islands, all the rest being dependent on its jurisdiction; 128 leagues E. Batavia. Pop. in 1796, 45,252. It is from 50 to 60 miles long, narrow, and deeply penetrated by 2 bays, which divide it almost asunder into 2 peninsulas, called Leytimor and Hitoe. It is mountainous, the climate hot, but salubrious, subject to great periodical rains, with thunder and hurricanes. Its vegetable products are of great variety and value, but the cultivation of the clove tree is chiefly attended to. The tree grows to the height of 40 or 50 feet. The cloves are collected twice a year, and the average quantity produced in the island exceeds 650,000 lbs.

The Amboynese are indolent, effeminate, and licentious, of slender size, with regular features, and almost black. The Mahometan religion was introduced here about 1515; and the Roman Catholic by the Portuguese in about 1546. There are a number of Protestant schools and Protestant clergy kept up in different districts; and missionaries are supported here by the London and Baptist missionary societies.

Amboyna, capital of the island of Amboyna, on the peninsula of Leytimor. Lon. 128. 15. E. Lat. 3. 40. S. Pop. about 6,000. It is a neat town, regularly built; the streets wide, unpaved, crossing each other at right angles; the houses of one story, covered with palm leaves, furnished with frames of matted, instead of glass windows. The south part is inhabited by Europeans, the west by Chinese. It is much

subject to earthquakes. The medium temperature is from 80 to 82 deg.; lowest 72 deg.

Ambozes, three round islands in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa, which give name to a country on the continent of Loango. At a distance they appear like rocks, yet are populous and fertile, and the surrounding sea yields plenty of fish. The inhabitants form a kind of democracy, and chiefly live by incursions on their neighbours. That part of the continent called Ambozes, is a mountainous tract between the rivers Real and Camerones; the soil is fertile, and yields most of the productions of Guinea, except the palm, which however flourishes in the islands. Lat. 4. 15. N.

Ambracia, city, Epirus, near where Arta now stands. It was the royal residence of Pyrrhus.

Ambracia, see *Caparra*.

Ambras, or *Omras*, t. Tyrol; 4 E. Innsbruck.

Ambravetty, r. Hind., which rises 8 SE. Coimbatore, and runs into Cauvery, 8 ENE. Caroor.

Ambresbury, see *Amesbury*.

Ambracius Sinus, now *Gulf of Arta*.

Ambrieres, t. France, in Mayenne; 6 N. Mayenne, 4 WSW. Lassay. Lon. 0. 33. W. Lat. 48. 24. N. Pop. 2,961.

Ambris, or *Ambrisi*, r. Africa, which rises in Congo, and runs into the Atlantic, S. of the Zaire, Lat. 7. 40. S.

Ambrosis, cluster of small islands in the Spanish main, near the coast of Darien. Lon. 77. 50. Lat. 8. 58. N.

Ambrun, see *Embrun*.

Ambrym, one of the New Hebrides islands, in S. Pacific Ocean, about 50 miles in circ. Lon. 168. 12. E. Lat. 16. 10. S.

Amba, see *Abents*.

Amchitche, one of the Fox islands in N. Pacific Ocean. Lon. 178. 14. E. Lat. 53. 22. N.

Ameapah, t. Carnatic; 22 E. Tanjore.

Ameca, t. Mexico, in Guadalaxara; 40 SW. Guadalaxara.

Amed, or *Amida*, see *Diarbekir*.

Amedabad, (an. *Baleocuri-regia*), city, Hind., and capital of the Mahratta country of Guzerat, on the river Mehindry, which is navigable to the gulf of Cambay; 108 N. Surat, 200 SW. Agimere. Lon. 72. 40. E. Lat. 23. N. It was anciently a magnificent city, and celebrated for its vast commerce in silk, velvets, tapestries, and several other productions of India, and contained 1,000 mosques. The mosque and tomb of the founder are built of stone and marble, the last of exquisite workmanship. The walls of the city are yet remaining, they are 6 miles in circ., and contain 12 gates. At this time not a quarter of the space within the walls is inhabited, and nothing but the vestiges of the suburbs is to be seen. But it still remains one of the best fortified towns in the province.

Amednagur, country or subah, Hind., bounded N. by Candeish and Malwa, W. by the Gatte or Ballagat mountains, S. by Bejapore and Tellingana, and E. by Berar.

Amednagur, city, Hind., and capital of a subah of the same name, at the foot of the Ballagat mountains; 105 NNW. Visiapour, 63 NE. Poonah. Lon. 74. 52. E. Lat. 17. 6. N.

Ameenabad, or *Aminabad*, t. Hind., in Lahore; 30 N. Lahore. Lon. 73. 40. E. Lat. 32. 10. N.

Amedpour, t. Hind. Orissa; 34 S. Cattack.

Ameira, t. Portugal, in Estramadura; 15 N. Thomar.

Am-Eis, t. Aust. in Carinthia, on the Drave; 5 WSW. Lavamund.

Amelandt, isl. in the German Ocean, about 6 N. from the main land of Friesland, 12 miles long, and 3 wide. Lon. 6. 12. E. Lat. 53. 30. N.

Amelburen, t. Pru. Munster; 6 S. Munster.

Amelia, t. Popedom, in Spoleto, on a mountain between the Nera and the Tiber; 14 S. Todi, 18 SSW. Spoleto. Lon. 12. 19. E. Lat. 42. 35. N. Bp. see. Pop. 3,700.

Amelia, isl. in the Atlantic, E. of East Florida. Lon. 81. 56. W. Lat. 30. 28. N. It is near the coast, and the north end is nearly opposite St. Mary's in Georgia. It is 13 miles long, and 2 broad, is very fertile, and has an excellent harbour, called Fernandina.

Amelia, co. Va. SW. Richmond; bounded N. by the Appomatox, SE. by Dinwiddie co., S. by Nottoway co., and W. by Prince Edward co. Pop. in 1810, 10,594; slaves, 7,186. Pop. in 1820, 11,104. W. 185.

Amendolaia, t. Naples, in Calabria-Ultra; 2 W. Bova.

Amendolara, t. Naples, in Calabria-Citra; 14 NE. Cassano.

Ameneburg, t. Upper-Hesse; 5 ESE. Marburg, 4 NNE. Mentz. Pop. 1,007.

Amenia, p-t. Dutchess co., N. York; 24 N. Poughkeepsie, W. 223. Pop. in 1810, 3,073; in 1820, 3,114. It is a good agricultural town, and contains 4 Presbyterian churches. Here is a quarry of good marble.

Ameny, one of the Laccadive islands in Indian Sea. Lon. 72. 30. E. Lat. 11. 37. N.

Amer, r. Wurt., which runs into the Neckar; 2 E. Tubingen.

Amer, t. Spain, Catalonia; 10 W. Gerona.

Amerga, r. Siberia, which runs into the Aldan. Lon. 135. 14. E. Lat. 62. 10. N.

Ameria, t. Natolia; 72 E. Kiutaja.

AMERICA, one of the four grand divisions of the earth, usually accounted the largest of the whole, though some make it inferior in extent to Asia. It is upwards of 9,000 miles in length, and from 1,500 to 1,800 in average breadth. It lies between Lat. 80. N. and 56. S. Sq. m. according to Templemann, 14,323,000; Graberg, 15,743,000; Hassel, about 16,000,000.

Discovery. America was unknown to the civilized world till near the end of the 15th century, and from this circumstance it is often called the New World. It was discovered in 1492, by Christopher Columbus, a native of Genoa, who sailed under the patronage of Ferdinand and Isabella, sovereigns of Castile and Aragon in Spain. The first land that was seen was one of the Bahama islands. The continent took its name from Americus Vesputius, a native of Florence, who made discoveries 5 or 6 years after the first discovery by Columbus.

Features. Nature in this continent assumes an aspect of peculiar magnificence; for whether we consider its mountains, its rivers, its lakes, its forests, or its plains, America appears to be distinguished in all these leading features, by a grandeur not to be found in the other parts of the globe.

Climate. This continent has every variety of climate; but the climate generally differs from that of the other by a greater predominance of cold. It is calculated that the heat is at least 10 degrees less, than in the same parallels in the eastern continent.

Productions. America abounds in almost all the varieties of the animal, vegetable, and mineral productions.

Animals. This continent contains a great variety of wild animals; and since its discovery the various domestic animals of Europe have been introduced, and are now found in great abundance. In comparing animals of the same species, in the two continents, it has been found, in a majority of instances, where a difference in size has been ascertained, that the American animal is larger than that of the eastern continent.

Birds. The birds are exceedingly numerous, and are said to be more beautiful in their plumage than those of Asia and Africa, but in their notes less melodious. The condor, which frequents the Andes of S. America, holds, on account of its size, strength, and rapacity, the preeminence over all the feathered creation.—

Reptiles are numerous and many of them venomous.—*Insects* abound, and in many parts are very offensive.—The American waters are remarkable for the variety and abundance of their fish.

Vegetables. America produces every kind of grain, fruit, pulse, herbs, plants, and flowers, native to Europe; besides a great variety of others, as cocoa, cinnamon, pepper, sarsaparilla, vanilla, scarlet dye, a great variety of balsams, mahogany, logwood, Brazil wood, sassafras, aloes, barks, gums, resins, and medicinal herbs.

Minerals. This continent, particularly South America and Mexico, abound in gold and silver, and such ample supplies have been carried to European markets, that the value of these metals was greatly diminished after the discovery of the American mines. America also produces an abundance of copper, quicksilver, iron, antimony, sulphur, nitre, lead, loadstone, and marbles of every sort. It has various kinds of precious stones, as diamonds, rubies, emeralds, amethysts, alabaster, &c.

Inhabitants. The inhabitants may be divided into three classes, *Whites*, *Negroes*, and *Indians*.

The *whites* are descendants of Europeans, who have migrated to America since its discovery. They constitute more than one half of the population.

The *negroes* are mostly held in slavery, and are descendants of Africans, who were cruelly forced from their native country.

The *Indians* are the aborigines, and are mostly savages. They are of copper complexion, fierce aspect, tall, straight, athletic, and capable of enduring great fatigue. They are hospitable and generous, faithful in their friendships, but implacable in their resentments. Their common occupations are hunting, fishing, and war.

They are generally of roving habits, and live in a very scattered manner, in small tribes, of

usually from 500 to 5,000 souls. Their numbers are gradually diminishing.

At the time of the discovery of America, the natives in some parts, particularly Mexico and Peru, were considerably advanced in civilization. For the most part they continue a distinct people, and retain their savage customs, but in some instances they have mingled with the white population. The Indians still occupy the greater part of America. In North America they possess almost all the country, except the southern and eastern parts; that is, the northern part of Spanish America, most of the territory of the United States which lies west of the Mississippi, and nearly all the vast regions which lie north of United States' territory, and west of the St. Lawrence. In S. America they possess Patagonia and most of the interior of the continent.

Population. The population is not accurately known; the amount is uncertain, and variously estimated. No data exist from which the number of Indians can be computed; and the population of most of the countries settled by Europeans is very imperfectly ascertained. The whole amount may probably be between 30 and 36 millions. Volney and Pinkerton estimate it at 20,000,000; Hassel at upwards of 21,000,000; Graberg, at 24,000,000; Malte-Brun at 40,000,000; and Le Sage at 50,000,000.

America is divided into two parts, *North* and *South America*.

NORTH AMERICA includes Greenland, belonging to Denmark; New Britain, Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, belonging to Great Britain; and the United States. The Russians have some settlements on the northwest coast of the continent. The West India islands lie between North and South America, and are not considered as belonging properly to either.

Population. The following table exhibits the population of the principal divisions according to the latest authorities. The number of Indians in N. A. is unknown.

United States.....	9,638,000
Indians within U. S. territory, about.....	400,000
British possessions.....	630,000
Mexico.....	7,500,000
Guatemala.....	1,200,000
West Indies.....	2,400,000
	21,768,000

Cities. Some of the principal cities are New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, New Orleans, Mexico, Puebla, Guanaxuato, Quebec, and Montreal.

Mountains. The principal ranges are the Alleghany mountains, the Rocky mountains, and the Cordilleras of Mexico.

Rivers. The principal are the St. Lawrence, Mississippi, Missouri, Del Norte, M'Kenzie's, Nelson's, Columbia, Colorado, Arkansas, Red River, Platte, Kansas, Yellowstone, and Ohio.

Lakes. The largest are Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie, Ontario, Winnipeg, Slave Lake, Champlain, Athapescow, Lake of the Woods, and Nicaragua.

Islands. The principal islands belonging to North America are Newfoundland, Cape Breton, St. John's, Rhode Island, Long Island, and the Bermudas, on the eastern coast; Queen Charlotte's Islands, Quadra and Vancouver's Island, King George III. Islands, and the Fox Islands, on the western coast.

Bays and Gulfs. The most considerable of these are Baffin's, Hudson's, James', St. Lawrence, Delaware, Chesapeake, Mexico, Campeachy, and Honduras.

SOUTH AMERICA includes New Grenada, Venezuela or Caraccas, Peru, Chili, and Buenos Ayres or La Plata, claimed by Spain; Brazil and Amazonia, belonging to Portugal; Guiana, belonging to Great Britain, France, and the Netherlands; and Patagonia, which is in possession of the Aborigines. The countries claimed by Spain have for a number of years past been in a revolutionary state, and in all of them independent governments have been proclaimed, and maintained with various success.

Population. The population of the several countries is not well ascertained, and is variously estimated. The following statement is from some of the latest authorities.

	Pop.	Capitals.
N. Grenada.....	2,000,000.	Santa Fe de Bogota.
Venezuela.....	750,000.	Caraccas.
Guiana.....	250,000.	Paramaribo.
Peru.....	1,500,000.	Lima.
Brazil.....	2,500,000.	Rio Janeiro.
Chili.....	1,000,000.	St. Jago.
Buenos Ayres.....	2,000,000.	Buenos Ayres.
	10,000,000	

Religion. The religion of all South America, with the exception of the Indian nations and that part of Guiana, which belongs to the British and Dutch, is Roman Catholic.

Mountains. The Andes are the highest mountains on the American continent.

Rivers. Some of the principal rivers are the Amazons, La Plata, Orinoco, Parana, Paraguay, Uruguay, Madeira, Tocantins, St. Francisco, and Magdalena.

Lakes. There are few large lakes. The most considerable are Parima, Maracaybo, and Titicaca.

Islands. The principal islands are the Falkland islands, Terra del Fuego, Chiloe, Juan Fernandes, and the Gallipagoes.

America, p-t. and cap. Alexander co., Illinois, on the Ohio, at the junction of Cash river, and 7 miles above the Mississippi. Lat. 36. 52. N. It is elevated 20 or 30 feet above the highest floods of the Ohio.

America, (North,) p-v. Dutchess co., N. Y.; W. 330.

Amersham, see *Agmondesham*.

Amerongen, t. Netherlands, Utrecht; 14 ESE. Utrecht. Pop. 1,020.

Amerpour, t. Asia, in Morung; 110 NE. Patna. Lon. 87. 2. E. Lat. 26. 37. N.

Amerpour, t. Bengal; 5 S. Noony.

Amerchia, or *Amasia*, desert, Arabia, in Hedjaz, north of Yemen.

Amerfort, t. Netherlands, in Utrecht, on the

Embs; 16 N. Utrecht, 32 SSE. Amsterdam. Lon. 5. 4. E. Lat. 52. 12. N. Pop. 8,682.

Ames, t. Athens co. Ohio; about 12 NE. Athens. Pop. 608.

Amesbury, p-t. Essex co. Mass. on N. side of the Merrimack; 5 WNW. Newburyport, 28 N. Salem. Pop. in 1810, 1,890; in 1820, 1,956. Here are a large nail manufactory, a cotton and woollen manufactory, and an academy.

Amesbury, or *Ambresbury*, t. Eng., in Wiltshire, on the Avon; 6 S. Salisbury, 78 W. London. Pop. 723. It is an ancient place, in the vicinity of the Stonehenge, and is famous as the birth place of Mr. Addison.—See *Stonehenge*.

Amesville, t. Athens co. Ohio, about 12 NE. Athens. Pop. 707.

Ametz, t. France, in Mosselle; 9 WNW. Thionville, 9 SE. Longwy.

Ameville, t. Piedmont, in the valley of Aosta, near the Doria; 2 W. Aosta.

Amexial, v. Portugal, in Alentejo, near Estremos.

Amginskaia, t. and fortress, Russia, on the Amga; 100 SE. Yakutsk.

Amgong, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 20 E. Oudighir.

Amhara, country, Abyssinia, divided into 36 districts. In a general sense, it comprehends all the provinces west of the Tacazze, and is mountainous. In it are discovered mines of copper, tin, and lead.

Amherst Island, small isl. in E. end of Lake Ontario. Lon. 77. W. Lat. 44. 6. N.

Amherst, one of the Magdalen islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Lon. 61. 44. W. Lat. 47. 15. N.

Amherst, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H.; 30 S. Concord, 48 NW. Boston, 53 W. Portsmouth, W. 484. Lat. 42. 51. N. Pop. in 1810, 1,554; in 1820, 1,622. In the central part of Amherst there is a pleasant plain on which a handsome village is built, containing a court-house, a jail, a Congregational meeting-house, and a printing office. The Souhegan flows through the southern part of the town. The courts for the county are held alternately here and at Hopkinton.

Amherst, p-t. Hampshire co. Mass.; 8 NE. Northampton, 90 W. Boston, W. 394. Pop. in 1810, 1,469; in 1820, 1,917. This is a very excellent agricultural town, and contains 2 parishes, in each of which there is a pleasant village with a Congregational meeting-house. The west parish contains a flourishing academy and a seminary, styled the Collegiate Charity Institution. The academy had, in 1821, 170 students, 69 of them studying Greek and Latin. The building is a handsome brick edifice of 3 stories.

The Collegiate Charity Institution was first opened Sept. 18, 1821. The building is a handsome brick edifice, 100 feet by 40, of 4 stories, containing 32 rooms. The situation is elevated and remarkably pleasant, giving an extensive view of the surrounding country. The basis of the institution is a fund of \$50,000, subscribed by individuals, five sixths of the interest of which is appropriated to the education of indigent young men for the ministry. The other sixth part is added annually to the principal.

The officers are, a president, who is also professor of divinity, a professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, a professor of languages, a professor of oriental literature, and a tutor. The number of students in the first quarter was 56. The terms of admission and course of study are similar to those of Yale College. The institution has a library of about 800 volumes, and a good philosophical apparatus. There are 3 vacations in a year; the 1st, from the fourth Wednesday preceding the third Wednesday in Sept., 4 weeks; the 2d, from the third Wednesday in Dec., 6 weeks; the 3d, from the first Wednesday in May, 3 weeks. The property is held in trust by the board of trustees of Amherst academy. There are also 5 overseers appointed by the subscribers to the fund, whose duty it is to see that the interest is applied according to the condition of the subscription.

Amherst, t. Niagara co. N. Y.; about 12 N. Buffalo. Pop. 768.

Amherst, co. central part of Virginia; bounded NE. by Albemarle co., SE. and S. by James river, and NW. by Rockbridge and Augusta cos.; W. 190. Pop. in 1810, 10,548. Slaves, 2,207. In 1820, 10,423. Chief towns, New Glasgow and Cabelsburg.

Amherst Springs, p-v. Amherst co. Va.; W. 211.

Amice, small isl. in the Indian Sea, near the east coast of Africa. Lat. 10. 35. S.

Amiculdurgam, t. Hind., in Mysore; 12 NW. Bangalore.

Amid-Amid, mountains in Abyssinia.

Amida, now *Diarbekir*.

Amiens, (an. *Samorabriva*, *Samorabriga*, and *Ambianum*), city, France, cap. Somme; 90 N. Paris, 106 S. Calais. Lon. 2. 18. E. Lat. 49. 53. N. Pop. 39,344. H. 5,980. Bp. see. It has a citadel, 2 hospitals, 15 churches, and an academy or provincial university, and a library of 40,000 vols. The cathedral is a magnificent Gothic edifice. It is situated on the Somme, which traverses it in three branches; 14 leagues from the sea. Before the revolution it was the capital of Picardy. It is pleasantly situated and well built. Its support is derived chiefly from the trade in serge and other woollen stuffs manufactured in the town and neighbourhood. —Natives, Peter the Hermit, Fresne, Riolan, Gresset, Rohault, and Voiture.—The definitive treaty of peace between England and France, including Spain and the Batavian republic, was signed here in March 1802.

Amilganco, t. Tucuman; 20 N. Rioja.

Aminabad, see *Ameenabad*.

Aminadab, t. Persia, Chusi-tan; 6 N. Jezdcast.

Aminagur, t. Bengal, in Midnapour; 43 NW. Midnapour.

Aminaigpollan, t. Hind., in the Carnatic; 20 W. Trichinopoly.

Aminagunge, t. Hind., in Oude; 14 S. Fyzabad.

Aminsio, t. Sweden, in Angermanland; 54 N. Hernosand.

Amirabad, t. Bengal, in Chittigong; 14 SSE. Islamabad.

Amirante Bay, gulf or bay, on N. coast of the Isthmus of Darien, in Veragua. Lon. 82. 30. W. Lat. 9. 5. N.

Amirpour, t. Hind., Oude; 10 S. Lucknow.
Amislowes, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 10 WSW. Biezow.

Amissville, p-v. Culpeper co. Va., W. 86.

Amisus, now *Ems*, and *Samsoun*.

Amité, co. Mississippi. Pop. in 1810, 4,750; in 1820, 6,853. Chief town, Liberty.

Amite, r. which rises 20 N. Liberty, in Amite co. Mis., enters Louisiana and unites with the Iberville, 40 miles above the entrance into Lake Maurepas. Its general course above the junction with the Iberville, is a little W. of S. Much of the land on this river is very fertile.

Amiterno, (an. *Amiturnum*), t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, in ruins: 4 N. Aquila.

Amitur, t. Concan; 38 N. Gheriah.

Amitty, t. Hind., in Oude; 18 SE. Lucknow. Lon. 81. 33. E. Lat. 26. 40. N.

Amitur, t. Hind., in Allahabad; 16 N. Jionpour.

Amjerra, t. Hind., in Malwa; 35 ESE. Manswarah.

Amity, p-v. Orange co. N. Y.; W. 257.

Amity, p-v. Washington co. Pa.; W. 255.

Amity, t. Berks co. Pa. on NE. side of the Schuylkill. Pop. 1,279.

Amlah, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 28 SW. Amednagur.

Amlav, t. on E. coast of the Island of Panay. Lon. 122. 35. E. Lat. 11. 10. N.

Amlech, t. Tyrol, in Pludentz, on the Lech, near its source; 9 ENE. Pludentz.

Amliak, one of the Fox islands, in N. Pacific Ocean. Lon. 187. 14. E. Lat. 53. 30. N.

Amlwich, s-p. N. Wales, in NE. corner of Anglesey. Lon. 4. 19. W. Lat. 53. 23. N. Originally nothing more than a small fishing-town; its present consequence arises entirely from the connexion it has with the great copper-mines in its neighbourhood, which have within 50 years increased its population from 200 to 4,622; 18 miles from Holyhead.

Amman, (an. *Rabbath Ammon*, and *Philadelphia*), t. Palestine, anciently the capital of the Ammonites, called in scripture *Rabbath Ammon*, and in profane history it was called *Philadelphia*; 52 ENE. Jerusalem. Lon. 36. 15. E. Lat. 32. 10. N. It is now the principal place of a district.

Ammaro, t. Japan, Nippon; 40 SW. Ofara.

Ammer, or *Amber*, r. Bavaria, which rises on the borders of Tyrol, and runs into the Iser, near Mosburg. In its progress the water spreads, and about 5 miles N. Weilhaim, forms a considerable lake, called Ammersee.

Ammer, mt. Africa, in Algiers, which gave name to a tribe of Arabs, E. Oran.

Ammercot, t. Hind., on the Cagger, in a sandy desert; 138 NE. Nusserpour, 256 S. Moul-tan. Lon. 70. E. Lat. 25. 40. N.

Ammeren, t. Pru., Aix la Chapelle, 6 ENE. Ruremond.

Ammersee, lake, Bavaria, 10 miles long, and 3 broad; 18 SW. Munich.

Ammer-spach, r. Austria, which runs into the Erlebach, near the Erlaph see.

Ammertschwir, or *Ammerweyer*, t. France, in Upper-Rhine; 4 NW. Colmar. H. 400.

Ammon, or *Hammon*, see *Santrieb* and *Siwah*.

Ammonoosuc, (*Lower*), r. N. H. which rises in

the White Mountains, and runs into the Connecticut, in Bath. Length about 50 miles.

Ammonoosuc, (*Upper*), r. N. H. which runs into the Connecticut, in Northumberland. Length about 50 miles.

Amnol, t. Bahar; 20 NNE. Chuprah.

Amoary, t. Hind., in Baglana; 15 NNE. Amednagar.

Amoas, (an. *Emmaus*, or *Ammaus*, and *Nicopolis*), t. Palestine, and when the Holy Land was in possession of the Christians, the see of a bishop; 10 Rama, 22 NW. Jerusalem. See *Emmaus*.

Amocrang, t. on N. coast of Celebes, in a bay to which it gives name. Lon. 124. 12. E. Lat. 0. 55. N.

Amoer, see *Amur*.

Amol, or *Amul*, or *Amu*, city, Asia, in Grand Bukharia, on the left bank of the Jihon, which is there called *Amol*; 150 W. Samarcand, 300 N. Herat. Lon. 60. 40. E. Lat. 39. 30. N. It is large, populous, and commercial.

Amol, or *Amul*, t. Persia, in Mazanderan, in a plain at the foot of Mount Taurus, where Alexander encamped and refreshed his army; 120 ENE. Casbin. Lon. 52. 15. E. Lat. 36. 40. N. Pop. 800. Here are the ruins of an ancient fortress, very strong and regular, the walls of brick, and great thickness. Here is likewise an ancient palace, in which the celebrated Shah Abbas frequently resided. In the neighbourhood are some iron-mines and cannon-foundries.

Amona, or *Lamona*, late dep. Italy, formed from Romagna.

Amona, or *Lamona*, branch of the Po, which runs into the Adriatic, 5 N. Ravenna.

Amond, r. South-Wales, which runs into the Llwghor.

Amond, see *Almond*.

Amoneburg, see *Ameneberg*.

Amonia, now *Inch Colm*.

Amood, t. Hind., in Guzerat; 51 N. Surat, 58 S. Amedabad. Lon. 72. 51. E. Lat. 21. 59. N.

Amooty, t. Hind., in Allahabad; 8 N. Corah.

Amora, (an. *Amorium*), t. Arabian Irak, on the Tigris; 120 SE. Bagdad.

Amorbach, t. Bav., in Lower Maine, capital of a district; 12 SW. Wertheim, 20 NE. Heidelberg. Pop. 2,415.

Amorgo, (an. *Amorgos*), isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, 10 miles long, and 3 broad. Lon. 25. 50. E. Lat. 36. 53. N. It is well cultivated, and produces more corn, oil, and wine, than is enough for home consumption. The inhabitants manufacture a kind of stuff dyed red, called *Amorgo* stuffs.—Native, Simonides.

Amorgo Poulou, small isl. in the Archipelago; 6 W. Amorgo. Lon. 25. 44. W. Lat. 36. 45. N.

Amoria, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, on the Sakaria; 50 SW. Angura.

Amorica, t. Italy; 9 N. Bergamo.

Amorium, ancient city, Phrygia, celebrated for a seige, in 838, when 70,000 Moslems, and 30,000 Christians were slain.

Amoskeag Falls, on the Merrimack, in N. H.; 7 miles below Hookset Falls, and 15 below Concord, between Goffstown and Manchester. The water falls 48 feet and 3 inches in the course of half a mile. These falls are shunned by Amoskeag Canal.

Amotape, t. Peru, in Truxillo, near the sea; 20 N. Payta.

Amoro, t. Abyssinia; 20 WSW. Miné.

Amou, t. France, in Landes; 13 SSW. St. Sever, 15 S. Tartas.

Amou, see *Amol*.

Amouah, t. Hind., in Oude; 45 E. Goorackpour.

Amouala, s-p. Madagascar, opposite to the isle of Nosse.

Amoul, t. Hind., in Coimbetore; 18 N. Darapuram.

Amoulee, t. Hind., in Oude; 8 S. Corah.

Amour, t. Nubia, 125 S. Chiggre.

Amoura, t. Algiers, surrounded with walls; 160 S. Algiers. Lon. 3. 48. E. Lat. 34. 11. N.

Amoy, see *Emouy*.

Amoyamba, t. S. A. in Tucuman; 50 NW. St. Fernando.

Ampaca, or *Ampasa*, t. NE. coast of Africa, in the Indian sea, dependent on the Portuguese; 15 S. Patta.

Amparaes, t. La Plata; 10 NW. La Plata.

Ampata, t. Tucuman; 15 SE. Rioja.

Ampazita, t. Bessarabia, on the Jalpug lake; 35 ENE. Calatz.

Ampedes, or *Afzia*, or *Aveszia*, small isl. in the sea of Marmora; 10 miles in circumference. Lon. 27. 23. E. Lat. 40. 26. N.

Ampelus, now *Cape Sparte*.

Ampezo, t. Tyrol; 12 S. Bruneck.

Ampfing, v. Bavaria, on the Iser; 15 S. Dingelfingen.

Amphiclea, see *Dadi*.

Amphila Bay, in the Red Sea, on the coast of Abyssinia. Lat. 14. 40. N. It extends 16 miles along the coast, and is about 12 miles deep, and includes 13 islands.

Amphilochia, or *Amphilochium*, see *Filoquia*.

Amphissa, now *Salona*.

Amphipolis, now *Emboli*.

Amplepuis, t. France, Rhone; 12 ESE. Roanne, 15 W. Villefranche. Pop. 3,470.

Amplitz, or *Amtitz*, t. and lordship, Pru., in Lower Lusatia, with a citadel; 5 S. Guben.

Ampora, t. Hind., in Candeish; 14 SW. Burhanpour.

Amposta, t. Spain, in Catalonia, on the Ebro; 7 S. Tortosa.

Ampsaga, now *Wed-el-Kibbeer*.

Amphill, t. Eng., in Bedford; 12 N. Dunstable, 45 N. London. Pop. 1,277. It has a weekly market on Tuesday.

Ampudia, v. Spain, in Leon; 10 N. Valladolid. In the time of the Goths it was a considerable city, and a bishop's see.

Ampurias, (an. *Emporiae*, *Emcorias*, and *Emcorion*), s-p. Spain, and capital of a district, called Ampurdan, in Catalonia, at the mouth of the Fluvia; 15 E. Gerona, 58 NE. Barcelona. Lon. 2. 53. E. Lat. 42. 10. N. Pop. 2,200. It was anciently the see of a bishop; and in the time of the Romans, a place of great note, in the country of the Indigetani. Near it Cato gained an important victory over the Spaniards, in the year before Christ 159. According to Valerius Antrus, in Livy, the loss was 50,000. Cato says a great number, but does not express how many.

Amra, r. Sweden, which rises in Jamtland, and joins the Ragunda; 17 E. Stugun.

Amra, t. Bengal; 12 E. Noony.

Amran, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 20 NW. Sana, 90 E. Loheia. It is walled, but small.

Amran, t. and fortress, Hind., in the Guzerat peninsula. Lon. 70. 35. E. Lat. 22. 35. N. This town has 10 or 15 villages subject to it.

Amras, castle, Tyrol, at the foot of a mountain; 3 SE. Innsbruck.

Amrautty, see *Ormautty*.

Amrely, t. Hind., Guzerat; 9 NE. Janagur.

Amren, t. Hind., Guzerat; 25 NE. Noanagur.

Amretsir, (the *Pool of Immortality*), t. Hind., in Lahore, 35 SE. Lahore. Lon. 74. 25. E. Lat. 31. 34. N. This is an open town, about 10 miles in circ. The streets are narrow, the houses in general good, being lofty and built of burnt bricks. It is a place of opulence, and is the grand emporium of trade for the shawls and saffron of Cashmire, and a variety of other commodities from the Deccan and the eastern part of India. The town takes its name from a pool about 135 paces square, built of burnt bricks. In the centre stands a temple, to which belong 5 or 600 priests.

Amromoe, isl. German Ocean, near W. coast of Denmark. Lon. 8. 23. E. Lat. 54. 40. N.

Amrooah, t. Hind., Oude; 45 S. Nidjibabad.

Amrun, t. Hind., Guzerat; 45 SW. Gogo.

Amrus, t. Egypt, on the right branch of the Nile; 36 S. Faoua.

Amrutsur, see *Chuckgroo*.

Amsberg, t. Switz., in Uri; 7 S. Altorff.

Amschelberg, t. Bohemia, in Beraun; 18 S. Beraun, 24 S. Prague. Lon. 14. 28. E. Lat. 49. 42. N.

Amsoing, v. Luxemburg; near Longway, where, on the 12th of August, 1792, a battle was fought between the French and the armies of Austria and Prussia, in which 4,500 of the combined forces were killed, and 3,000 taken prisoners.

Amstel, r. Holland, which joins the Ye at Amsterdam.

Amstelveen, t. Holland; 6 S. Amsterdam. Pop. 5,051.

Amsterdam, p-t. Montgomery co. N. Y. on N. side of the Mohawk; 30 NW. Albany, W. 392. Pop. 3,171. This town contains valuable mills and manufactures of iron, and 2 Presbyterian meeting-houses.

Amsterdam, city, Neth., capital of North Holland, the largest in the kingdom, and the commercial capital, situated on the river Amstel, at its conflux with the river Ye, or Wye, about 6 miles from the Zuyder Sea; 240 NNE. Paris. Lon. 4. 53. E. Lat. 52. 23. N. Pop. in 1785, 230,000; in 1812, 193,083; in 1820, 220,580.

Statement of the population in 1820.

Calvinists or Reformed.....	98,000
Catholics.....	44,500
Lutherans.....	32,000
Jews.....	23,100
Remonstrants, Baptists, Moravians, &c.....	2,980
Soldiers, Sailors, &c.....	20,000
Total.....	220,580

It takes its name from Amstel and Dam, being, as it were, the dam or dike of the Amstel.

In the beginning of the 13th century, it was the residence of a few fishermen; but soon after, growing populous, the Earls of Holland gave it the title and privileges of a city. It has been frequently enlarged, particularly in the years 1593, 1595, 1601, 1612, 1650, and 1675; at which last date it was extended to its present size, and surrounded by a wall, and a large ditch, 80 feet wide, full of running water; the walls were fortified with 26 bastions; there are 8 gates towards the land, and one towards the water. Being situated in a marshy country, the foundation of the whole is laid on piles of timber driven into the earth, close to each other and clamped together with iron; the form is semicircular, and the streets are, in general, well paved. There are three prodigious sluices and a great number of stone bridges over the canals, which cross the city in many parts, and render the streets clean and pleasant; the canals are deep, their sides are lined with hewn stone, and have generally rows of trees planted on each side.

The port is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in length, and about a thousand paces in breadth, capable of receiving 1,000 vessels, and always containing a great quantity of shipping. Towards the sides of the haven the city is enclosed by large piles driven into the ground, joined by beams placed horizontally; and lying low it would be constantly liable to inundations, if it were not secured by dikes and sluices.

The city contains 25,244 houses, 11 Calvinist churches, 2 French, 1 English, 1 Scotch, 1 Arminian, 3 Lutheran, 3 Baptist, 1 Moravian, 1 Quaker, and 24 Catholic; and 5 Synagogues. The public establishments are numerous and on a respectable footing; the principal are the arsenals and dock yards, the academy of sciences, the society of Felix Meritis, devoted to philosophy and the fine arts, the athenæum or college, the anatomical and surgical college, the botanic garden, the house of correction or rasp house, the orphan house, a number of hospitals, &c.

The stadthouse, where public business is conducted, is esteemed one of the finest structures in the world; it is a square building of free-stone, the front of which is 282 feet long, the depth of its sides 255 feet; 90 feet high in front, 116 to the top of the cupola. The great hall is particularly magnificent. Indeed all the chambers are adorned with beautiful sculptures by the best masters, and paintings by Rembrandt, Rubens, Vandyke, &c. This immense fabric, like the rest of the city, is built on 13,659 piles. The architect was John Campen, who made the model in 1648, and the first stone was laid the 28th of October the same year: the expense to make the whole complete is said to have been £3,000,000. The bourse, or exchange, is of free-stone, and built in the year 1615, on 2,000 piles; its length 200 feet, and its breadth 124.

Amsterdam was, and continues to be one of the grand central points of exchange in Europe. It formerly had bill transactions with every trading town of note on the globe, and was esteemed before the French revolution the second city in Europe, in point of commerce.

It suffered great embarrassments during the French revolution, but has been recovering since 1815.—Natives, Spinoza, Rotgans, Hooft, &c.

Amsterdam, small uninhabited isl. in the North Sea, near NW. coast of Spitsbergen. Dutch vessels resort thither at the latter end of the whale-fishery. Lon. 9. 40. E. Lat. 79. 46. N.

Amsterdam, isl. in the Indian Sea. According to Dr. Gillan, this island was the product of subterraneous fire; and bore evident marks of volcanic eruption in every part of it. The length of the island, from N. to S. is 4 miles; its breadth, $2\frac{1}{2}$; almost the whole of it is covered with a fertile soil. The island is inaccessible, except on E. side, where the great crater forms a harbour, the entrance to which is deepening annually, and might, by the aid of art, be made fit for the passage of large ships. Lon. 77. 14. E. Lat. 38. 42. S.

Amsterdam, see *Tongataboo*.

Amsterdam, isl. in the gulf of Manar, near W. coast of Ceylon. Lon. 8. 1. E. Lat. 9. 50. N. It is about 5 miles long and 2 broad.

Amsterdam, (*New*), t. Guiana, capital of the settlement of Berbice, at the conflux of the Berbice and Canje; 52 ESE. Stabroek. Lat. 6. 20. N. Lon. 57. 15. W.

Amstoss, v. Switz., in Appenzel, on the frontiers of Rhinthall; 4 SW. Reineck. Here the Appenzellois vanquished Frederick duke of Austria, in the year 1450. A chapel was built on the spot to preserve the memory of this event, and an anniversary kept on the 3d of May, old stile.

Amstotten, t. Austria; 8 SW. Ips. In 1805, the Austrians and Russians were defeated here by the French.

Amstzel, t. Wurtemberg; 8 E. Ravensburg. Pop. 2,127.

Amu, see *Jihon*.

Amucu, large lake, Brazil; 60 E. lake Parima.

Amul, r. Siberia, which runs into the Tuba; 48 ESE. Abansk.

Amul, or *Amu*, see *Amol*.

Amur, r. which rises in Chinese Tartary. Lon. 109. 14. E. Lat. 49. N. It passes by Nertchinsk, where it takes the name of Schilka; it is joined by the Argun, at Lon. 121. and by the Songari Oula, at Lon. 131. Lat. 48., where it takes the name of Saghalien, and runs into N. Pacific Ocean, opposite Saghalien island. Lon. 142. 14. E. Lat. 53. N. Length 1,850 miles.

Amurio, t. Spain, in Alaba; 5 N. Orduna.

Amusco, t. Spain, in Leon; 10 N. Palencia.

Amwell, p-t. Hunterdon co. N. J.; E. of the Delaware; 34 NNE. Philadelphia, W. 187. Pop. of the township, in 1810, 5,777; in 1820, 6,749. Here is an academy.

Amwell, t. Washington co. Pa.; SE. Washington. Pop. 1,825.

Amwell, v. Eng., in Herts, in which is the spring that supplies the New River with water, assisted by a cut from the river Lee; 1 SW. Ware, 21 N. London.

Amyclae, city, Peloponnesus; the birth place of Castor and Pollux; see *Sklavo-Chori*.

Amyclae, ancient city, Italy, between Cajeta and Fanacina.

Anactorium, now *Vonitza*.

Amyah, t. Hind., Oude; 32 N. Manicpour.

Ana, or *Anna*, t. Arabia, in Irak, on the Euphrates; 260 E. Damascus, 220 SE. Aleppo. Lon. 41. 15. E. Lat. 34. N. Pop. 3,000. It is in a mountainous, but fertile country, which produces abundance of corn, olives, dates, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, figs, &c. It is a general resort of the Arabian robbers, who watch the caravans which pass to and from Bagdad, Damascus, Aleppo, &c.

Ana, t. Finland; 80 NNE. Nyslot.

Anaboli, see *Napoli de Romania*.

Ana-Capri, t. island of Capri, with a church and convent; and a castle near, situated on a frightful precipice. Pop. 1,534.

Anacur, or *Nuachir*, t. Syria; 6 N. Acre. The meaning of the name is as much as to say, a thing cut out with a pair of scissors; and it was given to it from the neighbouring road, cut out of the solid rock.

Anadir, r. Siberia, which rises in a lake, Lon. 169. E. Lat. 68. 20. N., and runs into the Anadirskaia gulf, in Lon. 177. 34. E. Lat. 65. N.

Anadirskaia Gulf, bay, N. Pacific Ocean, on the coast of Siberia, extending from Cape Apostola Thadeia, Lon. 178. E. Lat. 68. N., to the island of St. Lawrence. Lon. 187. E. Lat. 68. 25. N.

Anadirskoi, t. Siberia, on the river Anadir. Lon. 165. 14. E. Lat. 66. N.

Anadoli-Hisar, name given by the Turks to that castle of the Dardanelles, situated on the Asiatic side of the Hellespont.

Anafa, or *Dar Beyda*, t. Africa, on W. coast of Morocco; 30 SW. Salee. It has a small port, but is now a heap of ruins.

Anagada, see *Anegada*.

Anagni, (an. *Anagnia*), t. Italy, in the Campagna di Roma; Bp. see; 11 W. Alatri, 28 SE. Rome. Pop. 1,500.

Anahuac, name of that part of Mexico lying between Lat. 14. and 21. N., before its conquest by the Spaniards.

Anaja-tuba, t. Brazil, in Para, on N. side Marajo; 20 E. Parana. Lon. 51. 16. W. Lat. 0. 12. S.

Anaklea, see *Anarghia*.

Anakopia, t. Abascia, on the coast of the Black Sea; 40 W. Isgaur. Lon. 39. 45. E. Lat. 43. 30. N. It is the chief town of Abascia, fortified, has a small harbour and some trade.

Anatativa, small isl. near NW. point of Ceylon.

Anam, t. Africa, on the Gold Coast. Lon. 1. 40. W. Lat. 5. 26. N.

Anam, t. Hind., in the district of Lucknow; 31 WSW. Lucknow.

Anambas, a cluster of islands in the Chinese Sea, the largest of which is about 20 miles in circ. Lon. 106. 50. E. Lat. 3. N.

Anamaboa, see *Annamaboa*.

Anambas, see *Andamas*.

Anamooka, see *Annamooka*.

Anamsagur, t. Hind., in Visiapour; 51 E. Baddamy, 100 E. Visiapour. Lon. 76. 33. E. Lat. 16. 8. N.

Anana, t. Spain, Alaba; 16 SSW. Orduna.

Ananes, three small islands in the Grecian Archipelago, about 3 leagues SW. the island of Milo. Lon. 24. 5. E. Lat. 36. 31. N.

Ananpour, t. Hind., in Bednore; 20 SE. Bed-

nore, 125 NW. Seringapatam. Lon. 75. 3. E. Lat. 13. 35. N.

Ananpour, t. Guzerat; 10 W. Noopour.

Ananpour, t. Bengal; 8 N. Midnapour.

Anantapour, t. Carnatic; 13 E. Cuddapa.

Anantasagarun, t. Hind., in Golconda; 10 NW. Warangole.

Anantasapilly, t. Hind., in Rajamundry; 18 W. Rajamundry.

Anantoor, t. Hind., in Barramaul; 12 NE. Darempoory.

Anantpour, t. Hind., in Mysore; 85 NE. Chiteldroog, 140 NNE. Seringapatam. Lon. 77. 28. E. Lat. 14. 45. N. Hyder Ali here made a depot of his riches.

Ananuri, t. Georgia, in Carduel; 40 NNW. Teflis.

Anapa, *Anapea*, or *Anaffa*, t. Circassia, on a bay of the Black Sea, called Sundgik bay; 70 ESE. Theodosia. Lon. 37. 10. E. Lat. 44. 40. N. It is fortified, has a good harbour, carries on a considerable trade, and is 2 miles in circuit.

Anapapooly, t. Hind., in Coimbetore; 22 NW. Daraporum.

Anapes, t. France, in North; 3 E. Lille.

Anaphe, see *Namphio*.

Anarghia, or *Langun*, (an. *Heraclea*), t. Mingrelia, 2 miles from the Black Sea; 9 NW. Co-tatis. Lon. 41. 6. E. Lat. 42. 40. N.

Anarodgurra, t. Ceylon; 65 N. Candi.

Anas, now *Guadiana*.

Anastamia, considerable s-p. Japan, on S. coast of Nippon. The principal commerce is in wood.

Anastasiopolis, now *Darakardin*.

Anatajan, one of the uninhabited Ladrone islands; 25 leagues N. Tinian. Lon. 145. 50. E. Lat. 16. 42. N.

Anathoth, see *Jeremiah*.

Anatolia, see *Natolia*.

Anattom, isl. S. Pacific Ocean, and most southern of those called New Hebrides. Lon. 170. 4. E. Lat. 20. 3. S.

Anaurapucu, r. S. A. which runs into the river Amazon, Lon. 51. 10. W.

Anawd, lake, N. America. Lon. 111. 50. W. Lat. 60. 35. N.

Anawneethad, lake, N. America. Lon. 103. W. Lat. 62. N.

Anazarba, see *Anzarba*.

Anbar, t. Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates; 35 W. Bagdad, 200 S. Mosul. Lon. 43. 2. E. Lat. 33. 15. N.

Anbar, t. Grand Bukharia, in Balk; 70 SSW. Balk. Lon. 64. 18. E. Lat. 36. N.

Anbertsir, see *Amrutsur*.

Anbord, t. Persia, Chorasani; 150 NE. Meshid.

Ancacato, t. Buenos Ayres, in La Paz; 60 N. Potosi.

Ancaon, t. Portugal, Beira; 5 SE. Coimbra.

Ancarano, t. Popedom, in Ancona, on the Tronto; 6 E. Ascoli.

Ancaster, (an. *Cansennæ*), v. Eng., in Lincoln, formerly a Roman station, many vestiges of which are now visible; 5 W. Sleaford, 7 NNE. Grantham.

Ance, t. France, in Rhone, on the Saone; 12 N. Lyons. Pop. 1,290.

Ance, (*Grande*), t. and bay, on N. coast of Martinico.

Ance, (*Petite*), t. and bay, on NW. coast of St. Domingo; 5 S. Cape François.

Ancenis, t. France, principal place of a district, in Lower Loire, on the Loire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ posts NE. Nantes, $48\frac{3}{4}$ SW. Paris. Lon. 1. 5. W. Lat. 47. 22. N. Pop. 2,923. It was one of the nine ancient baronies of Bretagne, belonging to the noble house of Bethune-Chabot.

Ancerville, t. France, in Meuse; 3 E. St. Dizier, 9 SSW. Bar-le-Duc. Pop. 2,200.

Ancerville, t. France, in Moselle; 10 WNW. Morhange, 10 ESE. Metz.

Ancha, t. Georgia; 68 SW. Akalzike.

Anchediva, see *Angediva*.

Anchiale, t. Cilicia, 4 SW. Tarsus. Here was the sepulchre of Sardanapalus.

Anchialus, now *Akkiali*.

Anchitty, or *Anchittydurgam*, fort, Mysore, which was taken by the British troops in 1799; 25 Coveriporam.

Ancholme, r. Eng., which rises in Lincolnshire, near Market-Raisen, becomes navigable at Glanford-Briggs, whence it pursues a straight northerly course to the Humber.

Anchor Island, isl. near S. entrance of Dusky bay, on the coast of New-Zealand, with a harbour on N. coast. Lon. 166. 16. E. Lat. 45. 46. S.

Anchor Point, cape on W. coast of N. America, and E. side of Cook's Inlet. Lon. 208. 48. E. Lat. 59. 39. N.

Anciaens, t. Portugal, in Tras-os-Montes; 10 W. Torre de Moncorvo.

Ancigné, t. France, in Two-Sevres; $16\frac{1}{2}$ SSE. Niort.

Ancinale, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 7 SSE. Squillace.

Ancisa de Moncorvo, t. Tuscany, near the Arno; 10 SE. Florence.

Ancizan, t. France, in Higher-Pyrenees; 15 SSE. Bagneres.

Anckerholtz, t. Prussia, Pomerelia; 30 WNW. Dantzic.

Anclam, (an. *Tanklim*, or *Tanglim*), s-p. Pru., Pomerania, in Stettin, capital of a circle, on the Peene; 36 SSE. Stralsund, 44 NW. Old Stettin. Lon. 13. 41. E. Lat. 53. 54. N. Pop. 5,640. It has a ferry on the Frisch Haff, where there is a fort, to which all vessels passing pay a toll for the service of the town. It is one of the most opulent and commercial towns in Pomerania, and contains 2 parish churches, 3 hospitals, and a Latin school.

Anelui, t. Natolia; 4 S. Palatsha.

Ancober, or *Ankobar*, or *Gold River*, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, between the Gold Coast and the country of Axim; there is a good harbour at its mouth. Lon. 0. 40. W. Lat. 4. 48. N.

Ancocus, r. N. J., which runs W. into the Delaware, 6 SW. Burlington. It is navigable to Lumberton, 16 miles.

Ancola, t. Hind., Baglana; 18 S. Junere.

Ancon, (*El'*) t. Peru, near the coast; 20 N. Lima.

Ancona, delegation, States of the Church, containing 159,047 inhabitants. The former marquise of Ancona was bounded N. and E. by the Adriatic, S. by Umbria and Abruzzo Ultra, and W. by Urbino. The air is gross, but the

land fertile; about 66 miles long, and 48 wide. Principal towns, Ancona, Ascoli, Camerino, Fermo, Jesi, Loreto, Macerata, Monte Alto, Osimo, &c.

Ancona, city and s-p. Italy, in the Ecclesiastical States, capital of a delegation, formerly of a marquisate, on the Adriatic; 107 NNE. Rome. Lon. 13. 29. E. Lat. 43. 38. N. Pop. 17,330; 5,000 Jews. H. 1,800. Bp. see. It is a celebrated trading town, advantageously situated for commerce, has an excellent harbour, and is the most considerable port in the papal dominions. The inhabitants are more active and enterprising than most Italians. The exports consist of grain, wool, silk, skins, sail cloth, soap, fruits, &c. It has a citadel, a cathedral, 2 collegiate and 8 parish churches, 16 convents, and 2 hospitals. On the mole is a beautiful triumphal arch of marble, erected to the emperor Trajan.

Ancona, t. Abyssinia; 170 SSE. Gondar.

Ancoraymes, t. Peru, in the diocese of La Paz; 70 NNW. La Paz.

Ancove, district, Madagascar, near the centre of the island. The soil is mostly barren. The chief town, *Tanane Arrivon*, contains about 25,000 inhabitants.

Ancre, or *Encre*, see *Albert*.

Ancrum, t. Columbia co. N. Y., on Ancrum Creek, about 18 SE. Hudson. Pop. 3,147. Here are extensive iron works, at which are made large quantities of excellent iron. The ore is principally obtained from Salisbury in Connecticut. A lead mine is also found here.

Ancrum Creek, r. Columbia co. N. Y., which runs into the Hudson, opposite Catskill.

Ancrum, v. Scot., in Roxburghshire, on the Teviot; 3 N. Jedburgh. Pop. 300. A battle was fought here in 1544 between the English and Scots.—Native, Dr. Buchan.

Ancry, t. Hind., Berar; 43 NNE. Neermul.

Ancy le Duc, t. France, in Saône-and-Loire; 3 N. Marcigny les Nonains.

Ancy le Franc, t. France, in Yonne; 9 SE. Tonnerre, 24 E. Auxerre. Pop. 1,236.

Ancyra, now *Angura*.

Andagium, and *Andanium*, now *St. Herbert*.

Andaguaylas, t. Peru, and capital of a district in the diocese of Guamanga; 60 ESE. Guamanga, 100 WNW. Cusco. The territory is large and abounds in cattle, corn, fruit and sugar. About 20 miles from the town there was formerly a rich silver mine, now filled with water.

Andalusia, p-v. Bucks co. Pa.; W. 148.

Andalusia, properly *Vandalusia*, (an. *Bætica*), pr. Spain, divided into Upper and Lower; Upper Andalusia comprehends Grenada; Lower Andalusia comprehends Jaen, Cordova and Seville. Considered as a particular province, it is most westerly of the southern part of Spain; and is bounded N. by Estramadura and La Mancha, E. by Mercia, S. by the sea and the Straits of Gibraltar, and W. by Portugal: 170 miles long, and 180 wide. Lower Andalusia is, without doubt, one of the finest countries of Spain, the richest and most fertile; producing abundance of oil and grain; also honey, sugar, silk, and wine. Its herds of cattle are numerous, and its horses are esteemed the best in the kingdom. The inhabitants are descended

in part from the Saracens, and differ much from the natives of Castile and other parts of Spain, in their physiognomy and character. Pop. in 1787, 788,153. Chief cities, Seville and Cadiz. For *Upper Andalusia*, see *Grenada*.

Andalousa, t. Algiers, on the sea coast; 15 W. Oran.

Andalusia, (New,) see (Spanish,) *Guiana*.

Andaman, (an. *Bonæ Fortunæ Insulæ*), several islands, in the bay of Bengal, the 2 most considerable called the Great and Little. The Great Andaman is about 50 leagues long, and 8 wide. In the centre of it is a high mountain, named Saddlepeak, about 2,400 feet high. The Little Andaman is about 8 leagues in length, and 5 in breadth. The inhabitants are of a gentle, harmless disposition, and employ themselves in cultivating their lands; they raise great plenty of rice and fruit, which they sell to European vessels that pass that way. 'All that voyagers have related of uncivilized life,' says Major Symes, 'seems to fall short of the barbarism of the people of Andaman. The natives of New-Zealand and Terra del Fuego are in a relative state of refinement, compared to these islanders.' The population of Great Andaman, with all its dependencies, hardly exceeds 2,000 or 2,500 souls, dispersed in small societies along the coasts, or on the lesser islands in the harbour, never penetrating far inland.—The Great Andaman lies in Lon. 92. 40. to 93. 15. E. and Lat. 11. 22. to 13. 55. N. The Little Andaman lies about 10 leagues S. of the other.

Andaman, t. Fezzan; 165 E. Mourzouk.

Andamas, t. Persia, Chusistan; 130 W. Ispahan.

Andamas, (Great,) group of islands in the Chinese sea. Lon. 105. 56. E. Lat. 3. N.

Andamas, (Little,) three small islands in the Chinese sea. Lon. 106. E. Lat. 3. 56. N.

Andamas, (South,) small islands in the Chinese sea. Lon. 106. 22. E. Lat. 2. 21. N.

Andamer, range of mountains in Biledulgerid, E. Fighig.

Andanagur, see *Amednagur*.

Andance, t. France, Ardèche, on the Rhône; 12 N. Tournon, 20 N. Valence. Pop. 830.

Andapourgur, t. Hind., in Orissa; 52 W. Balasore.

Andarax, t. Spain, Grenada; 18 NW. Almeria.

Andareia, see *Hinderabi*.

Andaye, s-p. France, in Lower-Pyrenees, near the mouth of the Bidassoa, on the borders of Spain, with strong fortifications; 5 SW. St. Jean de Luz. Pop. 713.

Andeafaran, see *Andover*.

Andeah, t. Hind., Bilsah; 30 ENE. Bilsah, 120 S. Agra. Lon. 78. 12. E. Lat. 23. 36. N.

Andecavi, now *Angers*.

Andechud, t. Balk, on the Jihon; 60 SSW. Balk.

Andeer, t. Switz., in Grisons; 8 SSW. Tusi.

Andegan, or *Ferganah*, t. Turkestan, and capital of a district called Ferganah, within the confines of Chinese Tartary, on a river which runs into the Sihon; 210 NNE. Samarcand. Lon. 67. 30. E. Lat. 42. 18. N.

Andeli, t. France, in North-Coast; 7 E. St. Briec.

Andelfingen, t. Switz., Zurich, on an eminence near the Thur; 17 NNE. Zurich. Pop. 1,995.

Andelle, r. France, which runs into the Seine, about 10 miles above Rouen.

Andelot, t. France, in Upper-Marne, on the Rougnon; 10 NNE. Chaumont. Pop. 832.

Andelsbach, r. Ger., which runs into the Danube, near Scheer.

Andely le Grand, (an. *Andelejum*,) t. France, principal place of a district, in Eure; 17 NNE. Evreux. Lon. 1. 30. E. Lat. 49. 15. N. Pop. 3,865.—Native, Pousin.

Andenes, small isl. in North Sea, near the coast of Norway, with a town. Lat. 68. 30. N.

Andepaleam, t. Hind., in Coimbatore; 19 NNW. Daraporum.

Andera, see *Dendera*.

Anderab, t. Usbeck Tartary, in Balk, on a river of the same name; 160 E. Balk. Lon. 68. 40. E. Lat. 36. 3. N. It is situated at the foot of the mountains which separate India and Persia from Great Bukharia. Merchants who travel from Bukharia to India must pass by this town, the countries being every where else separated by inaccessible mountains.

Ander-Esch, t. Luxemburg; 7 S. Luxemburg.

Anderis, now *Rye*.

Anderlech, t. Brabant; 3 SW. Brussels. Pop. 1,929. In 1792 a battle was fought here between the Austrians and French, in which the latter were victorious.

Andermatt, see *Urseren*.

Andernach, (an. *Antunnacum*, and *Antona-cum*,) t. Pru., Lower Rhine, in Coblenz; 6 NW. Coblenz, 25 SSE. Cologne. Lon. 7. 20. E. Lat. 50. 29. N. Pop. 2,379. It is chiefly remarkable for a productive toll on the Rhine, a large manufactory of China ware, rich vineyards on the banks of the Rhine, and for millstones, terras-stone, and three mineral springs in the vicinity.

Anderskow, t. Denmark, in Zealand; 1 SE. Slagelse.

Anderson, co. East Tennessee. Pop. in 1810, 3,959; slaves, 260. Pop. in 1820, 4,668. Chief town, Clinton.

Anderson, t. Hamilton co. Ohio. Pop. 2,122.

Anderson's Island, small isl. in N. Pacific Ocean. Lon. 167. 40. W. Lat. 63. 10. N.

Andersonville, p-v. Edgefield district, S. C.; W. 560.

Anderson's River, r. Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, 52 miles above Green River.

Anderton, t. Eng., in Lancashire; 2 Wigan.

Andes, t. Delaware co. N. Y. Pop. 1,378.

Andes, now *Angers*, and *Pietola*.

Andes, called by the Spaniards *Cordilleras de los Andes*, an immense chain of mountains, extending throughout South America, near the western side. They extend from Cape Pilares, in the straits of Magellan, northwards to the isthmus of Darien. A mountainous ridge passes through the isthmus of Darien, dividing further north into various branches, styled the *Cordilleras* of Mexico. To the north of Mexico the principal range takes the name of the Rocky mountains, and reaches to the Frozen ocean, the northern limits of the American continent. These are by many considered as parts of one continued range, but term *Andes* is usually limited to the mountains in S. America.

The *Andes* differ greatly in their general as-

pect and character, being in some parts blended together into an entire mass, and in others divided into two or three distinct ridges. In Chili they are about 120 miles in breadth, presenting numerous summits of prodigious height. To the north they diverge in a straggling manner; and in Peru they are formed into three irregular ridges, which continue to about Lat. 6. S., where they are formed into a single chain. They divide again in Quito into two chains; and further north, between Lat. 2. and 5. N., they are formed into three parallel ridges, which are again blended together between Lat. 6. and 7. N.

Between the two ridges in Quito there is a plain from 5 to 6 leagues in breadth, of great fertility, well cultivated, and thickly settled, having populous towns, and though under the equator, yet owing to its great elevation, which is about 9,000 feet above the sea, it possesses a temperate and delightful climate.

The *Andes* are the highest mountains on this continent, and present numerous summits covered with perpetual snow. Many of them are volcanic, and in many are found the precious metals. The most elevated summit is Chimborazo; and of those that have been recently liable to eruptions the highest, is Cotopaxi, which is the most elevated burning mountain in the known world.

Andesage, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 10 NE. Agen.

Andetrium, now *Clissa*.

Andezeiow, or *Dederzeiow*, t. Poland, in Cracow; 52 SSW. Cracow.

Andghe Burun, cape on N. coast of Natolia, in the Black sea. Lon. 35. 22. E. Lat. 41. 27. N.

Andian, t. Grand Bukharia; 15 N. Vashgerd.

Andicotta, t. Hind., Calicut; 13 NE. Paniany.

Andjervan, see *Angevan*.

Andigiara, t. Grand Bukharia, on a river of the same name; 110 E. Termed. 120 W. Badakshan.

Andigiara, r. Grand Bukharia, which runs into the Harrat, opposite Arhenz.

Andijaun, see *Andegan*.

Andijero, t. Persia, Farsistan, on the coast of the Persian Gulf. Lon. 51. 12. E. Lat. 28. 28. N.

Andilla, t. Spain, in Valencia; 18 from Alicante. Pop. 500.

Andlau, r. France, which rises near the town so called, and runs into the Ill, near Fegersheim, in Lower-Rhine.

Andlau, t. France, in Lower-Rhine, situated on a mountain, and defended by a castle; 8 NW. Schlettstatt, 18 SSW. Strasburg. Lon. 7. 30. E. Lat. 48. 24. N. Pop. 2,484.

Ando, small isl. in the North Sea, near the coast of Lapland. Lat. 68. 24. N.

Andoas, t. S. A., in Quito; 80 E. Macas.

Andonatis, see *Sonus*.

Andonidi, t. Africa, Calbari, on the river St. Domingo. Lat. 4. 52. N.

Andony, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 4. 30. N.

Andora, t. Genoa; 2 N. E. Oneglia.

Andorf, t. Bav.; 4 S. Markt Erlbach.

Andorno, t. Piedmont, in the lordship of VerCELLI. 15 NNE. Ivrea, 25 NW. Vercelli.

Andorra, or *Andorre*, a fruitful valley, on the

border of Spain, included in Arriege, France, and the arondissement of Foix. The village of Andorra is 9 N. Urgel in Catalonia.

Andosilla, t. Spain, Navarre; 6 Calahorra.

Andover, (*East*), t. Oxford co., Maine; 30 NW. Paris. Pop. 365.

Andover, t. Windsor co. Vt.; 20 SW. Windsor. Pop. in 1810, 957; in 1820, 1,000.

Andover, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H. on W. side of the Merrimack; 21 NNW. Concord, W. 525. Pop. in 1810, 1,259; in 1820, 1,642.

Andover, p-t. Essex co. Mass.; 7 S. Haverhill, 16 NW. Salem, 20 N. Boston, 20 WSW. Newburyport, W. 456. Pop. in 1810, 3,164; in 1820, 3,889; of the south parish, 2,476; north, 1,413. It is situated on SE. side of the Merrimack, and is also watered by the Shawheen. It contains 2 pleasant parishes. The north parish contains a cotton and woollen manufactory, a Congregational meeting-house, and an academy, styled Franklin Academy. The south parish contains cotton and woollen manufactories, a paper-mill, a printing-office, a Congregational meeting-house, a theological seminary, and an academy, styled Phillips Academy, which was founded in 1778 by the Hon. Samuel Phillips of Andover, and the Hon. John Phillips, LL. D. of Exeter, N. H. It is one of the oldest, best endowed, and most respectable institutions of the kind in the United States. It has a principal, 3 assistants, a teacher of sacred music, a teacher of penmanship. The number of students is limited to 130, and is commonly full; all pursuing the study of the learned languages. The building, which is an elegant brick edifice of 2 stories, 80 feet by 40, ranges with the buildings of the theological seminary, about 40 rods distant.

The Theological Seminary was founded in 1807, and is very liberally endowed. It has a pleasant, healthy, and elevated situation, which commands a beautiful and extensive prospect. The buildings consist of dwelling houses for 3 of the professors; a steward's house, containing a dining hall; and 3 public edifices of brick; Phillips Hall, 90 feet by 40, of 4 stories, containing 32 rooms for students; Bartlet Chapel, 94 feet by 40, containing a chapel, library, and 3 lecture rooms; and Bartlet Hall, 104 feet by 40, of 4 stories, containing 32 suits of rooms for students. The library contains upwards of 5,000 volumes. There are 4 professors, the associate professor of sacred literature, the Abbot professor of christian theology, the Bartlet professor of sacred rhetoric, and the Brown professor of sacred rhetoric and ecclesiastical history. The number of students, in 1822, was 120. The whole number educated from the organization of the seminary to 1821, was 254.

The course of education is completed in 3 years, and accordingly the students are divided into 3 classes, Junior, Middle, and Senior. As a qualification for admission, the constitution requires a liberal education, and testimonials of good character and talents. Tuition and room rent are afforded free of expense to all, and the charity funds give support to such as are indigent. A public examination is held on the 4th Wednesday of September. There are 2 vacations of 6 weeks each; one commencing

after the public examination; the other on the first Thursday in May.

Andover, p-v. Tolland co. Connecticut; 19 E. Hartford, W. 358.

Andover, t. Sussex co. N. J.; 10 S. Newton, 18 NW. Morristown. It is famous for its iron works.

Andover, t. Ashtabula co. Ohio. Pop. 185.

Andover, t. Eng., in Hants, on the Anton; 18 ENE. Salisbury, 65 W. London. Lon. 1. 28. W. Lat. 51. 12. N. Pop. 3,295. It sends one member to parliament; and has a market on Saturday. The neighbourhood was well known to the Romans; and near it they had a camp, on Quarry Hill, and another on Brehill, where their sites may be traced, many of the trenches not being filled up. It was by the Saxons called *Andeafaran*.

Andouillé, t. France, in Mayenne, near the river Ernée; 6 N. Laval. Pop. 2,447.

Andoyaco, t. Peru, Lima; 32 SE. Xauxa.

Andozero, t. Russia, in Olonetz; 70 NW. Povenetz.

Andozerskoi, t. Russia, in Olonetz; 44 NNW. Petrozavodsk.

Andra Jerba, t. Bahar; 6 N. Ramgur.

Andrache, t. Majorca; 10 W. Palma.

Andragiry, r. Sumatra, which gives name to a kingdom or province, and runs into the sea on E. coast. Lat. 0. 30. S.

Andragnintha, t. on E. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 47. 50. E. Lat. 23. 16. S.

Andrah, t. Bengal; 12 NW. Ramgur.

Andrahan, t. on E. coast of Madagascar, in Antongil Bay. Lon. 50. 25. E. Lat. 15. 20. S.

Andrapa, now *Kirshehr*.

Andrarum, or *Anderum*, t. Sweden, in Schonen; it has alum-works; 14 S. Christianstadt. Lon. 14. 4. E. Lat. 55. 48. N.

Andraviri, or *Gudaviri*, t. on a river, in a province of the same name in the middle of Sumatra. It has considerable trade in pepper and gold.

Andrea, t. Africa, in Upper-Guinea, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the Mesurado, and 8 miles from its mouth. It contains about 40 or 50 houses; its principal riches are palm wine and rice; they trade also in ivory and slaves.

Andreanofskie-ostrova, or *Andrenovian Isles*, group of 6 or 7 of the Aleutian Isles.

Andreasburg, see *St. Andreas Berg*.

Andreevna, t. Russia, in Ekaterinoslav; 48 SSE. Ekaterinoslav. Lon. 32. 14. E. Lat. 47. 50. N.

Andreeva, or *Andre*, or *Endery*, t. Russia, in Caucasus, between the rivers Sulak and Axai. H. 3,000. It contains an Armenian church and 2 synagogues, and is the residence of a chief.

Andreneh, or *Androna*, t. desert of Syria; 30 SSE. Aleppo.

Andres, t. Natolia; 60 E. Angura.

Andretta, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra; 6 N. Conza. Pop. 4,049.

Andrevskaia, bay, on the coast of Siberia, in the Frozen Ocean. Lon. 96. 14. E. Lat. 76. 20. N.

Andrew's Bay, bay in the Straits of Magellan, on the coast of Patagonia; 9 SW. Wood's Bay.

Andria, t. Naples, in Bari; 5 WSW. Trani. Lon. 16. 20. E. Lat. 41. 16. N. Pop. 3,000. Bp.

see. It is situated in a valley, about 4 miles from the coast of the Adriatic.

Andria, t. Daghestan; 90 NNW. Derbend.

Anrinople, see *Adrianople*.

Anripoura, see *Indrapour*.

Andro, (an. *Andros*), one of the most beautiful and fertile islands of the Greek Archipelago; and one of the Cyclades; 24 miles long, and 6 broad. Sq. m. 116. Pop. 12,000 Greeks. It produces oranges, citrons, grapes, olives, jubebs, pomegranates, figs, &c., but its principal riches arise from silk. The island pays about 55,000 crowns a year to the Porte; it is governed by an Aga, who resides in the island. Besides Andro, the capital, there are 26 small towns and villages. Lon. 24. 50. E. Lat. 37. 50. N.

Andro, the capital of the island so called on E. coast. Lon. 25. 2. E. Lat. 37. 46. N.

Andro Vecchio, t. Andro; 10 NW. Andro.

Androna, see *Andreneh*.

Androniga, t. Cyprus; 16 N. Famagusta.

Andropolis, see *Shabur*.

Andros Islands, or *Isles del Espiritu Santo*, range of Islands among the Bahamas, extending about 80 miles from N. to S. Lon. 77. to 78. 15. W. Lat. 24. to 25. 20. N.

Androscoggin, or *Ameriscoggin*, r. which rises from Umbagog Lake, N. H. It has a course of about 40 miles in New Hampshire, and after a course of about 100 miles in SW. part of Maine, flows into the Kennebeck, which it joins 18 miles from the sea, at Merrymeeting Bay, 6 miles above Bath.

Androscoggin, (*Little*), river, Maine, which flows into the Androscoggin, in Poland.

Andrusa, t. Morea; 20 NE. Navarin.

Andrussov, t. Russia, in Smolensk; 12 S. Smolensk; noted for a treaty made here in 1667, between Russia and Poland.

Andugan, see *Andegan*.

Andujar, or *Anduxar*, (an. *Illurgis*, or *Illiturgis*, or *Forum Julium*), t. or city, Spain, in Jaen; 21 NW. Jaen. Lon. 4. 0. W. Lat. 38. 2. N. Pop. 9,000. It is situated in a plain, on the Guadalquivir, over which is a bridge. It is large and rich, defended with a castle, and adorned with some beautiful churches and convents. The environs abound in wheat, wine, oil, honey, divers sorts of fruit and game.

Anduloca, t. Bengal; 10 N. Kishenagur.

Anduze, (an. *Andusia*), t. France, Gard; 7 SW. Alais, 20 NW. Nismes. Pop. 5,019.

Andycole, t. Bengal; 35 E. Dacca.

Aned, (*Del*), t. Nubia; 45 S. Chiggré.

Anedour, t. Hind., in Madura; 20 W. Madura.

Anegada Bay, bay of the Atlantic, on the coast of Patagonia, at the mouth of the Rio de los Sauces. Lat. 44. 45. S.

Anegada, or *Anagada*, isl. West Indies, so low as to be almost covered with the sea in high tides. Lon. 64. 18. W. Lat. 18. 38. N.

Ancianum, now *Legnano*.

Aneio, t. Naples, in Otranto; 8 SW. Brindisi.

Anemur, (an. *Anemurium*), t. A. Turkey, in Caramania, on a point of land which projects into the Mediterranean, opposite Cyprus; 120 S. Konieh. Lon. 32. 30. E. Lat. 36. 15. N.

Aneri, t. Japan, in Nippon; 95 W. Meaco.

Anes, r. Canada, which runs into the St. Lawrence. Lon. 72. 20. W. Lat. 46. 27. N.

Anet, t. France, in Eure-and-Loire, near the Eure; 8 NNE. Dreux. Pop. 1,571.

Anet, t. Switz., in Berne; 17 WNW. Berne.

Anfant, t. Persia; 30 NW. Zareng.

Anfelden, t. Bavaria; 12 NW. Anspach.

Anfiloquia, see *Filoquia*.

Anfo, t. Italy; 20 NNE. Brescia.

Angad, barren desert, Algiers, 84 miles long, and 54 wide, formerly W. part of the province of Tremecen, in the road to Fez. There are a few villages inhabited by Arabs, the chief of which are Guagida, Tenzegzet, and Zezil.

Angamally, t. Cochin; 35 E. Cranganore.

Angamarca, t. Peru, in Lima; 32 NE. Riobamba.

Angan, or *Angar*, or *Hindsjam*, small isl. in the Persian Gulf. Lat. 26. 37. N. It is 12 miles in circuit, uninhabited.

Anganeer, t. Hind., in Guzerat; 13 NW. Nas-suck.

Angantole, t. Ceylon; 25 SE. Columbo.

Angara, r. Russia, which rises in the lake Baikal, and runs into the Enisei, not far from the town of Eniseisk.

Angara Verch, r. Siberia, which runs into the Baikal Lake, Lon. 108. 30. E. Lat. 55. 10. N.

Angara, t. Thibet; 20 NNW. Dharmasaleh.

Angaraes, t. Peru, capital of a district, in the bishopric of Guamanga; 30 S. Guamanga. The air is pure, and soil fertile. The inhabitants raise a great number of cattle.

Angareja, or *Angaziga*, or *Comora*, one of the Comora islands, in the Indian Sea, 210 miles from the coast of Africa. Lon. 43. 20. E. Lat. 11. 40. S. It is inhabited by Moors, who traffic with different parts of the continent, and several of the islands in the east, by means of their fruits and other productions of the island, bartering them for calicoes and other cotton manufactures.

Angarum, see *Angerum*.

Angasa, isl. in the Indian Sea, E. Madagascar. Lon. 58. 10. E. Lat. 17. S.

Angaziga, see *Angareja*.

Angeac, t. France, in Charente; 9 WSW. Cagnac. Pop. 1,500.

Angediva, small isl. in the Indian Sea, near the coast of Canara, much frequented by the Portuguese in their early voyages for refitting their vessels, and refreshing their crews. Almeida built a strong fort; 44 S. Goa. Lon. 73. 53. E. Lat. 14. 46. N.

Angeja, t. Portugal, Beira; 12 NNE. Aveiro.

Angel, r. Westphalia, which rises near Alen, and runs into the Ems, near Munster.

Angelana, t. Persia, Irak; 25 N. Com.

Angeler, see *Angler*.

Angeles, (*Los*), t. New Mexico, in New Navarre; 205 S. Casa Grande.

Angelica, p-t. and cap. Alleghany co. N. Y.; E. of the Genesee; 40 W. Bath, 285 W. Albany, W. 337. Pop. in 1810, 439; in 1820, 1,510.

Angelina, r. Mexico, runs into the Trinity.

Angell, r. N. Wales, which runs into the Douye.

Angelniemi, t. Rus., Finland; 21 ESE. Abo. Lon. 22. 44. E. Lat. 60. 19. N.

Angelos, see *Puebla de los Angelos*.

Angelos, (*Los*), t. Chili; 50 SE. Conception.

Angelos, (*Los*), t. Paraguay; 260 SE. Assumption.

Angenila, small isl. at E. entrance of the Straits of Sunda. Lon. 106. 38. E. Lat. 5. 48. S.
Angenweel, t. Hind., in Coman; 80 S. Bombay.

Anger, t. Stiria; 12 NNE. Gratz. H. 80.

Anger, t. Austria; 8 S. St. Polten.

Angerap, r. Prussia, which rises in a lake near Goldap, and joins the Inster, near Insterburg, to form the Pregel.

Angerbach, r. Ger., which runs into the Havel, near Potsdam.

Angerburg, t. Prussia, on a lake, to which it gives name, in Bartenland, defended by a castle; 40 E. Heilsberg, 55 SE. Königsberg. Lon. 21. 55. E. Lat. 54. 7. N. Pop. 2,397.

Angeree-Point, cape on N. coast of Java, at the mouth of a river called Angeree. Lon. 105. 47. E. Lat. 6. 2. S.

Angermann, r. Sweden, which rises in the Lappmark of Asele, on the borders of Norway, and runs into the Gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17. 50. E. Lat. 62. 38. N.

Angermannland, pr. Sweden, bounded N. by Bothnia and Lapland, E. by the Gulf of Bothnia, S. by Medelpad, and W. by Jamptland, and a small part of Norway; it is full of mountains and forests; about 150 miles long, and 100 broad. Chief town, Hernösand.

Angermund, t. Courland; 16 NE. Piltyn.

Angermund, t. Prussia, in the province of Juliers-Cleves-Berg, in Dusseldorf; 7 N. Dusseldorf. Pop. 969.

Angermund, (New,) t. Prussia, in Brandenburg; 18 S. Prenzlau, 40 N. Berlin. Lon. 14. 3. E. Lat. 53. 1. N. Pop. 2,322.

Angero, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 11 WNW. Salerno.

Angerort, t. Prussia, in the province of Juliers-Cleves-Berg; 9 N. Dusseldorf. Pop. 460.

Angers, (an. *Andes*, *Andecari*, and *Juliomagus*.) city, France, capital of Mayne-and-Loire, on the Mayne; 10½ posts ENE. Nantes, 35 SW. Paris. Lon. 0. 28. W. Lat. 47. 28. N. Pop. 28,927. H. 5,409. Bp. see. Before the revolution, it was the capital of Anjou. It contains 3 hospitals, 16 parish churches, besides a cathedral and several convents. A university was founded in the year 1246, and an academy of the belles lettres in 1685. An academy or university has been established here since the restoration. Here are considerable manufactures of handkerchiefs and sail cloth, and a valuable slate quarry. The castle is built on a rock, and flanked with 18 large towers.—Natives, *Bernier* and *Menage*.

Angersee, t. Courland; 32 E. Goldingen.

Angerso, t. Sweden, Helsingland; 70 WNW. Hudwickswall.

Angerum, t. Hind., in Baramaul; 23 N. Namacul.

Angerville, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise; 10 S. Estampes, 43 S. Paris.

Angerville, t. France, in Lower-Seine; 7 NE. Montivilliers.

Angeran, or *Andgeran*, t. Persia, in Irak; 60 SSE. Casbin.

Anghiera, country, Italy, bounded N. by Swiss territories, E. by Milan proper, S. by Vercelli and Novara, and by the valley of Aosta. It is a fertile country. A small part lying

east of Lago Maggiore now belongs to Milan, the rest is annexed to the king of Sardinia's dominions.

Anghiera, t. Aust. Italy, in Milan, on E. side of Lake Maggiore; 30 NW. Milan. Lon. 8. 27. E. Lat. 45. 38. N. Pop. 2,800.

Anghiari, t. Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, near the Adige; 2 NW. Legnano. In March 1799, the French were defeated by the Austrians, near this town.

Angira, t. Persia; 30 W. Schiras.

Angistri, isl. in the Gulf of Engia, on the coast of Greece, about 7 miles in circ. Lon. 23. 22. E. Lat. 37. 41. N.

Angitola, r. Naples, which rises in Calabria Ultra, and runs into the Gulf of Eufemia; 8 N. Monteleone. Lon. 16. 28. E. Lat. 38. 47. N.

Angla, t. Hind., Guzerat; 27 S. Amedabad.

Anglade, t. France, in Gironde; 20 N. Bourdeaux. Pop. 1,500.

Angle, t. France, in Vendée; 10 WSW. Luçon. Pop. 840.

Angle, t. France, in Vienne, on the Creuse; 20 E. Poitiers. Pop. 1,325.

Anglen, or *Angelen*, small country of Denmark, in Sleswick, from 16 to 20 miles in length, and little less in breadth; situated between Flensburg and Sleswick; it belongs for the most part to the duke of Sleswick-Gottorp. Many authors suppose, that from the people of this small country the English originated. Pop. 29,000. Sq. m. 300.

Angles, t. France, in Tarn; 19 leagues W. Montpellier. Pop. 2,444.

Angles, t. Spain, in Catalonia; 9 WSW. Gerona.

Angles, t. France, Herault; 9 WSW. St. Pons.

Anglesea, or *Anglesey*, (an. *Mona*, *Mon*, or *Tir Mon*.) co. and isl. N. Wales, in the Irish Sea, separated from the main land by a strait or narrow channel, called *The Menai*. Anglesea is surrounded on every side by the Irish Sea, except on the S. where it is divided from the continent by what is sometimes called the Strait, and sometimes the river Menai, Aqua Mena, Men-au, in British the Narrow Water; stretching from E. to W. the whole breadth of the island, in some places deep, in others shallow, and even fordable. It is 24 miles long and 17 broad, containing 4 market towns, and 74 parishes. Sq. m. 402. Pop. 37,045. Families 7,706; 5,376 engaged in agriculture. H. 7,183. The surface is finely diversified; the climate mild, though rather misty; the soil light, but fertile; the chief products, grain and cattle; of the former about 100,000 bushels are exported in favourable seasons. It is rich in minerals, especially copper and lead; also coal and marble. It returns 2 members to parliament, one for the shire, and another for Beaumaris, the chief town.

Anglesola, t. Spain, in Catalonia; 10 WNW. Cervera.

Anglesqueville, t. France, in Lower-Seine; 16 N. Rouen.

Anglet, t. France, in Lower-Pyrenees; celebrated for its wine; 2 S. Bayonne. H. 320.

Anglure, t. France, in Marne; 9 SSE. Sezanne. Pop. 605.

Angoi, see *Angoy*.

Angol, or *Ville-de-los Infantes*, t. Chili, on the Biobio; 50 SE. Conception. Lon. 72. 37. W. Lat. 37. 10. S.

Angola, formerly called *Abonda*, or *Dongo*, country, Western Africa, south of Congo: in mercantile language it is more extensive, including all the coast from Cape Lopez Gonsalvo to St. Phelipe, about Lat. 1. to 12. S. The principal object for which this coast is visited is the trade in slaves, of which the number annually obtained is estimated at least at 40,000. Loando, or St. Paul de Loando is the principal Portuguese establishment for obtaining negroes.

Angola, t. Hind., in Golconda; 45 W. Rachore.

Angora, *Angura*, *Ankora*, *Ankeri*, or *Enguri*, (an. *Ancyra*,) t. Natolia, on the rivulet Tabana; 212 ESE. Constantinople. Lon. 33. 18. E. Lat. 40. 4. N. Pop. stated from 40, to 100,000; by Hassel at 50,000; Malte-Brun, 80,000.—H. 6,000. Greek and Armenian abp. see. It stands in a lofty and imposing situation, surrounded by mountains, but also amidst numerous gardens, abounding in excellent fruits. It is surrounded with walls, and defended by a castle, situated on a high and perpendicular rock, formerly deemed impregnable. The climate is pleasant, the city neat, the streets causewayed with blocks of granite, and the inhabitants are accounted the most polished of Natolia; about 9,000 Christians, the rest Turks. It contains numerous mosques, 7 Armenian, and 3 Greek churches.

The trade is less than formerly, yet great quantities of yarn, Angora stuffs, and shawls are made here. The shawls are fabricated of the hair of the Angora goat, which is of a long silken texture. Each shawl costs the maker about £25 sterling. These goats are raised extensively in the neighbouring country; also opium, honey, wax, &c.—*Ancyra* was made the metropolis of Galatia by Nero, and in the time of Caracalla, was called *Antoniana*.

Angordiah, t. Bengal; 18 NE. Mahnudpour.

Angostura, t. New Grenada, on the Magdalena; 140 N. Santa-Fé de Bogota.

Angostura, see *St. Thomas*.

Angoule, r. Syria, which runs into the lake of Antioch, (sometimes called the lake of Angoule;) 10 NNE. Antioch.

Angoulême, (an. *Inculisma*,) city, France, capital of Charente; 17½ posts NNE. Bourdeaux, 58½ SSW. Paris. Lon. 0. 9. E. Lat. 45. 39. N. Pop. 14,744. H. 2,100. Bp. see. It is situated on a rock, near the river Charente, poorly built, and contains a hospital, a cathedral, a public library, and 12 churches. Before the revolution it was the capital of Angoumois. The principal articles of trade are paper, wines, brandy, and salt.—Natives, Balzac and Ravallac.

Angoumois, before the revolution, a county of France, bounded E. by Lymosin and Marche, N. by Poitou, W. by Saintonge, and S. by Périgord, from 45 to 50 miles in length, and about 45 or 46 broad. It now forms the greater part of the department of Charente. Its principal rivers are the Charente and the Touvre; there are many iron mines in the province, and the ore is easily wrought; the land is fertile in corn, saffron, wine, and fruits.

Angoustrina, t. France, in Eastern-Pyrenees, on the frontiers of Spain; 4 NE. Puycerda, 8 W. Mont Louis.

Angoutchu, t. Thibet; 10 S. Dharmsaleh.

Angoxa, cluster of small isl. in the Indian Sea, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 16. 24. S.

Angoxa, r. Africa, which rises in the Mozambique, and runs into the Indian Sea, Lat. 16. 10. S.

Angoy, country, Africa, and formerly a province of Congo, between Congo and the river Zaire. It gained its independence by the assistance of the Portuguese. The chief towns are Angoy, the capital, which is both populous and agreeable, Bomangoy, and Cabenda. The people are savage, and the land little cultivated; the coasts abound with fish, and the forests with apes and other animals.

Angra, s-p. on S. side of Terceira, one of the Azores, of which it is the capital, and the seat of government of the Azores; situated about the middle way of the longest diameter, on the edge of the sea, and at the bottom of the harbour, formed by a point of land, called Monte de Brazil. Lon. 27. 14. W. Lat. 38. 38. N. Pop. 11,000. The town is well built and populous, and has 5 parishes, a cathedral, 4 monasteries, and as many numeries. It is surrounded by a good wall and dry ditch, of great depth and breadth, and defended by a strong castle, rendered famous by the imprisonment of king Alphonso, by his brother Peter, in the year 1668. The town derives its name from Angra, a creek, bay, or station for shipping; this bay being the only convenient harbour in all the Azores. The English, French, and Dutch have each a consul residing here.

Angra, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, 15 S. Cape St. John. Europeans find here elephants' teeth, wax, and some slaves.

Angra dos Reyes, t. Brazil, at the bottom of a large bay, to which it gives name; 65 SW. Rio Janeiro. Lon. 44. 11. W. Lat. 23. 4. S. It contains 2 churches and a monastery. Its chief trade is in the fisheries.

Angra dos Cavelos, bay, Atlantic, on the coast of Africa. Lat. 24. 10. N.

Angra da Conceiso, bay, Atlantic, on the coast of Africa. Lat. 25. S.

Angra de Falulo, bay, Atlantic, on the coast of Africa, S. Cabo Roxo. Lat. 12. 10. N.

Angra Fria, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic. Lat. 19. 10. S.

Angra de Gonzalo de Sintra, bay, Atlantic, on W. coast of Africa. Lat. 22. 35. N.

Angra Grande, bay, Atlantic, on W. coast of Africa. Lat. 27. 20. S.

Angra do Ilheo, bay, Atlantic, on W. coast of Africa. Lat. 23. 28. S.

Angra dos Ilheos, bay, Atlantic, on W. coast of Africa. Lat. 27. 35. S.

Angra dos Ilheos, small isl. near W. coast of Africa. Lat. 27. S.

Angra de Negro, bay, on W. coast of Africa. Lat. 14. 50. S.

Angra Pequena, bay, on W. coast of Africa. Lon. 15. 16. E. Lat. 26. 30. S.

Angra dos Ruyvos, bay, on W. coast of Africa. Lat. 24. 53. N.

Angra de St. Antonio, bay, on W. coast of Africa. Lat. 21. 9. S.

Angra de St. Maria, bay, on W. coast of Africa. Lat. 12. 10. S.

Angra dos Voltas, bay, on W. coast of Africa. Lat. 28. 35. S.

Angrab, r. Abyssinia, which runs into the Tacazé; 30 S. Siré.

Angric, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 14 WNW. Angers. H. 230.

Angrogna, parish, Piedmont, watered by a river, to which it gives name; for the most part mountainous, but producing excellent fruit, particularly chestnuts. It is a valley surrounded by immense mountains, to which access is only by 2 passes; and it afforded the last and most secure retreat to the persecuted Waldenses. At the village, called La Tour, the old barde or valley preachers used to officiate, and fit youths for the ministry, before the reformation, without obstruction.

Angson, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 20. 38. E. Lat. 63. 45. N.

Angstoo, t. Thibet; 75 N. Jemlah. Lon. 81. 21. E. Lat. 31. 48. N.

Angucuh, t. Abyssinia, on a river of the same name; 50 E. Axum.

Angudar Key, see *Cayo Grande*.

Auguiano, t. Spain, Old Castile; 7 S. Najara.

Anguilla, or *Snake's Island*, isl. West Indies, above 30 miles in length, and 3 in breadth; 60 N. St. Christopher's. Lon. 63. 8. W. Lat. 18. 12. N. It belongs to the English, who settled here in 1650; and produces excellent tobacco, maize, and some sugar. Pop. about 800. It owes its name to its shape, and is the most northerly of the Caribbees.

Anguilla, one of the Bahama islands, about 20 miles long, and 5 broad. Lon. 78. 50. W. Lat. 23. 36. N. A great number of rocks and islets lie to the NW. of the island, called the *Anguilla Bank*, or *Cayos de los Poques*.

Anguillara, t. Aust. Italy, in Padua; 6 NNE. Rovigo, 16 S. Padua. Pop. 2,860.

Anguillara, t. Popedom, in the Patrimonio, on a small river near the lake of Bracciano; 12 NW. Rome.

Anguille Bay, bay, on W. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 59. 14. W. Lat. 47. 56. N.

Angully, t. Hind., in Mysore; 32 E. Sera.

Anguilliastra, small isl. in the Mediterranean, about 5 or 6 miles circ., near E. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 9. 57. E. Lat. 40. 1. N.

Angunciada, t. Spain, in Old Castile, on the Ebro; 8 N. Calzada.

Angura, see *Angora*.

Angus, or *Forfar*, co. Scot., bounded N. by Aberdeenshire, NE. by Kincardineshire, E. by the German Ocean, S. by the Tay, which divides it from the county of Fife, and W. by the county of Perth. It is 40 miles from N. to S., and 30 from E. to W. Sq. m. 977. Pop. 107,578. Families, 24,750; 4,980 engaged in agriculture; 13,616 in trade and manufactures; 6,150 otherwise. This county and that of Kincardine were anciently a part of the Pictish kingdom, and known under the general name of *Horestia* or *Forestia*.

Angusshire contains five royal boroughs, viz. Dundee, Arbroath, Montrose, Brechin, and Forfar. It contains also 53 parishes, in many of which a considerable quantity of cloth is

made. The soil of the low country is various, but generally fertile. Agriculture is much attended to.

Angustura, see *St. Thome*.

Anhalt, duchy, Ger., in Upper Saxony, surrounded by the Prussian dominions, and intersected by the Elbe and Saale; about 60 miles long, and from 12 to 16 broad. It is possessed by the heads of the three houses of Bernburg, Dessau, and Cothen. A fourth line, that of Zerbst, became extinct in 1793. These houses are intimately allied.

Duchies.	Pop.	Sq. m.	Chieftowns.
Anhalt-Bernburg.....	37,195.....	339	{ Bernburg. Ballenstedt.
Anhalt-Dessau.....	52,947.....	360	{ Dessau. Zerbst.
Anhalt-Cothen.....	32,454.....	318.....	Cothen.

Total.....122,596 1,017

The country is level throughout, and though in some places sandy, the soil is generally productive in corn, tobacco, and fruit; and the climate healthy. Cattle and wood form the chief articles of export. The revenue amounts to about 600,000 dollars. The religion of the reigning princes, and of most of the inhabitants, is Calvinism.

Anhembi, r. Brazil, which runs into the Parana.

Anholt, or *Aenholt*, t. and castle, Pru. Westphalia, in Munster, capital of a lordship, belonging to the house of Salm-Salm, on the Old Issel; 20 E. Nimeguen. Lon. 6. 28. E. Lat. 51. 54. N. Pop. 720.

Anholt, isl. Denmark, in the Cattegat, surrounded with sand banks, and dangerous to seamen, for which reason there is a lighthouse on it. Lon. of the lighthouse 11. 39. E. Lat. 56. 44. N.

Anja, lake, Little Bukharia, about 60 miles in circumference; 60 S. Hotein.

Anjala, t. Finland; 78 ESE. Tavasthus.

Anian Straits, between NE. extremity of Asia, and NW. extremity of America. See *Beering's Straits*.

Aniane, t. France, in Herault; 11 ESE. Lodève, 13 WNW. Montpellier. Lon. 21. 15. E. Lat. 43. 41. N. Pop. 1,810.

Anjaneer, t. Hind., in Baglana; 10 NW. Nassuck.

Anjar, t. Syria, between Aleppo and Alexandretta.

Anico, t. Aust. Italy, in Cremona; 9 NW. Cremona.

Anicul, t. Hind., Mysore; 18 S. Bangalore.

Anjecarry, t. Hind., in Mysore; 23 ESE. Chinna Balabarum.

Anjediva, see *Angediva*.

Anjenga, t. Hind., in Travancore, where the English built a fort in 1695; 40 NW. Travancore. Lon. 76. 40. E. Lat. 8. 40. N. It is situated at the mouth of a river, but the water is not deep enough for large vessels. The chief trade is for pepper and cloths.

Anieres, t. France; 3 NW. Paris.

Angier, t. Java, on N. coast, on a bay; 79 W. Batavia. It is the rendezvous of the China fleet.

Anikan, or *Inghenistan*, t. Africa, on the Gold Coast, where the English and Portuguese have both a factory and a fort.

Animally, or *Animalaya*, t. Hind., in Coimbatore; 18 S. Coimbatore, 53 W. Daraporum. Lon. 77. 3. E. Lat. 10. 41. N. H. 400.

Animme, or *Anime*, t. Africa, in Morocco, at the foot of the Atlas; 39 E. Morocco.

Aninsk, v. with a large copper mine, Russia, in Perm. H. 200.

Anio, now *Teverone*.

Anjoan, see *Joanna*.

Anioia, t. Naples; 13 SE. Nocotera.

Anjoint, t. France, in Loire-and-Cher; 8 SSE. Romorantin. H. 200.

Anjou, before the revolution, a province of France; 90 miles in length, and 60 in breadth; bounded N. by Maine, W. by Bretagne, S. by Poitou, and E. by Touraine. The chief towns were Angers, La Flèche, Château, Gontier, Saumur, Baugé, Montreuil, Bellay, Brissac, &c. The productions of the land are wines, (chiefly white,) wheat, rye, barley, oats, flax, hemp, almonds, chestnuts, and most kinds of fruit. It feeds a great number of oxen, cows, and sheep. Coals are dug in several parishes. There are quarries of marble and freestone, and the best slate in the kingdom. The commerce of Anjou consists principally in wine, brandy, grain, cattle, cloth, stuffs, ironmongery, &c. The central portion now forms the department of the Maine-and-Loire; the other small portions belong to the departments of Lower-Loire, Vendee, Indre-and-Loire, Sarthe, Ille-and-Vilaine, Mayenne, and Two-Sevres.

Anisi, (an. *Abnicum*), t. Turkish Armenia, in Kars; 40 E. Kars, 40 W. Erivan.

Anisus, now *Enns*.

Aniva, or *Tambaoura*, bay on S. coast of Saghalien. Lon. 144. 20. E. Lat. 46. 10. N.

Aniza, t. Arabia; 200 NW. Jamama.

Anizy le Château, t. France, in Aisne; 8 NE. Soissons, 10 SE. Chauny.

Ankapilly, t. Hind., in Cicacole; 5 NE. Cosimcotta.

Ankapilly, t. Hind., in Rajamundry; 20 W. Rajamundry.

Anker, r. Eng., which rises about 1½ SW. Hinkley, in Leicestershire, and joins the Tame at Tamworth, in Warwickshire.

Ankerfield, t. Scot., in Rosshire; 4 S. Tain.

Ankeveen, t. Holland, in Utrecht; 2 SW. Naerden.

Anklam, see *Anclam*.

Ankober, t. Abyssinia, capital of the province of Efat.

Ankun, t. Ger., in Anhalt, so near to Zerbst, as to be called a suburb to that city.

Anlauter, r. Bavaria, which runs into the Schwarzbach, near Greding.

Anlezy, t. France, Nievre; 15 E. Nevers.

Anmantagoody, t. Hind., in Marawar; 30 N. Ramanadporum; 60 S. Tanjore.

Ann Arundel, co. Md.; bounded N. by Baltimore co., E. by Chesapeake bay, S. by Calvert co., and SW. by Prince George and Montgomery eos. Pop. in 1810, 26,668; slaves, 11,693. Pop. in 1820, 27,165. Chief town, Annapolis.

Ann Boor, p-v. Maury co., Ten.; W. 782.

Anna, see *Ana*.

Anna, or *North-Anna*, r. Virginia, which rises in the Green Mountains, and joining another branch, called South-Anna, takes the name of Pomunky; Lon. 77. 35. W. Lat. 37. 53. N.

Annaberg, t. Aust.; 4 E. Efferding. Pop. 630.

Annaberg, or *St. Annaberg*, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 14 S. Chemnitz, 38 SW. Dresden. Lon. 12. 58. E. Lat. 50. 30. N. Pop. 4,230. It is situated on the Schreeberg mountain, on the borders of Bohemia, which owes its rise to some silver mines in the neighbourhood. The ancient name was Schreckenbergl, i. e. Frightful Mountain. It contains a mine office, a gymnasium, and an orphan house.

Annaboa, or *Annabon*, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa, well stocked with cattle, and abounding in fruit; the land lofty, and generally covered with a mist; 30 miles in circ. It has a town containing about 100 houses. The inhabitants are chiefly descendants from Portuguese and Christian negroes. Lon. 5. 40. E. Lat. 1. 32. S. Pop. 500.

Annaburg, (an. *Lochau*), t. Pru. Saxony, in Merseburg, on an island, formed by a branch of the Black Elster; 18 SE. Wittenberg, 45 NNW. Dresden. Lon. 13. 9. E. Lat. 51. 46. N. Pop. 1,400.

Annachuan, see *Annagh Uan*.

Annagh, isl. on W. coast of Ireland, about 5 miles in circ., between the isle of Achil and the main land of Mayo. Lon. 9. 39. W. Lat. 53. 58. N.

Annagh, small isl. Ireland, in Lough Conn, in Mayo; 8 from Killala.

Annagh Island, small peninsula, on W. coast of Ireland, in Mayo. Lon. 9. 54. W. Lat. 54. 15. N.

Annagh Uan, or *Annachuan*, small isl. on SW. coast of the county of Galway; 22 W. Galway. Lon. 9. 38. W. Lat. 53. 18. N.

Annamaboa, t. Africa, on the Gold Coast. Lon. 1. 40. W. Lat. 5. 16. N. This town formerly contained 10, or 15,000 inhabitants, and was one of the most flourishing on the coast, and a great mart for the slave trade. The English have a fort here.

Annamally, see *Animally*.

Annamooka, or *Rotterdam*, one of the Friendly Islands in the S. Pacific Ocean. It is of a triangular form, each side whereof is about 3 or 4 miles. A salt water lake in the middle of it occupies not a little of its surface, and in a manner cuts off the SE. angle. Round the island, that is, from the NW. to the S., round by the N. and E., lie scattered a number of small isles, sand-banks, and breakers. These, together with Middleburg, or Eaoowee, and Pylstart, make a group, containing about 3 degrees of latitude, and 2 of longitude; named by Capt. Cook the Friendly Islands, or Archipelago, as a firm alliance and friendship seemed to subsist among their inhabitants; and their courteous behaviour to strangers entitled them to that appellation. Lon. 174. 31. W. Lat. 20. 15. S.

Annan, (an. *Trimontium*), t. Scot., Dumfries; 14 SE. Dumfries, 56 S. Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 15. W. Lat. 55. 0. N. Pop. 3,341. It is situated on the left bank of a river of the same name, near its entrance into the Solway Frith. It has some trade in wine and corn; vessels of 250

tons can sail within half a mile of the town, and vessels of 60 tons can come up to the bridge.

Annan, r. Scot., which rises in N. part of Dumfries; 3 N. Moffat, and runs into Solway Frith, 2 miles below Annan.

Annandale, district, Scot., in Dumfriesshire, on both sides of the Annan. It is a marquisate in the family of Johnstone. Limestone and coals are found in considerable quantities.

Annapolis, formerly *Severn*, city and port of entry, Ann Arundel co. Md., on SW. side of the Severn, 2 miles from its mouth; 28 SSE. Baltimore, 40 ENE. Washington. Lon. 76. 43. W. Lat. 39. 0. N. Pop. 2,260. It is the seat of the state government, is a pleasant and healthy town, and contains a spacious and elegant state-house, a market-house, a theatre, a bank, and 2 houses of public worship; 1 for Episcopalians and 1 for Methodists. The streets converge to the state-house and to the Episcopal church, as two centres. Two newspapers are published here. The shipping owned here, in 1816, amounted to 2,553 tons.

St. John's College, a Roman Catholic institution, incorporated in 1782, was for some years in operation in this city; but a few years ago, it was deprived of its funds by the legislature. The instruction has been discontinued.

Annapolis Royal, city and s-p. Nova-Scotia, on E. side of the bay of Fundy; 80 W. Halifax. Lon. 65. 50. W. Lat. 44. 47. N. The harbour is large, safe, and commodious; but the entrance is narrow and difficult, through a strait, called *The Gut of Annapolis*. In the middle of the harbour there is an island, called *Goat Island*, and every where found from 4 to 5 fathoms water. The city, though not large, has some handsome buildings, and is strongly fortified.

Annatom, one of the New Hebrides; 30 SE. Tanna. Lon. 170. 4. E. Lat. 20. 10. S.

Anne Gaomba, t. Thibet; 5 S. Painom Jeung.

Annebaul, t. France, in Eure; 6 SE. Pont Audemer, 25 NNW. Evreux. Pop. 500.

Annecy, Savoy, capital of the Genevois; 19 S. Geneva, 21 NNE. Chambéry. Lon. 5. 57. E. Lat. 45. 56. N. Pop. 5,130. It contains 2 churches, 10 convents, 2 hospitals, and a college. It is finely situated on a lake, 11 miles long, and 2½ broad, to which it gives name, at the mouth of the Sier.

Annecy, (Old,) decayed v.; 1½ NE. Annecy.

Annery, tribe inhabiting the deserts SW. *Palmyra*; famous for their fine horses.

Annet, one of the smaller Scilly islands; about 1 W. St. Agnes island.

Annibi, now *Altay Mountains*.

Annimpig, see *St. Ann*.

Annilpour, t. Bengal; 24 NNW. Kishenagur.

Annobon, see *Annaboa*.

Annonay, t. France, in Ardèche; 12 NW. Tournon, 11 N. Privas. Lon. 6. 50. E. Lat. 45. 15. N. Pop. 5,580. It is famous for the manufacture of paper.—Natives, the two Montgolfiers.

Annot, or *Anot*, t. France, in Lower-Alps; 6 W. Entrevaux, 9 NE. Castellane. Lon. 6. 49. E. Lat. 48. 57. N. Pop. 1,090.

Announah, t. Algiers, in the road from Constantiniana to Bona; 32 E. Constantiniana.

Annaville, p-v. Dinwiddie co. Va. W. 175.

Annunciada Point, cape, on W. coast of Africa. Lat. 15. 30. S.

Anopsheer, or *Anoopsheher*, t. Hind., in Delhi, on the Ganges, 50 ESE. Delhi. Lon. 78. 38. E. Lat. 28. 20. N.

Anossi, country, in SE. part of Madagascar, where Fort Dauphin is situated. The inhabitants are in a low state of barbarism.

Anotta Bay, bay, on N. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 76. 33. W. Lat. 18. 19. N.

Anove, t. Spain, in New Castile; 12 NE. Toledo, 22 S. Madrid.

Anoupectoumiou, range of mountains, Asia, dividing Aracan from Birmah.

Anpour, t. Hind., in Candeish; 15 SSW. Burhanpour.

Anrodgurry, t. Hind., in Barramaul; 35 SSE. Darempoury.

Ansa, or *Alsa*, r. which passes by Aquilea, in Friuli, and runs into the Adriatic, between Grado and Marano.

Ansauvillers, t. France, Oise; 5 SSE. Breteil.

Anse, t. France, in Rhône; 12 N. Lyons. Pop. 1,639.

Anse de Benaudet, bay of the Atlantic, on the coast of France. Lon. 4. 2. W. Lat. 47. 51. N.

Anse de Dinant, bay of the Atlantic, on the coast of France. Lon. 2. 29. W. Lat. 48. 15. N.

Anse de Plerel, bay of the English Channel, on the coast of France. Lon. 2. 16. W. Lat. 48. 37. N.

Anse de St. Brieuc, bay of the English Channel, on the coast of France. Lon. 2. 35. W. Lat. 48. 34. N.

Ansga, (an. *Anzita*, or *Anzitene*,) t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir; 55 NNW. Diarbekir.

Anslo, see *Christiania*.

Anso, see *Rocca di Anso*.

Ansogna, t. Italy, Cadore; 2 S. Cadore.

Anson, co. N. C., on the Yadkin. Pop. in 1810, 8,831; slaves, 2,325. Pop. in 1820, 12,534. Chief town, Wadesborough.

Anson, p-t. Somerset co. Maine; on W. side of the Kennebeck; 12 NW. Norridgewock, 206 NNE. Boston, W. 665. Pop. in 1810, 633; in 1820, 948.

Anson's Bay, small bay, on W. coast of Norfolk Island, with a sandy beach. The landing is tolerably good in settled weather with a smooth sea.

Anson's, or *Lord Anson's Island*, isl. in the P. Ocean. This island is by Bougainville called Bouca. Lon. 154. 30. E. Lat. 5. 15. S.

Anspach, or *Onolzbach*, formerly a marquisate or principality, Ger., in Franconia, bounded by the principality of Bayreuth and the bishopric of Bamberg and Wurzburg. The soil is sandy, but tolerably fertile, and produces considerable quantities of corn and tobacco. There are iron mines, and several medicinal springs. Principal towns, Anspach, Schwabach, Roth, Gunzenhausen, Wassertrudingen, Heilsbrunn, and Feuchtwang. Pop. 252,295. Sq. m. 1,800. Anspach belongs to Bavaria, and by a division made in 1810, was mostly included in the circles of the Rezat and Upper Danube.

Anspach, city, Bav., formerly capital of the marquisate, so called, but now of the circle of the Rezat, on the Rezat; 30 SW. Nuremberg. Lon. 10. 33. E. Lat. 48. 12. N. Pop. 11,924.

H. 1,016. It contains a gymnasium, 2 hospitals, and a castle, and has manufactures of woollen and cotton cloths, earthen ware, white lead, and playing cards.—Natives, Croneck, Block, Stahl, and Utz.

Anstruther, s-p. and bor. Scot., on E. part of Fife, towards the German sea; 25 NNE. Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 44. W. Lat. 56. 12. N. Pop. 4,265. It is divided by a small river into two towns, Easter and Wester, both royal burghs; the harbour is capable of receiving only small vessels.

Ansty, t. Eng., in Leicester; 4 SW Mount-Sorrel. Pop. 747.

Anta, *Hanta*, or *Anten*, canton or province, Africa, about 30 miles in length. It is well watered, and produces excellent rice, maize, sugar-canes, oil and palm wine, pine apples, oranges, and lemons. Elephants are numerous; and among reptiles, are serpents of an enormous size. Lon. 2. to 3. W. Lat. about 4. 40. N.

Antab, or *Aintab*, (an. *Antiochia ad Taurum*.) t. Syria; 40 N. Aleppo, 130 SW. Diarberkir. Lon. 37. 25. E. Lat. 36. 25. N. This town is situated on 2 hills and the valley between them, and is about 3 miles in circ.; the small river Sejour runs by the town, and is conveyed to the higher parts of it by aqueducts, carried round the hills which branch out from the river above the town; there are many fine springs that rise about this place.—The air of Antab is esteemed to be very good; the people live mostly on the hills, and have their shops in the valley; these being built at the foot of the hills, and having flat roofs, one insensibly descends upon them, and the covered streets which lie between them; so that it surprises any one, when he supposes he is walking on the ground, to look down through holes, which give light to the streets beneath, and see people walking under his feet. The trade of the town is in coarse calicoes, woollens, leather, and hides. The Mahometans have 5 principal mosques. The Christians are all of the Armenian communion, and have a church.

Antæopolis, ancient city, Egypt, capital of Thebaid. The ruins of its magnificent temple still remain; now Thau-il-Kubbara, or Gaw el Kebir.

Antakia, see *Antioch*.

Antalia, see *Satalia*.

Antalo, t. Abyssinia, capital of the district of Enderta; 67 SE. Adowa. Pop. about 10,000. It contains about 1,000 houses, all, except that of the ras, or chief, mere hovels of mud and straw.

Antandro, (an. *Antandros*, or *Assos*.) t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, in the gulf of Adramitti; 12 WNW. Adramitti.

Antapa, t. Syria, near Aleppo, taken by Timur Bec in 1400.

Antaradus, now *Tortosa*.

Antaralik Fiord, bay on W. coast of West-Greenland. Lon. 49. 45. W. Lat. 64. 40. N.

Ante, (L') r. France, which runs into the Dive at Collibœuf, in Calvados.

Antegnato, t. Italy; 4 WNW. Brescia.

Antequera, (an. *Singilia*.) city, Spain, in Grenada; 26 NNW. Malaga, 54 W. Grenada. Lon. 4. 47. W. Lat. 37. 6. N. Pop. about 14,000. It is divided into parts or quarters, one of which

is situated on a hill much above the rest, where are the castle and the houses of the nobility; in the neighbourhood are quarries of excellent stone for building, and great quantities of natural salt. The city has considerable manufactures of baize, and the vicinity produces considerable quantities of oil and sweet wine.

Antequera, see *Quaxaco*.

Anter, t. Arabian Irak; 8 SSW. Korna.

Anterly, t. Hind., in Candeish; 10 S. Burhanpour.

Antery, t. Hind., in Agra. Lon. 78. 17. E. Lat. 26. 10. N. It is a walled town of considerable size.

Antesana, mt. S. America; 30 SE. Quito. Lon. 79. 45. E. Lat. 0. 30. S. It is a summit of the Andes; 19,150 feet in height. In 1802 Humboldt attempted to ascend this mountain, and reached the height of 2,773 toises, where, in consequence of the rarity of the air, the blood streamed from different parts of his face, and all his company experienced extreme weakness.

Antesana, hamlet, Quito, in the Andes, elevated, according to Humboldt, 3,800 feet above the plains of Quito; 13,500 above the level of the sea; and is the highest inhabited spot on the surface of the globe.

Anthemusias, now *Sharmalik*.

Anthon, see *Villette d'Anthon*.

Anthony Cave's Island, isl. in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 152. 50. E. Lat. 3. 10. S.

Anthony's or *St. Anthony's Nose*, promontory in N. Y., E. of the Hudson; 1,128 feet high; 52 N. New York, 6 S. West Point. It is 877 feet above the river.

Anthony's Kill, r. N. Y., which rises in Ballston, and runs into the Hudson, 8 N. Waterford.

Antibes, (an. *Antipolis*.) s-p. France, in Var, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Grasse; 4 posts SW. Nice, 122 SSE. Paris. Lon. 7. 8. E. Lat. 43. 35. N. Pop. 5,270. The harbour is capable of receiving only small vessels.

Anticosti, uninhabited isl. N. A., in the mouth of the St. Lawrence, about 130 miles in length from E. to W., and in the middle, where widest, about 20; the soil is sandy, and in general barren. In 1809 two persons were appointed by the government of Great Britain to reside upon the island at two different stations all the year, who are furnished with supplies of provisions for such as may be cast upon these desolate shores. Lon. 61. 30. to 64. 2. W. Lat. 49. 10. to 49. 53. N.

Anticyra, now *Aspro-Spitia*. It was remarkable for producing ellebore.

Antietam, r. America, which rises in Pa., and runs into the Potowmac; 3½ SSE. Shepherdstown.

Antigareeah, small isl. in E. Indian sea, near the coast of Concan; 30 N. Gheriah. Lon. 72. 58. E. Lat. 17. 10. N.

Antiguana, or *Antinjana*, t. Istria; 3 NNW. Pedena. Pop. 1,199.

Antigny, t. Switz., Friburg; 8 SW. Friburg.

Antigone, or *Antigonia*, one of the Prince's islands, in the sea of Marmora. Lon. 28. 54. E. Lat. 40. 53. N.

Antigonia, now *Argiro Castro*, and *Antioch*.

Antigua, isl. West-Indies, 21 miles long, and

nearly the same in breadth, upwards of 50 in circ., and contains 59,838 acres of ground, of which 34,000 are appropriated to the growth of sugar, and pasturage annexed; its other principal commodities are cotton, wool, and tobacco. Pop. in 1817, 2,102 whites, exclusive of troops; 1,747 free people of colour, and 31,452 slaves. Official value of exports in 1809, £216,000; imports, £198,000. Antigua is divided into 6 parishes, and 11 districts; and contains 6 towns and villages, St. John's, (the capital,) Parham, Falmouth, Willoughby-Bay, Old Road, and James-Fort; of which the two first are legal ports of entry. No island in this part of the West-Indies can boast of so many excellent harbours. Of these, the principal are English Harbour and St. John's, both well fortified; and at the former, the British government has established a royal navy-yard and arsenal, and conveniences for careening ships of war.—Here are 12 missionaries, 7 supported by the Moravians, 4 by the Methodists, and 1 by the Church missionary society; their efforts have been attended with success, and by late returns, there were 1,400 children in their schools. Lon. 61. 48. W. Lat. 17. 5. N.

Antilibanus, mountains, Asia, E. of Libanus. They are in fact a continuation of the same chain.

Antilles, name given by some geographers to some of the West-India islands; but in the application they are not agreed, nor in the meaning of the word; being by some applied to the Caribbean islands; by others divided into the Greater Antilles, comprehending under this name, Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica, and Porto Rico; and the Less, comprehending Aruba, Curaçoa, Bonair, Margaretta, and some others near the coast of S. America. See *West Indies*.

Antillon, t. Spain, in Navarre; 15 Balbastro.

Antimilo, or *Remomilo*, small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago; 15 NW. Milo. Lon. 24. 25. E. Lat. 36. 50. N.

Antinoë, or *Antinopolis*, now *Ensené*, and *Shek Abâde*.

Antioch, or *Antakia*, (an. *Antigonia*, and *Antiochia*, and *Theopolis*, and *Seleucis*, and *Epiphane*, and *Reblata*,) t. Syria; 50 W. Aleppo. Lon. 36. 18. E. Lat. 36. 6. N. Pop. stated at 15,000 Mahometans, 3,000 Christians, and 150 Jews.

Antioch is remarkable for its extraordinary situation, as well as for having been one of the most considerable cities of the east. It was the residence of the Macedonian kings of Syria for several hundred years; and afterwards of the Roman governors of that province, so that it was called the queen of the east, and was, at one time, the third city in the world for splendour and population. It is also remarkable in ecclesiastical history, for being the see of the great patriarchate of the east, in which St. Peter first sat; it was here that Paul and Barnabas separated for the work of the gospel, the latter embarking for Cyprus. It is often mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles; and here the disciples of Christ first obtained the name of Christians; so that it was called the eye of the eastern church. It is now the see of a Greek patriarch.

This city, anciently renowned for the luxury of the inhabitants, is now no more than a ruinous town; whose houses, built with mud and straw, and narrow and miry streets, exhibit every appearance of misery and wretchedness. These houses are situated on S. bank of the Orontes, at the extremity of an old decayed bridge.

Notwithstanding the unpolished manner of its present inhabitants, Antioch is better calculated than Aleppo to be the emporium of Europeans. By clearing the mouth of the Orontes, which is 18 miles lower down, boats might be towed up the river, though they could not sail up; the current being too rapid. About 9 miles from the city is a large lake, which abounds with fish, especially eels.—Native, St. Chrysostom.

Antioche, (*Pertuis de*,) channel in the Atlantic, near the coast of France, between the island of Ré, and the island of Aix.

Antiochetta, (an. *Antiochia*,) t. A. Turkey, on the sea-coast of Caramania; 55 WSW. Selefke, 88 S. Cogni. Lon. 32. 20. E. Lat. 36. 6. N.

Antiochia Mœandri, now *Jednishehr*.

Antiochia ad Pisidiam, now *Akshehr*.

Antioquia, t. S. A. and capital of a province in New-Grenada, on the river St. Martha; 170 N. Santa Fé de Bogota. Lon. 74. 30. W. Lat. 6. 50. N. This province is highly celebrated for its gold mines.

Antioquia, t. S. A. in Choco; 30 NW. Santa Fé de Antioquia.

Antiparos, (an. *Oliaros*,) one of the Greek islands in the Archipelago, about 16 miles in circ.; 4 W. Paros. Lon. 25. 13. E. Lat. 37. 2. N. In it is a remarkable grotto, much admired and spoken of by travellers, and by some produced in evidence of the vegetation of stones. The grotto is 1000 feet long, 300 broad, and at the deepest part 254 below the surface of the earth. Its sides are covered with beautiful crystallized marble, and present, when properly lighted up, a scene of the greatest magnificence and splendour.—Of the island, cotton and wine are the chief products.

Antipatris, or *Caphar-Salma*, t. Samaria; 6 SE. Apollonia.

Antipaxo, or *Antipaxu*, or *Antipacksu*, small isl. in the Ionian sea; 3 S. Paxo. It belongs to the republic of the Seven Islands.

Antipino, t. Russia, in Saratov, on the Volga; 100 S. Saratov.

Antipolis, now *Antibes*.

Antipsera, small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago; 2 miles from the island of Ipsera. Lon. 25. 33. E. Lat. 38. 42. N.

Antis, t. Huntingdon co. Pa. Pop. 757.

Antisana, see *Antesana*.

Antissa, s-p. on W. shore of Lesbos.

Antitaurus, mt. A. Turkey, being a continuation of Mount Taurus, extending to the Euphrates.

Antivari, or *Bar*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Albania; 8 NW. Dulcigno, 38 SE. Ragusa. Lon. 18. 51. E. Lat. 42. 25. N. Pop. 7,000. Cath. abp. see. It is strong, but thinly inhabited.

Antium, ancient capital of the Volsci; see *Nettuno*.

Antlestorf, t. Austria; 6 E. Entzertstorf.

Antoing, t. Neth. in Hainaut, near the Scheldt ; 4 E. Tournay. Pop. 1,600.

Anton, or *Test*, r. Eng., which rises about 10 N. Andover, and being in its course increased by several streams, expands at Redbridge, and takes the name of Southampton water, till it joins the Channel at Spithead.

Antonew, t. Russia, Minsk ; 16 SSE. Mozyr.

Antongil Bay, on E. side of Madagascar. Lon. 53. 29. E. Lat. 15. 27. S.

Antongory, t. Hind., in Berar ; 20 W. Mahur.

Antonienberg, one of the highest parts of the Swiss Alps, in the Valais.

Antonne, t. France, in Dordogne, on the Ille ; 5 E. Perigueux.

Antonew, t. Rus., Minsk ; 16 SSE. Mozyr.

Antony, t. France, in Seine ; 6 S. Paris. Pop. 1,220.

Antounagan, r. N. America, which runs into Lake Superior, on S. side. Lon. 89. 45. W. Lat. 46. 22. N.

Antraigne, t. France, Ardèche ; 10 W. Privas.

Antrain, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine ; 12 SE. Dol. 21 NNE. Rennes. Pop. 1,375.

Antrim, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H. ; 21 NW. Amherst, 30 WSW. Concord, 75 W. Portsmouth, W. 469. Pop. in 1810, 1,277 ; in 1820, 1,330.

Antrim, t. Franklin co. Pa. Pop. 4,120. It is watered by the Conococheague, and borders on Maryland.

Antrim, maritime county, Ireland, in Ulster ; bounded N. and E. by the sea, S. by Down, and W. by Londonderry ; 45 m. in length from N. to S., and 24 from E. to W. The principal towns are Belfast, Carrickfergus, Antrim, Lisburn, Ballymena, and Ballymoney. Pop. 240,000. Five members are returned to the imperial parliament, viz. two for the county, and for Belfast, Lisburn, and Carrickfergus, one each.

Antrim, t. Ireland, in the county of the same name ; 12 NW. Belfast, 43 SE. Londonderry, 84 N. Dublin. Lon. 6. 6. W. Lat. 54. 43. N. Pop. 2,183. It is situated NE. Lough Neagh, from whence is a communication to the sea northward by the Bann, and eastward by the river called *Six mile Water*, and southward by the Newry Canal. It is a place of some trade, and a corporation.

Antrodocco, v. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, not far from Civita Ducale.

Antrologo, t. Naples, in Basilicata ; 11 NE. Venosa.

Antros, small isl. on the coast of France, at the mouth of the Garonne, on which the tower of Cordovan is built. Lon. 1. 0. W. Lat. 45. 38. N.

Antrun, mt. Switz., in the Valais, a part of the Alps, which may be passed from the Valais into the Milanese.

Antsha, t. Turkish Armenia, in Erzerum ; 25 NNE. Ispira.

Antsianacs, people, inhabiting a fertile district in the interior of Madagascar, not far from the bay of Antorgil.

Antully, t. France, in Saône-and-Loire ; 5 S. Autun.

Antunnacum, now *Andernach*.

Antura, v. Syria, on Mount Libanus, amidst a grove of mulberry trees.

Antwerp, p-t. Jefferson co. N. Y. ; 20 NE. Watertown, 40 SW. Ogdensburgh, 80 N. Utica.

160 NW. Albany. Lat. 44. 15. N. Pop. in 1810, 350 ; in 1820, 1,319. It is a good township of land, watered by Indian and Oswegatchie rivers, and contains 2 thriving little post villages, Antwerp and Oxbow.

Antwerp, *Anvers*, or *Amberes*, city, Neth., capital of a province of the same name, on E. side of Scheldt ; 25 N. Brussels, 28 ENE. Ghent. Lon. 4. 24. E. Lat. 51. 14. N. Pop. in 1806, 59,035. H. 10,000. Pop. in 1817, 61,800. Bp. see. It is situated in a large plain, on the Scheldt, which is here 1,600 feet broad, and of great depth. The harbour is deep and commodious, capable of containing 1,000 vessels ; and by means of numerous canals these vessels can penetrate into the very heart of the town, and there deposit their cargoes. The harbour was enlarged by order of Bonaparte, and extensive dockyards, naval store houses, and a magnificent quay were constructed. The exchange is one of the finest in Europe.

It is a large well built town with streets wide and straight, and has a strong citadel with regular fortifications, a cathedral, very magnificent with a remarkably elegant tower 466 feet high ; 5 very large parish churches ; an academy of sciences, one of painting, a school of medicine and surgery, and other institutions. The stadt-house is an elegant building, and the depot, called the warehouse of the Baltic, is an edifice of vast dimensions. The inhabitants are employed in commerce, in jewellery, sugar refining, linen bleaching, and in manufacturing cotton, lace, and carpets.

Antwerp was in the 16th century the greatest place of trade in Europe ; and is said to have contained 200,000 inhabitants. The value of merchandise imported in the year 1550, the epoch of its greatest prosperity, is said to have amounted to 133 millions of gold ; and it was common to see 2,000 vessels at once in its port. Its commerce afterwards declined, till 1648 when it was effectually suspended, and the navigation of the Scheldt was closed by a stipulation in the treaty of Westphalia. Since the river has been opened, the trade has revived, and is now extensive.—Natives, Vandyck, Teniers, Seghers, Crayer, Floris, Brill, Ortehus, and Vorsterman.—The province of Antwerp is formed of the central part of the late duchy of Brabant. Pop. 249,376. Sq. m. 1,091.

Anue, t. Arabia, Nedsjed ; 73 NE. Kariatain.

Anversa, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra ; 4 W. Sulmona.

Anui Bolsche, r. Russia, which runs into the Kolima ; 24 E. Niznei Novimskoi.

Anui Sachoi, r. Russia, which runs into the Kolima, 27 E. Niznei Novimskoi.

Anvil Island, isl. in the Gulf of Georgia, on W. coast N. A. Lon. of the east point 237. 3. E. Lat. 49. 30. N.

Anville, p-t. Dauphin co. Pa. ; about 55 WNW. Philadelphia, W. 130.

Anuiskaia, fortress, Russia ; 50 WNW. Biisk. Lon. 83. 14. E. Lat. 52. N.

Anundpour, t. Hind., Guzerat, 48 NE. Junagur.

Anweiler, t. Ger., on the Queich, formerly belonging to the duchy of Deux Points, but now belonging to Bavaria, in province of the Rhine ; 8 W. Landau. Lon. 8. E. Lat. 49. 13. N. Pop. 1,841.

Anzerma, t. S. A. in Popayan, on the river Cauca; 160 N. Popayan. Lon. 75. 10. W. Lat. 4. 54. N.

Anxi, (an. *Anxia*), t. Naples, in Bisilicata; 8 SE. Potenza.

Anzur, now *Terracina*.

Anyochea, r. N. Y. in Genesee co. which runs N. 20 miles into Lake Ontario.

Anza, r. Italy, which runs into the Tosa, near Ugogna.

Anzarba, (an. *Anazarba*, and *Cæsarea Augusta*), t. A. Turkey, in Adana; 30 NE. Adana, 30 WSW. Marasch. Lon. 35. 45. E. Lat. 37. 4. N. It is the see of a bishop. In 1130, a battle was fought near this town in a plain called *Pratum Palliorum*, between the Christians and the Saracens.

Anzergetti, or *Oustourgeti*, t. Guriel, near the centre of the country, and called the capital; 76 SW. Cotatis. Lon. 41. 40. E. Lat. 41. 45. N.

Anzerpach, r. Austria, which runs into the Danube, 2 miles below Tulln.

Anzio, or *Antis*, a promontory, Italy, in Campagna di Roma, near Nettuno. The ruins of the ancient *Antium* cover a considerable space in the neighbourhood.

Anzila, or *Anzitene*, now *Ansga*.

Anziko, or *Micoco*, country, Africa, divided from Congo by the river Zaire. The people are described as the eaters of human flesh, which they publicly expose in their shambles for sale.

Anzuki, or *Anzuquama*, strong t. Japan, in Nippon, on E. coast of the Lake of Meaco; 80 NE. Meaco.

Anzuclor, r. Mexico, which runs into the Spanish Main, Lon. 32. 50. W. Lat. 10. 5. N.

Anzy le Duc, t. France, in Saône-and-Loire; 4 N. Marcigny. Pop. 738.

Aoyz, or *Aoyz*, t. Spain, in Navarre, on the Yrate; 10 NW. Sanguesa, 12 E. Pamplona.

Aochara, t. Africa, in Algiers, between Tenez and Sercelles.

Aodor, r. Fez, which runs into Saboe; 20 E. Mamora.

Aoonah, t. Africa, on the Slave coast. Lon. 0. 5. W. Lat. 0. 56. N.

Aor, small isl. off the east coast of Malacca. Lon. 104. 35. E. Lat. 22. 5. N. Ships bound from China to the Straits of Malacca generally anchor here.

Aornos, fortified rock, India, in Bijore; one and a half mile high, and 25 in circ.

Aosta, (an. *Augusta Prætoria*, *Augusta Sallustiarum*, *Cordella* and *Ostium*), city, Piedmont, capital of a province of the same name; 25 NW. Ivrea, 50 NNW. Turin. Lon. 7. 17. E. Lat. 45. 38. N. Pop. 5,553. Bp. see. It is situated at the foot of the Pennine and Greek Alps, which join in this place in a valley, to which it gives name, on the Grand Doria; the valley is about 30 miles in length, and fertile in pasturage and fruit. The town is surrounded with a wall, which is much decayed. There are several vestiges of Roman grandeur, such as the remains of an amphitheatre; a triumphal arch, erected to the honour of Augustus Cæsar, &c.—Native, Abp. Anselm.

Aosta, t. Syria, near the sea; 35 S. Tripoli; the residence of a Maronite patriarch.

Aoste, or *Aouste*, t. France, in Drôme, situated on the Drôme; 2 SE. Crest, 15 S. Valence; Pop. 1,200.

Aouakel, small isl. in the Red Sea, near the coast of Abyssina. Lat. 15. 14. N.

Aous, now *Lao*.

Aoulos, t. Eu. Turkey, Romania; 44 WNW. Burgas.

Aouz, t. Arabia Petrea, near the Red Sea; 95 S. Calaat el Moilah.

Aoyça, t. Spain, in Navarre; 10 NW. Pampluna.

Apaches, see *St. Paul's*.

Apachestontos, Indians, in W. part of Mexico E. the Colorado.

Apakookit, t. Hind., Queda; 5 SE. Alestar.

Apalachia Bay, a large bay in the gulf of Mexico. Lon. 84. 30. W. Lat. 29. 50. N.

Apalachia, see *St. Mark*.

Apalachia, t. E. Florida, near the entrance of a river of the same name into Apalachia bay; 130 E. Pensacola. Lon. 84. 28. W. Lat. 29. 43. N.

Apalachicola, see *Appalachicola*.

Apalachicola, t. on the river so called, in East-Florida; 100 NE. Pensacola.

Apam, or *Apang*, t. Africa, in Akron, on the Gold Coast, where the Dutch built a fort, principally inhabited by fishermen. The situation is said to be convenient for commerce.

Apamea, see *Aphiom-Kara-hissar*, *Apamis*, *Famia*, and *Corna*.

Apamis, (an. *Apamea*), t. A. Turkey, in Natio- lia, on the Mindra; 100 W. Eskihiissar. The see of a Greek bishop.

Apanormia, or *Apanoremia*, cape and t. on NW. coast of Santorin; 6 NNW. Scaro. Lon. 25. 24. E. Lat. 36. 38. N.

Apari, t. on N. coast of Luçon. Lon. 121. 44. E. Lat. 18. 29. N.

Aparu, r. Brazil, which runs into the Parana.

Apassi, r. Circassia, which runs into the Cuban, 75 E. Taman.

Apathin, t. Hungary, on the Danube, in the circle of Bodrog. Lon. 18. 53. E. Lat. 45. 40. N. Pop. 3,360.

Apasso, t. Mexico; 42 N. Mexico.

Apatchin, t. Kamtchatka, on the Avatcha; 27 W. Avatcha.

Apcheron, see *Apsheron*.

Apchon, t. France, in Cantal; 12 N. St. Flour. Pop. 680.

Ape, small isl. in the Persian Gulf; 9 W. Bender Rigk.

Apee, one of the new Hebrides, about 60 miles in circumference, in S. P. Ocean. Lon. 168. 31. E. Lat. 16. 45. S.

Apelbo, t. Sweden, in Dalecarlia. Lon. 13. 56. E. Lat. 60. 28. N.

Apelche, or *Apelscebucl*, t. Holland, in Freis- land; 36 S. Lewarden.

Apenburg, t. Prussia, in Brandenburg; 9 SSE. Salzwedel, 22 W. Stendal. Lon. 12. 23. E. Lat. 52. 40. N. Pop. 498.

Apennines, chain of mountains, Italy, extending from the Alps in Genoa through Italy, traversing the whole peninsula nearly in the centre. The range has different names in different parts, on the confines of Nice, Monte Acuto, in Genoa, Monte Semola, and Monte Bergera,

&c. Many of these mountains are volcanoes, either extinct or suspended; they are less elevated than the Alps, being covered with trees to the very tops; and it is from one part or other of them that almost all the rivers of Italy take their rise. The most elevated summits are in Abruzzo; Gran Sasso, the highest peak, 8,791, and Velino, 8,397 feet high.

Apennines, late dep. Italy, formed of a part of the duchy of Modena.

Apenrade, or *Abenrade*, s-p. Denmark, in Sleswick, at the bottom of a bay, surrounded with hills, which form a good harbour, deep and secure. The inhabitants are much employed in fishing; it is besides a place of considerable trade. Lon. 9. 27. E. Lat. 55. 3. N. Pop. 3,000.

Apfelstat, r. Thuringia, which runs into the Gera, 5 S. Erfurt.

Aphaca, see *Delehameit*.

Aphetæ, now *Fetio*.

Aphiam Kara-hissar, or *Kara-hissar*, (an. *Apamea*, and *Prymnesia*,) t. Natolia, on the Mindra; 56 S. Kiutaja, 162 E. Smyrna. Lon. 30. 26. E. Lat. 38. 21. N. Pop. 60,000. H. 10,000. It contains 10 mosques and 2 Armenian churches. It is about 3 miles in circ., and built at the foot of some mountains round a high rock, on the top of which is a fortress. It is a great thorough-fare, a place of considerable trade, and the residence of a pacha. The principal manufacture is that of carpets.

Aphrodisias, now *Geira*.

Aphroditopolis, now *Atfieh*, and *Itfu*.

Aphrone, mt. Algiers; 18 W. Boujeiah.

Apiao, small isl. in the S. Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Chili. Lat. 44. 5. S.

Apice, t. Naples in the Principato Citra; 7 ESE. Benevento. Pop. 3,184.

Apidano, or *Salampria*, (an. *Apidanus*,) r. E. Turkey, which runs into the Peneus, 20 W. Larissa.

Apis, t. Lybia, near Parætonium.

Aploga, district, Whidah, on the Slave Coast, in Africa, where a regular market is held for slaves, cows, sheep, goats, birds, apes, cloth, cotton, calicoes, silk, stuffs, china, mercury, gold in dust and ingots, &c.

Apo, one of the smaller Philippine islands, between Mindora, and the Calamianes. Lon. 123. 10. E. Lat. 9. 23. N.

Apo Shoals, in the E. Indian Sea, between Mindora and the Calamianes. About 28 m. in length from N. to S. and 8 in breadth. Lon. 120. 36. E. Lat. 12. 27. N.

Apocopa, see *Bandel d' Agoa*, and *Cape Baxos*.

Apolda, or *Apollada*, t. Ger., in Weimar; 4 Jena, 8 NE. Weimar, 40 SW. Leipsic. Lon. 11. 30. E. Lat. 50. 56. N. Pop. 3,073.

Apolobamba, t. Buenos-Ayres, capital of a jurisdiction; SE. Caravaya, 156 SE. Cusco.

Apollinopolis Magna, now *Edfu*.

Apollinopolis Parva, now *Kous*.

Apollohamba, jurisdiction, Buenos Ayres, in the bishopric of Cusco, composed of several Indian towns and villages, under a major-general and Franciscan missionaries. It is of considerable extent, but thinly inhabited, chiefly by civilized Indians. Productions, cocoa, rice, cotton, wax, &c.

Apollonia, km. Africa, on the Gold Coast,

west of the river Ancober; extending about 100 miles along the coast, and 20 inland.—The country is flat, abounding in wood and water. The exports consist of gold, ivory, palm oil, pepper, and rice.

Apollonia, now *Polonia*, *Polina*, *Sizeboli*, *Shehrban*, *Abouillona*, and *Marza-Susa*.

Apollonias, now *Arsur*.

Apolloniatis, now *Lubad*.

Apoma, t. Mexico, in Culiacan; 50 N. Culiacan.

Aponomeria, see *Apanormia*.

Aponum, now *Abano*.

Apoo, small isl. in E. Indian Sea, near SW. coast of Palawan. Lon. 117. 27. E. Lat. 8. 5. N.

Apoquinimink, r. Newcastle co. Delaware, which runs E. into Delaware Bay, 3 miles below Reedy Island.

Apoquinimink, see *Cantwell's Bridge*.

Apoquinimink, hundred, on S. side of Newcastle co. Delaware. Pop. 3,388.

Apostola Thadeia, cape on E. coast of Siberia, at W. end of the Anadirskoi gulf, in N. Pacific Ocean. Lon. 178. 14. E. Lat. 63. N.

Apostoles, 12 small isls. in S. Pacific Ocean, near SW. coast of Terra del Fuego. Lat. 53. 10. S.

Appack, or *Appagh*, t. Africa, in Whidah, on the Slave Coast; 50 ENE. Grand Popo.

Appalachicola, r. which rises from the Appalachian mountains, passes through Georgia under the name of Chatahoochee, and runs through Florida into Appalachicola Bay, in the Gulf of Mexico. It is about 400 miles long.

Appalachian Mountains, see *Alleghany Mountains*.

Appanaig Pollam, t. Hind., in Barramaul; 9 SSW. Darempoury.

Appar, t. on E. coast of Borneo. Lon. 116. 30. E. Lat. 3. 6. S.

Appel, r. Germany, which runs into the Nahe, near Creutznach.

Appeldoorn, t. Holland, in Guelders; 13 NW. Zutphen. Pop. 2,066.

Appenan, populous t. Lombock, on a bay of the same name, in the straits of Lombock, contiguous to Mataran.

Appenrode, v. Hanover, in Hohenstein; remarkable for a magnificent alabaster grotto in the neighbourhood. Pop. 295.

Appenzell, canton, Switz., surrounded on all sides by the canton of St. Gall, watered by the Sitter, Urnasch, and Goldach. It is divided into 2 parts, called *Inner-rood* or *Rhode*, and *Outer-rood*; each having a separate government, independent of the other. The form of government is a pure democracy. The outer-rood contains 20 parishes, 160 sq. m., and 39,414 inhabitants, Catholics, subsisting chiefly by the manufacture of linen, muslin, and other fine cotton stuffs. The inner-rood contains 4 parishes, 62 sq. m., and 15,600 inhabitants, Calvinists, subsisting chiefly by rearing cattle.—The aspect of the country is singularly wild and romantic, consisting of a continued series of hills and dales, valleys and mountains, covered with luxuriant pastures. The capital of the Inner-rood is Appenzell, of the Outer, Herisau.

Appenzell, t. Switz., in the canton of the

same name, capital of the Inner-wood, on the Sitter; E. 40 Zurich. Lon. 9. 31. E. Lat. 47. 20. Pop. 3,000. It is well built, and has manufactures and bleach fields for linen.

Apperville, t. France, in Eure, 20 WSW. Rouen. Pop. 1,500.

Appiano, t. Italy, in Milan; 20 NNW. Milan; 6 SW. Como.

Appidamischken, t. Prussia; 9 SE. Gumbinnen.

Appignano, t. Italy, in Ancona; 18 SSW. Ancona. Lon. 13. 24. E. Lat. 43. 22. N.

Appii Forum, now *Fossa Nuova*.

Appingadam, see *Damme*.

Appio, mt. Genoa, at the extremity of the Apennines.

Apple Island, small uninhabited island, N. A. in the river St. Lawrence. Lon. 69. 5. W. Lat. 48. 10. N.

Appleby, or *Apulby*, (an. *Aballaba*,) t. Eng. in Westmoreland, a corporation and a borough, which sends two members to parliament; situated near the river Eden; 30 S. Carlisle, 266½ N. London. Pop. 2,160. It has a free grammar school, endowed with a salary of £120 a year; there is likewise an hospital for 13 widows. Appleby is the county town, and the assizes are held here every year in August.

Applecross, v. and s-p. Scot., on a bay to which it gives name, on W. coast of Ross; 52 W. Dingwall. Lon. 5. 49. W. Lat. 57. 26. N.

Appledore, s-p. Eng., in Devonshire, in Barnstaple bay, where the Danes landed under Hubba, in the time of Alfred; 10 W. Barnstaple, 201 W. London. Pop. 1,800.

Appledore, t. Eng., in Kent, on the Rother, formerly a sea-port, but now reduced to a small place; 9 W. New Romney, 54 ESE. London. Pop. 407.

Appleshaw, v. Eng., in Hants, celebrated for its annual sheep fair; 4 Andover. Pop. 218.

Appletree River, r. S. Carolina, which runs into the Keowe. Lon. 82. 38. W. Lat. 34. 11. N.

Appleton, t. Lincoln co. Maine; 20 SW. Belfast. Pop. 511.

Appleton Wisk, t. Eng., N. Riding of Yorkshire, on the Wisk; 8 N. North-Allerton. Pop. 400.

Appole, t. Bengal, Dinagepour; 38 SSE. Dinagepour.

Appomatox, r. Virginia, which rises in Campbell co., and after an easterly course of about 120 miles, unites with James River, at City Point. It is navigable to the falls at Petersburg for vessels of 100 tons; and for boats 80 miles above Petersburg. A canal is made to shun the falls.

Appoo, one of the mouths of the Ava, which runs into the E. Indian Sea. Lon. 97. E. Lat. 16. 40. N.

Approuak, or *Approuage*, r. Guiana, which runs into the sea, Lon. 52. 26. W. Lat. 4. 30. N.

Approuak, t. S. A. in Guiana, at the mouth of a river of the same name.

Apremont, t. France, in Vendee; 7 SE. Challans, 15 N. Sables d'Olonne.

Aprey, t. France, in Upper-Marne; 8 SW. Langres.

Aprigliano, (an. *Aprustum*,) t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 7 SE. Cosenza.

Aprio, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, on the Larissa; 10 E. Trajanopolis. Greek abp. see.

Apsa, or *Hapsala*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania; 18 SE. Adrianople.

Apsarus, now *Gonieh*.

Apscheron, peninsula, Persia, Shirvan, which projects into the Caspian Sea; celebrated for its naptha springs; a little NE. Baku.

Apsorus, now *Osero*.

Apsus, now *Crevasta*.

Apt, (an. *Apta Julia*,) t. France, principal place of a district, in Vaucluse, on the Calavon; 20 N. Aix, 27 E. Avignon. Lon. 5. 24. E. Lat. 43. 52. N. Pop. 4,689.

Aptera, see *Chisamo*.

Aptha, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 58 WNW. Poonah.

Apua, or *Apuani*, now *Pontremoli*.

Apulia, *Puglia*.

Apurimac, r. Peru, which rises from a lake N. Arequipa, and afterwards joining the Ene, with several other rivers forms the Ucayale. Lon. 73. 40. W. Lat. 10. 50. S.

Apurê, r. S. A. which rises near Pamplona, in New Grenada, and after an easterly course of about 500 miles, runs into the Oronoko, Lon. 66. 36. W. Lat. 7. 36. N.

Aqua, pr. Africa, in Guinea, on the Gold Coast, bounded S. by Fantin, NE. by Dinkira, and W. by the river Chama, or St. John.

Aqua, &c. see *Acqua*, &c.

Aquackanock, p-t. Essex co. N. J., on the Passaic; 10 miles above Newark, W. 226. Pop. of the township, 3,338. It has a very pleasant village. The Passaic is navigable to this place for small schooners.

Aqua, now *Baden*.

Aquæ Augustæ Tarbellicæ, now *Dax*.

Aquæ Calidæ, now *Caldas*, *Mereega*, and *Hamman Leef*.

Aquæ Convenarum, now *Caldas de Rey*.

Aquæ Flaviæ now *Chaves*.

Aquæ Mattiacæ, now *Wisbaden*.

Aquæ Neræ, now *Neris*.

Aquæ Sextiæ, now *Aix*.

Aquæ Solis, now *Bath*.

Aquæ Statiellæ, now *Acqui*.

Aquæ Voconis, now *Bagnolas*.

Aquæ Tacapitanæ, now *El Hammah*.

Aquaffo, t. Africa, on the Gold Coast, where there is a slave market, W. Cape Coast Castle.

Aquaforte Harbour, port on E. coast of Newfoundland, S. Ferriland Harbour.

Aqualla, t. Africa, in Soko, on the Gold Coast.

Aquail, t. Meckley; 58 W. Munnypour.

Aquamboe, country, Africa, on the E. side of the Volta, on the Gold Coast, of which it occupies about 20 miles, and 100 inland. It is one of the greatest monarchies on the coast of Guinea. The natives of this country are haughty, turbulent, and warlike; and their power is formidable to the neighbouring kingdoms. All the tributary nations are miserably infested by the incursions of the Aquamboans. The English, Dutch, and Danes have each of them forts at Acra, which may be looked upon as the best on the whole coast.

Aquapim, km. Africa, in the interior of the Gold Coast, immediately behind Acra and W. of Fantee; remarkable for its beauty and fertility; containing 17 towns and villages.

Aquataccio, r. Italy, which runs into the Tiber, about a mile from Rome.

Aquatulco, see *Aguatulco*.

Aquelaon, one of the most easterly of the Laccadive islands, in the E. Indian Sea. Lon. 73. 26. E. Lat. 10. 44. N.

Aqui, or *Aquila*, t. Japan, in S. part of Nippon.

Aqui, see *Acqui*.

Aquia, p-t. Stafford co. Va., on Aquia Creek, 5 or 6 miles above its entrance into the Potomac; W. 42. Lon. 77. 24. W. Lat. 38. 27. N. It contains 10 or 12 houses. At this place and in the vicinity, on Aquia Creek, are found extensive quarries of free-stone, of which the Capitol at Washington and the president's house were built.

Aquia Creek, r. Stafford co. Virginia, which flows SE., and joins the Potomac 14 NE. Fredericksburg, 54 below Washington.

Aquia Run Mills, p-v. Stafford co. Va.; W. 48.

Aquigni, or *Acquigni*, t. France, in Eure. 3 miles from Louviers. Pop. 1,500.

Aquiavilco, r. which runs into the gulf of Mexico, Lon. 96. 30. W. Lat. 18. 30. N.

Aquila, city, Naples, in the Abruzzo Ultra II. situated on a mountain, near the river Pescara; 50 NE. Rome, 93 N. Naples. Lon. 13. 25. E. Lat. 42. 19. N. Pop. 13,615. Bp. see. It contains 24 chh. and 29 cloysters. In the year 1703, great damage was done by an earthquake, 2,400 persons perished, and 1,500 were dangerously wounded; 800 were swallowed up, together with the church, in which they had taken refuge.

Aquilaria, now *Low-ha-reah*.

Aquileia, t. Illyria, in the circle of Goritz, at the confluence of the Versa and Torre; 20 S. Friuli. Lon. 13. 23. E. Lat. 45. 46. N. Pop. 1,433. It was once rich and flourishing, and on account of its grandeur called the *second Rome*. It was often the residence of the emperors, and the see of a patriarch, who ranked next to the pope. It was destroyed by Attila, king of the Huns, A. D. 452. It is now decayed, and the spacious canal which once connected it with the Gulf of Venice, is now dried up.

Aquilondi, or *Aquilunda*, lake, on E. frontier of Congo.

Aquilonia, now *Cedogna*.

Aquin, t. on coast of St. Domingo, on a bay of the same name; 40 W. Jaquemel. Lon. 73. 21. W. Lat. 18. 14. N. Pop. about 3,000.

Aquinali, r. Further Calabria, which runs into the sea near Crotona.

Aquino, (an. *Aquimum*), t. Naples, in Lavora. once bp. see; 13 SSE. Sora, 48 N. Naples. Pop. 699. It was the birthplace of Juvenal and Thomas Aquinas.

Aquitaine, see *Guienne*.

Aquitania, ancient name of SW. part of France.

Aquizeba, r. Spain, which runs into the Orio, a little below Toloso, in Guipuscoa.

Ara, r. Spain, which joins the Cinca at Ainsa.

Araba, (an. *Arabius*), r. Persia, which runs into the Arabian Sea, Lon. 65. 40. E. Lat. 25. 30. N.

Araban, (an. *Acraba*), t. A. Turkey, in Urfa, on the Khabur; 76 SE. Urfa. Lon. 40. E. Lat. 36. 20. N.

Arabat, or *Orobel*, s-p. Russia, in Tauris, on the borders of the Sea of Azoph; 60 SE. Perekop. Lon. 35. 14. E. Lat. 45. 24. N. Pop. 300.

Arabazari, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 16 NE. Alameh.

Arab-hisar, t. Natolia; 38 NW. Mogla. It is near the ruins of an ancient city.

ARABIA, extensive country, Asia, being a great peninsula in the form of an irregular quadrangle; bounded N. by A. Turkey and the Euphrates, E. by the Persian Gulf and Arabian sea, S. by the Arabian sea, and W. by the Red sea, Egypt, and Syria.

Extent. It lies between Lon. 33. 30. and 59. 30. E. Lat. 12. 30. and 31. 30. N. About 1,500 miles long from N. to S. and 1,300 wide from E. to W. Sq. miles, according to Templemann, 1,166,000; Cannabich, 1,150,000.

Divisions. The ancients divided Arabia into 3 parts, viz. Arabia Felix, the southern part, Arabia Petraea, the N. W. part, and Arabia Deserta, the N. and NE. part; without assigning any definite limits or boundaries to each; and these divisions are in some respects recognized by the moderns.—The present civil divisions are 6, named by the natives Hedsjas, Yemen, Hadramaut, Oman, Lachsa or Hadsjar, and Nedsjed; the exact extent of which are scarcely better ascertained than the others.

Population. The amount of the population is very uncertain. Hassel estimates it at from 10 to 12,000,000.

Face of the country and soil. The general aspect of Arabia is a vast arid desert, interspersed with spots of fertile ground, and intersected about the centre by a range of mountains, supposed to stretch from the shores of the Red Sea by Mecca, to those of the Persian Gulf at the Bahrein islands. Water is generally scarce, and there are no rivers or lakes of any considerable size. The most fertile parts are situated near the sea. Of its mountains *Sinai* and *Horeb* are the most celebrated.

Productions and exports. The productions are coffee, rice, maize, frankincense, myrrh, gum-arabic, balsam, and other gums; dates, and various other fruits; honey and wax; and in the seas, coral and pearls. The exports best known to Europeans, are coffee, gum-arabic, myrrh, and frankincense.

Animals. The most noted animals are the camel and the horse. The chief dependence of the Arabian is on the camel, an animal peculiarly fitted for the inhabitants of a desert. The Arabian horses have been celebrated in all ages. They are held in high estimation, and great care is bestowed to preserve the purity of the breed. Their most usual colour is dapple-grey or brown, and one of the breed most highly esteemed, costs at least 2,000 Turkish piastres.

Climate. In the mountainous parts the climate is temperate, but in unsheltered situations the heat is excessive. A pestiferous wind, called the *Simoon* or *Samiel*, frequently surprises the traveller in the desert, and occasions instant suffocation. Whole caravans are sometimes overwhelmed by moving clouds of sand agitated by wind.

Towns. Mecca and Medina are celebrated places of pilgrimage. The principal seaports are Mocha, Mascat, and Jidda; but Sana is reputed the chief city.

Inhabitants. The inhabitants are styled Arabs. They boast of being descended from Ishmael, son of Abraham and Hagar; and on this account they have been called Ishmaelites and Hagarenians. They have been styled Scenites from their living in tents; also Saracens and Bedouins, i. e. robbers and wanderers. But the name now universally applied is that of Arabs, or Bedouin Arabs. They are divided into two classes; 1, the genuine Arabs of the desert, who have preserved in the greatest purity the character and manners of their ancestors; 2, the adulterated Arabs, who inhabit the cities, and who are more effeminate, and have lost, by intermixture with other nations, somewhat of their original character. The Arabs are in general an ignorant and superstitious people; in their stature, thin, with slender extremities, black eyes, hair, and beard, and of swarthy complexion. They have a reserved, dignified, and melancholy air; seldom provoked either to laugh or to weep. Their virtues and vices are peculiar to themselves. They are the firmest friends and the most implacable enemies. Their hearts are open and sincere; they are hospitable and generous; and in courtesy and urbanity of manners they may vie with the most civilized nations of Europe. But on the other hand, they have a natural disposition to war, bloodshed, and rapine. They are implacable and unrelenting; have no idea of forgiveness, and their thirst for revenge knows no satiety. The majority of them dwell in tents made of camel's hair, wandering about with their whole property from place to place. They are miserably lodged, and are abstemious and temperate. Their principal food is rice, pulse, and milk.

Religion. The Arabs are Mohometans.

Government. The patriarchal government has prevailed among these wandering people from the remotest antiquity; but it is in a manner ecclesiastical, because all civil proceedings rest on the law of the Koran. The authority of a Schieck over his tribe is that of a father of his family. The titles of the Arab chiefs or princes are Schiecks, Sheriffes, Imans, Caliphs, and Ermirs. In the most fertile districts monarchies of greater or less extent have existed from time immemorial.

Language. The Arabic is a copious and expressive language, abounding in synonymes. It is supposed to be the most extensive in the world, being spoken not only in Arabia, but also in Turkey, Tartary, Persia, a part of India and China, in Egypt, the Barbary States, and extensively in other countries in Africa as far south as the Niger.

Literature. The Arabians were, in the middle ages, eminent for literature and science; but they are now rude and ignorant, few of them being able to read and write.

Arabia Deserta, or Nedsjed, also called *Berii Arbistan*, or *Beriara*, is bounded N. by Syria, NE. by Syria and the Arabian Irac, E. by the Persian Gulf, SE. and S. by Arabia Felix, and

W. by Arabia Petræa and Syria. This country is for the most part desert, being intersected almost every where by high barren mountains, and many of its plains nothing but great sands and heaths, through some of which neither men, beasts, birds, trees, grass, or pasture are to be seen; the lands, however, that lie to the east along the river Euphrates, afford both plants and food for the inhabitants of some cities and towns seated on that part. Ana is the capital.

Arabia Petræa, or the *Stony*, called by the Arabs *Hedjas*, is bounded N. by Syria, E. by Arabia Deserta, S. by Arabia Felix, W. by the Red Sea, and NW. by Egypt; its extent from N. to S. is computed to be 180 miles, and from E. to W. 150. It was called *Petræa*, or *Stony*, from its rocks, though some rather derive it from Petra, its ancient capital, now commonly supposed to be Krac, lying on the isthmus, near the frontiers of Egypt. Though, in most respects, it much resembles Arabia Deserta, for its stony, sandy, and barren ground; yet it yields, in some parts, sufficient nourishment for cattle, whose milk, and camel's flesh, is the chief food of its inhabitants.

Arabia Felix, by far the most considerable of the three, was called *Felix*, or *Happy*, according to Ammianus Marcellinus, because it abounded in corn, cattle, vines, and odoriferous spices of all kinds. It was also called *Sacred*, on account of the fine gums and aromatic woods employed in sacrifices, which it produced. This part of Arabia contains the kingdoms of Yemen, Hadramaut, Oman, and Lachsa, with other smaller states.

Arabian Islands, two small islands in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Egypt; 7 SW. Alexandria. Lon. 30. 6. E. Lat. 31. 7. N.

Arabian Sea, (an. *Erythræan Sea*,) sea, Asia, bounded N. by Persia, E. Hindoostan, S. by the Indian Ocean, and W. by Arabia.

Arabicus Sinus, see *Red Sea*.

Arabag, small s-p. Arabia, on the coast of the Red Sea, at the northern extremity of Beled el Haram, or the Holy Land of the Mahometans. Lon. 38. 52. E. Lat. 22. 31. N.

Arabius, now *Araba*.

Arabkir, (an. *Arabrace*,) t. A. Turkey, in Sivas, on a branch of the Euphrates; 80 SW. Erzerum, 100 E. Sivas. Lon. 39. 10. W. Lat. 39. 15. N. It is well built, populous, and the chief place of a district.

Arabs, (*Gulf of*,) large bay of the Mediterranean, on the coast of Egypt; W. of Alexandria. Lon. 29. 30. E. Lat. 30. 50. N.

Aracacari, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Brazil. Lat. 26. 20. S.

Aracagi, t. Brazil, in Para, on the Isle of Maranon; 10 St. Luis.

Aracan, or *Arrakan*, or *Reccan*, or *Mog*, country, Asia, formerly an independent km., but since 1783 a province of the Birman empire; bounded N. by Meckley, E. by Birmah, S. by Pegu, and W. by the Bay of Bengal; about 510 miles long, and from 20 to 200 broad.

The air is good; the country abounds with meadows and pasture lands, well watered with rivers and brooks; the plains are exceedingly fertile, and the mountains green all the year

round; though from August to October, which is their winter, the weather is for the most part wet and stormy. It produces great quantities of rice, cocoa-nuts, bananas, oranges, and many other kinds of excellent fruit. Pop. estimated at 2,500,000.

Aracan, city, Asia, and capital of a country of the same name; 240 SE. Calcutta. Lon. 93. E. Lat. 20. 38. N. A river called also Aracan, runs through it, and waters the streets by means of several arms or canals, into which it is divided. The houses are very low. Pop. formerly said to be 160,000; latterly only 16,000.

Aracan, r. Asia, which runs into the Bay of Bengal about 27 miles below the city of Aracan.

Aracari, t. Brazil, on the river Negro, 80 W. Fort Rio Negro.

Aracati-Merim, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 41. 16. W. Lat. 3. 5. S.

Aracati-Assu, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 41. 10. W. Lat. 3. 6. S.

Aracena, t. Spain, in Andalusia, near the Sierra-Morena, in Seville, with a castle on an eminence; 30 NNW. Seville. Lon. 6. 20. W. Lat. 37. 43. N.

Aracay, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 34. 31. W. Lat. 6. 50. S.

Aracha, (L,) see *Laracha*.

Arachosia, ancient Persian province, beyond the Indus.

Arachotus, now *Arokhage*.

Arachova, t. Eu. Turkey, in Livadia; 6 N. Salona.

Araclea, see *Herakli*.

Aractus, now *Spagnagmurisi*.

Aracuari, r. S. A. in Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 1. 40. N.

Arad, or *Old Arad*, t. Hungary, in the county of the same name, on the Marosch, which divides it into Old and New Town; 24 N. Temesvar, 195 SE. Presburg. Lon. 21 3. E. Lat. 46. 11. N. Pop. 3,700. The chief cattle market of Hungary is held here. A fortress stands on a peninsula, formed by a bend of the river, the works of which are strong. In the year 1685, a battle was fought near this town between the Germans and the Turks, in which the latter were defeated; 7,000 men, all that remained alive, being made prisoners.—Pop. of the county 184,574. Sq. mls. 2,290. Place of assembly, Boros-Jeno.

Arad, or *Ennebbi Salachb*, one of the Bahrein islands, in the Persian Gulf. Lon. 48. 6. E. Lat. 26. 25. N.

Arad, city, Palestine; 32 S. Jerusalem.

Aradi, t. Natolia; 10 NW. Kastamoni.

Aradus, now *Arek*, and *Ruad*.

Arægenus, now *Bayeux*.

Araes, maritime town, Brazil, in the province of Matto. Lon. 52. 30. W. Lat. 18. S.

Arafat, mt. Arabia; 15 SE. Mecca. It is composed of granite; about 150 feet high, inclosed by a wall, ascended by staircases, and has a chapel on its summit, which the Mahometans believe was built by Adam. There are 14 large tanks or basins at the base. It is much visited by pilgrims on days appointed for the purpose. On the 17th Feb. 1807, this ceremony was performed by an assemblage of

80,000 men, 2,000 women, and 4,000 children.

Arafaxa, t. Sweden, in West-Bothnia, on the river Tornea; 32 N. Tornea.

Aragon, or *Aragonia*, pr. Spain, bounded N. by the Pyrenees, NW. by Navarre, W. by Castile, S. by Valencia, and E. by Catalonia. It contains 70 towns, only 8 of which are considerable, viz. Saragossa, Albarazin, Balbastro, Calataind, Daroca, Jaca, Tarazona, and Teruel. Pop. in 1800, 658,630. Sq. m. 15,503. A part of the country is mountainous, and the soil generally productive, but in some parts stony or sandy. The characteristics of the inhabitants are industry, activity, national pride, and courage.—Aragon was, till the time of Charles V. an independent kingdom, including, besides Aragon Proper, Valencia, Catalonia, and Mallorca.

The air is pure and serene, but the country often wants water, much of it having neither springs nor wells.

Aragon, r. Spain, which rises in the Pyrenees, passes by Jaca, Sanguesa, &c., and runs into the Ebro, between the Calahorra and Tudela.

Aragon, t. Arabia; 100 ESE. Sanaa.

Aragua, t. S. A. in Cumana. Pop. 150.

Araguaya, r. Brazil; which rises in Matto Grosso, Lat. 19. S. and runs N. into the Tocantins, Lat. 6. S.

Arahal, t. Spain, in Seville; 27 ENE. Seville.

Araiche, (El,) see *Larache*.

Arajee, t. Abyssinia; 95 SSE. Miné.

Arakeery, t. Hind., in Mysore; 8 E. Serinapatam.

Arakui, r. Georgia, in Asia, which runs into the Kur, 30 ESE. Gory.

Aral, lake or inland sea, Asia, in the country of the independent Tartars, about 250 miles long, and 120 broad; 120 E. of the Caspian Sea. Lon. 57. to 61. E. Lat. 42. 45. to 46. 40. N. Its waters are salt, like those of the Caspian Sea. It has no communication with the sea, but receives the waters of several rivers, the largest of which are the Jihon and Sir.

Aram, t. Arabia; 38 NE. Chamir.

Aramascheva, t. Russia, in Tobolsk; 90 S. Tobolsk.

Arambauk, t. Hind., in the Carnatic; 34 N. Bomrauzepollam.

Aramieh, t. Egypt; S. Dendera.

Aramits, t. France, in Lower-Pyrenees, on the Vert; 7 SW. Oleron. Pop. 1,050.

Aramo, t. and fortress, Chili, near the Pacific Ocean; 30 S. La Conception.

Aramont, t. France, in Gard, on W. side of the Rhône; 8 below Avignon. Pop. 2,200.

Arampali, t. Hind., in Madura; a place long celebrated for its manufactures, which formerly employed 2,000 looms; the trade is now considerable.

Aramroy, see *Eramro*.

Aran, t. Persia, in Irak; 100 N. Ispahan.

Aranas, r. Spain, which runs into the Agra, 2 miles below Pampeluna.

Arance, t. France, in Ain; 8 E. Ambronay.

Aranda de Ebro, t. Spain, in Aragon, on the Ebro; 19 NW. Calataind.

Aranda de Duero, t. Spain, in Old Castile, on the Duero; 35 S. Burgos, 90 N. Madrid. Lon. 3. 40. W. Lat. 41. 40. N. Pop. 3,500.

Arandon, t. France, in Isere; 10 S. St. Sorlin, 28 E. Vienne.

Arandote, t. Ceylon; 22 SSW. Candy.

Arang, t. on E. coast of Borneo. Lon. 116. 30. E. Lat. 1. 33. S.

Aranghera, one of the Bissagos islands, in the Atlantic, at the mouth of the river Grande, near the coast of Africa.

Aranha, t. Portugal, in Estramadura; 12 NE. Leyria.

Aranjuez, v. and palace, Spain, in Toledo, on an island formed by the Tagus, the Taramo, and a canal; 18 NE. Toledo, 30 S. Madrid. Lon. 3. 36. W. Lat. 41. 5. N. Pop. of the village, 2,593; during the residence of the court, about 10,000. It is situated in one of the most delightful districts in Spain; the streets are broad, straight, and finely paved, the houses of two stories, neatly built, and painted white.—The palace is remarkable, not for its magnitude, but for its beauty, its collection of paintings, of ancient and modern busts, its marble staircases, superb mirrors, its beautiful specimens of porcelain, and especially for its gardens, which are laid out in the form of a star, and excite the admiration of every observer. The court usually resides here from a little after Easter till the end of June. The road from Aranjuez to Madrid is constructed on the model of the ancient Roman roads, and each mile is said to have cost £33,250 sterling.

Aranjuez, t. Mexico, in Costa Rica; 32 S. Costa Rica.

Arannos, t. Spain, in Navarre; 9 miles from St. Estevan.

Aranta, s-p. Peru, in Arequipa; the harbour is deep, but the entrance narrow; 30 SW. Arequipa.

Aranyear, fortress, Transylvania, on N. side of the Maross; 18 SW. Millenbach, 20 SSW. Carlsburg.

Arapari-pucu, t. Brazil, in Para, on the Guanapu; 170 WSW. Para.

Arapijo, t. Brazil, in Para, on the Amazon; 18 WSW. Curupu.

Araquaya, r. Brazil, which rises in Lat. 18. S. and after a northerly course of near 800 miles, runs into the Tocantins river, Lat. 5. 40. S.

Araques, t. Spain, Aragon; 12 NNW. Jaca.

Araquil, t. Spain, in Navarre; 15 W. Pampe-lana.

Araranga, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 29. 45. S.

Arar, now Saône.

Ararat, mt. Armenia, between Caucasus and Taurus; 60 SE. Erivan. It is 9,500 feet in height, and very steep, rising from a spacious plain, and terminating in two peaks, one of which is covered with perpetual snow. Almost the whole of the remaining surface consists of deep moving sand. After many fruitless attempts, it has been found impossible to ascend more than half way up this mountain, by reason of its great steepness from the middle to the summit, and its being covered with ice. This mountain is venerated by the Christians, and especially by the Armenians, from a belief that Noah's ark rested on it after the flood.

Ararat, mt. Pa., in Luzerne and Wayne cos. It is 15 miles long.

Ararat, or *Pilot Mountain*, mt. N. C., on N. side the Yadkin, and E. the river Ararat, 9 NW. Bethania. It is about a mile in height, and rises in the form of a pyramid, with an area of an acre at top, on which is a stupendous rock 300 feet high. From the summit of this rock there is an extensive, variegated, and delightful prospect.

Arariba, r. Brazil, which runs into the sea near Pernambuco.

Ararus, now Sereth.

Aras, or *Eris*, t. Persia, in Schirvan; 50 N. Schamachie, 130 SSE. Teflis.

Aras, (an. *Araxes*,) r. Asia. It rises in Mount Ararat, separates Armenia from Adirbeitzan, and joins the Kur, near Javat, in Schirvan. Its course is very rapid.

Arasa, mt. Arabia, SE. of Mecca, in Hedsjas.

Araseng, t. Persia, in Irak; 30 S. Casbin.

Arassie, t. Genoa; 5 SW. Albenga. Lon. 8. E. Lat. 44. 4. N. It is a place of some trade, and well peopled; vessels are to be hired here for Genoa, or any part of Italy.

Arathapescow, see *Athapescow*.

Araticu, r. Brazil, which runs into the Guanapu, 70 W. Para.

Aravacouchy, see *Arrivacouchy*.

Araucania, country, Chili, S. A., between the rivers Biobio and Valdivia. It is bounded E. by the Andes, and W. by the Pacific Ocean. Lat. 36. 44. to 39. 50. S.

Arauco, fortress, Chili, near the mouth of a river, in a valley to which it gives name; 20 S. La Concepcion. The inhabitants of the valley are Indians, called Arauques.

Araco, r. Chili, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, Lat. 37. 9. S.

Arauna, t. Venezuela, on the Acarigua; 50 S. Barquismeto. It is situated in a fertile country, and is a considerable town, with several streets of well built houses.

Arausio, now Orange.

Aravita, t. Spain, in Cordova; 40 E. Cordova.

Araw, or *Arau*, or *Arovia*, t. Switz., capital of Aargau, on the right side of the Aar, in a fertile country; 21 SE. Bale, 30 NNE. Berne. Lon. 7. 54. E. Lat. 47. 23. N. Pop. 2,400. The principal manufactures are cotton, cotton-stuffs, printed linens, cutlery, and tanning. The diets and assemblies of the Protestant cantons are generally held here.

Arawari, r. S. America, which crosses Guiana, and empties itself into the Atlantic. By the peace of 1801, it was agreed, that the S. bank should belong to the Portuguese, and the N. bank to the French, and the navigation open to both nations. Lat. of the mouth, 1. 50. N.

Arawill, t. Hind., in Candeish; 6 SE. Chuprah.

Araxa, r. Spain, which runs into the Orio, at Tolosa.

Araxes, now *Aras*, and *Bend Emir*.

Aray, r. Scotland, which runs from Loch Awe to Loch Fine.

Arezatiba, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 28. 20. S.

Arba, Aust. isl. in the Gulf Carnero, near the

coast of Dalmatia, about 30 miles in circ. Lon. 14. 51. E. Lat. 44. 59. N. Pop. 3,049. There are three convents of friars and as many of nuns, besides 60 priests, who have a very scanty provision. The island produces fire wood, of which many cargoes are annually sent to Venice; corn, oil, excellent wine, brandy, and silk; it also exports hides, wool, sheep, hogs, and horses of a good breed.

Arba, t. on the island, so called. Bp. see. It contains a cathedral, a collegiate church, with about 1,400 inhabitants, chiefly employed in agriculture, fishing, and the manufacture of salt from sea-water. Lon. 14. 57. E. Lat. 45. N.

Arbaal, t. Algiers; 15 SSE. Oran.

Arbajen, t. Arabia; 12 N. Zebid.

Arbeca, t. and castle, Spain, in Catalonia; 10 E. Lerida.

Arbegen, t. Transylvania; 7 N. Stoltzenberg.

Arbeia, now *Moresby*.

Arbela, now *Erbil*, see also *Gaugamela*.

Arberg, *Arburg*, see *Aarberg*, and *Aarburg*.

Arbespach, t. Austria; 6 SW. Zwettl.

Arbestaal, t. Austria; 5 N. Brugg.

Arbia, r. Tuscany, which runs into the Ombrone, near Bunconvento.

Arbica, t. Spain, in Navarre; 30 WNW. Pampeluna.

Arbil, see *Erbil*.

Arbis, t. France, in Gironde; 17 SE. Bourdeaux.

Arboga, or *Arbogen*, t. Sweden, in Westmanland; 65 W. Stockholm. Lon. 15. 39. E. Lat. 59. 55. N. Pop. 1,521. It is on a navigable canal, which connects it by means of Malar lake with Stockholm. It is remarkable for a synod held here in 1297, under Nicholas, archbishop of Upsal.

Arbois, t. France, in Jura, and principal town of the district; 24 NNE. Lons le Saunier. Lon. 5. 51. E. Lat. 46. 54. N. Pop. 6,414. It is celebrated for the excellent wine made in its environs.—General Pichegru was a native of this town.

Arbon, t. Switz., in Thurgau, on S. side of the lake of Constance; 7 N. St. Gall, 14 SE. Constance. Lon. 9. 27. E. Lat. 47. 30. N. Pop. 2,000. This place is, in Antoninus' Itinerary, named *Arbor Infelix*.

Arbon, see *Arebo*.

Arborinca, now *Avranches*.

Arbouc, t. Arabia, Hedjas; 100 NW. Mecca.

Arboucave, t. France, in Landes; 12 SE. St. Sever, 13 ENE. Orthez. Pop. 419.

Arbra, t. Sweden, in Helsingland; 24 NW. Soderhamn.

Arbre Croche, isl. in N. part of lake Michigan. Lon. 85. 18. W. Lat. 45. 25. N.

Abresle, (*L'*) t. France, in Rhône; 9 NW. Lyons. Pop. 860.

Arbroath, see *Aberbrothie*.

Arc en Barrois, t. France, in Lower-Marne; 14 NW. Langres. Pop. 1,768.

Arc sur Tille, t. France, in Côte-d'Or, on the river Tille; 7 ENE. Dijon.

Arc, r. Savoy, which runs into the Isere, 12 from Montemelian.

Arc, r. France, which passes near Aix, and loses itself in the lake of Martigues.

Arca, t. A. Turkey, in Marasch; 20 W. Malatia.

Arcabay, t. on W. coast of St. Domingo; 16 N. Cul de Sac.

Arcadia, (an. *Cyparissa*), s-p. Eu. Turkey, in the Morea, in a gulf to which it gives name, open to the Mediterranean sea; 18 N. Navarin, 40 NW. Misitra. Lon. 21. 34. E. Lat. 37. 22. N. The inhabitants are mostly Greeks, and trade in oil, wool, and hides.

Arcadia, ancient country, in the central part of the Peloponnesus; celebrated in ancient song, as the seat of pastoral innocence and happiness. It is now called *Braccio di Maina*. Chief cities, Megalopolis and Mantinea.

Arcalia, t. on W. coast of St. Domingo, 12 N. Port-au-Prince.

Arcangeles, t. Paraguay; 300 E. Assumption.

Arcano, t. Italy, in Friuli; 11 W. Udina.

Arcas, t. Spain, in Old Castile; 9 S. Cuença; an. Bp. see, but removed to Cuença.

Arcas, small isl. Atlantic, near the coast of Guinea. Lon. 14. 40. W. Lat. 11. 8. N.

Arcas, small isl. in the gulf of Mexico. Lon. 92. 38. W. Lat. 19. 50. N.

Arcati, now *Arcot*.

Arce, t. Naples, in Lavora; 15 S. Sora, 52 NNW. Naples.

Arceles, t. France, in Eastern-Pyrenees; 12 SE. Perpignan, 12 ENE. Ceret.

Arces, t. France, in Eastern-Pyrenees; 6 SW. Ceret, 21 SSW. Perpignan.

Arch, t. Switz., in Berne; 5 N. Buren.

Arch, or *Arco*, t. Tyrol, on the Sarca, with a citadel on a mountain; 12 W. Trent. Lon. 10. 47. E. Lat. 45. 53. N. Pop. 1,900.

Archæopolis, now *Ruki*.

Archachora, or *Zivagee*, t. Concan, on the coast; 30 S. Severndroog.

Archangel, or *Archangeleskoi*, government, Russian empire, bounded N. by the Frozen Sea, E. by the government of Tobolsk, S. by the government of Vologda and Olonetz, and W. by the dominions of Sweden; and extends from Lon. 27. to 67. E. Lat. 62. to 70. N. The country is cold, marshy, woody, and mountainous, and the wealth of the country consists chiefly in its fisheries. It is divided into 8 circles, Archangel, Cholmogory, Pinega, Mezen, Schenkunsk, Onega, Kem, and Kola. The principal rivers are the Dwina, the Vokscha, the Mezen, and the Petchora. Pop. 199,901. Sq. m. 356,400.

Archangel, or *St. Michael*, t. and s-p. Russia, capital of the government to which it gives name, on the Dwina, 20 miles above its entrance into the White sea; 400 NE. Petersburg. Lon. 40. 43. E. Lat. 64. 32. N. Pop. 7,200. H. 1,200, mostly of wood. It derives its name from a monastery founded here in 1584, dedicated to the archangel Michael. It contains 11 Russian churches, 1 Lutheran, and 1 Calvinist. As a place of commerce, it is much frequented by foreigners, especially the English and Dutch, and the inhabitants of Hamburg, and Bremen, and of the United States. The exports consist of train oil, tar, linseed, furs, wax, iron, and coarse linen. It contains the chief deposit of foreign articles for Siberia. About 100 ships visit it annually. It formerly contained about 30,000 inhabitants, but declined when St. Petersburg became a place of commerce.

Archangelsk, t. Russia, in Ekaterinoslav, on the Bog; 170 W. Ekaterinoslav. Lon. 30. 44. E. Lat. 48. 30. N.

Archangelskoi, t. Russia, in Irkutsk, at the conflux of the Tangui and the Oka; 116 NE. Udinsk. Lon. 101. 44. E. Lat. 55. 20. N.

Archangelskoi, t. Russia, Kostrom; 124 NNE. Kostrom. Lon. 43. 44. E. Lat. 59. 15. N.

Archangelskoi, t. Russia, Vologda; 90 NE. Vologda. Lon. 41. 58. E. Lat. 60. 25. N.

Arche, (L,) t. France, in Correze; 6 SW. Brive.

Arched Island, small isl. in E. Indian Sea, near the island of Paraguay. Lon. 117. 57. E. Lat. 9. 15. N.

Archelais, now *Erekli*.

Archemounain, see *Ashmunain*.

Archer, t. Harrison co. Ohio. Pop. 1,105.

Archi, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra; 8 S. Lanciano.

Archiac, t. France, in Lower-Charente; 15 S. Saintes. Lon. 0. 13. W. Lat. 45. 32. N. Pop. 1,510.

Archidona, t. Spain, Grenada, with a castle; 9 E. Antiquera. Pop. 5,000.

Archidona, t. Quito; 80 SE. Quito. Lon. 76. 48. W. Lat. 0. 45. S. Pop. about 700.

Archipelago, (an. *Ægean Sea*), part of the Mediterranean Sea; bounded N. by Romania, E. by Natolia, W. by Livadia and the Morea, and S. by Candia. Lon. 23. to 27. E. Lat. 35. 30. to 40. 40. N. It divides, as far as it extends, Europe from Asia, and belongs equally to both. Of the many islands which it contains, those, which are nearest the coast of Natolia, are called Asiatic; the rest are considered as belonging to Europe. Upwards of forty of these islands are reckoned considerable. There are many bays and harbours on the coasts of each side, as well as in several of the islands. There are also many rocks found in the Archipelago. Most of these islands, except Mitylene, Scio, and Macronisi, are included in the government of the capudan-pacha, or grand admiral of the Turkish fleet. The inhabitants, by political oppression, are rendered both cringing and imperious. The exports consist of wine, raisins, oil, figs, silk, marble, honey, wax, &c.

Archipelago, is a term loosely applied to a group of islands, in any strait or narrow sea; as the Archipelago of Chiloe, on the coast of Chili; the Archipelago of Lazarus, on the coast of Malabar and Malacca; the Archipelago of Mexico; that of the Caribbees, of the Philippines, &c.

Archipelago de Bourbon, the Society Islands, so called by Bougainville.

Archipelago of the Great Cyclades, the New Hebrides, so called by Bougainville.

Archipelago, (*Dangerous*), cluster of islands in the S. Pacific Ocean; between Lon. 42. and 45. W. Lat. 10. and 18. S.

Archlebow, t. Moravia, Brunn; 17 SE. Brunn.

Archwinippy Sea, large gulf of the North Sea, which communicates with Hudson's bay, by means of Hazard gulf.

Archshofen, t. Wurtemberg, in the district of the Kocher, on the Tauber; 3 E. Creglingen. Pop. 430.

Arcis sur Aube, (an. *Arliaica*), t. France, in

Aube, principal place of a district; 15 N. Troyes. Lon. 4. 14. E. Lat. 48. 33. N. Pop. 2,322.

Arcisa, t. Italy, in Milan; 10 W. Como.

Arco, see *Arch*.

Arco, t. Sicily, in Noto; 5 N. Noto.

Arcoe, small isl. in the straits of Malacca. Lon. 100. 35. E. Lat. 2. 54. N.

Arcole, v. Italy, in Verona; 15 ESE. Verona. In November 1796, a bloody battle was fought here between the Austrians and the French, in which the former were defeated, losing 5,000 prisoners, besides a great number of killed and wounded.

Arcona, v. Pomerania, in the island of Rugen, anciently a city; 20 N. Bergen.

Arcanato, t. Italy, in Milan; 18 W. Milan.

Arconcey, t. France, in Côte-d'Or; 5 N. Arnay le Duc.

Arcos, or *Arcos de la Frontera*, (an. *Arcobriga*), t. Spain, in Seville, on a sharp rock near the Guadaleta, fortified by art and nature; 17 N. Medina Sidonia, 40 S. Seville. Lon. 5. 55. W. Lat. 36. 40. N. Pop. 12,000. In 1338, a battle was fought near this town between a detachment of Christians and Moors.

Arcos, t. Spain, in Old Castile, on the borders of Aragon, on the Xalon; 9 miles above Medina Celi.

Arcos, t. Portugal, Beira; 12 SSE. Pesqueira.

Arcos, (*Los*), t. Spain, Navarre; 13 S. Estella.

Arcos, t. S. America, in Buenos-Ayres; 60 NW. Buenos-Ayres.

Arcot, (an. *Arcati*, *Regiæ Soræ*, and *Soromandalam*), city, Hind., capital of the Carnatic, on the Paliar; 57 WSW. Madras, 65 NNW. Pondicherry. Lon. 79. 30. E. Lat. 12. 50. N. The fort is a mile in circumference, with walls and ditches, but is not in good repair. The town surrounds the glacis on all sides, and is extensive. There is a manufacture of coarse cotton cloths here, but they are dearer than in Bengal.

Arcs, (*Les*), t. France, in Var; 10 W. Frejus. Pop. 2,163.

Arctic Ocean, or *Frozen Ocean*, lies within the Arctic circle, N. of Europe and Asia. It is a vast and dismal reservoir of myriads of miles of ice.

Arcueil, t. France, in Seine; 3 S. Paris. Pop. 1,338. It is celebrated for the excellence of its water, conveyed to Paris by an aqueduct constructed in 1624; and more recently, for a physical and chemical society at the house of Berthollet.

Arcy, or *Airy*, t. France, in Yonne, on the Auref; 11 SSE. Auxerre. H. 200.

Ard, r. Ger., which rises near Wehen, in Nassau Saarbruck, and runs into the Lahn, at Dietz.

Arda, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania; 60 S. Filippopoli.

Arda, (an. *Ardiscus*), Eu. Turkey, which runs into the Mariza, 10 N. Trajanopoli.

Ardachan, r. Georgia, Asia, which runs into the Kur, at Akalzike.

Ardacher, or *Ardagger*, t. Austria, near the Danube; 10 SW. Ips.

Ardagh, t. Ireland, in Longford; 5 SE. Longford.

Ardal, t. Norway; 72 N. Christiania.

Ardales, see *Hardales*.

Ardanoudjée, (an. *Adranutzium*.) t. Turkish Armenia, in Kars; 40 N. Kars, 90 NE. Erzerum. Lon. 43. 35. E. Lat. 40. 44. N.

Ardator, t. Russia, in Simbirsk; 90 W. Simbirsk. Lon. 45. 44. E. Lat. 54. 45. N. Pop. 778.

Ardator, t. Russia, in Niznei Novgorodskoi; 60 SSW. Nisnei-Novgorod. Lon. 43. 4. E. Lat. 50. 20. N. Pop. 740.

Ardbracon, v. Ireland, in Meath, formerly the see of a bishop, now called the bishop of Meath. In 1641, it was a place of strength, and the bishop of Meath had a palace here.

Ardea, now *Ardia*.

Ardebil, or *Ardevil*, t. Persia, in Adirbeitzan; 56 E. Tabris. Lon. 47. 20. E. Lat. 38. 5. N. Pop. 12,000. H. 2,500. This is one of the most ancient and celebrated towns in Persia, situated in the midst of a large plain, surrounded on all sides by the mountains, which form a kind of amphitheatre. Ardebil has been the residence of many kings; it is an open town, without walls; the grand square, called Meidan, is large, with a grand caravansary. In one of the churches is the tomb of Schek Sefi, a celebrated saint, which is an inviolable asylum, and constantly visited by pilgrims from all parts of Persia. Caravans are frequently going to and from Constantinople and Smyrna.

Ardebil, (*Little*.) t. Persia, in Farsistan; N. Schiras.

Ardecan, t. Persia, in Irak; 15 SSW. Gnerden, 140 E. Ispahan.

Ardèche, r. France, which rises 9 miles from Langogne, and runs into the Rhône, about 3 miles above Pont St. Esprit.

Ardèche, dep. France, bounded N. by Loire, E. by the Rhône, S. by Gard, W. by Lozere and Upper-Loire; about 65 miles from N. to S. and from 15 to 32 in breadth, from E. to W. Before the revolution it was a province of Languedoc, called *Vivarais*. Privas is the capital. Pop. 290,833; of whom, about 60,000 are Protestants. Sq. m. 2,281.

Ardee, t. Ireland, in Louth; 10 SW. Dundalk, 33 N. Dublin. It is decayed.

Arden, or *Ardon*, country, Switz., and one of the bailiwicks of the Valais.

Ardenburg or *Rodenburg*, t. Neth., in Zealand, formerly one of the most considerable towns in the country; 6 SE. Sluys, 12 NE. Bruges. Lon. 3. 27. E. Lat. 51. 16. N. Pop. 1,376.

Ardenelle, t. Hind., in Coimbatore; 24 N. Damicotta, 40 S. Seringapatam. Lat. 76. 55. E. Lat. 11. 53. N.

Ardennes, forest, Germany and France, comprehending all the country between the Meuse and the Rhine, or according to others, all between the Rhine and the Scheldt; what now remains is situated principally on both sides the Meuse, from Montmedy to Liege.

Ardennes, dep. France, bounded N. by part of Hainaut, Liege, and Luxemburg, E. by Luxemburg and dep. Meuse, S. by Marne, and W. by Ainse; about 50 miles from N. to S. and 45 from E. to W. It is N. part of what was before the revolution called Champagne. Mezieres is the capital. Pop. 275,036, many of whom are Protestants. Sq. m. 2,230.

Ardenno, t. Italy, in the Valteline; 5 NE. Morbegno.

Ardensan, t. A. Turkey, in Aladulia; 38 NW. Arzingan.

Ardenskerry, rock in the North Sea, near North-Uist. Lon. 7. 20. W. Lat. 51. 4. N.

Arder, see *Ardra*.

Ardero, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 7 S. Gierace.

Ardes, t. France, in Puy-de-Dome; 27 S. Clermont-Ferrand. Pop. 1,636.

Ardesch, (supposed by D'Anville to be the ancient *Artaxata*.) t. Persian Armenia, on the Aras; 15 S. Erivan; now in ruins.

Ardfert, t. Ireland, in Kerry; 4 NNW. Tralee. It was anciently the capital of the county, with an university, but is now very much reduced. It was formerly a bp. see, but now united to Limerick.

Ardfinnan, v. Ireland, in Tipperary, on the Suir; 6 NW. Clonmel.

Ardgis, or *Artisch*, (an *Ardeiscus*.) r. which rises in the mountains between Walachia and Transylvania, about 10 SE. Hermanstadt, passes by Kordedeardi, Piteszti, Butroi, &c. and runs into the Danube near Mireni.

Ardglass, s-p. Ireland, in Down, on a promontory which projects into the Irish sea; 5 SE. Downpatrick. Lon. 5. 29. W. Lat. 54. 15. N. It was formerly a place of strength and importance, but at present contains little vestiges of strength or splendour, with a ruined church, and but few houses.

Ardia, (an. *Ardea*.) t. Italy, in the Campagna di Roma, on a small river, near the Mediterranean; 5 S. Albano.

Ardiere, r. France, which runs into the Saone, in the principality of Dombes.

Ardily, r. which rises in Spain, and runs into the Guadiana, near Moura, in Portugal.

Ardingay, t. Carnatic; 20 N. Ongole.

Ardingay, t. Hind., in Marawar; 20 SE. Trumian.

Ardjolee, t. Hind., in Allahabad; 15 S. Sohajepour.

Ardis, (an. *Artagera*, or *Artaquicerta*.) t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir, on a branch of the Tigris; NNW. Diarbekir.

Ardiscus, now *Arda*.

Ardistan, (an. *Articene*.) t. Persia, in Irak; 80 NNE. Ispahan. Lon. 53. E. Lat. 33. 20. N.

Ardivoran Head, N. extremity of North Uist; Lon. 7. 20. W. Lat. 57. 41. N.

Ardlen, t. Abascia; 44 WSW. Anakopia.

Ardmore, s-p. Ireland, in Waterford, in a bay to which it gives name; 8 SW. Dungarvon. Lon. 7. 41. E. Lat. 51. 48. N. Here is a fine round tower, 100 feet high, and 45 in circumference.

Ardmore Head, cape on W. coast of Skye. Lon. 6. 38. W. Lat. 51. 37. N.

Ardmore Head, cape on S. coast of Ireland, in Waterford; Lon. 7. 41. E. Lat. 51. 56. N.

Ardmurkenish Bay, bay on W. coast of Scotland. Lon. 5. 54. W. Lat. 56. 28. N.

Ardnaglass, bay on W. coast of Ireland, and N. coast of the county of Sligo; 6 SW. Sligo. Lon. 8. 30. W. Lat. 54. 16. N.

Ardois, mt. Nova-Scotia; 12 NW. Halifax.

Arдона, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 12 N. Ascoli.

Ardore, t. Naples, Calabria Ultra; 6 S. Gierace.
Ardost Daghi, mt. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 25 S. Erekli.

Ardra, or *Arzem*, city, Africa, capital of a kingdom, on the Euphrates, about 40 miles inland. Lon. 1. 52. E. Lat. 6. 36. N. The walls are 9 miles in circuit. The streets are broad, and the houses are built at a little distance from each other. The city is surrounded with palm trees. The country is situated on the Slave coast. The climate is very unwholesome; the soil fertile, and for Africa, well cultivated; producing maize, millet, palm wine, fruits, &c.

Ardre, r. France, which joins the Loire, at Nantes.

Ardres, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 2 posts SE. Calais, 3 NW. St. Omer. Pop. 1,602.

Ardres, t. France, in Puy-de-Dome, on a small river which runs into the Allier; 9 SW. Issoire.

Ardrossan, parish, Scot., in which the town of Saltcoats is situated; 12 NNW. Ayr. Lon. 4. 39. W. Lat. 55. 42. N. Pop. 2,526. It takes its name from a small promontory on W. coast of the county of Ayr, called Ardrossan Point, which terminates in a ridge of rocks running into the sea.

Ardsche, see *Argieh*.

Ardstraw, t. Ireland, in Tyrone, anciently the sea of a bishop; 6 S. Strabane.

Arduba, now *Knin*.

Ardvert, t. France, in Lower Charente; 18 W. Saintes. Pop. 2,600.

Ardwick, t. Eng., in Lancashire, 1 mile from Manchester. Pop. 1,762.

Are, see *Aire*.

Arebalo, see *Arevalo*.

Arebico, t. Porto Rico; 30 m. St. John.

Arebo, or *Arbon*, t. Africa, in Benin; 60 miles from the sea. Lon. 5. 8. E. Lat. 5. 58. N. It is large and well peopled, on the river Formosa. The English and Dutch had factories here.

Areca, see *Larek*.

Arech, or *Harench*, fortress or castle, Syria; 12 miles from Antioch.

Arecive, t. S. A. in Buenos-Ayres; 120 NW. Buenos-Ayres.

Areck, (L,) see *Larek*.

Arecusa, t. Japan, Nippon; 10 NW. Jedo.

Ared, (El,) ridge of mountains, which cross Arabia Deserta from NE. to SW.

Areg, or *Arrack*, t. Hind., in Visiapour; 8 ESE. Merritch.

Arekea, see *Arkiko*.

Arelat, km. which comprehended Dauphine, Provence, Burgundy, Savoy, and the west of Switzerland; and was sometimes called the kingdom of Burgundy. It had its existence in the 9th century, and took its name from *Arles*, its metropolis.

Arelate, now *Arles*.

Aremberg, t. Ger., capital of a duchy of the same name, in Lower-Rhine, on the Ahr, in the Eifel; 26 S. Cologne, 60 SSW. Bonn. Lon. 6. 44. E. Lat. 50. 32. N. Pop. of the town, 201; of the duchy 3,000. It is now included in the grand duchy of the Lower Rhine, and belongs to Prussia.

Arena, r. Sicily, which runs into the sea near the town of Mazara.

Arena, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 16 E. Nicotera.

Arenaum, now *Arnheim*.

Arenal, t. S. A. in Tucuman; 66 N. St. Miguel de Tucuman.

Arendal, see *Arndal*.

Arendonck, t. S. Brabant; 6 E. Turnhout, 12 NE. Herentals. Pop. 2,424.

Arendsee, t. Pru., in Magdeburg, on the side of a lake, formed by an earthquake in 811; 10 NE. Salzwedel, 18 NW. Stendal. Lon. 11. 35. E. Lat. 52. 47. N. Pop. 1,445.

Arenoe, small isl. in the North Sea, near the coast of Norway. Lat. 70. 6. N.

Arens, t. Spain, in Catalonia, on the coast; 24 NE. Barcelona.

Arensberg, t. Pru., Westphalia, capital of a government of the same name, on the Roer; 40 SSE. Munster, 48 NE. Cologne. Lon. 8. 7. E. Lat. 51. 23. N. Pop. 2,545. It contains a gymnasium, 2 catholic churches, and has a castle.—The government is divided into 14 circles. Pop. 371,621. Sq. m. 2,724.

Arensberg, t. Hesse, in Schauenburg; 5 N. Rinteln.

Arensberg, s-p. Russia, in Livonia, capital of a circle on the island of Ezel, in the Baltic; 96 SW. Revel. Lon. 22. 28. E. Lat. 58. 15. Pop. 1,397.

Arensberg, t. Ger., in Mecklenburg; 7 NW. Furstenburg, 8 S. Strelitz.

Arensberg, t. Holstein; 16 NE. Hamburg.

Arensboeck, t. Holstein; 12 NW. Lubeck.

Arenswalde, t. Pru., Brandenburg, in Frankfort, capital of a circle.; 50 NNE. Kustrin, 94 NE. Berlin. Lon. 15. 29. E. Lat. 53. 14. N. Pop. 2,403.

Arentes, two small islands in the E. Indian Sea. Lon. 115. 11. E. Lat. 5. 13. S.

Arenusa, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 16 W. St. Severina.

Areopolis, now *Moab*.

Arequipa, district, Peru. The climate is good, and the land fertile, and always covered with grain and rich verdure; the abundant pastures support great quantities of cattle. The principal towns are Arequipa and Aranta.

Arequipa, city, Peru; 180 S. Cusco, 340 NW. La Plata. Lon. 71. 48. W. Lat. 16. 30. S. Pop. stated from 24, to 40,000. Bp. see. The houses are well built, of stone, and are vaulted, and are much decorated on the out side. It contains a cathedral, a college, a hospital, 3 nunneries, 6 convents, &c. Near it is a volcano, and the country is subject to frequent earthquakes; but this evil seems to be overbalanced by the mildness of the climate, and the beauty and fertility of the country round about. Aranta is the port of Arequipa.

Ares, t. Tyrol; 11 SW. Tyrol.

Aresche, t. France, in Jura; 6 E. Arbois.

Aresgol, see *Arzew*.

Areskula, t. Sweden, in Jamtland; 50 NW. Froson.

Arethusa, now *Restoun*.

Arethusa, spring or rivulet, near Syracuse, in Sicily; formerly celebrated for the abundance of its fish. It has none at present.

Arevalillo, (an. *Areva*.) r. Spain, which runs into the Adaja, a little above Arevalo.

Arevalo, or *Arebalo*, t. Spain, in Old-Castile, on the confines of Leon, between the rivers Adaja, and Arevalillo; 18 E. Medina del Campo. Pop. 4,500.

Arevalo, t. on E. coast of the island of Panay. Lon. 122. 40. E. Lat. 10. 45. N.

Aresibo, t. Porto Rico; 9 miles St. John.

Arezzo, (an. *Aretium*,) t. Tuscany; 25 ENE. Sienna, 34 SE. Florence. Lon. 11. 50. E. Lat. 43. 28. N. Pop. 8,000. Bp. see. It contains a cathedral, 2 collegiate and 15 parish churches, and 4 hospitals. In the time of the Romans, it was a place of considerable trade; and when Scipio passed into Africa, this town supplied his army with 120,000 bushels of wheat.—Natives, Mæcenæ, Petrarch, and Aretin.

Arfadag, mt. Arabia, 30 miles from Medina. It is much venerated by the Musselmans, as the spot where Abraham went to offer up his son Isaac. They say too, that the angel Gabriel first appeared to their prophet on this spot.

Arfara, one of the smaller Shetland islands, near S. coast of Yell. Lon. 1. 20. W. Lat. 60. 47. N.

Arfeuille, t. France, in Allier; 12 E. Cusset, 12 S. Donjon. Pop. 2,250.

Arfoits, *Jerfoi*, lake, Sweden, in the Lapmark of Pitea; 60 W. Pitea.

Arga, r. Spain, which rises in Navarre, and runs into the Aragon, near Peralta.

Arga Taghi, mountains, Asia, between Great and Little Bukharia.

Argana, or *Argeenah*, t. A. Turkey, and capital of a principality of the same name, in Diarbekir, on a mountain abounding with metallic ores; 20 NW. Diarbekir.

Argana, t. Turkish Armenia; 18 SSW. Erzerum.

Argancy, t. France, in Moselle; 5 N. Metz, 9 S. Thionville.

Arganda, t. Spain, in New-Castile; 12 SE. Madrid. Pop. 600.

Arganil, t. Portugal, in Beira; 16 E. Coimbra. Pop. 1,100.

Argao, t. on E. coast of Sibiu. Lon. 123. 39. E. Lat. 10. 18. N.

Argarossa, r. Savoy, which runs into the Isere, 3 NW. Monstier.

Argasch, t. Russia, in Simbirsk; 64 WSW. Simbirsk. Lon. 46. 44. E. Lat. 55. N.

Argathalia, see *Argyleshire*.

Argau, see *Aargau*.

Argaum, v. Hind., Berar, near Ellichpour.

Arge, t. Arabian Irak, on the Tigris; 170 NW. Bassora.

Arge, r. Prussia, Lithuania, which runs into the Nemonin, 4 NW. Wipe.

Argeles, t. France, in E. Pyrenees, near the Mediterranean; 12 S. Perpignan. Pop. 1,360.

Argeliez, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Higher-Pyrenees; 20 SSE. Pau. Lon. 0. 3. W. Lat. 43. N. Pop. 810.

Argen, r. Swabia, which rises in 2 branches, about 7 N. Constance, and runs into the lake, 5 E. Buchow.

Argences, t. France, in Calvados; 7 ESE. Caen, 15 W. Lisieux. Pop. 1,283.

Argens, or *Argeniz*, (an. *Argenteus*,) r. France, which runs into the sea, near Frejus.

Argent, t. France, in Cher; 4 N. Aubigny, 12 W. Châtillon sur Loire.

Argenta, r. Albania, which runs into the Adriatic, 6 N. Durazzo.

Argentac, t. France, in Correze on the Dordogne; 12 SE. Tulle. Pop. 2,580.

Argentan, (an. *Argentomum*, or *Argentomagus*,) t. France, and principal place of a district, in Orne; 12 S. Falaise, 18 N. Alençon. Lon. 0. 3. E. Lat. 48. 44. N. Pop. 5,618.—Native, Mezeray.

Argentaro, (an. *Orbelus*, and *Scardus*,) mt. Bulgaria; 30 N. Nissa.

Argenteau, t. Neth., Limburg; 6 W. Dalem.

Argenteuil, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise; 8 NW. Paris. Pop. 4,762. It is surrounded with walls and ditches, and formerly had a Benedictine nunnery, of which the celebrated Heloise was prioress. In the neighbourhood are quarries of good gypsum.

Argenteuil, t. France, in Yonne; 8 S. Tonnerre. Pop. 780.

Argenthal, t. Pru., Lower Rhine, in Treves, formerly belonging to the duchy of Simmern; 4 SE. Simmern, 40 E. Treves. Lon. 7. 35. E. Lat. 49. 58. N.

Argentiera, (an. *Cimolis*, or *Cimolus*, called by the modern Greeks *Kimoli*,) isl. in the Grecian Archipelago. Lon. 24. 42. E. Lat. 36. 47. N. Pop. 500. It is about 18 miles in circ., and separated from Milo by a narrow strait. The face of the country is rocky, and the soil, for the most part, barren. Some fields of rye and cotton are seen, with a few vines, olive and mulberry trees. The inhabitants are taxed by the Porte at 15,000 or 16,000 piastres, which they have great difficulty to raise.

Argentiera, t. Italy, in Belluno; 11 NNW. Cadora.

Argentiere, (L,) t. France, in Higher-Alps, on the Durance; 9 N. Mont Dauphin.

Argentiere, t. France, in Ardèche; 20 W. Viviers. Pop. 1,706.

Argentina, now *Strebernich*.

Argentine, or *Argentiere*, t. Savoy, near the Arc; 13 N. St. Jean de Maurienne, 16 ESE. Chambery. Pop. 903.

Argentina, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra, at the foot of the Apennines; 10 SW. Bisignano.

Argenton, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Indre, on the Creuse; 15 SSW. Châteauroux, 18 W. la Châtre. Lon. 1. 25. E. Lat. 46. 35. N. Pop. 3,395.

Argenton le Château, t. France, Two-Sevres and district of Thouars; 8 W. Thouars, 20 N. Partenay. Lon. 0. 22. W. Lat. 46. 59. N. Pop. 875.

Argenton les Eglises, t. France, Two-Sevres; 4 N. Thouars, 8 NE. Argenton le Château. Pop. 780.

Argentre sur Laval, t. France, in Mayenne; 4 E. Laval. Pop. 1,650.

Argentre sous Vitré, t. France, in Ille-and-Villaine; 7 NNE. la Guerche. Pop. 2,300.

Argentoratum, now *Strasbourg*.

Argieh, or *Ardsche*, t. Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates; 25 N. Sura. It is a considerable town.

Argilly, t. France, in Côte-d'Or; 15 S. Dijon.

Argiro Castro, or *Adrianople*, (an. *Antigonia*,)

t. Eu. Turkey, in Epire, on the Vojussa; 45 SE. Valona. Lon. 20. 19. E. Lat. 40. 15. N.

Argiro Castro, t. Eu. Turkey, in Livadia; 27 NNW. Lepanto. Lon. 21. 42. E. Lat. 38. 58. N.

Argis-Dag, (an. *Argæus*.) mt. A. Turkey, in Caramania, between Tocat, Sivas, and Kaisaria. It is covered with perpetual snow, and must therefore be as much as 9, or 10,000 feet high.

Argisch, t. Walachia, on the borders of Transylvania; 50 SE. Hermanstadt, 45 W. Tergovitz. It has a rich cloyster and 6 churches, but is meanly built.

Argisch, (an. *Arzes*.) t. Curdistan, in Van, at the mouth of a river on N. coast of Lake Van; 45 NW. Van, 140 SE. Erzerum. Lon. 43. 10. E. Lat. 38. 35. N.

Argite, small isl. in the gulf of Engia, near the coast of Greece; 16 E. Engia. Lon. 23. 54. E. Lat. 37. 42. N.

Arglas, see *Ardglass*.

Arglore, t. Hind., in the Carnatic; 16 SW. Tiagar.

Argo, or *Arhos*, (an. *Argos*.) t. Turkey, in the Morea, on the Nacho; 20 S. Corinth, 64 SSE. Lepanto. Lon. 22. 47. E. Lat. 37. 48. N. Pop. variously stated from 4, to nearly 10,000 Greeks. Bp. see. It was once the capital of a kingdom called *Argos*, or *Argolis*, in the Peloponnesus, said to have been founded as early as the time of Abraham. It is much reduced from its ancient splendour, but is defended by a citadel, and exhibits some remains of antiquity.

Argob, now *Ergab*.

Argol, t. France, in Finisterre; 6 NW. Châteaulin, 16 N. Quimper.

Argolic Gulf, now *Gulf of Napoli*.

Argolis, or *Argeia*, ancient country in NE. part of Peloponnesus. Chief cities, Argos and Mycenæ.

Argon, see *Formosa*.

Argonda, t. Carnatic; 20 NW. Chittoor.

Argonne, woody country, France, before the revolution, about 64 miles in length between the Meuse, the Marne, the Aisne; St. Meneshold was the capital.

Argos Amphilocheium, now *Filoquia*.

Argostoli, (an. *Cranii*.) s-p. Cephalonia, chief town of the island; 8 WSW. Cephalonia. Pop. 6,000. Greek bp. see. The houses are small and meanly built, but the harbour is good, the best in the island.

Argouges, t. France, in Channel; 12 S. Avranches. H. 230.

Argow, or *Argau*, see *Aargau*.

Argu, t. Syria; 5 SE. Damascus.

Arguedas, t. Spain, Navarre; 7 from Tudella.

Argueil, t. France, in Lower-Seine; 18 NE. Rouen, 9 WNW. Gournay.

Arguin, supposed to be the ancient *Cerne*, isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Senegambia, 2 miles long; 30 SE. Cape Blanco. It has considerable bay and a fort. Lon. 16. 20. W. Lat. 20. 23. N.

Argun, or *Argunia*, or *Ergoné*, r. which rises from a lake in Chinese Tartary, called *Coulou Nor* or *Dalai*, situated Lon. 119. 14. E. Lat. 49., and joins the Amur in Lon. 121. 14. E. Lat. 53. This river forms the boundaries of the Russian and Chinese empires, according to the

treaty of Nertschinsk. In this river there is a good pearl fishery, and several silver mines near its banks.

Argunskoi, t. and fort, Russia, in Irkutsk, on the confines of China; 130 E. Nertschinsk. Lon. 120. 14. E. Lat. 50. 50. N. It is the farthest fort of the Russians towards the east, on the Mongolian frontiers, first built in 1682, on E. bank of the Argun. It is well garrisoned; and carries on a considerable trade with the Mongals. The country round it is very fertile, and the air healthy; but so cold, that even in summer the earth in many places is not thawed above two or three feet below the surface. Not far from Argunsk are the Argunskian, or, as they are sometimes called, the Nertschinskian silver mines.

About 6 SE. of this place is a mountain of beautiful green jasper. In the neighbouring waste are several salt lakes.

Argy, t. France, in Indre; 10 E. Châtillon. Pop. 1,480.

Argyle, t. Nova Scotia, on SW. coast; 22 W. Shelburn.

Argyle, p-t. Washington co. N. Y. on E. side of the Hudson; 45 N. Albany, W. 403. Pop. 2,811. Bog ore in great quantities is found in this town.

Argyleshire, or *County of Inverary*, maritime county, Scotland, bounded N. by Inverness, E. by the counties of Perth and Dumbarton, S. by the Irish Sea and the Frith of Clyde, and W. by the Caledonian or North Atlantic; about 112 miles in length, and 42 in breadth. It is divided into 6 districts, Argyle, Kintyre, Cowal, Lorn, Islay, and Mull. Chief towns, Inverary and Campbelltown. Sq. m. 3,800, of which, 1,063 are insular, and 2,735 continental. Pop. 85,585. Families, 17,368; 8,421 employed in agriculture, 3,419 in trade and manufactures, 5,528 otherwise.

A large portion of this county consists of heath, rocks, and mountains. The sides of some of the mountains are clothed with woods, and abound with deer, and growse are numerous among the heath. Valuable minerals, as iron, lead, copper, marble, &c. are found. The lands are particularly adapted to grazing, and numerous herds of black cattle are reared. It was anciently called *Argathalia*, and made a part of the Caledonian kingdom.

Argyra, an. t. Sicily, at foot of mount Etna.

Argyro-Castro, or *Piresnedi*, (an. *Phanole* and *Hadrianopolis*.) t. Albania, in the district of Vallona, on the Drino; the seat of a pacha. H. 4,000. Pop. 20,000.

Arhenk, or *Arhung*, or *Arhungserai*, t. Balk, on the Harrat; 42 NE. Balk. Lon. 60. 40. E. Lat. 37. N.

Arhew, r. Algiers, which runs into the Shelif, 7 W. Mejerdah.

Arhus, or *Arhusen*, see *Aarhus*.

Ari, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra; 5 SE. Civita di Chieti.

Aria, or *Ariana*, ancient country, Asia; now *Charasm*. Its chief city was of the same name, now Herat.

Aria, t. Japan, in Ximo; 18 SSE. Nangasaki.

Ariana, t. Africa, near Tunis, where are the remains of a magnificent aqueduct.

Ariancopang, t. Hind., in the Carnatic; 3 S. Pondicherry.

Ariano, t. Italy, on a branch of the Po; 24 NE. Ferrara.

Ariano, t. Naples, in the Principato Ultra; 15 E. Benevento, 43 NE. Naples. Lon. 15. E. Lat. 41. 8. N. Pop. 9,809. It is built upon the uneven summit of a mountain, with an extensive look-out on all sides; but exposed to every blast that blows. It has 20 parish churches and convents, besides an ill-endowed cathedral. It has often been visited by earthquakes, particularly in 1456 and 1732.

Ariaspe, now *Dergasp*.

Arica, s-p. Peru, and capital of a jurisdiction in the diocese of Arequipa, with a bad harbour, open to the Pacific Ocean; 210 NW. La Plata. Lon. 70. 11. W. Lat. 18. 27. S. In this port the silver from the mines of Potosi is shipped for Europe. Near it is a mountain of rock-salt, great quantities of which are dug and sent to all parts of the coast.

Aricari, t. Brazil, on the Xingi; 90 WSW. Para.

Aricari, r. Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 51. 46. W. Lat. 20. N.

Aricaries, Indians, in Louisiana, on the Missouri, 1440 miles from the Mississippi. No. 800.

Ariconium, now *Ross*.

Aricuru, t. Brazil, in Para, on the Guanapu; 125 WSW. Para.

Aridana, t. Arabia; 10 SW. Mecca.

Aridrong, or *Aridsong*, t. Thibet; 152 N. Catmandu. Lon. 84. 45. E. Lat. 29. 50. N.

Arielore, t. Carnatic; 20 N. Tanjore.

Arien, small isl. in the Adriatic, near the coast of Italy; 9 N. Venice.

Arienzo, t. Naples, in Lavora; 14 NE. Naples. Pop. 10,727.

Arjeplog, t. Swedish Lapland; 105 WNW. Pitea. Lon. 17. 30. E. Lat. 65. 57. N.

Aries Kill, r. N. Y. in Montgomery co., which runs into the Mohawk, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the mouth of the Schoharie.

Arielour, t. Hind., in the Carnatic; 28 N. Tanjore.

Arigas, t. on W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 96. 19. E. Lat. 3. 39. N.

Arigna, iron mines, and works of Ireland, in Leitrim, near Lough-Allen; 14 SE. Sligo.

Arignano, t. Tuscany, on the river Arno, between Florence and Arezzo.

Arignay, t. France, in Upper-Garonne; 15 W. Rieux, 9 NNE. St. Gaudens.

Arim, t. Hind., in Gundwana; 80 SE. Ruttenpour.

Arima, t. Japan, in a country of the same name. Lon. 129. 24. E. Lat. 31. 45. N.

Arimathea, see *Rama*.

Ariminam, now *Rimini*.

Arimoa, isl. in the Eastern seas, off the E. coast of Timor; fertile and populous.

Arina, now *Giran*.

Arinkill, see *Warangole*.

Arinas, r. Brazil, which runs N. into the To-payas.

Arinhot, t. France, in Jura; 7 S. Orgelet. Pop. 1,817.

Ariola, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra; 14 WSW. Benevento.

Ariolica, now *Pesshiera*.

Arjona, t. Spain, in Andalusia, on the Rio Frio; 6 S. Andujar. Pop. 3,200.

Ariowara, t. Sweden, in the Lapmark of Tornea. Lon. 25. 34. E. Lat. 69. 30. N.

Aripo, t. Ceylon, on W. coast; 80 NNW. Candi.

Aris, t. Prussia, in Natangen; 17 SW. Lick, 86 SE. Konigsberg.

Arisala, t. Hind., in Mysore; 40 E. China-Balabarum.

Arisba, an. t. Asia, SE. Abydos.

Arisdong, t. Thibet, in S. part. Lon. 84. 46. E. Lat. 29. 49. N.

Arise, t. France, in Marne; 17 S. Chalons. Pop. 1,300.

Arish, (*El*) (an. *Rhinocorura*) t. Egypt, near a gulf of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name, in the road from Catieh to Gaza; 36 SE. Gaza, 158 NE. Cairo. Lon. 32. 10. E. Lat. 31. 4. N. This place is famous for the surrender of the French army to the British and Turks, chiefly under the conduct of Sir Sidney Smith.

Arisminera, t. Syria; 12 N. Hamah.

Arispe, t. Mexico, capital of Sonora, at the head of the Hiaqui river; 160 SSE. Casa Grande. Lon. 108. 58. W. Lat. 30. 36. N. Pop. 7,600. This town is celebrated for its hospitality, and for the great quantity of gold used at the table services of the chief families.

Aritzar, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria; 10 S. Viddin.

Arius, now *Heri-rud*.

Arjusinge, t. Bengal; ENE. Curruckpour.

Arjuzan, t. France, in Landes; 11 N. Tartas.

Ariza, t. Spain, in Aragon; 14 W. Calataiud.

Arka, t. A. Turkey, in Aladulia; 21 W. Malatia, 70 NE. Marasch.

Arkadinskaia, t. Russian Tartary, in the country of the Cosacks, on the river Medveditza; 124 SW. Saratov, 240 NE. Azoph. Lon. 43. 4. E. Lat. 50. 10. N.

ARKANSAS, or ARKANSAW TERRITORY, district of country belonging to the U. States, bounded N. by the territory and state of Missouri, E. by the Mississippi, which separates it from the states of Tennessee and Mississippi, S. by Louisiana and Mexico, and W. by Mexico. Between Lon. 90. and 100. W. Lat. 32. 40. and 36. 30. N. Pop. in 1810, 1,062; in 1820, 14,273; slaves, 1,617. It was erected into a territorial government in 1819.

Divisions. It is divided into the 7 following counties, which are subdivided into 30 townships. The population is given according to the census of 1820.

Counties.	Pop.	Counties.	Pop.
Lawrence.....	5,602	Clark.....	1,040
Phillips.....	1,210	Hempstead.....	2,248
Arkansas.....	1,260	Miller.....	999
Pulaski.....	1,923		
		Total.....	14,273

Towns. The towns are few and small. Arkansas has hitherto been the seat of government, but Little Rock has been fixed upon to succeed it. Among the other small towns are Davidsonville and Cadron.

Rivers. The Arkansas flows through the central part; the Mississippi forms the eastern, and Red river a part of the southern boundary. The other principal rivers are White, St. Francis, and Washita or Ouachitta rivers.

Face of the country and soil. For the space of about 150 miles west of the Mississippi, the country is very level; afterwards it becomes hilly, rocky, and broken. The soil on the Arkansas, and on the rivers generally, is exceedingly fertile; but, with the exception of the parts bordering on the streams of water, the soil is poor for the space of 2, or 300 miles west of the Mississippi; beyond that it becomes very good. In the southern part of the territory the land is higher and better than in the northern. Natural meadows or prairies are abundant, some of them of immense extent. Throughout the most of the country there is a great scarcity of water.

Productions. Cotton and corn are the staple productions. The country is exceedingly well adapted to the raising of cattle. Wild animals and fowls are abundant, as the buffalo, deer, elk, otter, beaver, rabbit, racoon, wildcat, catamount, wolf, bear, &c.; wild geese, turkeys, quails, &c.—Of minerals, there are iron, lead, coal, salt, &c.—There are several salt springs, and 1,300 or 1,400 miles up the Arkansas is a tract called the *salt prairie*, which, according to Governor Miller, is covered for many miles, from 4 to 6 inches deep, with pure, white, crystallized salt.—About 150 miles NW. Arkansas are the famous *Hot Springs*. They are much resorted to by invalids, and are useful in chronic and paralytic affections. The temperature in the driest seasons is at boiling point, but subject to considerable variation.

Climate. The climate, though mild, is unhealthy to new settlers. The diseases are fever and ague, bilious fever, &c.

Indians. The principal tribes of Indians in this territory, are the Osages, Cherokees, Quapas, Choctaws, Cadoes, Camanches, &c.

Arkansas, or Arkansasaw, r. N. A. which rises in the Rocky Mountains, about N. Lat. 42, near the sources of the Del Norte, and near the borders of the territory of the U. States and Mexico. It forms a part of the boundary between the Missouri Territory and Mexico, flows through the central part of Arkansas Territory, and unites with the Mississippi, Lat. 33. 40. N. Its course is ESE. It is navigable for boats at some seasons 1,980 miles; its whole length is 2,170 miles. Its channel is broad, and its navigation safe, unobstructed by rocks, shoals, or rapids. Silver is found on this river, and much of the land on its banks is of the first quality.

Arkansas, or Arkansasaw, p-t. Arkansas Territory, in a county of the same name, on the Arkansas, about 70 miles above its mouth; W. 1,470. Lon. 91. 30. W. Lat. 33. 58. N. It was commenced before the beginning of the last century by the French, but has always been small. It contained, in 1820, a land office, a printing office, a jail, and 30 or 40 houses, mostly built of logs. The inhabitants, till within 3 years past, were mostly French and Catholics. It has been hitherto the seat of the territorial government.

Arkansas, Indians, N. A., on the Arkansas, 300 miles from its mouth. No. 600. They raise corn for sale, and are accounted friendly.

Arkaveh, t. A. Turkey, in Trebisonde, on the Black Sea; 35 ENE. Rizeh.

Arkavia, or Arxavia, t. Eu. Turkey, in Walachia, on the borders of Transylvania; 18 SSE. Hermanstadt.

Arkel, t. Holland, on the Ling, which gives name to a district; 3 N. Gorcum.

Arki, t. Hind., in Golconda; 20 ESE. Calberga.

Arkiko, or Arkeeko, or Areekea, or Erkiko, (an. *Adulis*), s-p. Abyssinia, on the Red Sea, at the bottom of the bay of Masuah. Lon. 39. 45. E. Lat. 15. 32. N. It contains about 400 miserable huts of clay; and the inhabitants are represented as exceedingly treacherous and hostile.—*Adulis* was anciently the chief emporium of this region.

Arkingarthdale, t. Eng., in the North Riding of Yorkshire; 8 N. Askrigg.

Arkit-kan, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 18 E. Akshehr.

Arklow, s-p. Ireland, in Wicklow, with a harbour for small vessels; 12 S. Wicklow. Lon. 6. W. Lat. 52. 48. N.

Arklow Bank, sand banks in the Irish Sea, about 10 miles in length, but hardly 1 in breadth; 5 miles from the coast of Ireland, the town of Arklow being nearly opposite the centre.

Ark-port, p-v. in Canisteo, Steuben co. N. Y., on the Canisteo; 25 W. Bath, W. 323.

Arle, t. Austria, in Salzburg; 10 SW. Radstadt; 33 SSE. Salzburg.

Arl, (Gross,) r. Ger. which runs into the Salza; 6 SW. St. John, in Salzburg.

Arl, (Klein,) r. Ger. which runs into the Salza, near the town of St. John.

Arlanc, or Arlant, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme; 9 S. Ambert. Pop. 3,409.

Arlanza, r. Spain, which runs into the Pisuer-ga, between Palencia and Valladolid.

Arlanza, t. Spain, Old Castile; 25 S. Burgos.

Arlanzon, r. Spain, which joins the Arlanza, near Palenzuela.

Arlay, t. France, in Jura; 5 N. Lons-le-Sau-nier. Pop. 1,353.

Arlberg, part of the Rætian Alps, which separates the country of Tyrol from the counties of Bregentz, Pludentz, Feldkirch, and Montfort.

Arle, r. Denmark, which runs into the North Sea; 4. S. Bredstede.

Arlen, t. Tyrol, on a mountain; 8 NW. Landeck.

Arles, t. France, in East-Pyrenees; 18 SW. Perpignan. Lon. 2. 43. E. Lat. 42. 27. N. Pop. 1,226.

Arles, (an. Arelate,) city, France, and principal place of a district in Mouths-of-the-Rhône; before the revolution it was Abp. see; 7 posts NNW. Marseilles, 86 SSE. Paris. Lon. 5. 38. E. Lat. 43. 40. N. Pop. 18,470. H. 2,000. It carries on some trade in corn, wine, oil, fruit, sheep, and sausages, and has manufactures of serge, gold and silver articles, and salt-petre. The surrounding country is marshy and unhealthy, but fruitful. Many councils have been held here, particularly one in 314, against

the Donatists. There are several monuments of antiquity yet remaining, particularly an amphitheatre and an obelisk. Arles was a considerable place when Julius Cæsar warred against the Gauls. Constantine was much pleased with its situation, and for some time made it the seat of empire. Euric, king of the Visigoths, made it his residence. It was sometime the royal city of the Burgundian kings, and the kingdom called also the kingdom of Arles, or Arelat.

Arlesega, t. Italy, in Padua; 8 NW. Padua.

Arlesheim, t. Switz., in Bâle, 3 S. Bâle. It is remarkable for its romantic scenery.

Arleux, t. France, in North; 8 NW. Cambray. Pop. 1,460.

Arlier, t. Hind., in Mysore; 15 NNE. Oussor.

Arlington, p-t. Bennington co. Vt.; 15 N. Bennington, W. 411. Pop. in 1810, 1,468; in 1820, 1,354. It contains an academy and a printing office. A quarry of good marble is found here.

Arlon, t. Netherlands, in Luxemburg, on an eminence, near the source of the Semoy; 13 NW. Luxemburg. Lon. 5. 28. E. Lat. 49. 53. N. Pop. 3,128. On the 9th of June 1793, the Austrians were defeated near this town by the French, under Gen. Laage, with the loss of an immense quantity of military stores.

Artsio, t. Finland; 55 ESE. Tavasthus.

Arly, r. Savoy, which runs into the Isere, near Conflans.

Arm Island, small isl. at E. entrance of the straits of Sunda. Lon. 106. 30. E. Lat. 5. 45. N.

Arma, t. S. America, in Popayan, on a river which runs into the Cauca; 200 N. Popayan, 84 S. Santa Fé de Antioquia. Lon. 74. 56. W. Lat. 5. 25. N.

Armacotta, t. Hind., in the Carnatic; 63 S. by W. Tanjore.

Armagh, p-t. Indiana co. Pa.; W. 170.

Armagh, t. Mifflin co. Pa. Pop. 1,613.

Armagh, co. Ireland, in the province of Ulster; bounded N. by Tyrone and Lough-Neagh, E. by Down, S. by Louth, and W. by Tyrone and Monaghan; 31 miles from N. to S. and 20 from E. to W. Sq. m. 459. Pop. 141,381. The linen manufacture flourishes in this county. The principal towns are Armagh, Lurgan, Blackwater-Town, and Portadown. The face of the country is diversified with hills, but the soil is fertile, and generally well cultivated. Two members are sent to parliament for the county, and one for Armagh.

Armagh, (an. *Regia*.) city, Ireland, and capital of the county, so called; 46 SSE. Londonderry, 62 N. Dublin. Lon. 6. 37. W. Lat. 54. 21. N. H. 1,268. Pop. in 1817, 7,010; 2,001 of the established church, 3,413 catholics, and 1,596 dissenters, mostly Presbyterians. It was anciently the metropolis of Ireland, and in the middle centuries an extensive and populous city, and celebrated as a place of learning, having at one period, according to the Irish historians, 7,000 students at its college. It is now the see of an archbishop, who is lord primate of all Ireland. This city was much decayed, but by the munificence of lord Rokeby, late archbishop, it was considerably increased; he built a handsome palace, and a

noble house for the school, which is a royal foundation; to which he added a public library for the promotion of science. He also erected an observatory, with a liberal income for an astronomer, securing the endowments by several acts of the legislature.

Armagia, t. Arabia; 68 S. Cathem.

Armagnac, pr. France, before the late new division, bordered E. by Languedoc, N. by Agenois and Condomois, W. by Gascony, and S. by Bigorre and Bèarn; it is about 66 miles in length, and 48 in breadth, divided into Upper, towards the Pyrenees, and Lower, towards Gascony. The land is tolerably fertile, and the commerce considerable in brandy, wine, wool, flax, &c. It is now the department of Gers. Capital city, Auch.

Armamer, t. Portugal, in Beira; 10 S. Pesqueira.

Armanee, r. France, which runs into the Armançon, near St. Florentin, in Yonne.

Armançon, or *Armanson*, r. France, which rises near Semur-en-Auxois, and runs into the Yonne, near Ivigny.

Armasao, t. Brazil. Lon. 47. 20. W. Lat. 27. 5. N. It is a great fishing station for whales, of which about 300 or 400 were usually taken in a season; but the fishery has now fallen off.

Armavir, (an. *Amavria*.) t. Persian Armenia, on the Aras; 20 WSW. Erivan.

Armealie, t. Hind., in the district of Manickpour; 42 SSW. Fyzabad.

Armegon, or *Armegum*, t. Hind., in the Carnatic; 28 S. Nellore.

Armenas, v. Syria; 35 W. Aleppo.

Armeni, t. Mingrelia; 30 SE. Isgaur.

Armenia, country, Asia, bounded N. by Georgia and Mingrelia, E. by Adirbeitzan, S. by Curdistan and Diarbekir, and W. by the Euphrates. The boundaries and extent are not well defined. By some it is described as including the province of Diarbekir. The western part is subject to the Turks, and styled Turkish Armenia, or Turcomania; the eastern to Persia, and is styled Persian Armenia. The southern parts are ruled by numerous independent chiefs, who acknowledge no other sovereignty. The chief town of Turkish Armenia is Erzerum; of Persian Armenia, Erivan.

The principal rivers are the Euphrates, Morad, Aras, Cars, and the head branches of the Tigris. The country in general is mountainous, and owing to its elevation, is cold for the latitude. Among its mountains is the celebrated Mount Ararat.—The general appearance of Armenia is described as very delightful and picturesque, its valleys beautiful and of great fertility, producing corn, wine, and fruits in great variety; and its climate temperate and healthy. Valuable minerals are found, as gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, salt, sulphur, nitre, bitumen, jasper, and marble.

The Armenians are of an active and roving disposition, and are the chief class of traders in the Persian empire. They are supposed to be a distinct race, seldom intermarrying with other tribes, and professing a peculiar system of Christianity, and are styled Monophysites or Eutychians.—Some parts of the country are inhabited by Turks or Mahometans.

Armenienstadt, see *Samosvivar*.

Arment, or *Erment*, or *Beled Mousa*, (an. *Hermionthris*,) t. Egypt, on left bank of the Nile; 16 N. Asna. Here are ruins of a temple.

Armentequi, or *Armenza*, v. Spain, in Alava, once a city and abp. see, but now only a small place; 1 mile from Vittoria.

Armentieres, t. France, in North, on the Lys; 7 W. Lille, 22 E. St. Omers. Pop. 7,598.

Armento, (an. *Grumentum*,) t. Naples, in the Basilicata; 20 SSE. Potenza. Pop. 2,340.

Armet, t. Noussa Laout, one of the Molucca Islands.

Armillas, t. Spain, in Aragon; 44 S. Saragossa.

Armira, s-p. Eu. Turkey, on W. side of the Gulf of Volo, on the coast of Thessaly; 10 S. Volo. Lon. 23. 9. E. Lat. 39. 20. N.

Armira, t. Guiana; 12 from Cayenne.

Armiro, t. Candia, with a castle garrisoned by Janissaries; 25 SE. Canea.

Armise, or *Armix*, t. France, in Ain; 8 NW. Belley. Pop. 1,200.

Armley, t. England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire; 2 W. Leeds. Pop. 2,941.

Armolia, t. Scio, with a castle to protect it from the Corsairs.

Armona, t. Negroponte; 22 SE. Negroponte.

Armorcia, country, Gaul, between the Liger and Sequana, including the modern provinces of Britany and Normandy.

Armotte, see *Avert*.

Armsen, t. Han., in Verden; 7 ESE. Verden.

Armsdale Head, cape on N. coast of Scotland. Lon. 3. 56. W. Lat. 58. 36. N.

Armsheim, v. Ger., in Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Wissbach; 4 N. Abzey. Pop. 500.

Armstrong, co. Pa., watered by the Alleghany; bounded N. by Venango co., E. by Jefferson and Indiana cos., SW. by Westmoreland co., and W. by Butler co. Pop. 10,324. Chief town, Kittanning.

Armstrong, t. Indiana co. Pa. Pop. 587.

Armuyden, or *Arnemuden*, strongs-p. Holland, on E. side of Walcheren; 6 NNE. Flushing. Lon. 3. 42. E. Lat. 51. 31. N. Pop. 826.

Arna, t. Kharasm; 200 N. Urkonje.

Arna, t. Africa, and capital of a district in the Libyan desert, inhabited by a people called Tibboo; 210 S. Augela. Lon. 24. E. Lat. 26. N.

Arna, t. and cap. Andro, on E. coast of the island, with a good harbour. Greek and Cath. bp. see.

Arnas, t. Sweden, in Angermanland; 52 NNE. Hernosand.

Arnas, t. Prussia; 4 SSW. Osterrode.

Arnau, or *Hostinney*, t. Bohemia, in Biczow, on the Elbe; 9 N. Koniggratz. Lon. 15. 37. E. Lat. 50. 27. N. Pop. 2,026.

Arnaud Beligrad, or *Berat*, (an. *Eordea*,) t. Eu. Turkey, in Albania, on the Chervesta; 40 NE. Valona. Pop. 11,500. *Arnaud*, or *Arnaut*, is the name given by the Turks to the province of Albania.

Arnaul, t. Hind., in Baglana, on the coast; 20 N. Basseen.

Arnau, t. Pru., Konigsberg; 4 E. Konigsberg.

Arnay le Duc, or *Arnay sur Arroux*, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Côte-d'Or, near the Arroux; 24 S. Semur en Auxois, 25

SW. Dijon. Lon. 34. 2. E. Lat. 47. 7. N. Pop. 2,543.

Arndal, s-p. Norway, in Christiansand, on a rock in the river Nid, with a depth of water sufficient for the largest vessels. Lon. 8. 44. E. Lat. 58. 27. N. Pop. 1,700.

Arndorf, t. Bavaria; 4 E. Kemnat.

Arndorf, t. Bavaria, near the Nab; 18 ESE. Bayreuth.

Arneburg, t. Prussia, in Brandenburg, on the Elbe; 50 W. Berlin. Lon. 12. 6. E. Lat. 52. 48. N. Pop. 1,222.

Arnedo, s-p. Peru, with a good harbour, on the Pacific Ocean; 27 N. Lima. Lon. 76. 54. W. Lat. 11. 38. N.

Arnedo, t. Spain, in Old Castile; 3 S. Calahorra. Pop. 2,400.

Arnee, t. Hind., in the Carnatic; 14 S. Arcot, 52 NW. Pondicherry. Lon. 79. 30. E. Lat. 12. 40. N.

Arnee, t. Hind., Jaghire; 20 N. Madras.

Arnemuyden, see *Armuyden*.

Arnen, or *Arnem*, t. Switz. in the Valais; 35 E. Sion.

Arnencia, v. Spain, in Biscay, formerly the see of a bishop, removed to Vittoria.

Arneseio, t. Naples, in Bari; 7 WSW. Andria.

Arnfels, t. Stiria; 10 SE. Landsberg. H. 70.

Arngatz, mt. Asia, which forms, as it were, a boundary between Turkish and Persian Armenia.

Arngitzes, t. Walachia; 42 SSE. Hermanstadt.

Arnhausen, t. Pomerania; 24 NW. New Stettin, 34 NE. Stargard. Lon. 15. 51. E. Lat. 53. 49. N.

Arnhausen, t. Bav., Wurzburg; S. Kissingen.

Arnheim, (an. *Arenacum*,) city, Holland, cap. Guelderland, and of a government of the same name, on the right bank of the Rhine, near its union with the Issel; 30 E. Utrecht, 45 SE. Amsterdam. Lon. 5. 37. E. Lat. 52. N. Pop. 9,437. It is a strong place, neatly built, well situated for trade, and was formerly one of the Hanse Towns.

Arno, (an. *Arnus*,) r. Italy, which rises in the Apennine Mountains, passes by Florence, Pisa, &c., and enters the Mediterranean, 12 N. Leghorn, and 4 below Pisa, to which place it is navigable for small vessels. Lon. 10. 16. E. Lat. 43. 40. N.

Arno, late dep. France, formed of a part of Etruria or Tuscany.

Arnold, t. Eng., in Nottinghamshire; 4 N. Nottingham. Pop. 3,042.

Arnold, r. Lower Canada, which flows into lake Megantic.

Arnold, p-t. York co. Maine; W. 533.

Arnold's Old Place, p-v. Fauquier co. Va.; W. 56.

Arnoldsgrun, t. Saxony, in the Vogtland; 4 E. Oelsnitz.

Arnoldstein, or *Arlstein*, t. Carinthia; 7 SW. Villach.

Arnon, r. France, which runs into the Cher, not far from Vierzon.

Arnon, r. Palestine, which runs SW. into the N. part of the Dead Sea.

Arnosora, t. Naples, in the Principato Citra; 12 SE. Salerno.

Arnota, t. Walachia; 18 W. Kimnick.

Arnoya, r. Spain, which runs into the Minho, near Rivadavia, in Galicia.

Arnoya, r. Portugal, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 9. 7. W. Lat. 39. 25. N.

Arnsburg, t. and castle, Ger., in Schwartzburg Rudolstadt; 3 SE. Sondershausen.

Arnsdorf, t. Prussia; 11 S. Holland.

Arnsdorf, t. Prussia; 15 W. Heilsberg.

Arnsdorf, t. Bavaria, in the circle of the Lower Danube, on the Colbach. Pop. 940.

Arnsdorf, v. Pru. Silesia, circle of Hirschberg. Pop. 800.

Arnsdorf, v. Pru. Silesia, circle of Strehlen. Pop. 525.

Arnsfeld, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 5 S. Wolkenstein.

Arnsheim, t. Ger., in Hesse Darmstadt; 3 NW. Worms, 14 SSW. Mentz.

Arnstadt, t. Ger., in Schwartzburg Sondershausen, capital of a district, on the Gera, over which is a bridge of 6 arches; 12 S. Erfurt, 20 SW. Weimar. Lon. 11. 3. E. Lat. 50. 48. N. Pop. 4,800. Among the public buildings are a castle with a chapel, a palace erected in 1732, a lyceum, 3 parish churches, and a town house.

Arnstein, t. Pru. Saxony, in Merseburg; 7 N. Mansfeld.

Arnstein, t. Prussia; 20 S. Brandenburg.

Arnstein, or *Illosterarnstein*, t. and abbey, formerly in the electorate of Treves, now belonging to Nassau. Pop. 2,000.

Arnstein, t. Bavaria; 20 NNE. Wurzburg. Lon. 10. 11. E. Lat. 50. 2. N. Pop. 1,224.—Native, Ig. Schmidt.

Arnstorf, t. Austria; 6 W. Mautern.

Arnsvalde, see *Arensvalde*.

Arntsee, see *Arendsee*.

Arnus, now *Arno*.

* *Aro*, r. Spain, which runs into the Mediterranean, 6 S. Palamos.

Aroa, r. Venezuela, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 68. 25. W. Lat. 10. 35. N.

Aroan, or *Arooan*, t. Africa, in Sahara, where salt is found; 150 NW. Tombuctoo. Lon. 0. 12. E. Lat. 18. 48. N.

Aroba, t. Africa, in Benin, on the Formosa; 30 SW. Benin. Lon. 4. 40. E. Lat. 5. 45. N.

Aroche, t. Spain, in Seville, on the frontiers of Estramadura; 46 NW. Seville. It is situated near a chain of mountains, to which it gives name, that extends along Spanish Estramadura to the frontiers of Portugal.

Aroe, or *Pulo Aroe*, small isl. in E. Indian Sea. Lon. 105. E. Lat. 2. 28. N.

Aroer, city, Moab, on the Arnon; 42 E. Jerusalem.

Arorkhage, or *Aroukhage*, (an. *Arachotus*), city, Persia, and capital of a district to which it gives name, in Segestan; 100 S. Candahar. Lon. 65. 40. E. Lat. 31. 20. N.

Arolsen, t. Ger., in Waldeck, on the Aar, with a palace of the Prince; 29 SSE. Paderborn, 38 WSW. Göttingen. Lon. 9. 2. E. Lat. 51. 20. N. Pop. 1,200.

Aromata, or *Aromatum*, now *Cape Guardafui*.

Aromaz, t. France, in Jura; 14 S. Orgelet.

Aron, t. Persia, in Irak; 6 miles from Cashan.

Arona, t. Sardinian Milanese, in Novara, on the side of a hill, near the W. coast of lake Maggiore; 17 NNW. Novara, 23 SSE. Domo

d'Oscella. Lon. 8. 33. E. Lat. 45. 46. N. Pop. 4,000. The environs are exceedingly fertile, and its wines much sought for.

Aronches, or *Arronches*, t. Portugal, Alentejo; 95 E. Lisbon. Lon. 7. 3. W. Lat. 38. 58. N. Pop. 2,095. It is walled, and defended with a castle.

Aronde, r. France, which runs into the Oise, opposite Compeigne.

Aronce, t. Hind., in Gohud; 28 N. Narwa.

Aronia, a space of Arabian Irak, where, in 1733, the Turks were defeated by the Persians; 30 N. Bagdad.

Aroo, isl. in E. Indian Sea, about 120 miles long, and 33 broad. Lon. 134. 42. to 135 30. E. Lat. 5. 5. to 7. 5. S. This island has been but very imperfectly explored, and but little is known with respect to either the country or the inhabitants. The Chinese merchants, settled at Banda, obtain from it pearls, bird nests, tortoise shells, and slaves.

Arooan, see *Aroan*.

Aroosi, beautiful country, Abyssinia, on W. side of the Nile.

Aroostic, r. which rises in Maine, runs ESE., and joins the St. John's on the western border of New Brunswick, in Lat. 42. 5. N. It is navigable for boats 40 miles.

Aropilly, t. Hind., in Mysore; 20 S. Bangalore.

Aros, t. Scotland, in the island of Mull, where a post office has been established.

Arosbay, or *Sammanat*, t. island of Madura.

Aroscia, or *Arosia*, r. which crosses the Genoese territory from N. to S., and runs into the Mediterranean, at Albenga.

Arosen, see *Westerahs*.

Arouca, t. Portugal, Beira; 27 SW. Lamego.

Aroukortchin, country, Tartary, near the great wall of China.

Aroul, t. Hind., in Agra; 12 SSE. Canoge.

Aroulike, or *Arrowsike*, isl. on the coast of Maine, included within the corporation of Georgetown. It contains 19,000 acres.

Aroway, t. Hind., in Bahar; 8 SSW. Arrah.

Arp, r. Circassia, which runs into the Cuban, Lat. 44. 46. N.

Arpaia, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra; 6 SSW. Benevento.

Arpajon, or *Arpajou*, (an. *Hastres*), t. France, in Seine-and-Oise; 16 S. Paris. Pop. 2,093.

Arpajon, or *Serverac*, t. France, in Cantal; SE. Aurillac. H. 320.

Arpakavi, valley, Armenia, near Erivan, where, in 1735, the Turks were defeated by the Persians under Kuli Kan. About 20,000 men were killed and made prisoners.

Arpa-su, r. Persia, between Erivan and Tauris.

Arpena, see *Arve*.

Arpenburg, t. Pru. Brandenburg; 9 S. Saltzwedel.

Arphad, or *Arvad*, now *Ruad*.

Arpi, (L,) t. Naples, in the Capitanata; 14 SW. Manfredonia.

Arpino, (an. *Arpinum*), t. Naples, in Lavora.—The native place of the celebrated Romans, Marius and Cicero.—10 SE. Sora, 55 NNW. Naples. Pop. 9,657.

Arpur, t. Napaul; 12 S. Catmandu.

Arqua, or *Arquato*, t. Italy, in Vicenza; 10 S.

Padua. Pop. 1,500. It has a romantic situation on a hill, but wears the aspect of decay. Here the celebrated Petrarch was buried in 1374, whose monument and villa are still preserved, and attract the attention of literary visitants.

Arqua, t. Italy, in Rovigo; 6 S. Rovigo.

Arquata, t. Genoa, on the Scrivia; it was a fief of the empire; 25 N. Genoa.

Arquata, t. Ancona; 10 SW. Ascoli.

Arque, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 2 SE. St. Omer.

Arquennes, v. Brabant, near Nivelles.

Arquenon, r. France, which passes by Jugon, in North-Coasts, and runs into the English Channel, Lon. 2. 7. W. Lat. 48. 33. N.

Arques, r. France, which passes by the town of that name, and runs into the English Channel, near Dieppe.

Arques, t. France, in Lower-Seine; 3 SE. Dieppe. Pop. 700. In 1589, Henry IV. gained here a complete victory over the League.

Arques, t. France, in Aude; 9 SE. Limoux. H. 115.

Arr, t. Hind., near Baglana; 25 N. Junere.

Arra, t. A. Turkey, Diarbekir; 30 W. Urfa.

Arrabo, now *Raab*.

Arracan, see *Aracan*.

Arracourt, t. France, in Meurthe; 5 SSE. Marsal, 5 S. Château Salins.

Arraciffe, s-p. Brazil, in Pernambuco. It is strongly fortified. Lat. 8. 20. S.

Arrack, see *Areg*.

Arracovia, or *Arracoba*, v. Eu. Turkey, in Livadia, 9 miles from Castri, and higher up Parnassus. Pop. 1,500.

Arrades, t. Tunis, celebrated for its baths.

Arradon, t. France, in Morbihan; 3 SW. Vannes.

Arregia, t. Arabia, in Nedsjed; 10 SW. Khair.

Arragon, see *Aragon*.

Arrah, t. Hind., and capital of Boujepour, a circar in Bahar, between the Saone and the Ganges; 30 WNW. Patna, 88 E. Benares. Lon. 84. 49. E. Lat. 25. 35. N.

Arrah, t. Persia, in Mecran, on the coast of the Arabian sea; 140 W. Tatta. Lon. 65. E. Lat. 25. 25. N.

Arrah, t. Bengal, in Toree; 10 W. Toree.

Arrai, t. Japan, in Tootomi, or Jenfiju; 110 SW. Jedo.

Arran, pr. Persia, between Georgia, Adirbeitzan, and Schirvan; it is surrounded with mountains.

Arran, (an. *Brandinos*), isl. on W. coast of Scotland, in the Frith of Clyde, of an oval form, 20 miles in length, and, where broadest, 12 wide; containing several villages. Pop. 6,754. Sq. m. 165. The centre of the island is mountainous, on a part of which, called *Goatfell*, exceedingly steep, have been found topazes, and pebbles capable of polish. The summit of *Goatfell* is 2,865 feet above the level of the sea. There are several lochs and rivers, where salmon are caught; and many sorts of fish abound on the coasts. The inhabitants raise a number of cattle, sheep, and goats. The climate is severe but healthy. Lon. 5. 4. W. Lat. 55. 27. N.

Arran Islands, or *South Arran Islands*, three

islands near W. coast of Ireland, in the Atlantic, at the mouth of Galway bay, extending about 10 miles in length, from NW. to SE. Lon. 9. 30. to 9. 42. W. Lat. 53. 2. to 53. 8. N.

Arranmore, isl. in the Atlantic, near NW. coast of Ireland, about 7 miles in circumference. Lon. 8. 25. W. Lat. 55. N.

Arranmore, one of the largest of S. Arran Islands, about 5 miles long, and 2 broad. Lon. 9. 37. W. Lat. 53. 6. N.

Arras, (an. *Nemetacum*, *Alrebatæ*, and *Oriagiacum*), city, France, cap. Straits-of-Calais, on the Scarp; 27 NW. Cambray, 130 N. Paris. Lon. 2. 46. E. Lat. 50. 18. N. Pop. 18,872, H. 3,768. Bp. see. It is large and strong; was fortified by Vauban; contains a cathedral, 12 churches, a college, a surgical school, and a public library of 34,000 volumes; and has manufactures of linen, tapestry, &c. Before the revolution, it was the capital of Artois.—Natives, Robespierre and Damiens.

Arrats, r. France, which runs into the Garonne, about 2 NW. Auvillard.

Arrawah, t. Bengal, in Burdwan; 14 N. Burdwan. Lon. 88. E. Lat. 22. 33. N.

Arrayal do Rio das Almas, t. Brazil, in Goyas; 42 NNE. Villa Boa.

Arrayal de Assumpção, t. Brazil, in Goyas, on the Tocantin; 340 NNE. Villa-Boa.

Arrayal de Ponaté, t. Brazil, in Para, on the Tocantin; 210 S. Para.

Arrayal de Cardoso, t. Brazil; 300 SW. St. Salvador.

Arrayal de Meyaponte, t. Brazil, in Matto Grosso; 125 SSE. Villa Boa.

Arrayal de Maygunte, t. Brazil, in Goyas; 75 SSE. Villa Boa.

Arrayal de St. Anna, t. Brazil, in Goyas; 95 SSW. Villa Boa.

Arrayal Velho, t. Brazil, in Minas-Geraes; 50 SW. Villa Rica.

Arrayolos, t. Portugal, in Alentejo; 10 N. Evora. Pop. 2,419.

Arrecife Largo, reef of rocks, in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Mexico. Lon. 88. 30. W. Lat. 16. 30. N.

Arreau, t. France, in Higher-Pyrenees; 13 SE. Bagnères en Bigorre, 23 SSE. Tarbes. Pop. 855.

Arrens, t. France, in Higher-Pyrenees, on the Garonne; 8 SW. Argeliez.

Arrestan, or *Restanes*, t. Syria; 20 S. Hamah. The Saracens took this town by treachery in the 7th century.

Arreway, t. on W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119. 15. E. Lat. 0. 58. S.

Arriammene, see *Zulpha*.

Arriana, v. Tunis, in which remain some of the ruins of ancient Carthage; 6 N. Tunis.

Arriege, r. France, which rises in the Pyrenees, and joins the Garonne, about 2 miles from Toulouse. Gold is found in several parts of this river, particularly near Pamiers.

Arriege, dep. France, bounded N. and NW. by Upper-Garonne, E. by Aude, SE. by Eastern-Pyrenees, and S. and SW. by the Pyrenées, which separate it from Spain; about 50 miles in length, and 36 in breadth. This department is composed of what, before the revolution, was called *Conserans* and *Foix*. The river

Arriege crosses it from S. to N. Foix is the capital. Pop. 222,936; Protestants 5, or 6,000. Sq. m. 1,862.

Arrienes, mt. France, in Calvados, remarkable for the resort of birds of prey, such as eagles, falcons, kites, &c.; 3 from Falaise.

Arrigno, t. Corsica; 8 E. Calvi.

Arrion, t. Persia, Adirbeitzan; 90 SE. Tabris.

Arrion, or *Carrion*, r. Spain, which runs into the Pisuerga, near its union with the Duero.

Arrisana, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Portugal. Lon. 8. 55. W. Lat. 37. 14. N.

Arrif, t. Hind., in Bahar; 20 S. Patna.

Arrivacourchy, t. and fort, Hind., in Mysore; 20 E. Daraporum, 23 N. Dindigul. Lon. 77. 58. E. Lat. 10. 45. N. H. 300.

Arro, (*Canal of*), inlet of the N. Pacific Ocean, in the gulf of Georgia, on W. coast of North-America, E. of Quadra and Vancouver's Island. Lon. 237. 9. E. Lat. 4. 35. N.

Arroe, isl. Denmark, in the Baltic, containing 3 parishes and many gentlemen's seats. It is mountainous but intersected with fertile valleys; S. Funen, and W. Langeland. Lon. 10. 20. E. Lat. 54. 53. N. Pop. 7,573. Sq. m. 58.

Arroe, another small Danish island in the Little Belt, between the island of Funen and Sleswick.

Arroe, see *Aroe*.

Arroeskioping, t. island of Arroe, in Baltic, with a good harbour. Pop. 1,291.

Arroja de St. Servan, t. Spain, in Estramadura; 1 S. Merida.

Arrojolos, see *Arrayolos*.

Arron, or *Aron*, r. France, which runs into the Loire, near Decise.

Arronches, see *Aronches*.

Arrone, r. Italy which runs from lake Bracciano the Mediterranean, into Lon. 12. 11. E. Lat. 41. 53. N.

Arrones, t. Spain, in Navarre; 7 S. Estella.

Arroo, or *Arrau*, five small islands in Australasia, W. Papua. Lon. 135. E. Lat. 7. S.

Arros, r. France, which runs into the Adour, near Aire, in Landes.

Arrou, t. France, in Eure-and-Loire; 20 SSW. Chartres. Pop. 2,628.

Arrouseag, isl. on the coast of Maine, belonging to Georgetown.

Arroukage, see *Arockage*.

Arroya de Elmedina, t. S. A. in Buenos-Ayres; 165 NNW. Buenos-Ayres.

Arroya de Paben, t. S. A. in Buenos-Ayres; 180 NNW. Buenos-Ayres.

Arroya de Ramallo, t. S. A. in Buenos-Ayres; 150 NNW. Buenos Ayres.

Arroux, r. France, which rises near Arnay le Duc, and runs into the Loire, between Digoin and Motte St. Jean.

Arrow, r. Eng., which runs into the Lug, near Leominster, in Herefordshire.

Arrow, r. Ireland, which runs from Lough Arrow to the sea, 5 SW. Sligo.

Arrowah, t. Hind., in Benares; 8 NNW. Benares.

Arrowauks, *Aruacs*, or *Aruacas*, Indians, S. A. who live on the Atlantic, between Cape Nassau and the mouth of the Oronoco. They are represented as a humane, peaceable, and happy people.

Ars, t. France, in Creuse; 5 NW. Aubusson.

Ars, r. Spain, which runs into the sea near cape Finisterre, in Galicia.

Ars, t. on SW. coast of Ré; 16 W. St. Martin de Ré. Lon. 1. 25. W. Lat. 46. 12. N. Pop. 3,008.

Ars, or *Arts*, small isl. on W. coast of France, in the bay of Morbihan, district of Vannes. Pop. 1,000.

Ars-sur-Meurthe, t. France, in Meurthe, on the Meurthe; 4 SE. Nancy.

Arsa, r. Istria, which flows into the gulf of Quarnero. It is navigable some distance.

Arsac, t. France, in Lower-Pyrenees; 12 leagues ESE. Dax. Pop. 1,015.

Arsace, t. (an. *Minniza*), Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo; 16 NNW. Aleppo.

Arsacia, now *Casbin*, and *Rey*.

Arsacides, the same with Solomon's Islands, so named by Surville, in 1769.

Arsago, t. Italy, in Milan; 12 N. Milan.

Arsamas, or *Arsawas*, t. Russia, in Niznei-Novgorod; 48 S. Niznei-Novgorod. Lon. 43. 34. E. Lat. 55. 20. N. Pop. 5,068. H. 1,416. It contains 22 churches and 2 cloisters.

Arsamosata, now *Simsat*.

Arsanias, now *Morad-Siai*.

Arsano, t. Naples, near Naples. Pop. 4,316.

Arschot, or *Aerschot*, t. Brabant, on the Demer; 7 NE. Louvain, 20 SE. Antwerp. Lon. 4. 29. E. Lat. 24. 25. N. Pop. 2,301.

Arseewah, t. Hind., in Orissa; 30 SW. Surgooja.

Arsemini, t. Sardinia; 7 SW. Cagliari.

Arsen, isl. in the Red Sea. Lat. 24. 25. N.

Arsen, (an. *Arsanias*), r. Turkish Armenia, which runs into the Euphrates, near Ilija.

Arsenarium, now *Cape Verd*.

Arsendehan, see *Arzengan*.

Arserina, small isl. in Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. Lon. 16. W. Lat. 19. 30. N.

Arsid, see *Arsur*.

Arsiera, t. Italy, Vicenza; 20 N. Vicenza.

Arsinoe, see *Agama*, *Lefca*, *Medinet-Fars*, and *Suez*.

Arsissa, now *Van Lake*.

Arsk, t. Russia, in Kazan; 40 NNE. Kazan. Lon. 49. 34. E. Lat. 56. 20. N. Pop. 337.

Arskey, v. and parish, Eng., in W. Riding of Yorkshire, on the Dun; 3 Doncaster. Pop. 1,000.

Arsoffa, or *Resafa-en-hesham*, fortress, Syria; 70 SE. Aleppo. Lon. 38. 50. E. Lat. 35. 38. N.

Arsona, t. Italy, in the Feltrin; 5 N. Feltri.

Arsonval, t. France, Aube; 23 E. Troyes.

Arsous, t. Syria, near the sea-coast; 15 S. Alexandretta.

Arsu, t. Persia, in Schirvan, on the Kur; 40 SSW. Scamachie.

Arsunda, t. Sweden, Gestrícia; 15 SW. Gefle.

Arsur, or *Arsuf*, or *Assor*, or *Arsid*, s-p. Syria, in which is a fortress, with a garrison, and a mosque; 10 N. Jaffa. Lon. 35. 2. E. Lat. 32. 13. N. It was here that Solomon laid the foundations of the city of Assor or Arsid, which afterwards changed its name to *Apollonias*. It is a poor place, though dignified with the title of city.

Arsura, small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago; 30 N. Pelaguisi.

Art, see *Unterart*.

Arta, r. Albania, which runs into the gulf of Arta, near the town so called.

Arta, or *Larta*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Albania, near a gulf, (an. *Ambracius Sinus*), to which it gives name; 100 NW. Livadia, 360 WNW. Constantinople. Lon. 21. 18. E. Lat. 39. 20. N. Pop. 7,500. Greek abp. see. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in tobacco, cattle, wine, cotton, flax, pulse, fur, leather. &c. It is the residence of several European consuls. The gulf is on E. side of the Adriatic. Here is a cathedral which stands upon 2,000 pillars, and has as many windows and doors as there are days in the year.

Artabrum, now *Cape Finisterre*.

Artacoana, now *Herat*.

Artagera, or *Artaquicerta*, now *Ardis*.

Artaki, (an. *Artace*), t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, on S. coast of the sea of Marmora; 45 E. Gallipoli, 90 SW. Constantinople. Lon. 27. 34. E. Lat. 40. 18. N. Pop. 8,000.

Artakui, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania; 48 NW. Gallipoli.

Artala, t. Georgia; 40 S. Tefflis.

Artamara, t. Russia; 120 SSE. Tobolsk.

Artan, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 24 S. Akserai.

Artana, t. Spain, in Valencia. Pop. 3,150.

Artana, or *Orlana*, t. Spain, in Navarre; 15 Pampeluna.

Artani, t. Turkish Armenia; 27 S. Akalzike.

Artannes, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire; 4 leagues SW. Tours. H. 260.

Artariva, t. Mingrelia; 110 NE. Trebisonde.

Artaxata, ancient capital of Armenian Major; see *Ardesch*, and *Nacsivan*.

Artenac, t. France, in Lower-Charente; 7 leagues SE. Saintes. Pop. 1,500.

Artenay, t. France, in Loiret; 11 N. Orleans. Pop. 1,140.

Artern, t. Pru. Saxony, in Merseburg, on the Unstrutt, belonging to Prussia; 10 SW. Eisleben, 29 NEE. Erfurt. Lon. 11. 22. E. Lat. 51. 23. N. Pop. 1,680.

Artha, r. S. Wales, which runs in the sea, 10 S. Aberystwith.

Arthez, t. France, in Lower-Pyrenées; 15 NW. Pau. Pop. 2,078.

Artiaca, now *Arcis sur Aube*.

Arthur Kull, or *Newark Bay*, see *Newark Bay*.

Arthur Seat, conical hill, Scot., near Edinburgh, 810 feet high.

Artibonite, r. St. Domingo, which rises in the mountain of Cibao, and runs into the sea a little to the N. Morne au Diable.

Articene, now *Ardistan*.

Artigis, now *Alhama*.

Artik-abad, (an. *Ariarathia*), t. A. Turkey, in Sivas; 12 SE. Tocat.

Artinal, one of the Pelew islands, in the Pacific Ocean.

Artingurry, t. Hind., in Marawar; 6 E. Ramanadporum.

Artisch, see *Argisch*.

Artogna, t. Italy; 12 SSW. Breno.

Artois, pr. France, before the revolution, bounded N. by Flanders, W. and S. by Picardy, and E. by Hainaut and the Cambresis; about 75 miles in length, and 36 in breadth. The

commerce is principally in grain, wool, coleseed, oil, and hemp. It is now included in the departments of Straits-of-Calais, Somme, and North.

Artolsheim, t. France, in Lower-Rhine; 5 SE. Schlettstat.

Arton, t. France, in Lower-Loire; 17 SW. Nantes.

Artonne, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme; 7 N. Riom, 15 N. Clermont. Pop. 1,507.

Artos, t. Little Bukharia; 25 W. Cashgar.

Artoudé, t. Syria, in a plain called Zaal Artoudé; 15 N. Damascus.

Artro, r. North-Wales, which runs into the sea a little below Llanbeder, in Merionethshire.

Artsh, r. Grand Bukharia, which runs into the Sir, near Otrar.

Artvani, t. Turkish Armenia, in Kars; 60 N. Kars.

Artzbach, r. Aust., which runs into the Enns; 4 S. Reiffing, in Stiria.

Artzberg, t. Austria, near the Enns; 12 SE. Steyr.

Artzen, t. Han., in Calenberg, between the Humme and the Weser. H. 130.

Arva, r. Hungary, which runs into the Waag, 11 N. Arva.

Arva, or *Arwa Varmegye*, or *Orawa*, co. Hungary, bounded N. by Oswitz, E. by Galicia, S. by Lyptau, and W. Thurotz. Pop. 84,909. Sq. m. 393. It is situated among the Carpathian mountains, has a severe climate, and barren soil. The only grain is oats. Other products are flax, wood, sheep, and game. It takes its name from the ruined castle of Arva; 14 N. Rosenberg. The capital is Also-Kubin.

Arval, t. Hind., in Bahar, on the Soane; 35 SSW. Patna.

Arvas, mt. Spain, between Leon and Oviedo.

Aruba, t. Persia, in Mecran, near a cape of the same name, on the Indian Ocean; 90 E. Mecran.

Aruba, or *Oruba*, small isl. in the West Indies, near the coast of Terra Firma, about 15 miles in circumference; 42 W. Curaçoa. Lon. 69. 30. W. Lat. 10. 39. N.

Arucara, t. Brazil, in Para, on the Guanapa; 140 WSW. Para.

Arucolaria, t. Hind., Mysore; 10 N. Ardenelle.

Arudy, t. France, in Lower-Pyrenees; 11 S. Pau. Pop. 1,756.

Arve, or *Arvo*, r. Savoy, which rises in Faucigny, and flows into the Rhône, a little below Geneva. This river affords much sublime scenery. In the first part of its course it flows through the celebrated vale of Chamouni. For many miles it passes between high, craggy, and inaccessible rocks, which appear to have been purposely cleft to give the water a free passage. The cataracts make a great roaring; one in particular, called the *Nun of Arpena*, near Salenche, falls from a prodigiously high rock with great noise and violence. Its descent is said to exceed 1,100 feet.

Arvert, t. France, in Lower-Charente; 6 S. Marennes. Pop. 1,248.

Arvert, or *Armolte*, small isl. on W. coast of France, near the mouth of the river Seudre.

Arvicito, t. Naples, on E. coast of Calabria Ultra; 4 S. Stilo.

Arvidsjaur, t. Swedish Lapland; 75 W. Pitea. Lon. 18. 32. E. Lat. 65. 28. N.

Arun, r. Eng., which runs into the sea at Little-Hampton, in Sussex, celebrated for its mullets.

Aruna, t. Japan, in Ximo; 25 S. Nangasaki.

Aruna Fiord, bay on W. coast of Iceland. Lat. 60. N.

Arundel, t. York co. Maine, on the sea coast; 4 E. Kennebunk, 21 NE. York, 86 NNE. Boston. Pop. in 1810, 2,371; in 1820, 2,478.

Arundel, t. Eng., in Sussex, on the river Arun, which gives it its name; 63 S. London. Pop. 2,138. It sends two members to parliament, and has markets on Thursday and Saturday. Vessels of 200 tons can come up the river to the town.

Arvoredo, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Brazil. Lat. 28. 30. S.

Arvores, small isl. Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. Lon. 36. E. Lat. 17. 10. N.

Arus, t. Egypt; 8 NW. Cairo.

Arwangen, t. and castle, Switz., in the canton of Berne, on the Aar; 12 E. Soleure.

Arys, t. Friuli; 10 WSW. Palma la Nuova.

Arzac, t. France, in Lower-Pyrenees; 15 N. Pau. Pop. 930.

Arzamas, see *Arsamas*.

Arzanno, t. France, in Finisterre; 5 ENE. Quimperlè. Pop. 4,190.

Arzberg, t. Bav., Upper-Maine; 7 E. Wunsiedel. Pop. 1,132.

Arze, or *Arzerum*, see *Erzerum*.

Arzengan, or *Arzendgian*, or *Arzingan*, t. A. Turkey, in Erzerum; 45 W. Erzerum, 120 NE. Sivas. Lon. 39. 50. E. Lat. 39. 40. N.

Arzerc, t. Italy, in Padua; 9 SE. Padua.

Arzes, now *Argisch*.

Arzes, t. Cyprus, formerly a considerable city, and see of a Greek bishop, but since the possession of the island by the Turks, reduced to the condition of a village.

Arzew, (an. *Arsenaria*, and *Portus Magnus*), s-p. Algiers; 16 E. Oran. Lon. 1. E. Lat. 5. 52. N. A great many ancient capital bases and shafts of pillars lie scattered about, and several sepulchral inscriptions, with Roman names. About 5 miles from the coast are some valuable salt pits.

Arzignano, t. Italy, in Vicenza; 15 WSW. Vicenza.

Arzilla, (an. *Zilia*, and *Julia Traducta*), s-p. Morocco, on the coast of the Atlantic, first built by the Romans; 15 S. Tangiers. Lon. 6. W. Lat. 35. 30. N. Pop. 1,000.

Arzilla, r. Italy, which runs into the Adriatic, a little N. Fano.

Arzingur, t. Guzerat; 8 N. Damaun.

Arzua, t. Spain, in Galicia; 12 E. Compostella.

As, t. Sweden, in Jamtland, near lake Storsjö; 5 N. Ostersund, 90 NW. Sundswall.

Asa, r. Austria, which runs into the Danube, 2 N. Efferding.

Asaac, now *Zaweh*.

Asabra, r. Spain, which runs into the Aragon, near Morillo.

Asad, t. Persia, in Farsistan, 57 SW. Yesd.

Asad-abad, t. Persia, in the Irak, on the frontiers of Kurdistan, large and well peopled; 70 NW. Hamadan.

Asangaro, t. Buenos Ayres, in La Paz, on E. side of lake Titicaca; 130 NNW. La Paz. Lon. 69. W. Lat. 15. 35. S.

Asaralic, t. Chinese Tartary, in Hami; 50 NW. Hami.

Asarna, t. Sweden, in Jamtland, on the Liunga; 84 W. Sundswall. Lon. 14. 7. E. Lat. 62. 38. N.

Asaro, t. Sicily, in Noto; 8 S. Nicosia.

Asas, t. Sweden, in Schonen. Lon. 12. 40. E. Lat. 56. 11. N.

Asbeck, t. Pru., in Munster; 4 SE. Aahus.

Asben, or *Agades*, country, Africa, W. of Bornou, N. of Cashna, and S. of Fezzan. It is a kingdom of considerable extent and power. The chief city is Agades. Lon. 9. to 16. E. Lat. 19. to 23. N.

Asbet, see *Hasbet*.

Asbroit, t. Sweden, in South-Gothland; 6 N. Wardberg.

Asburg, t. Prussian duchy of Lower-Rhine; 6 E. Meurs, 18 W. Duisburg.

Asbury, p-v. Sussex co. N. J.; W. 199.

Ascain, t. France, in Lower-Pyrenees; 12 miles from Bayonne. Pop. 1,200.

Ascalon, or *Askalon*, or *Scalona*, t. Palestine, on the sea coast; 14 N. Gaza, 30 SW. Jerusalem. Lon. 34. 47. E. Lat. 31. 38. N. This was one of the five satrapies of Egypt, and was once a splendid city. It is now reduced to a mean place, like other cities subject to the Turks.

Ascara, t. Japan, in Simoodsuke; 95 N. Jedo.

Ascenaon, isl. in the Atlantic. Lon. 40. W. Lat. 20. 25. S.

Ascension Island, isl. in the ocean between Africa and Brazil, about 60 miles in circ.; mountainous, sandy, barren, and uninhabited; few places being fit for tillage. Lon. 13. 59. W. Lat. 7. 57. S. It is chiefly valuable to the homeward bound shipping, on account of its excellent harbour, and the vast quantities of sea-fowl, fish, and turtle, which are found in it. In the crevice of a rock there is a place called by the sailors *The Post Office*, where ships leave letters for each other, shut up in a well corked bottle, which the next that comes breaks open, and leaves another in its stead.

Ascension, r. Mexico, which runs into the Gulf of California. Lat. 31. N.

Ascension, parish, Louisiana, on W. bank of the Mississippi, opposite Iberville. Pop. 3,728.

Ascension Bay, in the gulf of Honduras, on E. coast of Yucatan. Lon. 88. 56. W. Lat. 19. 30. N.

Asch, or *Ascha*, t. Bohemia, in Elnbogen, in a lordship of the same name; 8 NNW. Eger, 12 ESE. Hof. Lon. 12. 16. E. Lat. 50. 10. N. Pop. 2,114. Besides the town of Asch, this lordship contains about 20 villages.

Aschach, t. Bav.; 6 N. Kissingen. H. 100.

Aschach, or *Aschau*, t. Austria, with a fine castle, on the Danube; 6 E. Efferding.

Aschaff, small r. Ger., in Lower-Rhine, which runs into the Mayne, near Stockstadt.

Aschaffenburg, pr. Ger., now belonging to Bavaria, and forming a part of the circle of the Lower Maine; 22 miles long, and 18 broad. Sq. m. 220. Pop. 108,648; mostly Catholics. It contains 82 villages and hamlets.

- Aschaffenburg*, (an. *Asciburgium*.) t. Bav., in Lower Maine, capital of a district, formerly capital of a jurisdiction belonging to the archbishopric of Mentz; 10 SE. Francfort, 36 E. Mentz. Lon. 9. 7. E. Lat. 49. 58. N. Pop. 6,590. H. 755. It is very pleasantly situated, and contains 8 Catholic churches, a theological seminary, an academy of sciences, a gymnasium, a public library, and a gallery of paintings. It was formerly Imperial.
- Aschara*, see *Osara*.
- Aschhausen*, t. Wurt.; 8 N. Ravensburg.
- Asche*, t. Sax., Vogtland; 15 S. Plauen.
- Asche*, t. Neth., in S. Brabant, between Brussels and Ghent. Pop. 3,746.
- Aschenginskoi*, fortress, Siberia, on the confines of China; 130 SSW. Selinginsk.
- Ascherod*, t. Bavaria; 6 N. Carolstadt.
- Aschersleben*, t. Pru. Saxony, in Magdeburg, on the Eine; 16 SE. Halberstadt. Pop. 7,658. H. 1,177. It contains 4 churches, 3 hospitals, and a gymnasium, and has manufactures of furze and flannel. It was formerly Hanseatic, and also capital of the principality of Ascania.
- Aschwomsee*, lake, Prussia; 40 SE. Königsberg.
- Ascloster*, t. Sweden, in South-Gothland; 12 N. Wardberg.
- Asco*, t. Spain, in Catalonia, on the Ebro; 30 miles from Tortosa.
- Ascoli*, or *Ascoli de Satriano*, (an. *Asculum*.) t. Naples, in Capitanata; 25 SSE. Lucera, 65 ENE. Naples. Lon. 15. 30. E. Lat. 41. 8. N. Bp. see. This town was almost destroyed by an earthquake in 1399.
- Ascoli*, t. Papedom, in Ancona, on a mountain, near the Tronto; 48 S. Ancona. Lon. 13. 36. E. Lat. 42. 46. N. Bp. see. Pop. 7,549.
- Ascona*, t. Switz., in Tesino, on the Lago Maggiore; 2 S. Locarno.
- Ascorca*, t. Majorco, 6 leagues from Palma. Here is a famous sanctuary of Nuestra Senora de Lluch, with 400 persons belonging to it.
- Ascoytia*, t. Spain, in Guipuscoa, on Urola; 6 E. Placentia.
- Asg*, v. France, North; 3 Lille. H. 250.
- Asra*, v. Boeotia, on Mount Helicon, supposed to have been near where *Zagasa* stands. It was the birth place of Hesiod.
- Ascrib Islands*, chain of small islands, in Loch Snizort, near N. coast of the Isle of Skye. Lon. 6. 28. W. Lat. 57. 27. N.
- Ascutney*, mt. Vermont, between Windsor and Weathersfield. The summit is 5 W. of the Connecticut, and 5 SW. Windsor village. According to the measurement of Capt. A. Partridge, it is 3,116 feet above Connecticut river at Windsor, and 3,320 above tide water. The summit is composed of granite, and the prospect from the top is very beautiful.
- As* see *Orontes*.
- Asebbi*, t. Egypt; 32 N. Habasch.
- Aseca-bad*, t. Cabulistan; 35 S. Cabul.
- Aseergur*, t. Hind., in the Candeish; 15 NNE. Burhampour, 85 S. Indore.
- Asiac*, t. Persia, Chusistan; 90 SW. Ispahan.
- Asele*, t. Swedish Lapland, and capital of the Lapmark of Asele; 85 W. Umea. Lon. 17. 4. E. Lat. 64. 12. N. It has a church, a school, and a market. The Lapmark is bounded NW. by Norway, E. by the Lapmark of Umea, S. by Angermannland, and SW. by Jamtland, but is very thinly inhabited.
- Asenariga*, t. Cyprus; 8 E. Larnica.
- Aserrado*, r. Cuba, which runs into the Spanish Main, on S. coast. Lon. 76. 40. W. Lat. 20. N.
- Aserradores*, rocks in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Nicaragua. Lon. 88. 4. W. Lat. 12. 45. N.
- Aserradores*, (*Los*.) two rocky islets, near S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 76. 2. W. Lat. 20. 1. N.
- Asfaca*, t. Persia, Mecran; 100 NNE. Kieh.
- Asfan*, see *Osfan*.
- Asfeld la Ville*, t. France, in Ardennes; 13 N. Reims. Pop. 1,080.
- Asfun*, (an. *Asphunis*, or *Asphynis*.) t. Egypt; 4 N. Arment. According to Norden, a tolerably handsome town, with a mosque.
- Ash*, co. NW. part of N. C. Pop. in 1810, 2,783; in 1820, 4,335. Chief town, Jefferson-ton.
- Asha*, t. Austria; 4 N. Efferding.
- Asha*, r. Austria, which runs into the Danube, 2 N. Efferding.
- Ashab*, t. Syria; 150 SE. Aleppo.
- Ashaja Tusla*, see *Soli*.
- Ashangee*, considerable lake, Abyssinia, in Gasta, near the sources of the Tacazze.
- Ashau*, r. Ger., runs into the Lechte, near Zell.
- Ashantee*, *Assente*, or *Asiante*, country, Western Africa, situated immediately behind the states on the Gold Coast; between Lon. 0. and 4. W. Lat. 6. and 8. N. Pop. vaguely estimated at 1,000,000. Sq. m. 14,000. It is said there are upwards of 200,000 men capable of bearing arms. Chief town, Coomassie, or Cum-mazee. This kingdom, of which nothing has been known till recently, is represented as the most powerful, civilized, and commercial of any on the western coast of Africa.
- Ashborough*, p-t. and cap. Randolph co. N. C., on Deep River; 42 E. Salisbury, 85 W. Raleigh, W. 362.
- Ashbourn*, (an. *Fraxula*.) t. Eng., in Derby, on E. side of the Dove, on the borders of Staffordshire; it has a weekly market on Saturday; 10 NW. Derby, 139 NNW. London. Pop. 2,112.
- Ashburgan*, t. Grand Bukharia; 45 W. Balk. Lon. 64. 30. E. Lat. 36. 44. N.
- Ashburnham*, p-t. Worcester co. Mass., 29 N. Worcester, 55 NW. Boston; W. 462. Pop. in 1810, 1,036; in 1720, 1,230. There are 2 mountains in this township, Great, and Little Weta-tick. The former lies in NE. part of the town, the latter SW. of it.
- Ashburton*, t. Eng., in Devon, in a valley, with hills to the north and south; 19½ WSW. Exeter, 23½ ENE. Plymouth, 192½ W. London. Pop. 3,053. It is an ancient borough, and returns two members to Parliament. It is one of the four stannary towns of Devonshire, and has mines of tin and copper in its neighbourhood. It has two markets weekly.
- Ashby*, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass.; 31 NW. Concord, 32 N. Worcester, 47 NW. Boston. W. 480. Pop. in 1810, 1,103; in 1820, 1,188. It is pleasantly situated in the most elevated part of the county.

Ashby de la Zouch, t. Eng., in Leicester, near the borders of Derbyshire, with a market on Saturday; 12 S. Derby, 115 N. London. Pop. 3,141.—Native, Bp. J. Hall.

Ashdod, or *Asdod*, see *Ezdoud*.

Ashdon, or *Assingdon*, v. Eng., in Essex; 4 NE. Saffron-Walden. In 1016, Edmund Ironside met here a terrible defeat from the Danes.

Ashdown, a tract of land, near Isley, in Berkshire. A battle was fought here between the Saxons and the Danes, in which the latter were defeated, chiefly through the conduct of Alfred.

Ashe, see *Ash*.

Ashe, v. Eng., in Devonshire, near Axminster. John Churchill, duke of Marlborough, was born here in 1650.

Ashepoo, r. Charleston district, S. C., which runs into N. part of St. Helena Sound.

Ashepoo, v. on the Ashepoo, S. C.; 42 miles from Charleston.

Asheref, or *Ashref*, or *Eshref*, or *Asiref*, t. Persia, in Mazanderan, where Shah Abbas had a palace, situated in a bay of the Caspian Sea; 15 ESE. Fehrabad. Lon. 53. 32. E. Lat. 35. 52. N. H. 3,000. The palace is now in ruins.

Ashfera, see *Esfere*.

Ashfield, p-t. Franklin co. Mass.; 11 SW. Greenfield, 105 W. Boston. W. 410. Pop. in 1810, 1,809; in 1820, 1,748.

Ashford, p-t. Windham co. Ct.; 15 N. Windham, 30 ENE. Hartford. W. 369. Pop. in 1810, 2,532; in 1820, 2,778.

Ashford, (*New*), t. Berkshire co. Mass.; 20 N. Lenox, 121 W. Boston. Pop. 358.

Ashford, t. England, in Kent, on the Stour; 12 NW. Hithe, 27 ESE. Rochester, 57 ESE. London. Lon. 0. 52. E. Lat. 51. 9. N. Pop. 2,532. It has a monthly market for cattle, on the first Tuesday, and a weekly market on Saturday, for corn, &c.

Ashkara, t. Persia, in Chorasán; 130 W. Herat.

Ashing Key, small low isl. on the Spanish Main, on the Mosquito shore. Lon. 82. 35. W. Lat. 12. 30. N.

Ashley, r. S. C. which rises in N. part of Charleston district, runs SSE. and unites with the Cooper on SW. side of the city of Charleston.

Ashley, r. West Florida, which runs into the Gulf of Mexico. Lon. 84. 20. W. Lat. 29. 58. N.

Ashmon, t. Egypt; 8 N. Basta.

Ashmuncin, or *Archemunain*, or *Aschmunein*, t. Egypt; 3 N. Meloui, 118 S. Cairo. Lon. 31. 10. E. Lat. 28. 10. N. Pop. 5,000. It gives name to a considerable district of which it is the capital; and is built on the ruins of a city, which Dr. Pocock supposes to be the ancient *Hermopolis*, or the city of Mercury.

Ashmum-Tanah, (an. *Mendes*), t. Egypt; 12 E. Mansora, 20 S. Damietta. It is on a canal of the Nile, called the canal of Ashman-Tanah, which runs into the lake Menzaleh, and afterwards into the Mediterranean, at Dibeh. This canal is supposed to be that which the ancients called Mendesian.

Ashnagur, see *Adenagur*.

Ashor, t. Persia, Chorasán; 120 WNW. Meshid. Lon. 54. 20. E. Lat. 37. 57. N.

Ashoved, or *Ashy Head*, cape, Denmark, on E. coast of Jutland. Lon. 10. 7. E. Lat. 55. 45. N.

Ashover, t. Eng., in Derby; 8 NNE. Wirksworth. Pop. 2,237.

Ash-oune-mon-kar, cape, Algiers, projecting into the Mediterranean. Lon. 5. 13. E. Lat. 37. N.

Ashout, t. Syria; 25 S. Tripoli.

Ashra, t. Hind., in Malwa; 58 E. by S. Ougein.

Ashref, see *Asheref*.

Ashta, t. Hind., Malwa; 38 ENE. Indore.

Ashtabula, r. NE. part of Ohio, which runs into lake Erie, 45 W. Erie.

Ashtabula, co. in NE. corner of Ohio. Pop. 7,382. Chief town, Jefferson.

Ashtabula, p-t. Ashtabula co. Ohio. W. 387. Pop. 929.

Ashtican, t. Grand Bukharia; 20 W. Samar-cand.

Ashton, t. Delaware co. Pa., on Chester Creek. Pop. 753.

Ashton-under-Line, t. and parish, Eng., in Lancashire, on the Tame; 9 E. Manchester. Pop. 19,052.

Ashton in Wakefield, t. Eng., in Lancashire; 8 NNW. Warrington. Pop. 4,747.

Ashuelot, mt. N. H., in Winchester and Swansey.

Ashuelot, or *Ashwillet*, r. N. H., which runs SW. into the Connecticut, in Hinsdale.

Ashville, p-v. Buncombe co. N. C.; W. 520.

Ashuk, t. A. Turkey, in Mosul, on the Tigris; 25 SE. Tecrit.

ASIA, one of the great divisions or quarters of the world, surpassing in extent Europe and Africa, taken together. It lies east of Europe and Africa, and west of America; bounded N. by the Frozen Ocean, E. by the North Pacific Ocean and the sea of China, S. by the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea, and W. by the Red Sea, the isthmus of Suez, the Mediterranean, the Archipelago, the Dardanelles, the sea of Marmora, the straits of Constantinople, the Black Sea, the straits of Caffa, the sea of Azof, and Europe. The boundary between Asia and Europe, from the sea of Azof to the Frozen Ocean, is partly arbitrary, but it is generally understood to be formed by the rivers Don, Sarepta, Volga, Kama, and the Uralian mountains.

Extent. Asia lies between Lon. 26. and 190. E. Lat. 2. and 77. N.; being 7,583 miles in length, from the western shores of Natolia to East Cape in Siberia; and 5,250 in breadth, from the northern extremity of Siberia to the southern point of Malacca. Sq. m. according to Templemann, 13,591,100; Graberg, 15,301,700; Hassel, 16,282,800.

Principal states. The following are the principal states, with their estimated population.

States.	Pop.	Chief cities.
Russia in Asia.....	10,000,000.....	Astrachan.
Turkey in Asia.....	11,000,000.....	Aleppo.
Arabia.....	10,000,000.....	Mecca.
Persia.....	18,000,000.....	Teheran.
Chinese empire.....	185,000,000.....	Pekin.
Japan.....	20,000,000.....	Jeddo.

Hindustan	100,000,000.....	Calcutta.
Birman empire,	} 22,000,000.....	Ummera-
Siam, Laos, Malacca,		poora.
Islands; Borneo, Su-	} 15,000,000	
matra, Java, Celebes,		
&c.	391,000,000	

Population. Asia is supposed to contain as much as 4-7ths of the whole population of the globe; but the amount is uncertain, and variously estimated. Volney estimates it at 240,000,000, Malte-Brun at 340,000,000, Gräberg at 366,000,000, Le Sage at 380,000,000, Hassel at 392,000,000, Pinkerton and others at 500,000,000.

Rivers. The principal rivers are the Kian-Ku, Hoang-Ho, Oby, Lena, Enisei, Amur, Mecon, Irrawady, Ganges, Burrampooter, Indus, Euphrates, Tigris, and Jihon.

Mountains. The principal ranges of mountains are the Altai, Himaleh, Ural, Caucasus, Taurus, and Ghauts.

Islands. The Asiatic islands are very numerous and important. Some of the principal are Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Celebes; the Manillas, the Moluccas, the Japan islands, the Kurile islands; Ceylon, Cyprus, Rhodes, and Samos. There are besides a numerous class of islands sometimes considered as belonging to Asia, but now forming a fifth division of the globe, under the name of Australasia. See *Australasia*.

Climate. The climate of Asia admits of every variety, from the scorching heat of the torrid zone to the piercing cold of the polar circle. In no part, however, is the heat so great as in the tropical deserts of Africa. The transition from a hot to a cold climate is very sudden in Asia, owing to the elevation of the central parts, and to the ranges of high mountains.

Soil. The northern parts are generally sterile, but the southern are, for the most part, extremely fertile.

Productions. The productions of the southern part of Asia surpass, in luxuriance and delicacy, those of every other quarter of the globe, and form the grand support of European luxury.

Minerals. Asia is rich in mineral productions. Native gold is found in Assam and the islands of Celebes and Borneo; tin, in inexhaustible quantities, in Banca; diamonds in Golconda; rubies in Ceylon; topazes in Siberia and elsewhere; silver and other minerals in different parts.

Vegetables. The tea-plant is peculiar to Asia. The most useful vegetables, the bread-fruit and bamboo, are widely diffused; the former, along with rice, affording food to millions; the latter converted into almost every implement of domestic economy.

Animals. Some of the most valuable animals are indigenous to Asia. The horse is found wild on the northern confines of Persia. The elephant is trained to all kinds of service. The camel is a very important animal to Asiatics in performing the most arduous journeys.

Commerce. Foreign commerce is almost wholly in the hands of European nations and the United States. The internal trade is extensive, and is carried on chiefly by means of the

camel, except in China, where there are great facilities for inland navigation.

Religion. A spirit of the most degrading superstition pervades nearly all Asia. The prevailing religions are Paganism and Mahometanism. The latter is the prevailing religion of Turkey, Arabia, and Persia; and is also diffused in Tartary, part of Asiatic Russia, Hindoostan, and many of the Asiatic islands. There are various forms of Paganism; some of the principal of which are, Shamanism, which exists in China and Japan under the title of the religion of Fo, and of which, in Thibet, the Grand Lama is the head; Bramanism, which prevails in Hindoostan, and some other parts; and the worship of Buddhu or Boodh, which prevails in the Birman empire, and is found also in various other countries in the southeast of Asia.—Christianity, under the form of the Greek and Armenian churches, exists to a considerable extent in the Turkish and Russian dominions. The Christian religion has also been introduced by the European settlements, and extensive exertions are now making to extend its blessings by means of missionaries and the diffusion of the scriptures.

Government. Despotism is almost the only government in Asia.

Asia is remarkable for being the region where the human race were first planted, and christianity established. Here was the residence of the Israelites, and the seat of the Assyrian, Babylonian, and Persian empires, and here were transacted most of the events recorded in the scriptures.

Asia Minor, the most western portion of Asia, lying between the Mediterranean and the Black Sea; the Archipelago and the river Euphrates; about 1,000 miles from E. to W., and 400 or 500 from N. to S. It is now under the Turkish government, divided into several provinces, of which *Natolia* and *Caramania* are the most considerable.—*Asia*, in the New Testament, sometimes means Asia Minor, and sometimes only a district in the western part of it, but never the continent of Asia. The name of Asia Minor is said to have been first used in the middle ages.

Asia, t. Peru, near the coast; 54 NNW. Pico. Lat. 12. 55. N.

Asia Isles, a cluster of low isles in the eastern sea, covered with trees. Lon. 131. 30. E. Lat. 1. N.

Asiago, t. Aust. Italy, in Vincenza; 20 N. Vincenza. Pop. 11,000. It is the principal place of the *Sette Comuni*, or Seven Communes, which occupy the northern and mountainous parts bordering on the Tyrolese. The soil is in general so very unproductive, that it yields scarcely provision for two months, notwithstanding all the exertions of the inhabitants, who are, in this district, more than 40,000 in number. The inhabitants are descendants from the ancient Germans, and lead a purely pastoral life.

Asiana, ancient name of SW. half of Asia Minor.

Asiano, t. Piedmont, in Vercelli; 4 S. Vercelli.

Asiakurd, t. Curdistan; 25 NNW. Van.

Asiento, or *Asiante*, see *Ashantee*.

Asikala, t. Finland; 33 ENE. Tavasthus. Lon. 25. 18. E. Lat. 61. 13. N.

Asillo, t. S. America, in Buenos-Ayres, on lake Titicaca; 15 W. Asangaro.

Asin, t. A. Turkey, Sivas; 20 S. Amasio.

Asinara, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near NW. coast of Sardinia, about 30 miles in circ., fertile and populous. In the mountains are great numbers of wild boars, deer, buffaloes, and falcons. Lon. 8. 16. E. Lat. 41. 6. N. Pop. 3,300.

Asindo, now *Medina-Sidonia*.

Asinello, r. Naples, which runs into the Adriatic, Lon. 14. 32. E. Lat. 42. 10. N.

Asiongaber, see *Eziongeber*.

Asir, (*Al*), t. Persia, in Irak; 30 S. Nehavend.

Asiref, see *Asheref*.

Aska, t. Hind., in Cicacole; 25 NW. Ganjam.

Askasy, t. Abascia, at the mouth of a river near the Black Sea; 100 NNW. Anakopia. Lon. 37. 40. E. Lat. 44. 6. N.

Askeaton, t. Ireland, in Limerick, on the river Deal; 14 SW. Limerick. It was formerly a large town, but now much decayed.

Askelon, or *Askalon*, see *Ascalon*.

Asker-Mukrem, t. Persia, in Chusistan; 30 S. Toster.

Askero, t. Sweden, in Jamtland; 30 N. Froson.

Askeron, or *Askerne*, v. Eng., in Yorkshire, near Doncaster; celebrated for a sulphurous spring. Pop. 113.

Askersund, t. Sweden, in Nericia, on Wetter lake. Lon. 14. 36. E. Lat. 58. 55. N. Pop. 802. Great quantities of nails are made here.

Askoe, small isl. Denmark, near N. coast of Zealand. Lon. 11. 31. E. Lat. 54. 54. N.

Askoe, small isl. in the North Sea, near the coast of Norway. Lat. 60. 27. N.

Askola, t. Finland; 10 N. Borgo.

Askow, or *Bad River*, r. N. America, which runs NE. into the Saskashawin.

Askrig, t. Eng., in North Riding of Yorkshire, with a weekly market on Tuesday; 40 NW. Boroughbridge, 243 N. London. Pop. 745.

Aslana, t. Hind., Malwa; 26 E. Sagur.

Asling, or *Jessenize*, t. Aust., in Carniola, on the Save; 16 SSW. Clagenfurt.

Aslo, see *Asselo*.

Aslonne, t. France, Two-Sevres; 9 leagues W. Poitiers. Pop. 2,000.

Asluman, t. on W. coast of the island of Panay. Lon. 122. 5. E. Lat. 10. 42. N.

Asmanabad, t. Persia, in Mecran; 4 Huftur.

Asmoos, t. Switz., in Grisons, on the Rhine, opposite to the pass of Luciensteig.

Asna, or *Esneh*, (an. *Latopolis*), t. Egypt, on the Nile; 304 S. Cairo. Lon. 33. 22. E. Lat. 25. N. It is a large place, and the residence of an Arabian scheik. Here are remains of a famous temple, still in a state of considerable preservation.

Asna, t. on the coast of Tripoli; 30 S. Colbene. Lon. 16. 35. E. Lat. 30. 50. N.

Asna, t. Bengal; 18 NW. Nagore.

Asnabad, t. Dowlatabad; 4 NE. Darore.

Asnah, t. Bengal; 15 NW. Birboom.

Asnaha, t. Orissa; 40 NW. Harriourpour.

Asneah, t. Bahar; 58 SSE. Boglipour.

Asnieres, t. France, in Upper-Vienne; 10 NW. Bellac.

Asnik, t. Grand Bukharia, in Balk; 60 E. Balk.

Aso, t. Japan, in Nippon; 60 N. Jedo.

Asola, t. Aust. Italy, Brescia, on the Chiesa; 20 SSE. Brescia. Pop. 4,000.

Asolo, t. Aust. Italy, in Treviso, near the river Musone; 15 NW. Trevigio, 45 NE. Verona. Lon. 11. 53. E. Lat. 45. 50. N. Pop. 4,352. It is surrounded with walls and gates, and upon the top of the hill stands a spacious citadel; here are a few remains of Roman aqueducts.

Asona, r. Italy, which rises in the Apennines, and runs into the Adriatic, 10 SE. Fermo.

Asonusa, t. Japan, Nippon; 85 N. Jedo.

Asoph, see *Azoph*.

Asouda, t. Africa, in Asben; 320 N. Cashna, 480 S. Mourzouk. Lon. 13. 10. E. Lat. 21. 40. N.

Asoupas, t. Persia, in Farsistan; 62 N. Schiras.

Aspach, t. Bav.; 2 NE. Spalt. Pop. 600.

Aspach, t. Ger., in Gotha; 3 W. Gotha.

Aspadona, now *Ispahan*.

Aspah, t. Austria; 12 E. Steyr.

Aspang, t. Austria; 17 S. Ebenfurth.

Asparn, t. Austria; 10 SE. Laab. Pop. 1,150.

Aspas, t. Persia, in Chusistan; 45 NW. Estachar.

Aspas, t. Sweden, in Jamtland; 100 N. W. Sundswall. Lon. 14. 12. E. Lat. 63. 20. N.

Aspe, t. Spain, in Valencia, on the Elda; 12 W. Alicant. Pop. 5,000.

Aspe Viejo, t. Spain, in Valencia; 10 W. Alicant.

Asperg, see *Hohen Asperg*.

Asperen, t. South Holland, on the Linge; 15 S. Utrecht, 22 E. Rotterdam. Pop. 737. It is famous for a long siege which it held out against the Gueldrians, in 1517.

Asperg, t. Wurt., in Ens, at the foot of the fortress of Hohen Asperg. Pop. 1,285.

Aspern, v. Austria, on the Danube, near Vienna, which gives name to a famous battle, fought on the 21st and 22d of May 1809, between the French and Austrians. Pop. 900.

Asperkirch, t. Austria; 5 SE. Peyerbach.

Asperstorf, t. Austria; 2 NE. Sonneberg.

Aspert, t. France, in Upper-Garonne, on the Garonne; 19 leagues SW. Toulouse. Pop. 3,492.

Aspeytia, t. Spain, in Guipuscoa, on the Viola; 15 S. St. Sebastian.

Alphaltites, sea *Dead Sea*.

Aspida, r. which rises in Ancona, and runs into the Adriatic, Lon. 13. 42. E. Lat. 43. 27. N.

Aspirau, t. France, in Herault; 6 N. Pezenas.

Aspis, t. Africa, on the coast of Tripoli. Lon. 15. 50. E. Lat. 31. 15. N.

Aspis, see *Clybea*.

Aspoe, small isl. Sweden, in the Baltic; 2 SW. Carlsrona. Lon. 4. 56. E. Lat. 61. 13. N.

Aspremont, t. France, in Meuse; 4 SE. St. Mihiel.

Aspremont, t. Italy, in Nice, on the left side of the Var; 6 N. Nice. Pop. 1,275.

Aspremont, t. Neth., in Limburg; S. Liege. Pop. 670. It gave name to a noble family.

Aspres les Veynes, t. France, in Higher-Alps; 15 W. Gap. Pop. 900.

Aspro, mt. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 8 NW. Gierace.

Aspro, or *Aspro-Potamo*, (an. *Achelous*,) r. Eu. Turkey, which runs into the sea, 28 W. Lepanto.

Aspronisi, (an. *Therasia*, and *Automate*,) small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, near W. coast of Santorini. Lon. 25. 23. E. Lat. 36. 30. N.

Aspro-Spilia, or *Asprospizzia*, (an. *Anticyra*,) t. Eu. Turkey; 10 SSW. Livadia. It has a commodious and well frequented harbour, on N. side of the Gulf of Lepanto.

Aspull, t. Lancashire, Eng., near Manchester. Pop. 1,253.

Asrail, isl. in lake Menzaleh; 12 SE. Damietta.

Assa Nagga, t. Nubia; 110 S. Chiggré.

Assa, t. Cephalonia; 16 NNW. Cephalonia.

Assa, r. Morocco, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 29. 36. N.

Assab, (an. *Saba*,) isl. in the Red Sea, near the coast of Abyssinia. The channel between the island and the continent is called the road of Assab. Lat. 13. 3. N.

Assai, t. Japan, in Oomi, or Omi.

Assam, country, Asia, bounded N. by Thibet, W. by Hindoostan, S. by Meckley; the eastern boundaries are not known. It is situated between the 25th and 28th deg. N. Lat. and 94th and 99th E. Lon. Its length is estimated at 700 miles, and its average breadth at 70. No probable estimate of this country can be made, but it is known to be very thinly inhabited, seven eighths of the country being desolate, and overgrown with jungle, although one of the most fertile in the world. The people are represented as bound by no religion or rules, but those of their own inclinations. It produces gold in considerable quantities; also ivory, lac, pepper, silk, and cotton. The soil is replete with nitre, and great quantities of gunpowder are manufactured. Jorhat is the present capital; the former capital was Ghergong; Bangpour is the principal military station.

Assam Choky, t. Assam, on the Burrampooter; 82 E. Rangamatty.

Assau, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir; 40 miles from Diarbekir.

Assan, t. on NW. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 99. 57. E. Lat. 3. 5. N.

Assancalee, t. Armenia, built on a sharp rock, in the midst of a plain, surrounded with walls, and defended with towers and a citadel, in which is kept a garrison; a small day's journey from Erzerum.

Assanus, now Isser.

Assaquin Creek, r. Virginia, which runs into York river, between Hanover and New Kent counties.

Assar, r. Abyssinia, which flows into the Nile.

Assarli, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania; 44 ESE. Filippopoli.

Assarpour, t. Hind., in Cutch, at the mouth of the Indus; 35 W. Boogebooge, 105 SE. Tatta. Lon. 67. 28. E. Lat. 23. 17. N.

Assatiegue, isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast

of Mexico, about 20 miles long and 2 broad. Lon. 75. 20. W. Lat. 38. N.

Assaunen, t. Prussia; 40 SE. Königsberg.

Assawowmon Inlet, narrow channel between two small islands in the Atlantic, near the coast of Virginia. Lon. 75. 30. W. Lat. 37. 48. N.

Assawully, t. Hind., in Mewar; 18 SW. Oudipour, 110 NW. Ougein. Lon. 74. 25. E. Lat. 24. 32. N.

Asse le Beranger, t. France, in Mayenne; 3 E. Evron. H. 100.

Asse le Boivre, t. France, in Sarthe; 8 SSW. Alençon. H. 270.

Asseen, t. Persia, in Laristan; 10 N. Gambron.

Asseet, t. Hind., in Oude; 16 S. Budayeon.

Assees Ras, a long point of land extending into the Red Sea, near the coast of Abyssinia. Lon. 38. 18. E. Lat. 18. 24. N. It is supposed by Mr. Salt to be the *Ptolemais Theron* of Ptolemy.

Asselen, t. Pru., Minden; 9 SE. Paderborn.

Asseler Sand, isl. in the Elbe, below Hamburg. Lon. 9. 26. E. Lat. 53. 42. N.

Asselo, or *Aslo*, t. Persia, in Farsistan, on N. coast of the Persian Gulf; 130 S. Schiras. Lon. 52. 25. E. Lat. 27. 26. N.

Assem, t. Africa, and capital of Ardra.

Assem, or *Lassem*, t. on N. coast of Java. Lon. 111. 21. E. Lat. 6. 42. S.

Assem-Calasi, or *Asyn-Kalesi*, (an. *Jasus*,) v. and fortress, A. Turkey, in Natolia. Lon. 27. 32. E. Lat. 37. 18. N. It is situated on a peninsula among the branches of mount Grius, N. of Bodrum. Many antiquities of Jasus are seen here.

Assen, t. Neth., capital of Drenthe; 11 S. Groningen, 20 NNW. Covorden. Lon. 6. 24. E. Lat. 52. 58. N. Pop. 600.

Assendelft, v. N. Holland. Pop. 2,186.

Assendi, t. Hind., in Delhi; 25 W. Pannypur.

Assenede, t. Flanders; 1 SW. Sas de Ghent. Pop. 3,120.

Assenheim, t. Hesse-Darmstadt, in the Wetterau, belonging to the count of Solms-Rodelheim, at the conflux of the Wetter and the Nidda; 11 NE. Francfort on the Mayn, 28 ENE. Mentz. Lon. 8. 48. E. Lat. 50. 19. N. Pop. 615.

Assens, s-p. Denmark, on W. coast of Fyen, with a harbour in the Little Belt. Lon. 9. 54. E. Lat. 53. 20. N. Pop. 900.

Asseradoes, see *Aserradores*.

Asseria, or *Assesia*, or *Assissia*, see *Podraje*.

Asserigo, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; 7 NE. Aquila.

Assero Babe, t. Nubia; 120 S. Chiggré.

Asses Ears, small isl. in the Chinese Sea. Lon. 114. 7. E. Lat. 21. 55. N.

Assewan, t. Hind., Moultan; 24 W. Adjodin.

Assewan, t. Hind., in Oude; 15 W. Lucknow. Lon. 80. 52. E. Lat. 26. 49. N.

Assid, t. Hind., in Oude; 25 W. Bissowia.

Assieu, t. Africa, in the road from Mourzouk to Agades; 200 S. Mourzouk. Lon. 13. E. Lat. 24. 45. N.

Assin, t. A. Turkey, Sivas; 20 S. Amasia.

Assin, km. Africa, between Fantee and Ashantee.

Assinea, r. Africa, which separates the gold coast from the ivory coast, and runs into the Atlantic; Lon. 4. W. Lat. 5. 10. N. At its mouth is a village of the same name.

Assiniboin, or *Red River*, large river, N. A. which flows into the south end of lake Winnipeg. It is formed by two rivers which unite about 50 miles from the lake. The eastern branch, called *Red River*, rises near the head waters of the Mississippi. The western branch, called *Assiniboin*, rises about Lon. 104. W. Lat. 51. N. Both are navigable for canoes to their source. The country between these rivers, and to the south, is a continued plain, with little wood; the soil sand and gravel, producing a short grass. The North West Company have several trading establishments on the *Assiniboin*.

*Assiniboin*s, Indians, N. A. on the *Assiniboin*, Milk, and White Earth Rivers. No. 4,200.

Assingdon, see *Ashdon*.

Assisi, t. Popedom, in Spoleto; Bp. see; 15 W. Nocera, 20 NNW. Spoleto. Lon. 12. 35. E. Lat. 43. 3. N. Pop. 4,000. Native, Metastasio.

Assita, t. Japan, in Ximo; 22 W. Udo.

Assiut, see *Siut*.

Asso, or *Beyram*, (an. *Assos*), s-p. Natolia, in the Gulf of the *Ægean* Sea, to which it gives name; 32 W. Adramiti. Lon. 26. E. Lat. 39. 38. N. Here are many ruins.

Assodnagur, t. Hind., in Boujepour, capital of a district of the same name; 58 SE. Poonah. Lon. 74. 55. E. Lat. 18. 6. N.

Assoka, t. Africa, Ivory Coast, 5 or 6 miles from the sea. Pop. 1,000.

Assonet, p-v. Bristol co., in the township of Freetown, Mass.; on E. side of Taunton river; 8 S. Taunton, 39 S. Boston, W. 446.

Assory, t. Hind., Gohud; 10 SSW. Labaar.

Assorick, t. Thibet; 60 S. Gangotry.

Assom, t. Africa, in Whidah, on the Slave Coast. Lon. 4. 39. E. Lat. 7. 5. N.

Assomption, r. L. Canada, which flows into the St. Lawrence, 15 miles below Montreal.

Assomption, v. L. Canada, on the *Assomption*, 10 miles above its entrance into the St. Lawrence. It contains 80 or 90 houses, some of which are well built of stone, and a number of store houses. Large quantities of grain &c. are collected here for exportation.

Assow, t. Africa, Whidah; 18 WNW. Sabi.

Assuan, or *Assouan*, see *Syene*.

Assuery, t. Hind. in Bahar; 12 S. Gayah.

Assumption, parish, Louisiana, watered by the Lafourche; about 50 S. Baton Rouge. Pop. 3,576. With a p-v. W. 1,351.

Assumption, t. Buenos Ayres, capital of the province of Paraguay. Lon. 58. 50. W. Lat. 25. 30. S. Pop. according to Brackenridge, 12, or 15,000. Bp. see. It is situated in a fertile country, on the river Paraguay, 1,200 miles above Buenos Ayres, and exports hides, tobacco, and sugar. It is remarkable for the salubrity of its climate. It has a cathedral, 3 churches, 4 convents, and a college. Large boats arrive here from Buenos Ayres, after a passage of 2 or 3 months.

Assumption, see *Assomption*.

Assumption, or *Assongon*, one of the Ladrone islands, in N. Pacific Ocean, near the coast of

California; according to Perouse, about 9 miles in circumference; the highest point about 200 toises above the level of the sea; he says it would be difficult to conceive a more horrible place. Lat. 28. 4. N.

Assumption, t. Mexico; 50 E. Sumas.

Assumption, small isl. in the Indian Sea. Lon. 47. 15. E. Lat. 9. 45. S.

Assumption, t. New Grenada; 70 ENE. Tunja.

Assumgiowa, *Usumtsiova*, t. Eu. Turkey, on the Usun; two days' journey W. Adrianople. Noted for its fairs.

Assyn-Kalesi, see *Assem-Calasi*.

Assy, t. France, in Oise; 8 S. Crespy.

Assyria, ancient country, Asia. It had Armenia N., Media E., Babylonia S., and the Tigris W. Now *Curdistan*. Chief city, Nineveh.

Asta, t. Guelderland; 4 SE. Culemburg.

Asta, r. Spain, which empties itself into the Bay of Biscay, at Villa Viciosa.

Asta, Peru, in Lima; 65 SSE. Pisco.

Asta, t. Hind., in Visiapour; 18 S. Curren.

Astabat, t. Persian Armenian, on the Aras; 20 SE. Nacsivan. It has a small town, but neat, and each house supplied with a well of water. In the environs great quantities of ronas are cultivated, the roots of which are used in dyeing the red colour of the Indian chintzes, calicoes, &c.

Astabora, r. Nubia, which runs into the Red Sea, Lat. 18. 6. N.

Astaboras-now *Tacazze*.

Astafort, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne, district of Agen. Pop. 2,555.

Astaffort, t. France, in Gero, on the Gers; 5 leagues NE. Condom. H. 360.

Astane, t. Chinese Tartary, in Hami; 20 NW. Hami.

Astapa, see *Estapa*.

Astapus, now *Abawi*.

Astara, r. Persia, which runs into the Caspian Sea, Lat. 38, 35. N.

Astara, t. Persia, capital of a district or province, whose governor is independent of Ghilan and Schirvan, on the *Astara*; 70 N. Reshd, 100 E. Tabris. Lon. 49. E. Lat. 38. 20. N.

Astarabat, t. Persia, in Segestan; 100 N. Zareng, 220 WNW. Candahar.

Astarac, small pr. France, before the late division of the country, situated in Gascony, about 24 miles square; Mirande was the capital.

Astee, t. Hind., in Goondwanah; 54 W. Nagpour.

Astee, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 50 ESE. Aurangabad.

Asten, v. Neth., in N. Brabant. Pop. 2,281.

Asterabad, or *Esterabad*, t. Persia, and capital of a district to which it gives name; 300 NNE. Ispahan. Lon. 54. 0. E. Lat. 36. 54. N. Pop. 15,000. H. 300. It is situated at SE. of the Caspian Sea, at the mouth of a river which forms a bay very convenient for trade.

Asterwein, t. Prussia; 6 E. Osterode.

Astesan, or *County of Asti*, country, Piedmont, bounded W. by the principality of Chieri and Carmagnola, N. by the Vercellois, E. by the Vercellois and the Alexandrin, and S. by the marquisate of Corzegno; about 25 miles long, and 10 broad. It was once a republic, but was afterwards annexed to Piedmont.

Astheim, v. Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Rhine, near Trebur. Pop. 650.

Asti, (an. *Asta*,) city, Piedmont, near the rivers Barbo and Tanaro, and capital of Astesan, or county of Asti; 20 W. Alexandria, 24 E. Turin. Lon. 8. 21. E. Lat. 44. 50. N. Pop. 21,225. Bp. see. It is large and well built, and contains a castle, a cathedral, 1 collegiate church, 8 parish churches, 14 convents, a gymnasium, a seminary, and 2 hospitals. The surrounding country is agreeable and fertile, interspersed with small hills, embellishing the seats of the nobility and gentry.—Native, *Alfieri*.

Astille, t. France, in Mayenne; 8 SW. Laval. H. 340.

Astigis, now *Ecija*.

Astolphus, now *Langur*.

Astomia, t. on N. coast of Candia; 12 E. Retimo.

Astorga, (an. *Asturica Augusta*,) city, Spain, in Leon, on the Tueria; 28 W. Leon. Lon. 6. 10. W. Lat. 42. 27. N. Pop. 2,000. Bp. see. It is of great antiquity, and contains 6 churches, several religious houses and hospitals. It was once a place of great strength; stands on a small eminence, commanding a view of a fertile and beautiful country, but the streets are very dirty. The cathedral is so filled with ecclesiastics, as to be called the City of Priests.

Astoria, an establishment, on W. coast of N. A., on N. side of the Columbia, 18 miles above its entrance into the Pacific ocean. Lat. 45. 15. N. This establishment was formed by Americans in 1811, for the purpose of carrying on the fur trade, but 2 or 3 years afterwards was sold to the English North West Fur Company, who still possess it. It consists of one large frame house and 5 or 6 small ones, shops, &c.; around the whole is a high picket, with 3 six pounders..

Astova, small isl. in the Indian Sea, near the coast of Africa. Lon. 68. E. Lat. 10. 6. S.

Astrabad, t. Persia, in Chorasán, on the borders of Balk; 70 ENE. Herat.

Astrachan, or *Astrakhan*, gov. A. Russia, bounded N. by Voronez and Saratov, E. by Tartary, SE. by the Caspian sea, SW. by Caucasus, and W. by the Don Cosacs. Pop. 362,000; or 383,000; Russians, Cosacs, Calmucs, Tartars, Armenians, Hindoos, Georgians, Persians, &c. Sq. m. 41,600. It is divided into 4 circles, Astrachan, Krasnoiarsk, Enotaevesk, and Tchernoïarsk. Chief towns, Astrachan and Uralsk. This government has been included within the government of Caucasus. It is watered by the Volga and Ural. The soil is generally barren, except on the banks of the rivers. It contains many salt lakes.

Astrachan, city, A. Russia, capital of the government of the same name, on an island, in the Volga, 52 miles above its entrance into the Caspian sea; 330 SSE. Saratov, 1,040 SSE. Petersburg. Lon. 47. 44. E. Lat. 46. 21. N. Pop. stated at 70,000, yet the permanent inhabitants are said not to exceed 30,000. H. 3,500. Abp. see. The population consists of a mixture of Russians, Armenians, Greeks, Tartars, Persians, Jews, Hindoos, English, and French. The city is 3 miles in circ., of very

irregular figure, surrounded by a wall. It contains a cathedral, 25 Greek chh., 2 Armenian, 1 Cath., and 1 Luth., and 19 mosques. The city is mostly built of wood, except the churches and other public buildings, and many of the modern houses, which are mostly of stone or brick.

Astrachan is a place of great trade and manufacture. It was the design of Peter the Great to make it the centre of an extensive commerce, and with this design he encouraged the conflux of inhabitants from all parts. The situation is favourable for the object, being on the borders of Asia and Europe. By means of the Caspian sea and the Volga, merchandize may be exchanged between Persia, Armenia, and India, and the ports of the Baltic. The exports consist of fish, iron, cochineal, indigo, woollen and linen cloths, Russia leather, brocades, taffeta, satin, &c. There are said to be 40 manufactories of silk in the city, all in the hands of Armenians; extensive salt works are also carried on; also manufactures of gunpowder. Vines flourish luxuriantly in the neighbourhood, from which white wine is made; grapes are also sent to Petersburg. The imports consist of cotton and cotton stuffs, raw and manufactured silk, shawls, furs, &c. There is a considerable trade in jewels and precious stones.—Astrachan was anciently the capital of a kingdom in the country of Capchac, belonging to the Mongol Tartars, and extending as far as Moscow.—The Edinburgh missionary society support 2 missionaries here. Here are schools and a printing press, from which 15,000 copies of portions of the Scriptures are annually issued.

Astræus, now *Vistriza*.

Astrenabad, t. Bengal; 30 E. Calcutta.

Astrizza, (an. *Abdera*,) v. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, 40 miles from the mouth of the Mariza; 97 S. Adrianople. Lon. 25. E. Lat. 41. 20. N. It is now a mean place.

Astrop, v. Eng., in Northamptonshire, noted for a medicinal spring; 5 W. Brackley.

Astruni, v. near Naples, where the king has a park, formed of a volcanic basin, enclosed with a wall about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circumference.

Astrup, t. Han., in Osnabruck; 4 N. Osnabruck.

Astura, small town, with a harbour and tower, Papedom, in the district of Rome; remarkable for being the place where Cicero was beheaded.

Asturagamicook, lake, L. Canada; 24 NE. Quebec. Lon. 67. 25. W. Lat. 50. 25. N.

Asturia, or *Asturias*, pr. Spain, bounded N. by the sea, E. by Biscay, S. by Old Castile and Leon, and W. by Galicia. Its length is about 144 miles, and breadth 44. Pop. 347,176. Sq. m. 3,880. It is commonly divided in Asturia d'Oviedo, and Asturia de Santillana, named from their chief towns. The face of the country is rugged, and towards the S. are the mountains, which divide it from Leon and Old Castile, branches of the Pyrenees, covered with vast forests; yet the soil produces a sufficiency of corn, great quantities of fruit, and excellent wine. There are also mines of gold and vermilion. The horses of this country are in great

esteem. The principal towns are Oviedo, Santillana, and St. Andero. The oldest son of the king of Spain takes the title of prince of Asturias, and bears the arms of the country.

Asturica Augusta, now *Astorga*.

Astypalæa, now *Stampalia*.

Asu, t. Swedish Lapland; 16 NW. Lulea.

Asum, or *Offion*, t. Africa, on the sea coast of Adel; 60 S. Cape Guardafui.

Asumatz, t. Walachia; 8 E. Bucharest.

Asumpour, t. Bengal; 36 S. Calcutta.

Asuncion, t. Margarita, capital of the island, situated in the centre. It is unimportant, except as being the capital.

Aswad, t. Arabia; 28 S. Saade.

Asylum, p-t. Bradford co. Pa. on the Susquehanna; 59 NW. Wilkesbarre, W. 284. Pop. 471.

Asynt Point, or *Row Stoir*, cape, on W. of Scotland, in Sutherland. Lon. 5. 18. W. Lat. 58. 13. N.

Asynkalasi, see *Assem Calasi*.

Atabalo, t. Mexico, in Culiacan; 30 N. Culiacan.

Atacama, or *St. Francis d'Atakama*, t. Buenos Ayres, capital of a province; 35 miles from the Pacific Ocean; 150 SW. La Plata. Lon. 69. 16. W. Lat. 21. 45. N. The province borders on Chili; the soil is in some parts fertile, in others sandy and barren. Pop. of the province only 2,500.

Atacames, see *Tacames*.

Atakavi, r. S. America, which runs in the Oronoko, Lon. 68. 10. W. Lat. 4. 10. N.

Atakkeui, t. Natolia; 44 NW. Eregri.

Atalaya, t. St. Domingo; 30 S. Cape Francois.

Atalaya de Magouta, t. Portugal, in Estramadura; 6 S. Thomar, 18 NW. Lisbon. Pop. 1,300. It is defended by a fortress on an eminence difficult of access.

Atalaya Satelha, t. Portugal, in Beira; 13 NE. Castel Branco.

Atamahia, t. Hind., Orissa; 60 NW. Cattack.

Atamut, t. Persia, in Irac; 40 NE. Casbin.

Atapuera, t. Spain, in Old Castile, near Burgos.

Atarbechis, ancient t. Egypt, on an island of the Delta. Here Venus had a temple.

Ataroly, t. Hind., in the Delhi; 42 SE. Secundara.

Atax, now *Aude*.

Ataxora, t. Spain, in Navarre; 12 miles from Olita.

Atbas, chain of mountains, Siberia, on the confines of Yakutsk.

Albara, see *Tacazzé*.

Atchirskoi, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Ir-tisch; 28 SE. Omsk.

Atchinsk, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Tchu-lim; 424 SSE. Tobolsk. Lon. 89. 36. E. Lat. 56. 20. N.

Atchekatch, t. A. Turkey, in Trebisonde, on the Black Sea; 15 SW. Trebisonde.

Atchencoil, t. Hind.; 50 E. Travancore.

Atcherawauk, t. Hind., in the Jaghire; 10 SW. Carangoly.

Ateca, (an. *Attacum*), t. Spain, in Aragon, on the Xalon; 6 W. Calataiud.

Atella, t. Naples, in the Basilicata, at the foot of the Apennines; 27 W. Materia. Lon. 15 43. E. Lat. 40. 53. N.

Atellara, or *Atellari*, r. Sicily, which runs into the sea between Syracuse and Cape Passaro. Lon. 15 5. E. Lat. 36. 45. N.

Atenegal, t. Ceylon; 25 NE. Columbo.

Atena, t. Naples, on the Negro, in the Principato Citra; 10 W. Marsico Nuovo.

Atenango, t. Mexico; 80 S. Mexico.

Ateni, t. Georgia, in Carduel; 15 S. Gori.

Ater, fort, Hind., in Allahabad; 38 WSW. Allahabad.

Atesch-jar, or *Ataschkudda*, "The place of fire," a spot on the peninsula of Abscheron, in the Caspian sea, nearly a mile in diameter, from the centre of which a yellowish blue flame is emitted in dry weather.

Aternus, now *Pescara*.

Ateste, now *Este*.

Atfich, or *Etfih*, (an. *Aproditopolis*), t. Egypt, on E. coast of the Nile, and chief place of a district; 35 S. Cairo. Lon. 31. 8. E. Lat. 29. 28. N.

Ath, t. Neth., in Hainaut, on the Dender; 9 NW. Mons, 41 E. Tournay. Lon. 3. 46. E. Lat. 50. 42. N. Pop. 7,634.

Athaboli, or *Agastoboli*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Rumania, on the Black Sea; 68 NE. Adrianople. Lon. 27. 39. E. Lat. 42. 27. N.

Athamania, ancient country of Greece on the declivity of Pindus.

Athapescow, lake, N. A., 100 miles long, and from 10 to 30 wide. Lon. 110. W. Lat. 59. N. The name is applied to the adjacent territory, and also to a river which flows into. Slave river flows from it to Slave lake.

Athapuscow, see *Slave Lake*.

Atharsk, t. Russia, in Saratov; 52 Saratov. Pop. 1,318.

Athboy, t. Ireland, in Meath; 25 NW. Dublin. Three fairs are held here annually.

Athee, t. France, in Mayenne; 3 N. Craon.

Athee, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire, on the Cher; 8 SW. Amboise. H. 255.

Athelney, (Isle of,) a rising spot of ground in the county of Somerset, surrounded by the river Thone, over which is a bridge; 1 ENE. Taunton. This spot, which was anciently environed with impassable marshes and morasses, will ever be memorable for the retreat of king Alfred from the fury of the Danes, who, in tumultuous numbers had overrun the eastern part of his dominions.

Athelstaneford, see *Atholstaneford*.

Athenah, or *Athens*, t. Turkish Armenia, on the Black Sea; 7 W. Trebisonde.

Athenas, t. Egypt; 5 W. Benisuef.

Athene, t. Naples. in the Principato Citra; 18 N. Policastro.

Athenry, bor. Ireland, in Galway; 10 E. Galway. In the year 1315, a battle was fought near this town between the English and the Irish, in which the former were victorious.

Athens, t. Somerset co. Maine; 20 NNE. Norridgewock. Pop. in 1810, 374; in 1820, 590.

Athens, t. Windham co. Vt.; 26 SSE. Windsor. Pop. 507.

Athens, p-t. Greene co. N. Y. on W. bank of the Hudson, opposite Hudson city; 28 S. Albany, W. 335. Pop. 2,030. It is a pleasant and flourishing town, and has some manufactures and considerable trade.

Athens, p-t. Bradford co. Pa., at the conflux

of Tioga and Susquehanna; W. 304. Pop. 1,108.

Athens, co. Ohio. Pop. 6,312.

Athens, p-t. and cap. Athens co. Ohio; 41 W. Marietta, 52 E. Chillicothe, W. 347. Lon. 182. 7. W. Lat. 39. 23. N. It is situated on an elevated peninsula, formed by a large bend of the Hockhocking, which meanders about the town. The situation is pleasant and healthy, and commands an extensive prospect. It contains a court-house, a jail, and about 40 houses, and has valuable mills in its vicinity. Pop. of the township 1,094.—An institution is established here, styled the Ohio University, which is endowed with 46,000 acres of land, yielding about 2,300 dollars annually. A considerable part of this is appropriated to the support of an academy, which is in a flourishing state. A college edifice of brick, large and elegant, was erected in 1817.

Athens, p-t. Limestone co. Alabama. It is situated between Huntsville and the Muscle Shoals, is a central part of the county, and is the present seat of justice.

Athens, p-t. Clarke co. Georgia on the Oconee; 7 N. Watkinsville, 94 WNW. Augusta, 197 NW. Savannah, W. 667. Lat. 35. 15. N. Pop. in 1810, 273. It has a very elevated, pleasant, and healthy situation. A weekly newspaper is published here.

Franklin College, which together with the incorporated academies of the state, is styled the University of Georgia, was incorporated and established at this place in 1784, but did not go into operation till 1803. The buildings consist of one college edifice of brick, 3 stories high, calculated to accommodate 100 students; 2 chapels, one of brick, the other of wood, a president's and a steward's house of wood. The library contains about 2,000 vols. The philosophical apparatus cost \$4,000. The funds consist of 100,000 dollars in bank stock, together with some lands. In 1821, a bill passed the assembly of Georgia, appropriating \$25,000 for the erection of a new college edifice, and a permanent annual endowment of \$8,000 for the support of the institution.

The college is under the direction of 15 trustees; and of a senatus academicus, composed of the trustees and the governor and senate of the state. The executive government is entrusted to a president; 3 professors, 1 of languages, 1 of chemistry, and 1 of mathematics and natural philosophy; and 1 tutor. The number of students in 1821, was 99. Commencement is held on the 3d Wednesday in June. There are 2 vacations, one in the summer, of 3 weeks; the other in the winter, of 8 weeks.

Connected with the college there is an academy or free grammar school, which had, in 1821, 80 students.

Athens, now called *Athiniah*, *Atini*, and *Setinnes*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Livadia, anciently the capital of Attica, and the most celebrated city of Greece; 46 ESE. Corinth, 60 SE. Livadia, 100 NE. Misitra, 300 SW. Constantinople Lon. 23. 46. E. Lat. 37. 58. N. Pop. stated from 8, to 12,000; according to Galt, 10,000; $\frac{3}{4}$ Greeks, $\frac{1}{4}$ Turks. Greek abp. see. Modera Athens is a

small open place; the streets very narrow and irregular; and the houses mostly mean and straggling. It contains a number of churches and chapels, mosques and public baths. The exports consist of wool, silk, wax, oil, olives, honey, and fruits. The honey from Mount Hymettus was in great repute in ancient times, as it is also at the present day. The famous streams of *Ilissus* and *Cephisus*, flow into the gulf of Engia at some distance from the town, and are in modern times almost dry. Of the 3 harbours, *Phalerum* or *Phalereus*, *Munychia*, and *Piræus*, the last is the most famous, now called Porto Leone, or Porto Draco. It is 5 miles from the town, and is frequented by a few French and English traders, but retains scarcely a memorial of its ancient aspect.

Athens was in ancient times the most powerful and splendid city of Greece, the greatest seat of learning and arts in the world, and the birth place of the most distinguished orators, philosophers, and generals of antiquity. Notwithstanding the hard fate which it has undergone, there are still, in the remains of its public edifices, ample testimonies of its former grandeur. While the ruins of Argos, Sparta, Corinth, Delos, Delphos, Olympia, Thebes, Elis, and most other once famous places of Greece, disappoint the traveller by their insignificance, many of those of Athens remain in a state little inferior to their original splendour. The hard and stony soil on which the principal part of the city was built, has prevented any considerable sinking of the temples and other great monuments, in a lapse of more than 2,000 years. In addition to this, a dry atmosphere has protected the stone from corrosion, and preserves to the work of the architect and statuary all its original gloss and polish.

The most interesting object of modern Athens, perhaps of Greece, is the *Acropolis* or citadel, of which a considerable portion is still in existence. The rock on which it stands is lofty, abrupt, and almost inaccessible; its summit is flat and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in circuit. It has been converted into a fortress, and is surrounded by a thick rampart. The *propylea* formed the entrance to the *parthenon*, or temple of *Minerva*, the grand display of Athenian magnificence, and one of the most interesting remains of antiquity existing; now converted by the Turks into a mosque. The *Areopagus*, or hill of *Mars*, which was almost in the centre of ancient Athens, is outside of the present town, and is used as a burying place. The *Pnyx*, or place for the assembly of the people, near the areopagus, is still nearly in its original state. The site of the *Lyceum*, the *Stadium*, and the *Academy*, can be easily traced. The *Tower of the Winds* is still entire, and adorned with admirable sculptures; as is also the temple of *Theseus*, except the roof, which is modern.

Athens has suffered during the late conflicts between the Greeks and Turks. In 1821, after having been in the possession of the Greeks, it was reoccupied by the Turks, and during the engagement it was set on fire, and the lower part of the town was mostly consumed.

Atherfield Point, cape on S. coast of the Isle of Wight with rocks and shoals near it. Lon. 1. 13. W. Lat. 50. 36. N.

Atherston, t. Eng., in Warwick, near the Anker, on the borders of Leicestershire. It has a market on Tuesday; 13 N. Coventry, 104 NNW. London. Pop. 2,921.

Atherston, t. Eng., on the Stour, in Warwick, on the borders of Worcestershire; 3 S. Stratford-upon-Avon. Pop. 79.

Atherton, t. Eng., in Lancashire; 7 SW. Bolton. Pop. 3,894.

Athesis, now *Adige*.

Athie, t. France, in Somme; SSE. Peronne.

Athikeera, t. Hind., in Malwa; 22 N. Seronge.

Athis, t. France, in Orne; 13 SW. Falaise. Pop. 3,260.

Athlone, t. Ireland, on the Shannon, in Westmeath; 55 W. Dublin. Lon. 7. 50. W. Lat. 53. 20. N. Pop. 7,000. It has a charter school for 50 boys, forms the great pass between Connaught and Leinster, and sends one member to Parliament.

Athol, p-t. Worcester co. Mass. on Miller's river; 33 NW. Worcester, 72 WNW. Boston, W. 429. Pop. in 1810, 1,041; in 1820, 1,211. It is watered by Miller's river, and contains a paper mill, 2 cotton manufactories, &c.

Athol, p-t. Warren co. N. Y. on W. side of the Hudson, N. of Hadley, 65 N. Albany. Pop. 579.

Athol, district, Scot., forming N. part of the county of Perth, bounded NW. by Invernesshire, N. by Aberdeenshire, E. by Forfarshire, and S. by the rest of Perthshire. The chief town is Blair, called Blair-Athol.

Atholstonford, or *Athelstaneford*, v. Scotland, in Haddingtonshire; 4 NE. Haddington. Pop. 897. Home, the author of Douglas, was minister, and Blair, author of the Grave, was a native of this parish.

Athos, or *Monte Santo*, or *Hagion Oros*, lofty mountain of Greece, in Macedonia, on a peninsula, at the mouth of the Gulf of Contessa. Lon. 24. 42. E. Lat. 41. 15. N. It is inhabited by Greek monks, who have 22 convents, varying in their dimensions, construction, and situation, but all of them remarkable for their beauty or magnificence. Each convent has its abbot, with a number of monks and lay labourers. The total number of resident inhabitants is about 6,000, all males; no women, or even female animals being permitted to enter the holy precincts of Mount Athos. The libraries belonging to the convents are said to contain 13,000 MSS. Nothing can exceed the beauty and variety of the scenery of this mountain. It is said to cast its shadow as far as the island of Stalimene, or Lemnos, upwards of 40 miles. Its height is stated by Kästner at 3,355 feet, and by Hassel 5,900 feet above the level of the sea; by others at 5,000.

Athy, t. Ireland, in Kildare; 12 N. Carlow, 40 W. Wicklow. Lon. 7. 1. W. Lat. 52. 59. N. Pop. 3,300. The assizes for the county are held at Naas and Athy alternately.

Atia, t. Persia, in Irac; 15 NW. Sava.

Atiatis, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Brazil. Lon. 50. 36. Lat. 0. 5. S.

Atichy, t. France, Oise; 8 E. Compiègne.

Atico, t. Peru, in Arequipa, on the coast; 50 NNW. Camana. Lat. 15. 36. S.

Atiença, t. Spain, in Old Castile, with an ancient castle, situated among the mountains, called Sierra D'Atiença; 20 N. Sigüenza.

Atino, t. Naples, in Lavora; 10 N. Aquino, 12 SE. Sora. Pop. 3,777.

Atiggio, t. Ancona; 12 S. Camerina.

Atipalli, t. Mysore; 8 NW. Ousoor.

Atira, t. Paraguay; 50 NE. Assumption.

Atkan, one of the Fox Islands, in N. Pacific Ocean. Lon. 186. 29. E. Lat. 53. 36. N.

Atkinson, t. Penobscot co. Maine. Pop. 245.

Atkinson, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H.; 20 WNW. Newburyport, 29 SW. Portsmouth, W. 483. Pop. 563. Here is an academy.

Atkveri, t. Turkish Armenia; 21 E. Acalziké.

Atlantic Ocean, name given to the sea which lies between Europe and Africa to the east, and America to the west. 3,000 miles wide.

Atlantis, or *Atlantidis*, isl. mentioned by the ancients. Its situation is not known, and even its existence has been doubted. Some suppose it to be N. part Africa, which is included between the Atlantic and the desert of Sahara; others think it is the continent of America; and others suppose it was a vast island W. of the straits of Gibraltar, now submerged.

Atlas, *Great* and *Little*, mountains of Africa: the Great Atlas extends from the desert of Barca, 240 miles W. Alexandria, to the coast of the Atlantic sea, to which it gives name; it is called by the natives Ayduacal.

The Little Atlas extends from the Straits of Gibraltar to Bona, in the country of Algiers, and is called by the natives Erriff. Both these are of such vast height, and for the most part covered with snow, as to be seen at a great distance off at sea. The highest parts and most difficult of access are those which run along the confines of the kingdom of Tremecen, and the coldest those that bound the dominions of Morocco. The greatest elevation has been computed at 13,200 feet above the level of the sea. As to the generality of the rest, they enjoy a much kinder climate, are not only inhabited by various tribes of Brebers, Arabs, and other African people; but in many places are well cultivated and fertilized, with a number of towns and villages dispersed in them, well inhabited and stored with abundance of cattle.

Allenburg, or *Atteburg*, t. Ger., in Lauenburg, on the Elbe; 4 W. Lauenburg.

Allim, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Oby. Lon. 67. 14. E. Lat. 62. 5. N.

Allim, r. Russia, which runs into the Oby, at a town of the same name.

Atlisco, t. Mexico, in Puebla, in an extensive plain, to which it gives name; 20 WSW. Puebla de los Angeles.

Atnah, Indians, in NW. part of N. America. Lon. 122. W. Lat. 52. N.

Atolonisco, t. Mexico, in New-Biscay; 140 NW. Durango.

Atontaquei, t. Quito, in Otobalo.

Atooi, or *Attowa*, or *Attoaway*, or *Towi*, one of the largest of the Sandwich Islands, in the Pacific Ocean, about 30 miles in length from E. to W. according to some, others make it 300 miles in circ. It has a good road and anchoring-place on the SW. side of the island, called *Wymoa*; it is supposed to contain 54,000 inhabitants. The natives make canoes of fine workmanship. Some of them, from the frequent visits of British navigators, are able to

converse in English. Several Europeans reside here. Lon. 159. 40. W. Lat. 21. 57. N.

Alony, see *Hullany*.

Atquar, t. Hind., in Patnaud; 10 S. Timery-cotta.

Alouguia, t. Portugal, in Estramadura, on an eminence near the sea, opposite the rocks called Barlings; 3 E. Peniche. Pop. 1,300.

Atrato, r. S. America; rises in the lower part of the province of Chocos, and runs into the Gulf of Darien. Lon. 77. 6. W. Lat. 8. N.

Atri, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; Bp. see, united with Penna; 10 E. Teramo, 28 NE. Aquila. Lon. 13. 58. E. Lat. 42. 32. N. Pop. 5,466.

Atrib, (an. *Athribis*), v. Egypt, on the E. branch of the Nile; 3 N. Miit-Kamar. It is built at the extremity of what appear to be the ruins of a considerable city; they are 1,200 yards long, and 800 wide. Large blocks of marble are frequently dug up near, which the inhabitants convert into lime.

Atribé, t. Egypt, on the left side of Nile; NW. Achmim.

Atrisco, t. Mexico, in a district of the same name situated in a delightful valley. Families 1,650.

Atropatene, or *Media Atropatra*, division of ancient *Media*. Chief city, Gaza.

Atschud, see *Adzud*.

Alshar, t. Bukharia; 80 ENE. Ascu.

Alsion, p-t. Burlington co. N. J.; 29 ESE. Philadelphia, W. 169. Here is an iron foundery.

Atsmanzdorf, t. Pru., Erfurt; 4 E. Erfurt.

Attacoor, t. Carnatic; 30 NNW. Nellore.

Attacum, now *Aleca*.

Attakapas, p-t. Attakapas co. La., W. 1,412.

Attakapas, co. Louisiana, on the Gulf of Mexico, W. of the Atchafalaya. Pop. in 1810, 7,369; slaves 3,131. Pop. in 1820, 12,063.

Attalia, now *Italah*.

Attalia, see *Satalia*.

Attancourt, v. France, in Upper-Marne, on the Blaise; 30 SE. Chalons-sur-Marne. Pop. 350. Here is a much frequented mineral spring.

Attase, small isl. in the Indian Sea, near E. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 50. 30. E. Lat. 16. 10. S.

Attareg, small isl. among the Hebrides, near N. coast of Skye; 4 SE. Ru-hunish.

Attegode, t. Ceylon; 25 SSW. Candi.

Attenby, t. Sweden, island of Oeland.

Attendorn, t. Pru., Westphalia, in Arensburg, at the conflux of the Bigge and the Jenne; 45 ENE. Cologne, 54 WSW. Cassel. Lon. 8. 3. E. Lat. 51. 3. N. Pop. 1,128. It has a gymnasium, and was formerly one of the Hanse towns.

Attenhove, t. Brabant; 3 NE. Landen.

Atterklaa, t. Austria; 6 NW. Entzerstorff.

Attercliffe, t. Eng., in the West Riding of Yorkshire; 2 SE. Sheffield. Pop. 2,281.

Attern, t. Hind., in Agra, on the Chumbul; 42 SSE. Agra. Lon. 78. 58. E. Lat. 26. 45. N.

Attersee, lake, Austria; 3 N. St. Wolfgang.

Attery, r. Eng., which rises in Cornwall, and runs into the Tamar, near Launceston.

Attia, t. Persia, in Segestan; 25 W. Harra.

Attica, p-t. Genesee co. N. Y.; 20 S. Batavia, W. 440. Pop. 1,519.

Attica, ancient country, Greece; now SE. part of Livadia. Chief city, Athens.

Atticameonets, Indians, Canada, inhabiting about Lon. 85. W. Lat. 48. N.

Attichy, t. France, in Oise; 11 NNW. Soissons. Pop. 830.

Attigny, t. France, and seat of a tribunal, in Ardennes; 6 NW. Vouzieres, 18 S. Mezieres. Pop. 950.

Attigong, t. Hind., in Allahabad; 12 NW. Currah.

Attih, see *Castillo Pellegrino*.

Attimis, t. Friuli; 9 NE. Udina.

Attleborough, p-t. Bristol co. Mass.; 15 WNW. Taunton, 28 SW. Boston, W. 428. Lon. 71. 21. W. Lat. 42. N. Pop. in 1810, 2,716; in 1820, 3,055.

Attleborough, p-t. Bucks co. Pa.; 4 NW. Bristol, W. 163.

Attleborough, t. Eng., Norfolk, with a weekly market on Thursday; 15½ SSW. Norwich, 93½ NNE. London. Pop. 1,333.

Attlebury, p-v. Dutchess co. N. Y., W. 352.

Attnang, t. Austria; 1 WSW. Schwannstadt.

Attock, (an. *Taxila*), celebrated town and fort, Hindoostan, belonging to the Seiks, and capital of a province of the same name, at the conflux of a river of the same name with the Indus, there called the Nilab; 140 NW. Lahore, 158 N. Moulton. Lon. 71. 12. E. Lat. 33. 6. N.

Attock, r. Asia, which joins the Indus, at the city of Attock.

Attong, t. Hind., in Guzerat; 20 S. Gogo.

Attoor, t. Hind., Dindigul; 6 SSW. Dindigul.

Attore, t. Hind., in Barramaul; 50 N. Trichinopoly. 70 NW. Pondicherry. Lon. 78. 47. E. Lat. 11. 40. N. It is a strong place, and defends a pass from the Barramaul country to the Carnatic.

Attouah, t. Hind., in Allahabad; 38 WSW. Allahabad.

Attrebatæ, now *Arras*.

Attu, one of the Fox islands, in N. Pacific Ocean. Lon. 173. 44. E. Lat. 53. 20. N.

Attuie, t. Arabia; 76 WSW. Saade.

Attyah, circar, or pr. Bengal, bounded on N. by Burbazzoo, Caugmary, and Dacca, E. by Dacca, and W. by Bettooriah; about 40 miles in length, and from 10 to 20 broad. Pucculoe and Attyah are the chief towns.

Attyah, t. Bengal, and one of the chief towns in the province of Attyah; 6 W. Pucculoe, 54 ESE. Nattore. Lon. 90. E. Lat. 24. 10. N.

Atuatuca, now *Tongerren*.

Atued, or *Atuet*, t. Sweden, in East Gothland, with some good mines in the neighbourhood; 18 SE. Lindkoping.

Atun-xauxa, t. Peru, and capital of a jurisdiction to which it gives name; 70 E. Lima. Lon. 75. 48. W. Lat. 11. 45. S. The land is fertile in grain and fruit, and watered by the river called Xauxa, on the banks of which are excellent pastures and meadows, which nourish a great number of cattle. The commerce is considerable, from its fertility, its silver mines, the industry of its inhabitants, and its situation, lying in the road of communication between the maritime provinces with Cusco, Paz, la Plata, &c.

Atuncagnar, v. S. America, in the jurisdiction

of Cuença, famous for its fertility, and the treasures supposed to be buried in the earth. One of the incas is said to have built there a magnificent temple, whose walls were covered with gold, which was carried off and hidden; and we are told that remains of temples, a palace, and a fortress are yet visible.

Atuncolla, t. Buenos Ayres, in La Paz; 15 N. Chucuito.

Atuntash, t. Natolia; 18 SSE. Kiutaja.

Aturi, t. Bessarabia; 22 S. Bender.

Aturum, now *Aire*.

Aturus, now *Adour*.

Atwater, t. Portage co. Ohio. Pop. 320.

Atwood's Keys, four or five small islands among the Bahamas; one of them about 15 miles in length, the others very small. Lon. 73. 40. W. Lat. 23. 8. N.

Atzumi, t. Japan, Nippon; 100 W. Meaco.

Au, t. Austria; 6 N. Gemunden.

Au, t. Bavaria, in Iser, and district of Mosburg, on the Abenst; 12 NW. Mosburg. Pop. 507.

Au, t. Bavaria, in Iser, district of Munich, on the Iser. Pop. 4,974.

Au, or *Aubach*, r. Ger., which passes by Thurnau, and 4 miles below runs into the Maine.

Ava, or *Aungwa*, t. Asia, and formerly capital of Ava, or Birmah, on the Irrawady; 4 WSW. Ummerapoor, 500 E. Calcutta. Lon. 95. 58. E. Lat. 21. 51. N. It was divided into upper and lower city, both fortified; the lower was about 4 miles in circ., protected by a wall 30 feet high, with a deep and broad ditch; an embankment of earth supports the wall within. The upper town, which may be called the citadel, does not exceed a mile in circumference, and is much stronger and more compact than the other. The walls are now mouldering to decay, and great part of the timber of which the houses were built is carried away to found a new town, called *Ummerapoor*. Numerous temples are falling, and the few houses, built of brick, become the abode of bats. In the temple of Logathero Praw is still to be seen a gigantic image of Godama, of marble. The height of the idol, from the top of the head to the pedestal on which it sits, is nearly 24 feet; the head is 8 feet in diameter, and across the breast it measures 10 feet. The Birmans assert that it is composed of one entire block of marble; nor can any junction be perceived.

Ava, country, Asia, now forming a part of the Birman empire. See *Birmah*.

Ava, see *Irrawady*.

Ava, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 12 NW. Alanieh.

Availle, t. France, in Vienne; 15 E. Civray, 18 SSW. Montmorillon.

Aval, or *Bahrein*, isl. Persian gulf, the largest among the cluster called Bahrein, famous for its pearl fishery. It is about 30 miles in length, and 12 wide. It contains, besides the town of Bahrein, which is fortified, about 60 poor villages. Lon. 48. 40. E. Lat. 26. 36. N.

Avalas, t. Servia; 12 S. Belgrade.

Avalites, now *Zeila*.

Avalon, (an. *Aballo*.) t. France, in Yonne and principal place of a district, on the Cousin; 23 SSW. Auxerre, 50. S. Troyes. Lon.

4. E. Lat. 47. 29. N. Pop. 5,038. It is a town of considerable trade in grain, wine, and cattle; with a cloth manufactory.

Avanatok, one of the Fox islands; Lon. 189, 14. E. Lat. 54. 15. N.

Avara, t. Syria; 4 E. Saide.

Avaray, t. France, in Loir-and-Cher; 12 NE. Blois.

Auarcavelica, see *Guamanga*.

Avaricum, now *Bourges*.

Avarin, see *Navarin*.

Avaro, t. Hind., in Soonda; 14 NE. Goa.

Avarysville, p-v. Columbia co. Georgia, W. 609.

Avasa, see *Abassia*.

Avatcha, or *Avatscha*, s-p. Kamtschatka, on N. side of the harbour of St. Peter-and-Paul, called *Avatcha Bay*. Lon. 158. 4. E. Lat. 52. 51. N.

Avavida, t. Brazil, on the river Negro; 220 W. Fort de Rio Negro.

Avaviri, t. S.A. in La Paz; 75 W. Caravaya, 76 N. Chucuito.

Aub, t. Bavaria, in Wurzburg, on the Gollach; 17 S. Wurzburg, 28 NW. Anspach. Lon. 10. 10. E. Lat. 49. 37. N. Pop. 1,120.

Aubagne, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhône; 9 E. Marseilles, 15 SSE. Aix. Pop. 5,610.

Aubais, t. France, in Gard; 3 SE. Sommieries, 10 SW. Nismes. Pop. 1,250.

Aube, (an. *Alba*, or *Aluba*.) r. France, which rises near Auberive, in Upper-Marne, passes by Ferte sur Aube, Bar sur Aube, Dienville, Arcis, &c. and joins the Seine, 7 below Mery.

Aube, dep. France, bounded N. by Marne, E. Upper-Marne, S. Yonne and Cote-d'Or, SW. by Yonne, and NW. by Seine-and-Marne; about 55 miles from E. to W. and 48 from N. to S. It is composed of part of Champagne. Troyes is the Capital. Pop. 238,819. Sq. m. 2,317.

Aubel, t. Netherlands, in Limburg, near Darthiem. Pop. 3,070.

Aubel, t. Neth., in Liege, near Darthiem. Pop. 3,070.

Aubenas, t. France, in Ardèche; 10 SW. Privas; Lon. 4. 30. E. Lat. 44. 37. N. Pop. 3,315.

Aubenton, t. France, in Aisne; 10 E. Vervias, 27 NE. Laon. Pop. 1,100.

Auberg, t. Austria, on N. side of the Danube, opposite Lintz.

Auberive, t. France, in Marne, on the Suippe; 15 N. Châlons. Pop. 465.

Auberive, t. France, in Upper-Marne; 12 SW. Langres.

Auberive, t. France, in Isere; 5 S. Vienne.

Auberoche, v. France. in Dordogne; 6 E. Peregueux.

Aubeterre, t. France, in Charente; 18 SE. Barbesieux, 21 S. Angoulesme. Pop. 690.

Aubette, r. France, which runs into the Seine, near Rouen.

Aubervilliers, t. France, in Somme; 13 SSE. Amiens.

Aubervilliers, (Les,) t. France; 3 NNE. Paris.

Aubieres, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme; 3 SE. Clermont. H. 280.

Aubiers, (Les,) t. France, in Two-Sevres; 6 ENE. Châtillon sur Sevres. Pop. 2,200.

Aubiet, t. France, in Gers; 9 E. Auch.

Aubignai, t. France, in Indre; 18 leagues SW. Bourges. H. 800.

Aubignan, t. France, in Vaucluse: 5½ leagues NE. Avignon. Pop. 1,320.

Aubigne, t. France, in Sarthe; 14 La Fleche. H. 310.

Aubigny, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 8 WNW. St. Pol. Pop. 650.

Aubigny, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Cher; 18 NW. Sancerre, 22 N. Bourges. Lon. 2. 31. E. Lat. 47. 29. N. Pop. 2,533.

Aubing, t. Bav., 4 Munich. H. 100.

Auboudange, t. France, in Meurte; 2 S. Morhange; 6 NNE. Château-Salins.

Aubonne, (an. *Ablona*.) t. Switz., on a river of the same name, and capital of a bailiwick in Vaud; 11 WSW. Lausanne. Lon. 6. 13. E. Lat. 46. 30. N. Pop. 1,200.

Aubstadt, t. Bavaria, in Wurzburg; 3 NW. Konigsbafen. Pop. 630.

Auburg, t. Han. Diepholz; 6 E. Diepholz.

Auburn, p-v. and cap. Cayuga co. N. Y. in the township of Aurelius, at N. end of Owasco Lake; 16 NE. Aurora, 170 W. Albany, W. 385. Pop. in 1820, 2,025; exclusive of 208 prisoners. It is a pleasant, and very flourishing village, and contains a bank, a court-house, a state prison large enough to contain 1,000 prisoners, a county jail, a market house, a Presbyterian theological seminary, recently established; 3 houses of public worship, 1 Pres., 1 Epis., and 1 Meth.; 284 dwelling houses, and in all 375 buildings, including various mills and manufactories. The trade is extensive, and 3 weekly newspapers are published.

Auburn, t. Susquehanna co. Pa. Pop. 218.

Auburn, t. Geauga co. Ohio. Pop. 215.

Auburn, t. Eng. in Wilts, on the Kennet; 7 E. Marlborough. Pop. 1,280.

Auburn, v. Ireland, in West Meath; 5 miles from Athlone. It is the scene of Goldsmith's charming poem called *The Deserted Village*.

Aubusson, t. France, chief place of a district, in Creuse; 18 SE. Gueret, 42 W. Clermont. Lon. 2. 15. E. Lat. 45. 58. N. Pop. 3,460.

Auca, t. Balk. 170 SSW. Balk.

Auçagurela, t. Africa, in Adel. Lon. 42. 19. E. Lat. 8. 58. N.

Auch, (an. *Augusta Auciorum*.) city, France, and capital of Gers; 89 posts S. Paris. Lon. O. 39 E. Lat. 43. 38. N. Pop. 7,696. Before the revolution, the capital of Armagnac, and see of an archbishop, who had the title of Primate of Aquitaine, and was the metropolitan of all Gascony, with a revenue of 125,000 livres. The cathedral is esteemed one of the most beautiful of all France. It stands on a mountain near the Gers.

Auchinblay, t. Scotland, in Kincardinshire; 10 NW. Inverbervie. It has a celebrated market for black cattle and horses, held weekly from Michaelmas to Christmas.

Auchterarder, t. Scot., in Perthshire, once a royal burgh; 15 SSW. Perth.

Auchtermuchty, t. Scot., and a royal burgh, in Fife; 3 N. Falkland. Pop. 2,060. Here are manufactures of linen.

Auchurin, one of the smaller Hebrides, near E. coast of Ilay; Lon. 5. 57. W. Lat. 55. 46. N.

Auche en Braye, v. France, Lower-Seine; 2 E. Gournay.

Auchy, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 8 leagues SE. Montreuil. Pop. 2,000.

Aude, (an. *Atax*.) r. France, which rises in the Pyrenees, and empties itself into the Mediterranean, about 10 E. Narbonne.

Aude, dep. France, bounded N. by Tarn and Herault, E. by the Mediterranean, S. by Eastern-Pyrenees, and W. by Ariège and Upper-Garonne; 55 m. from E. to W. and 40 from N. to S. This department is composed of a part of Languedoc. The river Aude crosses it from SW. to NE. Carcassonne is the capital. Pop. 240,998. Sq. m. 2,550.

Audenes, isl. in the North Sea, about 32 m. long and 10 broad; 40 m. from the coast of Norway. Lat. 69. 12. N.

Audenge, t. France, in Gironde; 7 leagues SSW. Bourdeaux. Pop. 800.

Audifier, t. Scot., in Inverness. 9 NE. Inverness.

Audierne, t. France, in Finisterre, in a bay of the English Channel, to which it gives name; 16 W. Quimper. Lon. 4. 27. W. Lat. 48. 3. N. Pop. 935.

Audincourt, t. France, in Upper-Rhine; 4 ESE. Montbeliard.

Audincourt, v. Switz., in Berne. Pop. 535.

Audrieu, or *Andrieu*, t. France, in Calvados; 9 W. Caen. Pop. 1,000.

Audruick, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 10 NW. St. Omer. Pop. 2,032.

Audun le Roman, t. France, in Moselle; 10 W. Thionville.

Audus, or *Arasius Mons*, see *Jibbel Auress*.

Aue, r. Ger., which runs into the Weser, 3 S. Nienburg.

Aue, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg, on the Mulda; 10 SE. Zwickau, 17 S. Chemnitz. Lon. 12. 40. E. Lat. 50. 34. N. Pop. 780.

Aue, r. Lower Saxony, which runs into the Fuhse, 2 SSE. Zell.

Aue, r. which rises in several branches in Calenberg, and runs into the Leche, near Neustadt am Rubenberg.

Ave, r. Portugal, which runs into the sea, near Villa de Condè, in Entre-Duero-e-Minho.

Avebury, see *Abury*.

Aveczia, or *Avzia*, see *Ampedes*.

Avegos, t. Portugal, Beira; 16 SW. Lamego.

Avehen, t. Mexico, in Chiametlan; 20 SSE. Chiametlan.

Avein, t. Netherlands; 6 N. Rochefort.

Aveiras de Baixas, t. Portugal, in Estramadura; 15 SSW. Santarem.

Aveiras de Cima, t. Portugal, in Estramadura; 12 SW. Santarem.

Aveiro, or *Bragança Nova*, s-p. Portugal, in Beira, situated in a small gulf at the mouth of the Vouga; 33 S. Oporto, 116 N. Lisbon. Lon. 8. 39. W. Lat. 40. 38. N. Pop. 4,400. The harbour is only fit for vessels of moderate size. The chief trade is salt, of which great quantities are made in the environs.

Aveiron, r. France, which runs into the Tarn, 11 miles below Montauban.

Aveiron, dep. France, bounded N. by Cantal, E. by Lozere and Gard, S. by Tarn, W. by Lot; about 65 miles in length, and 45 in

Dreadth; composed of that province which, before the revolution, was called *Rouergue*. Rhodéz is the capital. Pop. 331,373. Protestants about 30,000. Sq. m. 3,533.

Avelghem, t. Neth., in E. Flanders, district of Cortryk. Pop. 3,785.

Avelim, t. Hind., in Soonda; 14 S. Goa.

Avella, t. Naples, in Lavora; 15 E. Naples. Pop. 5,038. It is built in a delightful situation, commanding a view as far as Naples. The town and castle give name to a family descended from the ancient dukes of Austria. Not far from it are the ruins of *Abella*, celebrated by Virgil for its honey or apples, as it is variously written *Abellæ Maliferæ*; or *Melliferæ*; and the environs of the present *Avella* produce both apples and honey, excellent and abundant.

Avellino, (an. *Abellinum*) t. Naples capital of the Principato Ultra; 12 S. Benevento, 25 E. Naples. Lon. 14. 39. E. Lat. 40. 54. N. Pop. 11,292. Bp. see. The chief manufactures are the dye of cloth, and maccaroni. The country in the vicinity is fruitful, and abounds with hazel-nuts, which form a chief article of trade.

Aven, r. Scot., which runs into the Forth, near Inverkeithing.

Avenay, t. France, in Marne, on the Marne; 4 NE. Epernay, 15 WNW. Châlons sur Marne. Pop., 100.

Avenches, or *Wifflisburg*, (an. *Aventicum*), t. Switz., in Vaud, on S. extremity of lake Mora, anciently the capital of the Helvetii; 2 NW. Friburg, 18 SW. Berne. Lon. 6. 51. E. Lat. 46. 55. N. Pop. 1,587. Its former grandeur may be judged of from the many ruins and the antiquities which have been discovered.

Avenio, now *Arignon*.

Auer, r. Lithuania, which runs into the Pregel, 12 W. Insterburg.

Auerbach, t. Saxony, in the Vogtland; 14 S. Zwickau, 60 WSW. Dresden. Lon. 12. 25. E. Lat. 50. 28. N. Pop. 1,700.

Auerbach, t. Bavaria, in the circle of the Lower-Danube, and district of Eschenbach. Pop. 1,340.

Auerbach, t. Hesse Darmstadt, in the district of Zwingenberg. Pop. 1,111.

Averno, (an. *Avernus*), sulphurous lake, Naples, in Lavora, near Puzzuoli, about 2 miles in length, and 188 feet deep.

Averdi, (L,) inlet of the Pacific Ocean, near N. coast of Bougainville's Island. Lon. 154. 49. E. Lat. 5. 31. S.

Averill, t. Essex co. Vt.; 63 NE. Montpelier. Pop. 9.

Averon, isl. in the North Sea, near the coast of Norway. Lat. 63. 6. N.

Avernakøe, isl. Denmark, near S. coast of Fyen, about 4 miles long, and at each end a mile broad, but much narrower in the centre. Lon. 10. 18. E. Lat. 55. 2. N.

Aversa, (an. *Atella*), t. Naples, in Lavora; 8 E. Capua, 10 N. Naples. Lon. 14. 1. E. Lat. 41. N. Pop. 13,806. It is the see of a bishop.

Aversberg, t. Carniola, 11 NE. Cirknitz.

Auerstadt, t. Pru. Merseburg, 22 NE. Erfurt. Pop. 500. Near this village a battle was fought Oct. 14, 1800, between Bonaparte and the Prussians.

Averto, small isl. in the Gulf of Venice, near the coast of Friuli. Lon. 13. 32. E. Lat. 45. 46. N.

Avery, p-t. Huron co. Ohio; W. 409.

Averysborough, p-t. Cumberland co. N. C. on Cape Fear river; 25 N. Fayetteville, 35 S. Raleigh, W. 322. Lon. 78. 55. W. Lat. 35. 18. N.

Aves, see *Bird Islands*.

Avesa, r. Italy, which runs into the Adriatic, near Rimini.

Avesh, or *Os*, t. Turkestan, near the Sir; 80 SSE. Andegan.

Avesne, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 9 W. Arras.

Avesnes, strong t. France, in North, and principal place of a district; 7 posts E. Cambray, 24½ NNE. Paris. Lon. 4. E. Lat. 50. 7. N. Pop. 2,935. It is situated on the Hespre. The fortifications were repaired by Vauban.

Avestadt, see *Afwestadt*.

Aufena, now *Ofena*.

Auffses, r. Franconia, which passes by Königsfeld, and runs into the Wisert.

Auffses, t. Bav., 3 SW. Hofeld.

Aufidena, now *Alfidena*.

Aufidus, now *Ofanto*.

Avezzano, t. Naples, Abruzzo Ultra; 6 SW. Celano, 18 S. Aquila. Lon. 13. 32. E. Lat. 41. 58. N. Pop. 2,700.

Aufedo, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; 21 WSW. Aquila.

Auffay, t. France, in Lower-Seine; 18 N. Rouen. Pop. 1,148.

Aufkirch, t. Bav., in the circle of Rezat, on the Wernitz; 13 N. Nordlingen. H. 94.

Auge, r. France, which runs into the Aube, near Anglure, in Maine.

Aufnay, isl. in the lake of Zurich; it is small, but has 2 churches.

Augela, or *Augila*, or *Ægila*, t. Africa, and capital of a district, in Tripoli; 400 ENE. Mourzouk, 460 W. Cairo. Lon. 22. 25. E. Lat. 29. 35. N. This is an ancient town, being mentioned by Herodotus, by the same name. It is about a mile in circ., ill built, the streets narrow and dirty, the houses of only one story, and without any light, except from the door. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in the caravan traffic. The territory is abundant in dates.

Augher, v. Ireland, Tyrone; 4 NE. Clogher.

Augicourt, t. France, in Upper-Saône; 13 NW. Vesoul.

Au-Glaize, r. Ohio, which runs NNW. into the Maumee, at Fort Defiance.

Auglaize, t. Wood co. Ohio. Pop. 216.

Augoxas, small isl. Africa, on the coast of Mozambique.

Augsburg, or *Ausburg*, (an. *Augusta Vindelicorum*), city, Bavaria, capital of the circle of the Upper-Danube, in a fertile and delightful country, between the Lech and Wertach, which unite not far from it; 35 NW. Munich. Lon. 10. 55. E. Lat. 48. 22. N. Pop. 28,902; Cath. 16,842, Luth. 12,060. H. 3,669. Bp. see. It stands on the side of a hill, called Rosenauberg, is a mile long, irregularly built, with narrow streets, surrounded with walls, with 4 principal gates and 6 smaller ones. It contains a cathedral, 6 catholic churches, 6 Lutheran churches,

8 monasteries, an academy, a gymnasium, a polytechnic school, and a public library of 29,000 volumes. It is distinguished as a trading town, being one of the most considerable in Germany; and through its agents and bankers, is the medium of commercial transactions between other countries, the exchange between Vienna and the rest of Germany being generally calculated with a reference to this city. It is a central depositary of the Neckar, Tyrolese, Italian, and Greek wines. Bookselling and publishing is an important branch of business. It has various manufactures in silver, cotton, wire, looking-glasses, tobacco, engraving, &c.—It was formerly the capital of the circle of Swabia, and more populous than at present. The streets are larger, longer, and more airy, than those of Nuremberg, Francfort, Coblenz, Cologne, &c., but more thinly inhabited. The fortifications are not of much account.

Augsburg will ever be famous on account of the Confession of Faith presented here by Luther and Melancthon, in 1530, to the emperor Charles V. and the princes of the empire; the publication of the well known *interim* in 1548; and the conclusion of the peace of religion in 1555.

The territories of the late bishopric of Augsburg, which lie scattered between the rivers Lech, Iler, and Danube, were among the indemnities given to the elector of Bavaria, as agreed on at the peace of Luneville. Pop. 86,000. Sq. m. 1,012.

Augst, (an. *Augusta Rauracorum*.) v. Switz., in Aargau, near the Rhine; 6 miles below Bâle. It was once a celebrated city.

Augusta, t. Upper-Canada, N. the St. Lawrence; 80 NE. Kingston.

Augusta, p-t. and cap. Kennebeck co. Maine, on W. bank of the Kennebeck; 2 N. Hallowell, 56 NNE. Portland, 168 NE. Boston, W. 612. Pop. in 1810, 1,805; in 1820, 2,457. It is a pleasant town, and contains a court-house, a jail, a female academy, a Congregational meeting house, a printing office, a bank, and has considerable trade. Here is an elegant bridge across the Kennebeck, consisting of 2 arches, each 180 feet. The river is navigable to this place for vessels of 100 tons.

Augusta, t. Saratoga co. N. Y., formed in 1817 from a part of Halfmoon.

Augusta, p-t. Oneida co. N. Y.; 12 SW. Utica, W. 409. Pop. in 1810, 2,004; in 1820, 2,771.

Augusta, p-t. Sussex co. N. J. W. 224.

Augusta, t. Northumberland co. Pa., on E. side of the Susquehanna. Pop. 2,075.

Augusta, co. central part of Va.; bounded NE. by Rockingham co., SE. by Albemarle and Amherst cos., SW. by Rockbridge co., and NW. by Bath and Pendleton cos. Pop. in 1810, 14,308; slaves, 2,880. Pop. in 1820, 16,742. Chief town, Staunton.

Augusta, p-t. and cap. Bracken co. Kentucky, on the Ohio; 22 miles below Maysville; 60 NE. Lexington, W. 510. Pop. in 1810, 255. It is a very pleasant town, and contains a court-house, a jail, an academy, and a meeting-house.

Augusta, city and cap. Richmond co. Georgia, on the Savannah; 73 SW. Columbia, 87 ENE. Milledgeville, 123 NNW. Savannah, 138 WNW.

Charleston, W. 589. Lon. 80. 46. W. Lat. 33. 19. N. Pop. in 1810, 2,476; in 1820, upwards of 4,000. It contains a court-house, a jail, a market-house, an academy, an insurance office, 3 banks, one of which is a branch of the U. S. bank, and 4 houses of public worship; 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Roman Catholics, 1 for Methodists, and 1 for Episcopalians. It is regularly laid out and handsomely built, mostly of brick. Several of the public buildings, and many of the private houses are spacious and elegant. It is a very flourishing commercial town, and probably has more trade, than any other place of its size in the United States. Immense quantities of cotton, considerable tobacco, and some other kinds of produce are brought to Augusta from the back country, and conveyed in boats down the river to Savannah.

Augusta, t. Columbiana co. Ohio. Pop. 533.

Augusta, see *Agosta*.

Augusta, r. Cuba, which runs into the Spanish Main, Lon. 75. 50. W. Lat. 20. 10. N.

Augusta Auciorum, now *Auch*.

Augusta Eremita, now *Merida*.

Augusta Prætoria, now *Aosta*.

Augusta Suessionum, now *Soissons*.

Augusta Taurinorum, now *Turin*.

Augusta Treverorum, now *Treves*.

Augusta Tricastinorum, now *St. Paul Trois Châteaux*.

Augusta Vagiennorum, now *Vico*.

Augusta Veromanduorum, now *St. Quentin*.

Augusta Vindelicorum, now *Augsburg*.

Augustamnica, ancient pr. N. part Egypt.

Augustana, t. Croatia; 21 S. Agram.

Augustenburg, t. Denmark, in Sleswick; 6 E. Sonderborg. Pop. 500.

Augustenburg, t. Ger., in Schwartzburg; 3 E. Arnstadt.

Augustobona, now *Troyes*.

Augustobriga, now *Aldea el Muro*.

Augustodunum, now *Autun*.

Augustomagus, now *Salisbury*.

Augustonemetum, now *Clermont*.

Augustow, t. Poland, capital of a province of the same name; 56 NNW. Bielsk, 100 NE. Warsaw. Lon. 22. 59. E. Lat. 53. 50. N. Pop. 1,987. H. 304.

Augustusburg, citadel, Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 7 E. Chemnitz.

Augustusbrun, t. Saxony, in Meissen, near Radeberg.

Auhaff, t. Austria; 6 SSW. Ips.

Auhausen, t. Bavaria, in the circle of the Rezat, on the Wernitz. Pop. 850. The 'Evangelical Union' was concluded here in 1608.

Auhr, t. Prussia; 5 SW. Liebmühl.

Aujan, t. Persia, Adirbeitzan; 22 S. Tabris.

Aviano, t. Friuli; 15 ESE. Belluno.

Avico, t. Peru, in the audience of Lima; 50 NW. Leon de Guanuco.

Avido, t. A. Turkey, on the coast of the Hellespont, with a castle to defend the strait; 17 SW. Lampsaki. Lon. 26. 28. E. Lat. 40. 7. N.

Aujest, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim; 5 N. Politza.

Aujest, t. Bohemia, Leitmeritz; 24 N. Prague.

Aujestiz, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim; 5 W. Leitmeritz.

Avigliano, t. Naples, in Otranto; 7 E. Otranto. Pop. 3,418.

Avigliano, t. Piedmont, in the marquisate of Susa; 11 W. Turin, 12 ESE. Susa. Pop. 2,877. It is situated on a hill, near the Cottian Alps, in an open and exposed situation. The air is wholesome, and the land about it fertile; the town is fortified and defended with a castle. It contains 3 parish churches and several religious houses.

Avigliane, t. Naples, in the Basilicata; 13 W. Oppido.

Avignon, (an. *Avenio*), city, France, cap. Vaucluse, on E. side of the Rhône; 31 posts WNW. Nice, 86 S. Paris. Lon. 4. 43. E. Lat. 43. 57. N. Pop. 23,211. H. 2,800. Bp. see. It is a large and beautiful city, has narrow streets, but contains elegant churches, and other public buildings. It has extensive manufactures of silk stuffs, oil of vitriol, and aquafortis, with several printing establishments and copper works. Its trade consists in wine, brandy, oil, corn, wool, and fruits. It contains a museum, a lyceum, and a library of 30,000 volumes. The church of the Franciscans incloses the tomb of Laura, immortalized by Petrarch. Avignon was the residence of several popes successively from 1307 to 1377. This period is styled by some catholic writers 'the Babylonish captivity of the Holy See.'—Before the French revolution it belonged to the pope.—Natives, Laura and Folard.

Avignonet, t. France, in Upper-Garonne; 20 SE. Toulouse. Pop. 1,761.

Avila, t. Spain, in Old Castile, capital of a province of the same name, on the Adaja, in a large plain; 50 NW. Madrid, 54 SE. Salamanca. Lon. 5. W. Lat. 40. 45. N. Pop. 4,200. Bp. see. It is surrounded with mountains, and plantations of fruit trees and vines. The cloths made here are supposed to equal those of Segovia. The walls are flanked with towers. It contains 8 churches, 16 cloisters, 5 hospitals, a university, and a military academy. The province contains 118,061 inhabitants.

Avila, t. Quito; 35 NE. Archidona. Lon. 76. 25. W. Lat. 0. 44. S. Pop. 300.

Avila, or *Aviles*, t. Spain, in Asturia, near the bay of Biscay; 15 N. Oviedo. Pop. 2,300.

Avila Fuente, t. Spain, in Old Castile; 18 Segovia.

Avin, t. Hind., in Coimbatore; 24 NE. Coimbatore.

Avino, t. N. America, in New-Galicia, where the Spaniards have a silver mine, between Durango and Ellereña.

Avioth, t. France, in Meuse; 3 N. Montmedy.

Aviora, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 60 NE. Tocat.

Avire, t. France, Mayenne; 18 NW. Angers. Pop. 1,000.

Avis, t. Portugal, in Alentejo, the chief place of the Knights of the order of Avis, to which it gives name; 9 NW. Estremoz. Pop. 1,500.

Avisch, r. Bohemia, which runs into the Muldaw, near its source.

Avise, t. Piedmont, on the Grand Doria; 8 W. Aosta.

Aviso, t. Naples, in Lavora; 6 E. Sora.

Avize, t. France, in Gard; 18 S. Reims.

Aukhend, t. Persia, near the Kizzil Ozan.

Aukland Bishop, or *Bishop's Aukland*, t. Eng.,

in Durham, near the rivers Wear and Gaunless; 10 SSW. Durham, 251 N. London. Lon. 1. 42. Lat. 54. 46. N. Pop. 1,807. It takes its name from a palace belonging to the Bishop of Durham, who is the lord of the manor. A calico and muslin manufactory has lately been established here. The market is on Thursday.

Aula, or *Avola*, t. Sicily, in the valley of Noto; 3 NE. Noto.

Aula, (Lower,) v. Hesse Cassel, in Fulda, near the influx of the Wahl into the Fulda. Pop. 500. *Upper-Aula* is near the sources of the Wahl. Pop. 600.

Aulaca, t. S. coast of the island of Imbro.

Aulaine, t. France, in Sarthe; 5 leagues from Le Mans. Pop. 1,000.

Aulas, t. France, in Gard; 2 NW. La Vigan. Pop. 940.

Aulapaladurgan, t. Hind., in Mysore; 15 SW. Dalmacherry.

Aulcester, see *Alcester*.

Auldearn, t. Scot., and burgh of a barony, in Nairn; 3 SE. Nairn. Near this place Montrose was attacked by Gen. Urrey, at the head of 4,000 Covenanters, but he drove them of the field, and obtained a complete victory.

Aulendorf, t. Wurtemberg, in a barony belonging to a branch of the house of Konigsegg, on the Schus; 8 N. Ravensburg. Lon. 9. 40. E. Lat. 47. 56. N. Pop. 852.—Pop. of the barony of Konigsegg-Aulendorf, 3,062.

Auletta, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 4 WSW. Cangiano, 32 SE. Salerno. Lon. 15. 26. E. Lat. 40. 29. N.

Aulick, t. Pru. Merseburg; 6 N. Zeitz.

Aulis, now *Megalo-Vathi*.

Aullagas, lake, Peru, about 50 miles long, and 8 broad, which communicates with lake Titicaca by means of a river, whose course is about 120 miles SE.; 70 W. La Plata.

Aullene, t. Corsica; 4 N. Tallano.

Aulnay, t. France, Calvados; 43 SW. Caen. Pop. 1,820.

Aulon, or *Avlona*, see *Valona*.

Avlona, fertile plains of Palestine, through which the Jordan passes into the Dead Sea.

Aulps, or *Aups*, t. France, in Var; 10 NE. Barjols; 25 WNW. Frejus. Pop. 2,949.

Ault, t. France, in Somme; 15 W. Abbeville.

Aum Saib, t. Arabian Irak; 15 W. Sura.

Auma, t. Weimar, in Neustadt; 44 SSW. Leipsick, 6 ESE. Neustadt. Lon. 11. 53. E. Lat. 50. 38. N. Pop. 1,200.

Auma Wenigen, t. Weimar; 3 SE. Auma.

Aumale, t. France, in Lower-Seine; 20 SW. Dieppe, 32 NE. Rouen. Lon. 1. 48. E. Lat. 49. 46. N. Pop. 1,715.

Aumonon, t. on N. coast of Luçon. Lon. 122. 24. E. Lat. 14. 22. N.

Aumont, t. France, Lozere; 15 NW. Mende.

Aumootina, t. Hind., in Mysore; 17 WSW. Periapatam.

Aumore, small circar or province, Bengal, between Rajemal and Rajeshy.

Aumore, t. Bengal, and chief town of a circar of the same name; 25 S. Rajemal, 36 NNW. Moorshedabad. Lon. 87. 56. E. Lat. 24. 37. N.

Aun, t. Persia, in Segestan; 130 SSE. Zareng.

Aunay, t. France, Nyevre; 9 N. Moulins.

Aunay, t. France, in Lower-Charente ; 8 NE. St. Jean d'Angely.

Aundar, t. Hind., in Bahar ; 30 NW. Chuprah. Lon. 84. 4. E. Lat. 26. 5. N.

Aune, r. Eng., which runs into the sea near Plymouth.

Auneau, t. France, in Eure-and-Loire ; 12 E. Chartres. Pop. 1,348.

Aunhost, see *Unhost*.

Auneuil, t. France, in Oise ; 5 SSW. Beauvais. Pop. 1,080.

Aunis, country, France ; before the revolution bounded E. and S. by Saintonge, of which it was formerly a part, W. by the sea, and N. by Poitou, and comprehends the isles of Rê and Oleron ; the land is fertile, and produces great quantities of corn and wine. It is now the department of Lower-Charente.

Auntao, t. Chili, on the coast ; 200 S. Valdivia. Lat. 42. 50. S.

Avogli, t. Persia, Adirbeitzan ; 50 SE. Tabris.

Avoise, t. France, in Sarthe ; 12 La Flèche.

Aunoe, small isl. Denmark, near SW. coast of Zealand. Lon. 11. 46. E. Lat. 55. 5. N.

Avon, t. Somerset co. Maine ; 35 NW. Norridgewock, 210 NNE. Boston. Pop. in 1810, 304 ; in 1820, 450.

Avon, p-t. Livingston co. N. Y., on E. side of the Genesee ; 21 W. Canandaigua, W. 366. Pop. 1,933.

Avon, r. Scot., which runs into the Dee, near Banchoryteinan, in Kincardineshire.

Avon, (an. *Alaunus*,) r. Eng., which rises in Wiltshire, and runs S. into the English Channel, at Christ Church Bay.

Avon, r. Nova Scotia, which runs into the sea, E. Halifax.

Avon, r. Scot., which runs into the Clyde, near Hamilton, in Lanerkshire.

Avon, or *Avonvaur*, r. N. Wales, which rises near Bala, and joining the Mawdock, near Dolgelly, runs with it into the Irish Sea, at Barmouth.

Avon, r. S. Wales, which runs into the Bristol Channel, 6 S. Neath, in Glamorganshire.

Avon, (Little,) r. Eng., which runs into the Severn, near Berkley, in Gloucestershire.

Avon, (Lower,) r. Eng., which rises near Wotton-Basset, passes by Chippenham to Bath, where it becomes navigable for barges of fifty tons to Bristol, and thence to join the Severn, at Kingroad.

Avon, (Upper,) r. Eng., which rises in Northamptonshire, passes through Staffordshire and Worcestershire, and joins the Severn, at Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire.

Avostola, r. Piedmont, which runs into the Cervo, 2½ W. Buronze.

Avoyelles, r. Louisiana, which branches off from Red River, and after a course of about 25 miles, enters the same river again. Lon. 91. 50. W. Lat. 31. 21. N.

Avoyelles, or *Avoyales*, parish, Louisiana, S. of Red river. Pop. 2,245.

Avoyelles, p-t. Avoyelles parish, Louisiana, about 56 m. from the Mississippi. W. 1,336.

Aupach, r. Bohemia, which runs into the Eger, near Carlsbad.

Aupitsbach, r. Thuringia, which runs into the Grumbach, 5 E. Weissenfels.

Aups, see *Aulps*.

Aquila, t. Mexico, in Guadalajara ; 22 E. Purification.

Aurach, r. Franconia, which runs into the Rednitz, 3 S. Erlang.

Aurach, t. Wurt. ; 9 ENE. Wurzach.

Aurach, t. Bav., on the Ille ; 3 SW. Bamberg.

Aurach, t. Bav. ; 4 SW. Kissengen.

Aurach, t. Bav. ; 3 W. Herrieden. Pop. 500.

Aurach, *Burtholomes*, t. Bav. ; 6 S. Schwabach.

Aurach, (*Frauen*,) t. Bav., on the Aurach ; 2 SSW. Erlangen.

Aurach, (*Roth*,) t. Bav. ; 5 S. Schwabach.

Aurach, (*Veits*,) t. Bav. ; 6 SW. Schwabach.

Aurainville, t. France, in Meurte ; 6 N. Toul.

Auran, t. Syria ; 60 S. Damascus.

Avranches, (an. *Ingena*, *Abrincata*, *Arborinca*, and *Legedia*,) city, France, and principal town of a district, in Channel, situated on a mountain, near the river Sée ; 19 posts S. Cherbourg, 37½ W. Paris. Lon. 1. 17. W. Lat. 48. 41. N. Pop. 5,413. Before the revolution, it was a Bp. see ; besides the cathedral, it has 3 parishes, a public school, and a hospital. The celebrated Huet was bishop of Avranches.

Auras, t. Silesia, in Breslau, near the Oder ; 12 NW. Breslau. Lon. 16. 20. E. Lat. 51. 13. N. Pop. 692.

Auray, s-p. France, in dep. and on the gulf of Morbihan, and principal place of a district, at the mouth of a river of the same name ; 10 W. Vannes. Lon. 2. 53. W. Lat. 47. 44. N. Pop. 3,210. In 1364, a battle was fought near this place between the Count de Montfort and Charles de Blois, in which the former obtained a complete victory.

Auray, r. France, which runs into English Channel, Lon. 2. 50. W. Lat. 47. 34. N.

Aurbach, t. Bav. ; 30 NE. Nuremberg.

Aurbach, r. Germany, which rises 4 S. Hachenburg, in Sayn, and runs into the Lahn, 2 miles above Nassau.

Aurburg, t. and castle, Bav. ; 4 N. Kuffstein.

Aure, r. France, which runs into the Eure, near Anet.

Aurec, t. France, in Upper-Loire ; 9 SW. St. Etienne, 4 N. Monistrol. Pop. 2,104.

Aurelia, now Orleans.

Aurelius, p-t. and cap. Cayuga co. N. Y., on E. side Cayuga lake ; 175 W. Albany, W. 385. Pop. in 1810, 4,642 ; in 1820, 7,923. It contains 3 post villages, Auburn, Cayuga, and Union Springs, and has an academy. Auburn is the seat of justice for the county. This is a wealthy and flourishing town.

Auress, see *Jibbel Auress*.

Aurette, r. France, which runs into the Eure, near Bourges.

Auria, small isl. in the Gulf of Engia ; 13 WSW. Coluri.

Auriac, t. France, in Upper-Garonne ; 17 SE. Toulouse, 18 WSW. Castres. Pop. 1,545.

Aurich, t. Hanover, capital of E. Friesland ; 12 NE. Emden. Lon. 7. 27. E. Lat. 53. 28. N. Pop. 2,533. It has an elegant castle, formerly the residence of the princes of the country. A canal with 3 locks was opened, in 1799, between this place and Emden.

Auriga, t. Italy, in the Valteline ; 21 SSW. Bormio.

Aurignac, t. France, Upper-Garonne ; 10 NE. St. Gaudens, 33 SW. Toulouse. Pop. 1,230.

Aurigny, small isl. in the English Channel, belonging to France, about 20 N. Jersey, 7 W. Cape La Hogue. Lon. 2. 9. E. Lat. 49. 43. N.

Aurillac, t. France, cap. of Cantal; 65 posts S. Paris. Lon. 2. 31. E. Lat. 44. 55. N. Pop. 10,332. Before the revolution, the capital of Lower Auvergne. It is situated in a fertile valley, on the Jordane, and has considerable trade and manufactures.

Avrille, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 3 N. Angers.

Auriol, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhône; 12 SE. Aix, 12 NNE. Marseilles. Pop. 3,672.

Auriol's Island, one of the Aladin islands, about 12 miles in circ. Lat. 9. 22. N.

Auripa, t. N. Finland; 62 SSE. Biorneborg.

Aurith, or *Uhrt*, t. Pru., on the Oder; 6 S. Frankfort.

Auroir, t. France, Cher; 7 NW. Sancoins.

Aurolzmunster, t. Lower Austria, in the circle of the Inn; 16 S. Passau. Pop. 1,113.

Avron, r. France, which runs into the Eure, near Bourges.

Aurona, t. Italy, Cadorin; 7 N. Cadore.

Aurora, p-v. in Scipio, N. Y., on E. side of the Cayuga Lake; 16 SW. Auburn, W. 378. It is a pleasant and flourishing village, and has an academy.

Aurora, p-t. Niagara co. N. Y.; 16 SE. Buffalo, 275 W. Albany, W. 396. Pop. 1,285. The township is pleasantly situated, well watered, and contains remains of 2 ancient forts.

Aurora, p-t. Portage co. Ohio; W. 347. Pop. 549.

Aurora Island, isl. among the New-Hebrides, in S. Pacific Ocean, about 12 miles in circ. It affords plenty of fresh water and wood; and there is a small bay on NW. coast. Lon. 168. 12. E. Lat. 15. 8. S.

Auros, t. France, Gironde; 5 NE. Bazas.

Aurous, t. France, Lozere; 17 N. Mende.

Aurumoor, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 18 N. Indelovoy.

Aurung, t. Hind., in Ruttunpour; 15 E. Raypour.

Aurungabad, or *Ghurka*, one of the largest and most populous cities of India, and capital of a subah of the same name, in Deccan; 515 S. Lucknow, 545 S. Delhi. Lon. 76. 2. E. Lat. 19. 45. N. It is situated in a plain, almost surrounded with mountains; and owes the greatest part of its grandeur and magnificence to Aurungzebe, who made it his place of residence, and surrounded it with walls and bastions, changing its name, which was *Kitki*, to the present. He built also a grand palace, likewise surrounded with walls and gates of entrance. The city is much fallen from its ancient grandeur, but the population, although much reduced, is still numerous. In the bazar, which is very extensive, various kinds of commodities, European and Indian, particularly silks and shawls are exposed for sale. The country about produces millet, wheat, and other provisions, but not sufficient for the immense number of inhabitants.

Aurungabad, circar, Hind., in the Deccan, bounded N. by Candeish, E. by the circar of Ellichpour, S. by the Godavery, and W. by Baglana.

Aurungabunder, branch of the Indus, which divides from it near the town of Aurungabunder, and runs into the sea, Lon. 67. 12. E. Lat. 23. 50. N.

Aurungabunder, t. Hind., in Tatta, on the Indus; 35 S. Tatta.

Aurungpour, t. Bengal; 16 SSW. Silhet.

Aury, t. Hind., Oude; 14 NW. Bahraitch.

Ausche, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 8 ENE. Leitmeritz. Lon. 14. 25. E. Lat. 50. 33. N. Pop. 1,200.

Aush, t. Turkestan; 70 E. Toncat.

Auskerry, one of the small Orkney islands; 2 N. Stronsa. Lat. 58. 54. N.

Ausonia, one of the ancient names of Italy.

Auspitz, t. Moravia, in Brunn; 42 SSW. Olmutz, 114 SE. Prague. Lon. 16. 40. E. Lat. 48. 54. N. Pop. 2,215.

Auspour, t. Hind., in Oudipour; 45 S. Assawully.

Ausquitta, see *Pulo Niamo*.

Aussee, t. Stiria; 48 WNW. Judenburg. Pop. 1,068.

Aussee, t. Moravia, in Olmutz; 12 NNW. Olmutz. Lon. 16. 53. E. Lat. 49. 43. N. Pop. 1,208.

Aussergefild, t. Bohemia, in Prachatitz; 6 W. Winterberg.

Aussig, or *Austi*, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz, on the Elbe; 10 NW. Leitmeritz. Lon. 14. 5. E. Lat. 50. 40. N. Pop. 1,010. In the neighbourhood is made a red wine called Podskalsky, sweet and strong, but usually foul; and it will seldom keep a year.

Aussonne, see *Auxona*.

Aust, v. Eng., in Gloucester; 6 S. Chepstow, 12 N. Bristol. Pop. 174. It is on the left side of the Severn, whence is a passage boat or ferry to the opposite shore in Gloucestershire, and thence across the Wye to Chepstow, in Mommouthshire. Aust, anciently Aust Clive, situated on a craggy and high cliff, has long been celebrated for the passage into Wales.

Aust, r. Austria, composed of two streams, called the Feld Aust, and the Wald Aust, which rise on the borders of Bohemia, and unite near Schwertberg. It afterwards runs into the Danube, 2 m. below Mauthausen.

Austebara, t. Bengal; 23 ESE. Ramgur.

Austenville, p-t. Ashtabula co. Ohio.

Austerlitz, p-t. Columbia co. N. Y., about 20 E. by N. Hudson, W. 315. Pop. 1,164.

Austerlitz, or *Slawkow*, t. Moravia, in Brunn; 12 ESE. Brunn, 112 ESE. Prague. Lon. 16. 45. E. Lat. 49. 8. N. Pop. 2,061. In the 17th century, this town was almost destroyed by the Swedes. In 1805, a battle was fought near Austerlitz, between the French, commanded by the Emperor Napoleon, and the united forces of Austria and Russia, both whose emperors were present. The French were victorious, and the loss of the allies (chiefly the Russians suffered) is said, by the French account, to have amounted to 22,000 killed and wounded, and 20,000 prisoners. But the whole loss of the Russians in the campaign, was stated, at Petersburg, at no more than 17,000. 100 pieces of cannon, and 45 standards, fell into the hands of the French.

Austevold, small isl. in the North Sea, near the coast of Norway. Lat. 60. 2. N.

Austi, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim, near Landskrow. H. 260.

Austinburg, p-t. Ashtabula co. Ohio, on Grand river; 8 W. Jefferson, W. 362. Pop. 445.

Austinstown, t. Trumbull co. Ohio. Pop. 720.

Austinsville, p-t. Wythe co. Va. on the Kenhawa; 16 N. Greenville, W. 360.

Austintown, p-t. Warren co. Ohio; W. 296.

Austin's Creek, r. Georgia, which runs into Savannah, about 12 NW. Savannah.

Australasia, in modern geography the 5th great division of the globe. It includes numerous islands lying SE. of Asia; viz. New Holland, Papua, or New Guinea, New Britain, New Ireland, New Caledonia, New Zealand, and Van Diemen's Land, with the islands of Solomon, Arroo, the New Hebrides, and all other islands lying between Lon. 95. and 185. E. Lat. 3. N. and 50. S.

Australia del Espiritu Santo, see *Terra Australis del Espiritu Santo*.

Austria, Circle of, the largest of the 10 circles into which the German empire was divided; bounded N. by Swabia, Bavaria, Bohemia, and Moravia, E. by Hungary, S. by the duchy and gulf of Venice, and W. by Switzerland and Bavaria; comprehending Austria Proper, Stiria, Carinthia, Carniola, part of Friuli and the Littorale, Tyrol, Voralberg, certain districts in Swabia, Brixen and Trent. Salzburg and part of Passau have been included since 1802. Pop. 4,442,700. Sq. m. 49,940.

Austria, Archduchy of, included in the above circle, bounded N. by Bohemia and Moravia, E. by Hungary, S. by Stiria, and W. by Salzburg and Bavaria. Pop. 1,665,862. Sq. miles 12,300. It is divided by the Ens into two parts, formerly called Upper and Lower Austria; now two provinces, styled *Land above the Ens*, and *Land below the Ens*, and to the former Salzburg is annexed, making the whole population 1,804,225. Sq. m. 15,016. Vienna is the capital of the Lower province, and Lintz of the Upper. The whole country has also been termed *Lower Austria*, in distinction from Tyrol, &c. styled Upper Austria. See *Ens* &c.

The country is populous, especially in the tract around the capital; the soil for the most part fertile, producing an abundance of corn, wine, fruits, saffron, mustard, &c.; also salt and iron. In the neighbourhood of the Danube are extensive plains. The climate is warm, and not remarkably healthy, the air being subject to noisome vapours.

AUSTRIA, Empire of, composed of various states situated in the central part of Europe, erected into an empire, in 1804; bounded N. by Bavaria, Silesia, and Poland, E. by Russia and Turkey, S. by Turkey, the Adriatic, and Middle Italy, and W. by Piedmont, Switzerland, and Bavaria.

The following table exhibits the divisions of the Austrian empire, with the extent and population according to Liechtenstern, adopted by Malte-Brun in 1820.

States.	Sq. m.	Pop.
1. Archduchy of Austria.....	14,992	1,775,184
2. Duchy of Stiria.....	8,531	763,820
3. County of Tyrol.....	11,704	715,770

4. Kingdom of Bohemia.....	20,382	3,183,354
5. Margraviate of Moravia } with Austrian Silesia }	11,804	1,688,255
6. Kingdom of Galicia, } with Bukowine }	32,578	3,654,000
7. Kingdom of Hungary } with part of Slavonia and Croatia }	86,208	7,800,000
8. Grand duchy of Transylvania }	22,376	1,797,000
9. Lombardo-Venetian kingdom }	17,771	4,290,000
10. Kingdom of Illyria, composed of Carinthia, Carniola, Littorale, and Carlsstadt.....	13,136	1,315,820
11. Dalmatia.....	6,498	
12. Military districts in Croatia, Slavonia, and the Bannat.....	12,243	1,044,585
		258,223
		27,978,995

According to Hassel.

Provinces.	Sq. m.	Pop.	Chieftowns
1. Above the Ens.....	7,320	755,891	Lintz
2. Below the Ens.....	7,696	1,048,324	Vienna
3. Stiria.....	8,459	799,056	Gratz
4. Tyrol.....	10,033	717,542	Innsbruck
5. Bohemia.....	20,169	3,203,222	Prague
6. Moravia.....	10,697	1,680,935	Brunn
7. Laybach.....	8,088	637,331	Laybach
8. Trieste.....	5,014	531,066	Trieste
9. Dalmatia.....	5,829	295,089	Zara
10. Galicia.....	32,189	3,755,454	Lemberg
11. Venice.....	9,705	1,950,096	Venice
12. Milan.....	7,591	2,161,853	Milan
13. Hungary.....	81,138	8,200,000	Buda
14. Transylvania.....	18,346	1,500,000	Hermanstadt.
Four Milit. Dis.	18,297	940,589	
		250,579	28,176,437

The annual increase of population is estimated by Malte-Brun at about 110,000 or 120,000.

Inhabitants. The inhabitants are composed of the following races:—

Slavonians.....	11,800,000
Italians.....	5,200,000
Germans.....	4,900,000
Hungarians.....	4,200,000
Walachians.....	1,400,000
Jews.....	420,000
Gipsies.....	30,000
Armenians, Greeks, Albanians, &c.....	40,000

Religion. The established religion is the Roman Catholic, but general toleration is granted, and members of the Protestant and Greek churches are numerous in Hungary, Transylvania, and Slavonia, where they enjoy considerable privileges. There are 9 Catholic archbishoprics, Vienna, Gran, Prague, Colocza, Lemberg, Olmutz, Laybach, Udina, and Milan. The numbers of the different denominations are stated by Hassel as follows:

Roman Catholics.....	21,970,000
Greek church.....	3,150,000
Reformed.....	1,310,000
Lutherans.....	1,910,000
Unitarians.....	45,000
Jews.....	450,000

Government. The government is monarchy

nearly absolute, except in some of the states, particularly Hungary and Transylvania, it is limited by constitutional provisions.

Finances. The public debt was stated by Malte-Brun in 1820, at a little upwards of \$400,000,000; the revenue at about \$60,000.

Army and Navy. The army is composed of 220,000 infantry, 36,000 cavalry, and 20,000 artillery. The navy consists of only 12 frigates in the Adriatic.

Education. The principal universities are those of Vienna, Prague, Pest, Lemberg, Padua, and Pavia. Academies and gymnasia are numerous. Though Austria can boast of some distinguished names, yet in regard to literature she is greatly behind the north of Germany.

Cities. The principal cities are Vienna, the capital, Milan, Venice, Prague, Verona, Pest, Lemberg, Debreczin, Trieste, Gratz, &c. Trieste is the principal seaport, but Vienna is the centre of mercantile transactions. The greatest fairs are held at Bolzano.—Cities 782; market towns 2,096; villages 68,709; houses 4,300,000.

Rivers and Lakes. The Danube runs through the whole extent from west to east. The other principal rivers are the Dniester, Teisse, Save, Drave, Inn, Po, and Adige. The lakes are the Platten-see and Neusidl-see in Hungary, Traun-see and Atter-see in Austria Proper, Cirknitz in Carinthia, and Garda and Como in Lombardy.

Face of the country, &c. The face of the country is various. Stiria, Tyrol, Carinthia, and Carniola, are mountainous. Bohemia and Moravia are encompassed by mountains. The Carpathian mountains extend along the north-east of Hungary. A large portion of the soil is fertile, especially in Lombardy and Hungary.

Productions. The Austrian territories abound in various articles both of necessity and luxury; corn, wine, saffron, cattle, horses, gold, mercury, copper, iron, lead, precious stones, &c. are among her exports.—The *manufactures* consist of thread, cotton, linen, lace, silk stuffs, stockings, spirituous liquors, wrought iron, steel, and brass; glass, porcelain, earthen ware, &c. The *imports* consist mostly of raw materials, as wool, cotton, raw silk, rice, oil, drugs, spices; a great part of which come from the Levant. The foreign trade is, in a great measure, in the hands of Greek merchants.

Wine. The Austrian vineyards, according to the calculations of Blumenbach, in 1816, occupy 2,269,100 English acres, and produce annually 32,873,971 eimers, or 325,452,313 gallons; of which Hungary produces 18,000,000 eimers; the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom 5,890,000; Transylvania 3,640,000; Archduchy of Austria 2,094,358; and Stiria 1,000,000.

Grain. The annual produce of wheat, rye, barley, and oats, is calculated at 210,000,000 metzen, or 360,000,000 Winchester bushels; 1 metze being equal to $1\frac{3}{4}$ bushel nearly. Of this quantity Hungary produces 60,000,000 metzen; Galicia 34,801,500; Bohemia 24,369,361; Lombardo-Venetian kingdom 20,821,460; Moravia 17,718,004; Archduchy of Austria 14,242,188; Stiria 4,484,332.

Austria, Inner, see Stiria.

Austria, Upper, see Tyrol.

Austria, v. Friuli, near Aquileia. At this place a council was held in 15th century, called by Benedict XIII. the ejected Pope.

Autarra, t. Hind., Allahabad; 16 N. Callingar.

Autas, t. Arabia, Nedsjed; 65 NE. Mecca.

Aute Rive, t. France, in Upper-Garonne, on the Arriege; 15 S. Toulouse.

Autefage, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 9 NNE. Agen.

Auteria, t. Hind., in Ruttunpour; 35 NW. Ruttunpour.

Autenow, t. Russia, in Kiev; 18 WSW. Biacerkiew.

Auteniqua, district, Africa, E. of the Cape of Good Hope.

Auteuil, t. France, in Seine, district of St. Denys; 3 SW. Paris. Pop. 1,205.

Authie, r. France, which runs into the sea, 8 N. the mouth of the Somme.

Authion, r. France, which runs into the Loire, 2 S. Angers.

Authon, t. France, in Eure-and-Loire; 18 WNW. Châteaudun. Pop. 1,165.

Authon, t. France, in Lower-Charente; 4 leagues NE. Saintes. Pop. 800.

Autire, r. France, which runs into the Sevre, a little below Maillerais.

Autison, t. France, in Upper-Saône; 15 S. Besançon.

Autol, t. Spain, in Old Castile; 3 miles from Calahorra.

Autonne, r. France, which runs into the Oise, near Verberie.

Autrecourt, t. France, in Meuse; 4 SSE. Clermont, 11 SW. Verdun.

Autrench, r. Canada, which runs into Lake Huron, Lon. 82. 20. W. Lat. 43. 6. N.

Autrey, t. France, in Upper-Saône; 4 NW. Gray. Pop. 1,215.

Autricourt, t. France, in Côte-d'Or; 8 N. Châtillon sur Seine.

Autricum, now Chartres.

Autry, t. France, Ardennes; 9 W. Varennes.

Autucurrally, t. Carnatic; 5 N. Muglee.

*Autun, (an. Bibracte, and Augustodunum,) t. France, and principal place of a district, in Saône-and-Loire; 18½ posts WSW. Besançon, 35½ SSE. Paris. Lon. 4. 18. E. Lat. 46. 57. N. Pop. 9,176. It is tolerably built, and has manufactures of linen and woollen, and an active trade in wood and cattle, and contains a cathedral, 9 churches, 5 abbeys, several other religious houses, and 2 hospitals. Before the revolution it was the capital of *Autunois*, situated near the river Arroux, at the foot of three mountains, from whence issue six springs, that well supply the town with water.—Autun was the capital city of the *Ædui*, called *Bibracte*. Many vestiges are yet visible of Roman magnificence.*

Autunois, small district, France, before the revolution, in Burgundy, round the city of Autun. It is now included in Saône-and-Loire.

Autz, t. Courland; 36 SSE. Goldingen.

Auvaille, t. Netherlands, on the Ambleve, in Limburg; 14 S. Liege.

Au-Vase, r. Illinois, which flows into the Mississippi, 55 miles above the Ohio. It is navigable for boats 60 miles, through a fine prairie country.

(the coast of Norway. Lat. 60. 2. N.)

Aure, t. France, Marne; 13 ENE. Châlons.

Auvergne, before the revolution, a province of France, bounded E. by Forez, S. by Rouergue and Gevaudan, W. by Limoges and Marche, and N. by Bourbonnois: about 120 miles long, and 90 broad; it was usually divided into Upper and Lower; the climate of the latter is very temperate, but the former is very cold, the clouds hanging on the mountains the greatest part of the year. Clermont is the capital town. It now forms the two departments of Cantal and Puy-de-Dôme. Pop. about 800,000.

Auvergnie, t. Switz.; 3 S. Neufchâtel.

Auvillard, or *Auvillars*, t. France, in Tarn-and-Garonne, in the district of Valence, on the Garonne; 2 S. Valence, 13 SE. Agen. Lon. 0. 59. E. Lat. 44. 3. N. Pop. 2,220.

Auvillers-les-forges, t. France, in Ardennes; 10 WNW. Mezieres.

Ausz, t. Austria, on the Danube; 10 WSW. Grein.

Auwal, v. Bohemia; 2 NW. Prague; where, on the 6th May, 1757, a battle was fought between the Austrians and Prussians. The Austrians had 20,000 men killed; the Prussians lost nearly as many, but took 14,000 prisoners.

Aux Cayes, see *Cayes*.

Auxelodunum, now *Hexham*.

Auxerre, (an. *Autissiodorum*,) city, France, cap. Yonne, on the side of a hill, near the Yonne, which washes part of the walls; 21½ posts SSE. Paris, 40½ NNW. Lyons. Lon. 3. 34. E. Lat. 47. 48. N. Pop. 11,295. It contains 9 chh., and 2 hospitals, and has considerable trade in wood and wines; and manufactures of woollens. An academy of sciences was erected here in 1749. Before the revolution it was a bp. see, and capital of Auxerrois.

Auxerrois, before the revolution, a country of France, in N. part of Burgundy, bounded E. and N. by Champagne, W. by Nivernois, and S. by the rest of Burgundy. It is about 27 miles long, and 15 broad. Auxerre is the capital. It now forms a part of the department of the Yonne.

Auximum, now *Osimo*.

Auxois, before the late division, a country of France, in Burgundy. It now forms a part of Côte-d'Or.

Auxon, t. France, in Aubè; 4 N. Ervy, 13 S. Troyes. Pop. 2,336.

Auxon, t. France, in Upper-Loire, near the Allier; 24 NW. Le Puy. Pop. 1,500.

Auxonne, t. France, in Côte-d'Or; 16 ESE. Dijon, 18 S. Gray. Lon. 5. 26. E. Lat. 47. 11. N. Pop. 5,282. It is the seat of a tribunal, in the district of St. Jean de Losne, situated in a plain, near E. side of the Saône. The town is surrounded with a double wall, built the latter end of the 17th century.

Auxume, now *Axum*.

Auxy, *Le Chateau*, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 9 SSE. Hesdin. Pop. 2,469.

Auzance, t. France, in Creuse, situated on a hill, surrounded with ponds; 9 S. Evaux, 25 ESE. Gueret. Pop. 1,230.

Auzat, or *Auzal*, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme; S. Issoire. Pop. 1,500.

Auzat, t. France, in Arriege; 9 SW. Tarascon. Pop. 1,000.

Auzara, now *Osara*.

Auzen, or *Tigré*, t. Abyssinia; 105 SE. Siré, 180 NE, Gondar.

Auzia, now *Burg-Hamza*.

Auzils, t. France, in Aveiron; 15 NW. Rhodéz.

Auzon, t. France, in Upper-Loire, on the Allier; 6 N. Brioude, 30 NW. le Puy. Pop. 1,066.

Aw, t. Tyrol; 25 SE. Bregentz.

Awa, t. Persia, in Irak; 80 S. Casbin.

Awa, t. Japan, capital of a province on S. coast of Xicoco. Lon. 131. 19. E. Lat. 33. 45. N.

Awa, t. Japan, and capital of a province on S. coast of Nippon; 85 S. Jedo. Lon. 140. 4. E. Lat. 34. 24. N.

Awa, t. Japan, in Ximo; 62 N. Nangasaki.

Awabazari, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 15 NNW. Alanieh.

Awasi, or *Awadsi*, isl. Japan, near S. coast of Nippon, about 60 miles in circ. Lon. 133. 44. E. Lat. 34. 30. N.

Awasi, t. Japan, and capital of an island of the same name. Lon. 133. 43. E. Lat. 34. 30. N.

Awasima, one of the small Japanese islands; 7. E. Sado.

Awatksa, see *Avatcha*.

Awatti, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 8 SE. Carmulla.

Awchar, t. Persia, in Adirbeitzan; 150 SW. Tabris.

Awe, r. Scotland, which runs into the Loch Etive, near Bunawe.

Awe, r. Holstein, which runs into the Elbe, 7 miles above Gluckstadt.

Awe, see *Aue*.

Aweri, or *Overa*, or *Oese*, km. Africa, dependent on Benin, with a town of the same name, on the river Formosa.

Aweri, t. Africa, and capital of a country of the same name; 40 S. Benin. Lon. 7. 19. E. Lat. 6. 12. N.

Aweri, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 6. N.

Awin, *Ea*, r. Ireland, which rises in Lough Ea, in Donegal, and runs into the sea, 7 N. Killebegs.

Awle, r. Syria, which rises in Mount Libanus; and runs into the Mediterranean, near Sidon.

Awmore, t. Bengal; 25 S. Rajemul.

Ax, t. France, in Arriege, on the Arriege; 13 SE. Tarascon, 27 W. Prades. Pop. 1,554.

Ax, r. Eng. which rises in SW. part of Dorset, and runs into the English Channel a little below Axmouth; 7 W. Lyme.

Ax, r. Eng., which rises in Wookey-Hole, near Wells, in Somerset, and runs into the Bristol Channel, 8 miles below Axbridge.

Axat, or *Azal*, t. France, in Aude, on the Aude; 5 SSE. Quillan, 25 S. Carcassonne.

Axberg, t. Sweden, in Nericia.

Axbridge, (an. *Bomium*,) t. Eng., in Somerset, near the Ax; 17 SW. Bristol, 132 W. London. Pop. 853; market on Saturday.

Axel, t. Neth., in E. Flanders, strongly fortified; 27 W. Antwerp. Lon. 3. 45. E. Lat. 51. 18 N. Pop. 1,843.

Axem, or *Axim*, country, Africa, on the Gold Coast, with a town of the same name; the country is fertile, and well cultivated, producing great quantities of rice, water melons, pine-apples, cocoas, oranges, yams, and palm-

oil. Among the animals of the country are sheep in great numbers, and apes, with pigeons, and varieties of wild fowl. The Dutch have a fort called Fort Antony, on the western promontory of Cape Three Points, 10 leagues E. Apollonia. Lon. 2. 40. W. Lat. 5. 48. N.

Axnes, t. Tyrol; 4 SW. Inspruck.

Axholm, isl. formed by the rivers Trent, Idle, and Dun, in NW. part of Lincoln, about 20 miles in circ., with 3 villages on it, near the mouth of the Trent.

Axiopoli, see *Rassovat*.

Axius, now *Vardar*, see *Orontes*.

Axminster, t. Eng., in Devonshire, on the Ax; 26 E. Exeter, 147 W. London. Pop. 2,387. It is celebrated for a carpet manufacture, wrought of any size in one piece, with needles, by women. There are likewise manufactures of broad and narrow cloth, cotton tapes, and druggets. It has a market weekly.

Axmouthe, t. Eng., in Devonshire, at the mouth of the Ax, with a large bay; 6 SSW. Axminster, 153 W. London. Pop. 466.

Axo, small fortified town, Cephalonia.

Axona, now *Aisne*.

Axpe, t. Spain, in Valencia, on the rivulet Taraffa, between Elche and Montforte. Pop. 4,000.

Axum, (an. *Axume*,) t. or rather the ruins of a town, said to have been once the capital of Abyssinia; 40 E. Siré. Lon. 38. 50. E. Lat. 14. 10. N. H. 600. In one square Mr. Bruce found 40 obelisks, each formed of a single piece of granite, with sculptures and inscriptions, but no hieroglyphics. The most remarkable obelisk stands in the midst of the square; it is 80 feet high, composed of a single block of granite, curiously carved, and preferred by Mr. Salt to the principal remains of Egyptian architecture.

Ay, t. France, in Marne; 9 NE. Epernay, 12 S. Rheims. Pop. 2,516.

Ay, or *Pulo Ay*, one of the Banda Islands, in the Indian Sea, about 9 miles in circumference, where the Dutch have built a fort.

Ayamonte, s-p. Spain, at the mouth of the Guadiana, on the frontiers of Portugal, with a good haven in the Gulf of Cadiz, small but well fortified, and defended by a castle on a rock; 34 WSW. Seville. Lon. 7. 26. W. Lat. 37. 12. N. Pop. 5,500.

Aymonte, t. Portugal, in Alentejo; 3 NW. Minfort.

Ayas, see *Aias*.

Ayash, v. A. Turkey, on the coast of Carmania, surrounded by the ruins of a town, supposed by some to be the ancient *Sebaste*. Lon. 34. 12. E. Lat. 36. 29. N.

Ayawaroo, t. Carnatic; 20 W. Vellore.

Ayar Bongy, t. on W. coast of Sumatra, with a good harbour, and a market for gold and pepper; but little frequented. Lon. 98. 40. E. Lat. 0. 24. N.

Ayaya, t. Mexico, in Chiametlan; 95 N. Chiametlan.

Aybar, t. Spain, in Navarre, on the river Aragon; 3 S. Sanguesa.

Aybling, t. Bavaria; 26 SE. Munich.

Aycha, see *Bub*.

Aycliffe, v. and parish, Eng., in Durham, 5 Darlington. Pop. 633.

Aycolla, t. Cochin; 3 S. Cranganore.

Aye Stierra, small isl. in the North Sea, near the coast of Lapland. Lon. 40. 50. E. Lat. 69. 50. N.

Ayempet, t. Carnatic; 4 NE. Tanjore.

Ayen, t. France, in Correze; 14 SSW. Uzerches. Pop. 940.

Ayer Dicket, t. on W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 101. 12. E. Lat. 2. 42. S.

Ayer Rajah, t. on W. coast, of Sumatra. Lon. 100. 38. E. Lat. 1. 55. S.

Ayerba, t. Spain, in Aragon, on the Gallego; 16 S. Jaca, 32 N. Saragossa.

Ayerstown, t. Burlington co. N. J. on Ancocus Creek; 13 SE. Burlington.

Ayguaca, t. Peru, in Truxillo; 70 NE. Piura.

Aylesbury, t. Eng., in Buckingham, in a pleasant and fertile plain called the Vale of Aylesbury, nearly the centre of the country; 17 SE. Buckingham, 40 WNW. London. Lon. 0. 49. W. Lat. 51. 49. N. Pop. 3,447. It sends two members to parliament, and has a market on Saturday, and 6 annual fairs. The quarter sessions for the county are held here, and the Lent assizes.

Aylesbury Island, in the Atlantic, near S. coast of Cape Breton. Lon. 60. 45. W. Lat. 45. 30. N.

Aylesford, (an. *Saissenag-habal*,) t. Eng., in Kent, on the Medway, over which is a stone bridge; 3 N. Maidstone, 33 E. London. Pop. 875. A monastery of Carmelites was founded here, great part of which is converted into a mansion house.

Ayeletts, p-v. King William co. Va. W. 120.

Ayllon, t. Spain, in Old Castile; 28 NW. Siguenza.

Aylmouth, see *Alnemouth*.

Aylsham, see *Alesham*.

Aymaraes, t. Peru, and capital of a jurisdiction, in Cusco; 80 S. Cusco.

Aymraques, t. France, in Gard; 10 S. Nismes, 15 W. Arles.

Aymouth, see *Ayemouth*.

Aynac, t. France, in Lot, and district of Figeac; 12 NNW. Figeac.

Ayora, t. Spain, in Valencia; 25 W. St. Felipe. Pop. 5,850.

Ayoayo, t. Peru, in La Paz; 37 S. La Paz.

Ayr, or *Air*, s-p. Scot. and capital of a county to which it gives name; 75 SW. Edinburgh. Lon. 4. 39. W. Lat. 55. 32. N. Pop. 6,291. It was anciently called *Erigena*, and is pleasantly situated on a tongue of land, at the mouth of the river Ayr, where it runs into the Frith of Clyde; the river Doon enters the Clyde very near it. It has 2 weekly markets and 4 annual fairs. About 60 vessels, carrying nearly 6,000 tons, belong to the port. The town contains an academy, a public library, with a reading room, and a weekly newspaper is published here.

Ayr, New town of, t. and parish, Scot., on the Ayr, opposite to Ayr. Pop. 2,809.

Ayrshire, maritime county, Scot., bounded N. by the county of Renfrew, E. by the shires of Lanerk and Dumfries, S. by Galloway, and W. by the Irish channel and the Frith of Clyde. Its extent in length is about 65 miles, and about 36 in breadth. It is divided into three great

bailiages or stewartries, which bear the names of Kyle, Cunningham, and Carrick. Pop. 103,954. Families, 21,494; 5,385 engaged in agriculture, 11,354 in trade and manufactures, 4,755 otherwise. Sq. m. 1,600.

Ayrshire is fitted in every respect for the carrying on of trade, and the extension of agricultural improvements; besides the inexhaustible seams of coal with which it abounds, it possesses several other valuable minerals; as freestone, limestone, ironstone, and several rich ores of lead and copper.

Ayr, (an. *Vidogara*), r. Scot., which rises on the borders of Lanerkshire, crosses the county to which it gives name, and runs into the Frith of Clyde, near the town of Ayr.

Ayr, r. France, which runs into the Aisne, near Grandpré.

Ayr Head, cape on W. coast of Scotland. Lon. 4. 40. W. Lat. 55. 28. N.

Ayresbury, v. N. J. on the Musconecunk.

Arraines, t. France, in Somme; 9 SSE. Abbeville.

Ayrpoor, t. on W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 101. 38. E. Lat. 3. 11. S.

Aysgarth, v. Eng., in the West Riding of Yorkshire, on the river Ure; 4 E. Askrigg. Near it there is a grand picturesque waterfall, called Aysgarth Force. The whole river, which is of considerable breadth, pours down an irregular and broken ledge of rocks.

Ayslingen, t. Bav.; 3 SSW. Dillingen.

Aytenapilly, t. Mysore; 7 S. Colar.

Ayth, t. Abyssinia, on the Red Sea. Lon. 41. 45. E. Lat. 13. 58. N. It contains about 40 huts, and is the capital of a district.

Ayton, t. Eng., in the N. Riding of Yorkshire; 3 NE. Stokesley. Pop. 865.

Ayton, see *Eyeton*.

Aytona, t. Spain, in Catalonia, near the Segre; 6 SSW. Lerida.

Aytre, t. France, in Lower-Charente, near Rochelle. H. 240.

Aytura, t. Bengal; 20 NE. Rogonatpour. Lon. 86. 3. E. Lat. 23. 45. N.

Ayutla, r. Mexico, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, Lat. 14. 55. N.

Azab, country, Abyssinia, on the coast of the Red Sea. It was formerly famous for myrrh, frankincense, and aromatic plants. Near Azab are the remains of an aqueduct, built of huge blocks of marble. Azab is supposed by some to have been the residence of the queen of Sheba.

Azai, t. Japan, Nippon; 50 NNW. Nambu.

Azagra, t. Spain, in Navarre, on the Ebro; 6 miles from Calahorra.

Azallaishé, t. Egypt, on the coast of the Red Sea; 80 SSE. Coseir.

Azambujera, t. Portugal, in Estramadura; 7 W. Santarem. Pop. 2,900.

Azamor, t. Morocco, in Duquella, on the river Morbeys, near the sea, but not convenient for commerce, as the entrance of the river is dangerous; 80 N. Morocco. Lon. 8. 5. W. Lat. 33. 20. N. Pop. 1,000.

Azania, or *Barbaria*, now *Ajan*.

Azar, t. Arabia, in Hadramaut; 76 SE. Amanzirifdin.

Azarcolla, see *Azialcollar*.

Azaredo, s-p. S. A. in the bay of Spiritu San-

to, on the coast of Brazil, a celebrated port for sugar. Lon. 40. 10. W. Lat. 20. 18. S.

Azasi, (an. *Rusupis*), t. Morocco, on the Atlantic; 120 NW. Morocco. Lon. 9. 26. W. Lat. 33. 40. N.

Azay le Feron, t. France, Indre; 9 SSE. Châtillon, 26 W. Châteauroux. Pop. 1,855.

Azay le Rideau, t. France, Indre-and-Loire; 4 NE. Chinon, 12 SW. Tours. Pop. 1,708.

Azay-sur Cher, t. France, Indre-and-Loire, on the Cher; 7 ESE. Tours. H. 230.

Azeitao, t. Portugal, in Estramadura, 5 NNW. Setuval. Pop. 2,342.

Azem, see *Ardra*.

Azenay, t. France, in Vendee; 5 leagues N. Sables d'Olonne. Pop. 3,000.

Azerailles, t. France, in Meurte; 7 SW. Blamonte, 9 SE. Luneville.

Azerbaijan, or *Azerbaijam*, see *Adirbeitzan*.

Azeuchal, t. Spain, Estramadura; 16 SSW. Merida.

Azgar, province of Fez.

Azialcollar, or *Azarcolla*, t. Spain, Seville; 19 NW. Seville.

Azelar, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, between Constantinople and Tocat.

Azille, t. France, in Aude; 13 ENE. Carcasone, 16 NNW. Narbonne. Lon. 2. 44. E. Lat. 43. 17. N. Pop. 1,114.

Azingur, t. Hind., in Allahabad; 84 NE. Allahabad; Lon. 83. 23. E. Lat. 26. 5. N.

Azimnagur, t. Bengal; 15 S. Calcutta.

Azingunge, t. Bengal; 15 ESE. Moorshedabad.

Azimpour, t. Allahabad; 36 N. Gazypour.

Azimpour, t. Bengal, in Dacca, on an island in the Ganges; 50 S. Dacca.

Azincourt, see *Agincourt*.

Azhinago, t. Portugal, in Estramadura; 11 NNE. Santarem.

Azincour, see *Agincourt*.

Azio, (an. *Actium*), t. Eu. Turkey, in Livadia; 64 NE. Lepanto. It is famous for a naval victory which Augustus obtained over Antony and Cleopatra, 31. B. C.

Azmerigunge, t. Bengal; 38 SW. Silhet.

Aznalcaçar, t. Spain, in Andalusia; 21 miles from Seville.

Azoques, t. Quito; 10 NE. Cuenza.

Azoph, or *Azof*, (an. *Tanais*), t. Russia, at the extremity of the Sea of Azoph, at the mouth of the Don; 320 E. Otchakov, 368 SW. Saratov, 812 SSE. Petersburg. Lon. 39. 14. E. Lat. 47. N. It is now important only as a military post, having a fortress with a garrison; and is reduced to a village of about 50 houses.

Azoph, Sea of, called also *Zabach Sea*, (an. *Palus Mæotis*), large lake, or inland sea, A. Russia, on the confines of Tartary; receiving the waters of the Don on the N., and communicating on the S. with the Black sea, by the straits of Caffa. Its figure is extremely irregular, being about 270 miles in length, and 100, where widest, in breadth. It is generally from 35 to 40 feet deep, and abounds in fish. Lon. 34. 30. to 39. 30. E. Lat. 45. 20. to 47. 20. N.

Azores, or *Western Islands*, in the Atlantic, about midway between America, and Europe and Africa, variously represented by different geographers as belonging to each. Lon. 25. to 33. W. Lat. 35. 50. to 40. N. They are 9 in

number, and are divided into 3 smaller groups; the first 2 in the table are the most easterly; the last 2 most westerly; the other 5 form the middle group.

	Sq. m.	Pop.
St. Michael.....	318.....	61,058
Santa Maria.....	45.....	5,000
Tercera.....	225.....	28,900
Pico.....	338.....	20,861
Fayal.....	50.....	16,295
St. George.....	106.....	11,112
Graciosa.....	30.....	7,315
Flores.....	43.....	7,005
Corvo.....	5.....	738
	1,160	158,284

These islands belong to Portugal. Angra, the capital of Tercera, is the seat of government; but Ponta del Gada, in St. Michael, is a more important town. The Azores were not known in Europe till about the middle of the 15th century. They are remarkable for their geological structure and volcanic appearance, exhibiting every mark of comparatively recent origin. They are covered with hills of various form and dimension, composed of lava either pulverized, or in the state of rock. They enjoy a clear, serene sky, and a salubrious and pleasant climate; and are exceedingly fertile in corn, vines, oranges, lemons, and other fruits, and abound in quadrupeds, both wild and tame. Their greatest inconvenience is their being subject, like the Canaries, to violent earthquakes, as well as to the fury of the

waves, which frequently do incredible mischief to the inhabitants, by overflowing the low grounds. The most formidable earthquake on record, is that of 1591, which continued 12 days without intermission, and destroyed entirely the town of Villa Franca. Subterranean fire is indicated by numerous hot springs. The Azores are discovered at a great distance, 90 miles, according to Frezier, by the high mountain, called Pico, or Peak of the Azores.—The inhabitants are catholics, extremely ignorant and superstitious. Priests, monks, and nuns are numerous.—See *St. Michael*, &c.

Azotus, see *Ezdoud*.

Azrah ben Aron, t. Arabian Irak, on the Tigris; 15 NNW. Korna.

Azrak, r. A. Turkey, which runs into the Euphrates, 6 NE. Semisat.

Astatlan, r. Mexico, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, Lat. 16. 20. N.

Azua, t. on S. coast of St. Domingo. Lon. 71. 56. E. Lat. 18. 16. N. Pop. 8,000.

Azuaga, t. Spain, in Estramadura; 9 SE. Llerena.

Azuchillau, t. Mexico; 150 W. Mexico. Pop. 5, or 600 families.

Azumar, t. Portugal, in Alentejo; 5 WNW. Aronches.

Azurar, t. Portugal, in Entre-Duero-e-Minho; 16 SW. Braga.

Azurara, t. Portugal, in Beira; 6 SE. Viseu.

Azyris, t. Africa, on the coast of Barca; 65 E. Curin. Lon. 22. 30. E. Lat. 32. 35. N.

Azzoglio, t. Italy, in the principality of Masserano; 6 NNE. Masserano.

Azzurbauejaun, see *Adirbeitzan*.

B.

BAB

Ba, small s-p. Africa, in Adra, on the Slave Coast, where the Dutch have a factory.

Baad, t. Hind., in Agra; 8 SW. Agra.

Baaden, see *Baden*.

Baadstead, or *Balsted*, s-p. Sweden, in Skonen, on a bay of the Cattegat; 10 N. Engelholm, 16 S. Halmstadt. Lon. 12. 45. E. Lat. 56. 28. N.

Baagoe, small isl. Denmark, in the Little Belt. Lon. 9. 49. E. Lat. 55. 19. N.

Baagoe, small isl. Denmark, between the islands of Zealand, Moen, and Falster. Lon. 12. 3. E. Lat. 54. 56. N.

Baagmara, t. Bengal; 50 SE. Dacca.

Baaker, t. Africa, in Dongola, on the left bank of the Nile; 30 WNW. Dongola.

Baalbeit, see *Balbeit*.

Baal's River, see *Bals*.

Baambrugge, t. Neth., in Utrecht. Pop. 669.

Baar, formerly a landgraviate, Ger., in Swabia, annexed to the principality of Furstenberg, situated at the source of the Danube and the Neckar, near the Black Forest. It now belongs to Baden. It included the towns of Furstenberg, Donaueschingen, Blumberg, Hufingen, and a few others. Pop. 27,622.

Baar, see *Bar*.

Baarle, v. Neth., N. in Brabant. Pop. 1,548.

Baate, t. Meckley; 75 W. Munnypour.

Bab, t. Syria; 25 SW. Bambouch.

Baba, or *Temiscar*, or *Tomiscar*, (an. *Tomi*), t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria, on a bay of the Black Sea, called the gulf of Baba; 65 ENE. Silistria. Lon. 28. 38. E. Lat. 44. 40. N. It is celebrated for its knives and sword-blades.

Baba, or *Cape Baba*.

Baba, t. S. A., capital of a district of the same name, in Guayaquil; 30 N. Guayaquil.

Bababeg, or *Babic*, t. Persia, in Kerman. Lon. 54. 18. E. Lat. 30. 3. N. It was formerly a fine city, but is now falling to decay. It is situated in a fertile plain, and has fine gardens.

Babachoka, one of the Bissagos islands, on W. coast of Africa.

Babahoyo, t. S. A., in New Grenada, the chief place of a bailiwick, and extensive jurisdiction. Lat. 1. 47. S. It contains royal arsenals and custom-houses, and is a great mart for trade. The country about is low, and subject to inundations, but fertile in cocoa, cotton, rice, and fruit.

Babahoyo, navigable r. New Grenada, in the district of the same name, which after a course of 24 leagues, flows into the Guayaquil.

Babain, t. Persia, Kerman; 90 SE. Sergian.

BAB

Babain, t. Persia, in Chorasani; 60 W. Herat.

Babanon, or *Balbanon*, t. Camboja, on the river Camboja. Lon. 105. 10. E. Lat. 12. 17. N.

Babatscha, or *Babatska*, t. Hungary; 6 SSE. Canischa.

Babapour, t. Hind., Oude; 20 S. Kairabad.

Babare, t. Hind., Werrear; 22 N. Radunpour.

Babba, now *Naranja*.

Babbin, t. Pomerania, Rugen; 12 N. Bergen.

Babein, t. Egypt, built on the ruins of an ancient city; 6 W. Ashmunein.

Babein, t. Persia, Irak; 80 SE. Ispahan.

Babel, (an. *Byblus*), t. Egypt; 40 N. Cairo.

Babelabouad, see *Derbend*.

Babelza, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 36 N. Oudighir.

Babel-Mandeb, or *Babelmandel*, (an. *Dira*, or *Dira*), narrow strait between the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea, formed by the projecting land of Arabia in Asia, and Abyssinia in Africa. It is 15 miles wide.

Babel-Mandeb, isl. in the straits so called, at the entrance of the Red Sea; about 5 miles in circ., but barren, and almost uninhabited. Lon. 44. 30. E. Lat. 12. 40. N.

Babenhausen, t. Bavaria, in the circle of the Upper-Danube, formerly belonging to the counts of Fugger, on the Gunz; 26 WSW. Augsburg, 16 SE. Ulm. Lon. 10. 13. E. Lat. 48. 8. N. Pop. 1,600.

Babenhausen, see *Bobenhausen*.

Badenskoi, t. Russia, in Archangel; 90 SSW. Kola.

Baber, isl. in the E. Indian Sea, about 40 miles in circ. Lon. 130. 40. E. Lat. 7. 41. S.

Babgaum, t. Hind., in Dewlatabad; 22 N. Poonah.

Babi, small isl. in E. Indian Sea, near W. coast of Ceram. Lon. 128. 3. E. Lat. 3. 5. S.

Babia, r. Russian Lapland, which runs into the White Sea, 6 S. Pialitza.

Babica, t. Russia, in Minsk; 8 E. Mozyr.

Babin, t. Poland, in Lublin; 8 SW. Lublin. This place is remarkable for a society or club, instituted by Sigismund Augustus, king of Poland, for the promotion of wit, mirth, and good humour, and ludicrously called the commonwealth of Babin.

Babin, t. Rus., in Podolia; 28 NE. Braclaw.

Babin, t. Galicia, in Belez; 36 E. Belez.

Babinovitchi, t. Russia, in Mogilev; 60 N. Mogilev, 308 S. Petersburg. Lon. 30. 14. E. Lat. 54. 52. N. Pop. 200.

Babitz, t. Bohemia, in Czaslau; 5 WNW. Deutsch Brod.

Babo, t. Africa, in Whidah ; 10 NW. Sabi.

Babolcsa, or *Babolsa*, t. Hungary, formerly fortified ; 22 SSE. Canischa.

Baboeuf, t. France, in Oise ; 2 ESE. Noyon.

Babopas, t. in the interior part of New Albion. Lon. 114. 25. W. Lat. 37. 45. N.

Babora, t. Aust. Galicia ; 12 S. Lemberg.

Baboul, (an. *Babylon*,) t. Egypt, on a branch of the Nile, near Cairo.

Baboul, see *Bulls*, Bay of.

Babra, t. Hind., Guzerat ; 15 NE. Junagur.

Babra, t. Mexico, in New Navarre ; 205 S. Casa Grande.

Babu, or *Pulo Babu*, small isl. in the gulf of Siam, near the coast of Camboja. Lon. 103. 48. E. Lat. 9. 42. N.

Babuan, small isl. in the Sooloo Archipelago. Lon. 120. 30. E. Lat. 5. 20. N.

Babunhos, s-p. Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar, nearly on the Equinoxial line.

Babuto, small isl. in the Red Sea, near the coast of Egypt. Lat. 24. 47. N.

Babuyan, isl. in the N. Pacific Ocean, and the most northerly of those called *Babuyanes*, about 20 miles in circumference. Lon. 122. 2. E. Lat. 19. 39. N.

Babuyanes, cluster of 6 or 7 small islands, about 30 miles N. Luçon, in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 121. 15. to 122. 5. E. Lat. 18. 58. to 19. 42. N. One of them contains about 500 inhabitants ; the chief produce is wax, ebony, bananas, cocoas, and plantains. The chief of the islands are Babuyan, Camiguen, Calayan, Dalupiril, and Fuga, with a few islets.

Babuyca, t. Mexico, in Culiacan ; 65 NNE. Culiacan.

Babylon, city and capital of Babylonia and the Assyrian empire, on the Euphrates, 60 south of Bagdad. Lon. 44. 13. E. Lat. 32. 30. N. It was founded by the first descendants of Noah 2234 B. C., enlarged by Nimrod, the grandson of Noah, 2000 B. C., and greatly enlarged and embellished by Semiramis, the Assyrian queen, about 1200 B. C. ; and was the most magnificent and powerful city in the world. It was taken by Cyrus, B. C. 538, after he had turned the waters of the Euphrates into a new channel, and marched his troops by night into the city through the dried bed. The space enclosed within the walls has been computed at 72 sq. m. It stood on both sides of the river, in the form of a square, encompassed by a wall 55 or 60 miles in circuit, 87 feet broad, and 350 high, with 25 gates of solid brass on each of the sides, and on it were built 250, or according to others, 316 towers. This wall was accounted one of the seven wonders of the world.

Extensive ruins are now to be seen of this once magnificent city. They commence, according to Mr. Rich, who visited them about the year 1815, 2 miles above Helleh, and cover a considerable extent of country, consisting of vast mounds of earth, formed by the decomposition of materials of building, with bricks, bitumen, and pottery, strewed on the surface ; and of the remains of buildings and brick walls, in some instances surprisingly fresh. One of the mounds is 1,100 yards in length, and 800 in breadth, and elevated 50 or 60 feet

above the level of the plain ; another is 700 yards square, appears to be the ruins of the finest buildings, and is a grand storehouse of bricks, whence great supplies of them have been obtained. The bricks are of the finest description, and are yet abundant. About 4 N. of Helleh are the ruins of the *Kesr*, or *Palace*. It is visible at a considerable distance, and is a remarkable ruin, which consists of several walls and piers, which face the cardinal points. One mile farther N. is the supposed ruin of the *Tower of Belus*. The N. side is 200 yards long, the E. 182, the S. 219, and the W. 136. The height of the highest part is 141 feet. But the most stupendous mass of all the ruins of Babylon is about 6 SW. Helleh, and is called by the Arabs *Birs Nemroud*, and by the Jews *Nebuchadnezzar's Prison*. It is 762 yards in circ., and the most elevated part is 198 feet high. It is built of fine burnt bricks, which have inscriptions on them, and are so well cemented together, that it is nearly impossible to separate one of the bricks from the others whole.

Babylonia, ancient country, Asia ; now Bagdad.

Bac de la Jaretta, r. Sicily, which runs into the sea on E. coast, Lon. 16. 14. E. Lat. 37. 19. N.

Baça, see *Baza*.

Bacacay, t. on W. coast of the island of Negros. Lon. 132. 35. E. Lat. 9. 42. N.

Bacaduchi, t. Mexico, in New Navarre ; 240 SSE. Casa Grande.

Baçaim, t. in the island of Salsete, near the coast of Concan, of which the Portuguese were a long time in possession, but were driven away by the Mahrattas. Lon. 72. 40. E. Lat. 19. 19. N.

Bacalal, lake, Mexico, in Yucatan, 40 miles long, and 16 broad ; 36 SW. Valladolid.

Bacalan, t. Great Bukharia ; 45 W. Anderrab ; 145 ESE. Balk. Lon. 67. 40. E. Lat. 36. 12. N.

Bacalan, mt. Great Bukharia ; 120 E. Balk.

Bacan, t. Mexico, in New Navarre ; 165 NW. Cinaloa.

Bacanao Bay, bay on S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 74. 59. W. Lat. 20. 6. N.

Bacanora, t. New Mexico, in Hiaqui ; 50 N. Riochico.

Bacapa, t. Mexico, in New Navarre ; 120 SW. Casa Grande.

Bacharach, or *Bacarat*, (an. *Bachrecha*,) t. Pru., Lower-Rhine, in Coblenz, formerly capital of a bailiwick in the Lower Palatinate, at the foot of a mountain called *Voitsberg* ; 23 S. Coblenz, 48 N. Deux-Ponts. Lon. 7. 40. E. Lat. 50. 2. N. Pop. 949. It is supposed to have its name corrupted from *Bacchi Ara* ; the altar of Bacchus. The wine, produced in its neighbourhood, is in great request.

Bacarat, t. France, in Meurte ; 12 SE. Luneville. Pop. 1,315.

Bacardo, t. Genoa ; 8 NNE. Vintimiglia.

Bacasere, t. Bengal ; 6 S. Nagore. Here is a hot spring.

Bacca Serai, or *Bakscisarai*, t. Russia, in Tauris. Lon. 35. 6. E. Lat. 44. 27. N. Pop. 5,776. It was once the chief city of Crim Tartary, and

residence of the Han or Kan, on the river Kabarta, about 20 miles from S. coast. The hanging gardens, the towers of the mosques, the terraces, and bubbling fountains contribute to the beauty of this picturesque town. It contains 31 mosques and 75 fountains. It is a remarkable town; its manners, customs, and appearance being all oriental, having nothing of a European character.

Baccano, t. Papedom, in the Patrimonio; 12 S. Nepi.

Baccanore, t. Canara; 14 S. Barcelore.

Bacchiglione, r. Italy, which crosses the Paduan, and joins the Po, at its mouth.

Baccum, v. Holland, which, in 1799, was twice or thrice taken and retaken.

Bacegotty, t. Thibet; 38 NNW. Linnagur.

Bachaash, small island, among the western islands of Scotland, near NE. coast of North Uist. Lon. 7. 3. W. Lat. 57. 37. N.

Bachara, t. Bengal; 34 NW. Boglipour.

Bachelor, t. Oxford co. Maine. Pop. 91.

Bachelerie, (La,) t. France, in Dordogne; 12 N. Sarlat.

Bachelor's Hall, p-v. Tioga co. Pa.; W. 262.

Bachelor's Retreat, p-v. Pendleton co. S. C.; W. 578.

Bachelor's River, r. S. A., which runs into a bay, to which it gives name, on N. side of the Straits of Magellan. This river has a bar at its mouth, which renders the entrance somewhat dangerous. Lon. of the mouth, 73. 52. W. Lat. 53. 38. N.

Bachian, one of the Molucca islands, in E. Indian Sea, about 35 miles long, from N. to S., and from 6 to 15 broad. Lon. 127. 33. E. Lat. 0. 30. S. It is fertile in sago, fruits, and all the necessaries of life. Bachian was formerly a distinct kingdom, and very potent. It produced the best cloves in the Moluccas, but was ruined by the inhabitants through neglect. The principal town is Sabongo.

Bachlingen, t. Wurtemberg, in the district of the Jaxt, on the Jaxt.

Bachlui, r. Moldavia, which runs into the Zila, 10 SE. Jassy.

Bachmut, t. Russia, in Ekaterinoslav, capital of a district; 104 NNW. Azoph, 112 E. Ekaterinoslav. Lon. 37. 44. E. Lat. 48. 25. N. Pop. 2,800.

Bacho, r. N. Wales, which runs into the Severn, near Llanidlos, in Montgomeryshire.

Bacholkz, or *Vonchotsch*, t. Poland, in Sandomirz; 20 S. Radom.

Bachu, see *Baku*.

Bacidu, or *Bassidere*, t. on W. end of Kismich, in the Persian Gulf. Lat. 26. 38. N.

Back, short navigable river and inlet, Baltimore co. Md., which communicates with the Chesapeake, 4 N. of the Patapsco; 10 miles long.

Back, or *Dutchman's Cap*, one of the small western islands of Scotland, among the cluster called Treshanish. Lon. 6. 27. W. Lat. 56. 29. N.

Backar, t. Hind., in Moulton, on an island formed by the Indus. Lon. 70. 2. E. Lat. 28. 31. N.

Backe, t. Swedish Lapland; 42 SSE. Asele.

Backergunge, t. Bengal, capital of a district

of the same name; 70 S. Dacca. Lon. 90. 26. E. Lat. 22. 35. N.

Backnang, t. Wurt., in the circle of the Lower Neckar, on the Muhr; 8 E. Marbach, 12 NE. Stuttgart. Lon. 9. 30. E. Lat. 48. 58. N. Pop. 3,017.

Baco, t. Mindoro, one of the Philippine islands, on N. coast. Lon. 121. 5. E. Lat. 13. 18. N. It is the capital of the island, and residence of a Spanish judge. The environs are well watered by springs from mountains, which are covered with sasaparilla.

Bacofen, t. Bohemia, in Boleslaw; 5 NNE. Jung Buntzlau.

Bacon, t. Persia, in Segestan; 80 NNE. Zareng.

Bacon, t. on E. coast of Luçon. Lon. 125. 5. E. Lat. 13. 20. N.

Bacon Castle, p-v. Surrey co. Va. W. 197.

Bacon's Island, small isl. in the Chinese Sea. Lon. 113. 5. E. Lat. 11. 13. N.

Bacone, t. Tuscany; 28 NE. Florence.

Bacongen, t. on W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 96. 58. E. Lat. 2. 52. N.

Bacono, r. Venezuela, which rises near Truxillo, and runs into the Guanaro.

Bacras, t. Africa, in Sennaar; 25 ESE. Sennaar. Lon. 34. E. Lat. 12. 25. S.

Bacre, t. Africa, in the Sierra Leone country. Lon. 12. 11. W. Lat. 8. 40. N.

Bacs, co. Hungary, watered by the Danube and Teisse; level, with no mountains. Productions, wheat, wine, fish, cattle, tobacco, &c. Pop. 297,763. Sq. m. 3,610. Chief towns, Baja and Neusatz.—It includes the former county of Bodrog.

Bacs, or *Bach*, or *Bach*, or *Batha*, t. Hungary, in the county of Bacs; 50 N. Caffa, 4 from the Danube, and 20 from the conflux of the Drave and Danube, 20 NE. Funfkirchen, 75 S. Buda. Lon. 19. 10. E. Lat. 46. 18. N.

Bactra, an. cap. of *Bactria*, now *Balk*.

Bactria, or *Backtriana*, ancient country, Asia, now a part of Bukharia, &c.

Bactrian, isl. on the coast of Gilolo; N. of the Moluccas.

Bactriani, t. Georgia; 60 N. Teflis.

Bactrus, now *Dehasp*.

Bachuachi, t. Mexico, in New Navarre; 135 S. Casa Grande.

Badagis, t. Persia, in Chorasán; 40 N. Fusheng.

Badagry, t. Africa, in Benin.

Badajos, or *Badajoz*, (an. *Pax Augusti*.) t. Spain, capital of Estramadura, on the Guadiana, on the frontiers of Portugal; 49 S. Alcantara, 82 NNW. Seville. Lon. 6. 47. W. Lat. 38. 49. N. Pop. 14,500. Bp. see. The town has 5 gates; the streets are narrow and irregular. Here are 7 monasteries, 5 parish churches, 5 nunneries, and 5 hospitals. The fortifications are not very strong, yet it stood two sieges; one against the Portuguese, in 1658, and another against the English and Dutch, supported by a considerable corps of Portuguese, in 1705. It was taken by storm, by the British under lord Wellington, April 6, 1812.

Badakshan, or *Badashkan*, t. Asia, and capital of a district in Great Bukharia, on the Jihon; 150 E. Balk. Lon. 68. 50. E. Lat. 37. 20. N.

It is not large, but strong, well built, and populous, situated at the foot of some lofty mountains, in which gold, silver, and rubies are found. Its princes have sometimes been independent.

Badalona, (an. *Bætulo*), s-p. Spain, in Catalonia; 4 NE. Barcelona. Lon. 2. 7. E. Lat. 41. 25. N.

Badam, see *Budayoon*.

Badamgur, see *Bademgur*.

Badanacoupy, t. Hind., in Mysore; 28 S. Seringapatam.

Badar, t. Hind., in Boujepour, on the Kistnah. Lon. 75. 32. E. Lat. 16. 40. N.

Badarwall, t. Hind., in Lahore. Lon. 74. 54. E. Lat. 33. 45. N.

Badaska, t. Russia, in Irkutsk, on the river Angara; 80 NNW. Irkutsk.

Baddammy, t. Hind., in Visiapour; 80 S. Visiapour. Lon. 75. 40. E. Lat. 16. 10. N.

Baddaree, t. Hind., in Bahar; 40 NNW. Durbungah. Lon. 91. 13. E. Lat. 26. 43. N.

Badelona, see *Badalona*.

Badelu, see *Badibou*.

Badelundsahs, long narrow sandy tract of land, Sweden, in Westmannland, where the Danes were totally defeated in 1521.

BADEN, grand duchy, Ger., bounded N. by Hesse Darmstadt and Bavaria, E. by Wurtemberg, S. by Switzerland and the lake of Constance, and W. by the Rhine, which separates it from the French departments of Upper and Lower Rhine, and the Bavarian circle of the Rhine. Sq. m. 5,777.

Circles.	Pop.	Chief t.	Pop.
1. Pfinz & Enz.....	131,518.	{ Carlsruhe.....	15,100
2. Lake Constance.....	89,604.....	{ Durlach.....	3,916
3. Danube.....	72,735.....	Constance.....	4,503
4. Treisam.....	242,821.....	Villingen.....	3,316
5. Kinzig.....	117,640.....	Freyburg.....	10,108
6. Murg.....	85,112.....	Offenburg.....	2,888
7. Neckar.....	166,818.....	Rastadt.....	4,204
8. Maine & Tauber.....	95,382.....	Manheim.....	18,213
		Wertheim.....	3,203

1,001,630

Towns. Carlsruhe is the seat of government. Mannheim, Freyburg, and Heidelberg are the other most considerable towns.

Universities. There are universities at Heidelberg and Freyburg; and academies or gymnasia at Carlsruhe, Mannheim, Rastadt, and Bruchsal.

Religion. The religion of the grand duke and of a majority of his subjects is Lutheran; but there are many Catholics, some Calvinists, Jews, and Anabaptists.

The country, with the exception of a part of the Black Forest, in the Brisgaw, is more or less fruitful and populous. The chief employments are agriculture and raising cattle. The productions are, besides cattle and horses, grain, flax, hemp, potatoes, fruits, and wine. The mountains abound in wood, which is exported to Holland; also in iron, cobalt, and silver.

The late *margraviate* of Baden was made up of Baden-Baden and Baden-Durlach, and now forms the most important part of the present grand duchy, which was erected in 1806.

Baden, (an. *Aquæ Thermae Inferiores*), t. Baden, in the circle of the Murg, formerly the capital of the margraviate of Baden; 22 NE. Strasburg, 36 W. Stuttgart, 40 SSW. Heidelberg. Lon. 8. 18. E. Lat. 48. 46. N. Pop. 3,085. It is celebrated for its hot baths, situated on uneven ground among hills.

Baden, district, Switz., in Aargau, formerly an independent county, annexed to Aargau, in 1803; lying on both sides the Limmat; bounded W. by the river Aar, N. by the Rhine, and S. by the Reusz; about 30 miles long, and 8 to 12 broad. Sq. m. 176. Pop. in 1803, 46,381, mostly Catholics. The soil is fertile, and in general abounds in grain and fruit. The mountains yield excellent freestone, marble, and iron ore.

Baden, or *Upper Baden*, (an. *Aquæ*), t. Switz., in Aargau, capital of the above district, on the Limmat; 14 NW. Zurich, 27 SE. Bâle. Lon. 8. 12. E. Lat. 47. 24. N. Pop. 1,653. It is an ancient town, and its antiquity is indicated by divers monuments. About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant are the celebrated warm baths, from which it takes its name, known by the Romans by the name of *Thermæ Helveticæ*. There are 8 principal springs.—The negotiations for peace between France and the empire, which had been opened at Rastadt, were brought to a close here Sept. 7, 1714.

Baden, v. Switz., in the Valais, in the district of Leuck. Here is a bath, the heat of which is sufficient to boil an egg.

Baden, t. Austria, on the Schwocha; 12 SSW. Vienna. Lon. 16. 14. E. Lat. 43. 2. N. Pop. 2,430. It is celebrated for its warm baths, of which there are nine; the town is walled, and contains 3 churches.

Badenally, t. Hind., in Mysore; 21 S. Seringapatam.

Badenoch, district, Scot., in E. part of Inverness; about 36 miles long, and 24 broad.

Badenuchi, t. New Mexico, in New Navarre; 125 S. Casa Grande. Lon. 112. 50. W. Lat. 36. 40. N.

Badenweiler, t. Baden; 2 S. Sultzburg, 5 E. Brisach. Pop. 237. It is much frequented for its hot baths.

Baderally, t. Hind., in Visiapour; 17 SW. Raibaug.

Badergur, t. Hind., Delhi; 26 W. Delhi.

Baderpour, t. Hind., Gohud; 10 W. Gohud.

Badey, t. Persia, Chorasán; 140 NW. Herat.

Badgum, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 6 SSW. Oudighir.

Badia, t. Tuscany; 17 N. Florence.

Badia, t. Tuscany; 15 W. Voltera.

Badia, (La.) t. Aust. Italy, in Rovigo, formerly called Castello Piazzone; 15 WSW. Rovigo. Pop. 5,000. It is an open town, but populous and wealthy, situated on a branch of the Adige.

Badia di Mosa, t. Friuli; 9 NE. Gemona.

Badibou, or *Badelu*, t. Africa, and capital of a country N. Gambia; E. Barra. Lon. 15. W. Lat. 13. 40. N.

Badingen, t. Pru. in Brandenburg; 7 W. Stendal.

Badjoura, see *Bagiura*.

Badkis, or *Pasin*, (an. *Bilaza*), t. Persia, in

Chorasan; 36 N. Herat. Lon. 60. 27. E. Lat. 35. 30. N.

Bado, r. Luçon, which runs into the sea, Lon. 120. 38. E. Lat. 18. 10. N.

Badody, t. Hind., Delhi; 35 SW. Delhi.

Badogi, t. Russia, on N. coast of lake Bielo, in Novgorod; 196 NE. Novgorod.

Badou, t. Africa, on the Slave coast; 10 NW. Grand Sestre.

Badour, t. Hind., Bahar; 63 SSW. Patna.

Badrachillum, t. Hind., in Golconda, on the Godavery; 72 NW. Rajamundry, 150 E. Hyderabad. Lon. 81. 10. E., Lat. 17. 50. N. The town consists of 100 huts. Here is a pagoda in high repute.

Badrai, t. Eu. Turkey, in Moldavia; 10 N. Stephanowze, 52 N. Jassy.

Badrayn, t. Hind., Bahar; 16 SSW. Patna.

Badroily, t. Hind., in Guzerat; 16 E. Surat.

Badruck, see *Buddaruck*.

Badshawpour, t. Hind., in Benares; 24 WSW. Jionpour.

Badshift Bay, bay on the coast of Patagonia, in the Straits of Magellan. Lon. 74. 24. W. Lat. 53. 25. S.

Badulato, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 14 SSE. Squillace.

Badule, t. Ceylon; 54 SE. Candi, 32 N. Trincolli.

Badus, mt. Grisons; 18 SSE. Altdorf.

Badush, t. Turkish Armenia; 10 N. Mosul.

Bady, t. Tenda, Africa. Lon. 12. 25. W. Lat. 14. N.

Baedoo, country, Africa, SE. of Bambarra, and subject to the king of that country.

Baen, t. Eu. Turkey, in Moldavia; 16 NNW. Niemez.

Baena, see *Vaena*.

Baerwalde, t. Prussian Pomerania; 8 W. New Stettin. Lon. 16. 13. E. Lat. 53. 45. N. Pop. 666.

Baerwalde, t. Prussia, in the New Mark of Brandenburg; 13 NNW. Custrin, 42 ENE. Berlin. Lon. 13. 35. E. Lat. 52. 52. N. Pop. 1,739.

Baet, see *Bate*.

Bætterræ, now *Beziars*.

Bætica, now *Andalusia* and *Grenada*.

Bætis, now *Guadalquivir*.

Bætulo, now *Badalona*.

Baeza, or *Baeça*, t. Spain, in Jaen; 15 NE. Jaen. Lon. 3. 35. W. Lat. 38. 4. N. Pop. 12,000. It was formerly a place of much importance, had an extensive commerce, and was the residence of a Moorish king; afterwards a bp. see, and the seat of a university.

Baeza, t. S. A. in Quito; 24 SSE. Quito. It was once the capital of the province of Quixos, now reduced to a small village.

Baezillo, t. Spain, in Old Castile; 9 miles from Valladolid.

Bafa, or *Bofo*, or *Bofon*, t. Africa, on the Grain Coast; 6 SE. Sanguin. Lon. 8. 52. W. Lat. 5. 10. N.

Baffa, or *Baffo*, s-p. Cyprus, on W. coast, near the place where *New Paphos* stood; 62 WSW. Nicotia. Lon. 32. 35. E. Lat. 34. 56. N. Paphos was anciently the most distinguished city of Cyprus, and is said to have once contained 365 chh., only 4 or 5 of which now remain, these, together with 20 or 30 miserable

huts scattered among ruins, and some gardens, are all the remains of the city. It is the residence of an aga, and is on a rocky eminence, in a narrow plain on the sea, which is separated from the great plain by some low rocky cliffs, which might anciently be washed by the sea, before *New Paphos* was built. These cliffs are now full of sepulchral grottoes, which doubtless were made for the use of the city.

This city is famous in sacred history, for being honoured with the presence of St. Paul; and on account of his having here converted Sergius, the governor of the island, to Christianity. There was anciently at *New Paphos* a celebrated meeting once a year for the worship of Venus.

Baffin's Bay, gulf, N. America, so called from Baffin, an Englishman, who discovered it in 1616; extending about 750 miles from E. to W. and 180 from N. to S. Lon. 45. to 85. W. Lat. 70. to 79. N. nearly.

Baffou, see *Bafa*.

Bafreh, t. A. Turkey, in Aladulia, on the Black Sea; 25 NW. Samsoun.

Bafing, r. S. branch of the Senegal, Africa.

Bafrush, t. Persia, Mazanderan; 14 E. Amol.

Baga, t. Spain, in Catalonia, anciently a town of the Iliturges, and called *Bergusia*, situated in a mountainous country, near the Lobregat; 16 NE. Solsona.

Baga, t. Africa, in Bulam, on the Sherbro; Lon. 10. 30. W. Lat. 7. 30. N.

Baga Rey, small isl. near E. coast of Luçon; Lon. 124. 5. E. Lat. 13. 27. N.

Bagachumpa, t. Bengal; 18 S. Palamow.

Bagacum, now *Bavay*.

Bagaduce Point, cape in Penobscot Bay, on the coast of Maine.

Bagalaen, km. Java, E. of Sookapoor.

Bagahaut, t. Bengal; 14 NW. Nulski.

Bagamanog, small isl. in N. Pacific Ocean. Lon. 124. 39. E. Lat. 14. 18. N.

Bagan, t. Eu. Turkey, in Servia; 20 N. Nissa.

Baganga, t. Mindanao, situated on E. coast; Lon. 126. 10. E. Lat. 7. 27. N.

Baganza, r. Italy, which joins the river Parma, at the city of Parma.

Baganzola, t. Italy, in Parma, on the river Parma; 4 N. Parma.

Bagaroo, t. Hind., in Agimere, 10 S. by W. Jyenagur.

Bagaskar, small isl. in gulf of Bothnia, on E. coast; Lon. 21. 13. E. Lat. 61. 48. N.

Bagat, t. France; 3 W. Paris.

Bagata, one of the smaller Philippine islands, near S. coast of Luçon. Lon. 123. 38. E. Lat. 12. 57. N.

Bagbat, t. Hind., in Sehaunpour; 32 SW. Merat.

Baggar, t. in Bahar; 27 SSE. Bahar.

Bagdad, or *Arabian Irak*, or *Irak Arabi*, (an. *Babylonia* and *Chaldea*,) pachalic, A. Turkey, a great part of it included between the Euphrates and Tigris. Its extent and boundaries are indefinite; in its most extensive sense it includes the pachalic of Mosul, and is 840 miles long, and 630 broad. In a more limited sense it is about 450 miles long and 350 broad. Sq. m. about 85,000. Pop. estimated at upwards of 1,000,000. It has *Curdistan N.*, *Persia*

E., Arabia SW., and the desert of Al-Gezira, or the pachalics of Ourfa and Mosul NW. Chief cities, Bagdad and Bassora. Many parts of it consist of fine fertile land, watered by the Euphrates and Tigris, and their tributary streams; but a great portion is barren. It is subject to Turkey, but its political condition is extremely unsettled; and the husbandman is exposed to have the fruits of his labour torn from him by lawless banditti.

Bagdad, city, A. Turkey, capital of the above pachalic, on both sides of the Tigris, but chiefly on the eastern bank; 210 S. by E. Mosul, 300 NNW. Bassora, 1,350 E. Constantinople. Lon. 44. 25. E. Lat. 33. 20. N. Pop. variously estimated by different travellers at different times; by Tavernier in 1652, at only 15,000; others more recently at 60, 80, and 90,000; an English officer in 1797, at 100,000; Heude in 1817, at 200,000. Hassel and Malte-Brun state it 80,000; 50,000 Arabs, 25,000 Turks, 2,500 Jews, and 1,500 Christians.

It is of an oblong form, about 1,500 paces in length by 800 in breadth; surrounded by a high brick wall, 4 or 5 miles, or according to Heude, 7 miles in circuit. The houses are generally of brick, mostly of only one story, very seldom of more than two; having no windows towards the streets. The houses of the wealthy are handsome, having windows of Venetian glass, with ornamented ceilings. The streets are unpaved and dirty, and so narrow that 2 horsemen can scarcely pass each other abreast. There are few ancient edifices, and the city, notwithstanding its celebrity, is rather meanly built, much inferior to many others in the east. It is still however a place of great wealth and trade, and a noted emporium for the products of Arabia, India, and Persia, as well as for many European manufactures. The bazars consist of a magnificent display of 1,200 shops, where every description of eastern merchandize may be found. Its principal manufactures are red and yellow leather, much esteemed; also silk, cotton, and woollen stuffs. It supplies all Asia Minor, Syria, and part of Europe, with Indian commodities, which are imported at Bassora, transported up the Tigris in boats to Bagdad, thence in caravans to Tocat, Constantinople, Aleppo, Damascus, &c. There is a great resort of passengers hither, either for purposes of commerce, or to visit the tombs of saints, among which is that of the prophet Ezekiel. The baths and coffee houses are well frequented. The climate is agreeable and generally healthy, but extremely hot in summer.

Bagdad is called by the Greeks *Irenopolis*, and is supposed to have been built on the site of ancient *Selucia*. It was founded by the caliph Abu Jaafar Almansor, in 766, and it continued the seat of the caliphs, and the capital of the Moslem empire about 500 years. In the 9th century, the famous Al Raschid reigned here, and under the auspices of his queen Zobeida and the vizier Jaffer Barmakead, so celebrated in eastern story, it rose to splendour and renown; and it became one of the largest and most magnificent cities in the world, and is said to have contained 2,000,000 inhabitants. In 1258 it was taken by Hulaku, the grandson of

Jenghis Khan, who abolished the caliphate. In 1638 it was besieged by the Turkish emperor, Amurath IV., with an army of 300,000 men, and after capitulation the city was given up to plunder, and a great proportion of the inhabitants were put to the sword. From this period it has greatly declined in extent and magnificence.

Bagdad, t. Imiretta; 40 E. Cotatis.

Bage le Chatel, t. France, in Ain; 9 S. Pont de Vaux. Pop. 653.

Bageau, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of France; Lon. 6. 26. E. Lat. 43. N.

Bagelewang, small isl. among the Calaur Islands. Lon. 120. 38. E. Lat. 6. 25. S.

Bagendon Head, cape, Ireland, in the Atlantic on S. coast of the county of Wexford. Lon. 6. 52. W. Lat. 52. 9. N.

Bagendon, or *Baggenton*, v. Eng., in Gloucester; 3 N. Cirencester.

Bagera, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir; 14 SSE. Harran.

Bagerasson, t. Hind., in Allahabad, on the Ganges. 30 E. Gazypour.

Bagerwan, t. Turkish Armenia; 10 NNE. Racca.

Bagesa, t. Arabian Irak, on the Tigris; 38 NW. Bagdad.

Baggai, (an. *Bagasi*), t. Africa, in Algiers; 48 SSE. Constantina.

Baggur, t. Hind., Bahar; 20 SSE. Bahar.

Baggholm, small isl. in the gulf of Bothnia, near W. coast; Lon. 21. 42. E. Lat. 65. 20. N.

Bagginton, v. Eng., in Warwickshire; 3 miles from Coventry.

Baggoah, t. Bengal; 8 ENE. Oliapour.

Bagh Wuffa, t. Asia, in Cabul, on the Kamah; 55 SE. Cabul.

Baghermi, see *Begarmee*.

Baghilan, t. Persia, Chorosan; 60 NE. Herat.

Baghput, t. Hind., in Delhi; 18 N. Delhi.

Bagia, t. Persia, in Faristan; 120 NE. Schiras.

Bagis-ab, t. Persia, Chorosan; 15 N. Meschid.

Bagitan, t. Persia, Segestan; 110 N. Zareng.

Bagiura, or *Badjoura*, t. Egypt, with a harbour for boats, on the Nile, supposed by some to be the ancient *Diospolis*; 25 S. Girgê.

Baglana, country, India, situated between Arungabad, Guzerat, and Candeish. It is exceedingly mountainous, but fertile in many places.

Bagluar, t. Bengal; 6 E. Dinagepour.

Bagmutty, r. which rises in the hills north of Catmandu, flows southerly, enters the province of Bahar, and after a course of about 300 miles falls into the Ganges, a few miles below Monghier.

Bagna, t. Eu. Turkey, Servia; 20 NE. Parakin.

Bagna di Acqua, t. Tuscany; 15 E. Leghorn. It is celebrated for its warm baths.

Bagna Cavello, t. Italy, States of the Church, on the Seno; 24 SSE. Ferrara.

Bagnagar, see *Hydrabad*.

Bagnalet, t. France, in Seine; 3 E. Paris.

Bagnaluka, see *Banjaluca*.

Bagnara, s-p. Naples, in Calabria Ultra, destroyed by an earthquake in the year 1783. 14 W. Oppido. Pop. 5,000.

Bagnarea, t. Popedom, Patrimonio; 6 S. Orvieto. Lon. 12. 10. E. Lat. 42. 38. N. Bp. see.

Bagneres de Luchon, t. France, in Upper-Garonne, near the source of the river Garonne, at the foot of the Pyrenees; 7 S. St. Gaudens, 60 SW. Toulouse. Pop. 1,256. It has some medicinal springs.

Bagneres en Bigorre, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Higher-Pyrenees, on the Adour; 10 S. Tarbes, 25 SE. Pau. Lon. 0. 14. E. Lat. 43. 4. N. Pop. 5,656. It is celebrated for its baths and mineral waters, which are much frequented in spring and autumn.

Bagneux, t. France; 4 SW. Paris.

Bagni, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania. 40 W. Filippopoli.

Bagni, t. Naples, in Lavora; 9 S. Sezza.

Bagni, or *Aqua*, t. Tuscany; 15 E. Leghorn.

Bagni, t. Eu. Turkey, in Macedonia, on the river Vardar; 44. NNE. Acrida.

Bagni della Porretta, t. Italy, in Bologna, celebrated for its baths; 18 S. Bologna.

Bagno, t. Tuscany; 28 ENE. Florence.

Bagnola, t. Italy; 8 S. Brescia.

Bagnolas, (an. *Aquæ Voconis*), t. Spain, in Catalonia; 10 NNW. Gerona.

Bagnols, t. France, in Gard; 6 S. Point St. Esprit. Pop. 4,800.

Bagnols les Bains, t. France, in Lozere; 8 E. Mende. Pop. 323.

Bagnolan, r. Luçon, which runs into the Chinese Sea. Lon. 120. 45. E. Lat. 17. 15. N.

Bagnouwangie, a Dutch port and settlement in the straits of Bali, at the eastern extremity of Java. Lon. 114. 20. E. Lat. 8. 15. N.

Bagnuolo, t. Naples, in the Principato Ultra; 12 W. Conza. Pop. 4,509.

Bago, t. on W. coast of the island of Negros; Lon. 122. 54. E. Lat. 11. N.

Bagolino, t. Aust., Italy; 24 N. Brescia.

Bagoncotty, t. Thibet; 15 S. Gangotri.

Bagone, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 6 N. Oudighir.

Baganguenou, two of the Lacadive islands, in the E. Indian Sea, lying near each other. Lon. 71. 56. E. Lat. 11. N.

Bagora, t. Hind., in Bahar; 20 NNW. Chuprah. Lon. 84. 41. E. Lat. 26. 2. N.

Bagoros, r. Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 22. 5. S.

Bagrada, or *Bagradas*, now *Mejerdah*.

Bagroo, r. Africa, which rises in Guinea, and runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 11. 40. W. Lat. 7. 40. N.

Bagru, t. Hind., in Agimere; 20 SW. Jyepour.

Bagszelar, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria; 20 NE. Ternova, 42 SSE. Ruscek.

Baguan, small isl. in E. Indian Sea, near N. coast of Borneo. Lon. 118. 39. E. Lat. 6. 2. N.

Bagui, t. Japan, in Nippon; 20 W. Nolo.

Bagupour, t. Guzerat; 27 E. Surat.

Bagusrow, t. Hind., Guzerat; 18 E. Junagar.

Bah, t. Hind., in Agra; 30 SE. Agra.

Baha, t. Nubia; 50 SE. Sennaar.

Bahai, pr. Brazil, S. the St. Francisco.

Bahalatolis, small isl. E. Indian Sea, near E. coast of Borneo. Lon. 118. 21. E. Lat. 5. 45. N.

Bahamas, or *Lucaya Islands*, in the Atlantic near E. coast of N. A. One of which was the first land discovered by Columbus, on the island called by the Indians Guanahani; Columbus

gave it the name of St. Salvador. There are a great number of these islands; some say 500, but many of them are mere rocks, and others, on account of the difficulty of the navigation, little known. The principal are Bahama, Eleuthera, Abaco, Yuma or Exuma, Providence, Guanahani. They are in general fertile, with a soil similar to South Carolina. Lon. 73. to 81. W. Lat. 22. to 27. N. These islands, in 1773, contained 2,052 whites, and 2,241 blacks; and in 1803, 14,318, including 11,395 blacks and people of colour.—The Moravians have 4 missionaries in these islands.

Bahama, the chief of the Bahama islands, which gives name to the whole, 63 miles long, and about 9 wide; 57 miles from the coast of E. Florida. Lon. 78. 10. to 80. 24. W. Lat. 26. 40. to 27. 5. N. Though this island is well watered, the soil fertile, and the air serene, yet it is inhabited only by few people, who subsist by selling necessities to ships, which the currents drive on their coasts. It formerly produced guaiacum, sarsaparilla, and red wood; all which the Spaniards are said to have destroyed.

Bahama Straits, the narrow sea between the coast of America, and the Bahama islands, 135 m. long, and 46 broad; generally called and better known by the name of Gulf of Florida.

Bahama Bank, (*Great*) a sand extending from near the island of Cuba, Lat. 22. 20 to the Bahama islands, Lat. 25. 15. N.

Bahama Bank, (*Little*), a sand, which lies to the N. of the island of Bahama.

Bahar, pr. Hind., bounded E. by Bengal, N. by Nepal and Morung, S. by Orissa, and W. by Oude and Allahabad. Lon. between 84. and 88. E. Lat. between 22. and 27. N. Pop. estimated at 5,800,000; 3 Hindoos to 1 Mahometan. Sq. m. 51,973, of which about 26,000 are plain arable ground. It is one of the most fertile, highly cultivated, and populous countries of Hindostan; producing grain, sugar, tobacco, cotton, rice, opium, betel, saltpetre, timber, &c. It is now divided into 7 collectorships, Bahar, Proper, Bhagulpore, Jungle, Mahals, Ramghur, Sarun, Shahabad, and Tirhoot. Chief town, Patna.

Bahar, district, Hind., in the province of Bahar, bounded N. by the Ganges, E. by Monghir, S. by Ramgur, and Monghir, and W. by the Saone. Sq. m. 6,680.

Bahar, t. Hind., capital of the above district; 30 SE. Patna, 220 NW. Calcutta. Lon. 85. 45. E. Lat. 25. 14. N. It is remarkable for the number of magnificent funeral monuments.

Bahar, t. Hind., in Oude; 22 N. Manickpour.

Bahar, or *Bazer*, t. Persia, in Kerman; 40 SE. Sirgian.

Baharbond, pr. or circar, Bengal, bounded E. by Rangamatty, and Curribarry, S. by Patladah, W. by Rungpour and Bajoohow; about 25 miles long, and 16 broad. Oliapour is the chief town.

Baharow, t. Bengal, in Birboom; 8 N. Nagore.

Bahary, t. Nubia; 15 NE. Sennaar.

Bahas, t. Arabia, in Yemen, Red Sea; 16 NNW. Loheia. Lat. 15. 59. N.

Bahatrically, t. Cochin, with a pagoda; 23 SSE. Cochin.

Bahawlapore, city, Cabulistan, 4 miles in circuit; the walls and houses are built of unburnt brick. It is famous for the manufacture of silken girdles and turbans.

Bahbeit, see *Balbeit*.

Bahbelgong, t. Hind., in Baglana, on the Godavery; 60 E. Nassuck, 65 W. Aurungabad. Lon. 74. 52. E. Lat. 19. 43. N.

Bahdergunge, t. Hind., in Oude, on the left bank of the Ganges; 6 NW. Manickpour.

Bahdergunge, t. Bengal; 30 NNE. Purneah.

Bahdoreally, t. Bengal; 13 SSE. Midnapour.

Bahdy, t. Hind., in Allahabad; 16 N. Jionpour.

Bahhar Soudan, or *Sea of Nigritia*, large lake or sea, said to be situated in the interior of Africa, SE. of the desert of Sahara. Lon. (of the middle) 14 E. Lat. 15. N. It is represented as very extensive, receiving the waters of many large rivers.

Bahheret Lut, the Dead Sea, so called by the Arabians.

Bahhreïn, cluster of islands in SW. corner of the Persian gulf, near the coast of Arabia. Lon. 48. E. Lat. 26. 45. N. The chief of these islands are Aval, or Awal, otherwise called Bahhreïn, of which the chief towns are Bahhreïn and Medina, Samahe, and Arad or Ennebi Salehh, besides several smaller. They have been long celebrated for their pearl fishery, and are so to this day.

Bahhreïn, t. Aval, in the Persian gulf. Lon. 48. 20. E. Lat. 26. 34. N. The Persians come hither to acquire the Arabian language, so that it is called the university of the Shutes. It is fortified, and contains a garrison.

Bahhreïn, see *Aval*.

Bahia, or *Bahia de Todos Santos*, pr. Brazil, so named from the bay on which its capital, St. Salvador, is situated. Sq. m. stated at 72,822. Pop. 550,000. Sugar and coffee are raised in large quantities, and the soil is esteemed the best in Brazil for the growth of the sugar cane.

Bahia, pr. Luçon or Manilla, which takes its name from a lake so called, 90 m. in circ.

Bahia das Aldeas, bay of the Atlantic, on W. coast of Africa. Lat. 15. 50. S.

Bahia de Corbes, see *Philippine Bay*.

Bahia Farta, bay of the Atlantic, on W. coast of Africa; 10 S. Benguela.

Bahia Honda, see *Honda*.

Bahia sin Fondo, see *Bottomless Bay*.

Bahia Longa, bay on W. coast of Africa. Lat. 10. 46. S.

Bahia de Todos Santos, see *All-Saints Bay*.

Bahia da Torre, bay of the Atlantic, on W. coast of Africa. Lat. 11. 50. S.

Bahikand, t. Persia, in Chorasán; 15 W. Nesajour.

Bahira, or *Rif*, the northern district of Egypt, which extends from the division of the Nile into the E. and W. branches, on both sides to the Mediterranean. The principal towns are Alexandria, Rosetta, Damietta, Menuf, Mansoura, Tineh, Catieh, and Faoua.

Bahlingen, t. Wurtemberg, on the Eyach; 10 NE. Rothweil, 36 S. Stuttgart. Lon. 8. 53. E. Lat. 48. 16. N. Pop. 2,637.

Bahlingen, t. Baden, in the district of Hochberg. Pop. 1,842.

Bahmor, t. Bengal; 21 NW. Dinagepour.

Bahn, or *Bahnen*, t. Hinder Pomerania; 20 SSW. Stargard, 32 N. Custrin. Lon. 14. 50. E. Lat. 53. 10. N. Pop. 1,468.

Bahoo, t. Hind., in Lahore; 15 SE. Jummoo.

Bahooan, small isl. in the Soolo Archipelago. Lon. 120. 58. E. Lat. 6. 9. N.

Bahoor, t. Carnatic; 8 S. Pondicherry.

Bahr el Abiad, i. e. the *White River*, r. Africa, which from the length of its course as well as the magnitude of its stream, seems justly entitled to the long disputed honour of being considered as the head of the Egyptian Nile. It rises from the mountains of the Moon, several hundred miles S. of Dar-Fur, and unites with the Abyssinian branch in Lat. 16. N. See *Nile*.

Bahr el Azrek, or *Blue River*, the Abyssinian branch of the Nile, which rises from two fountains, near Geesh, in the country of Agows, whence it flows into lake Dembea. Emerging from the lake, it sweeps in nearly a semicircular course round the province of Damot and Gojam; then flows in a northerly direction through Sennaar, till at Wed Holgela, in Lat. 16. N. it unites with the Bahr el Abiad. After passing lake Dembea the river has a cataract at Alata, where it is precipitated from the height of above 40 feet. This river is considered by Bruce and others as the head of the Egyptian Nile.

Bahr Balame, or *Bahr Bellomah*, i. e. *Sea without Water*, valley, Egypt, in which is supposed to have been a canal of communication between lake Mæris and lake Mareotis. In this valley eagle stones are found; and the rocks appear in such shapes, that the inhabitants say they are petrified ships.

Bahr Ibn Minghi, see *Sheib lake*.

Bahr Joseph, see *Kalits il Minhi*.

Bahr el Sowda, the lake of Antioch.

Bahra, t. Bengal, in Palamow; 20 NNE. Palamow.

Bahrabad, t. Persia, in Chorasán; 10 N. Sebsvar.

Bahraitich, pr. Oude, bounded N. by Thibet, E. by Goorackpour, S. by Oude Proper, and W. by Kairabad, from both last of which it is separated by the Dewah or Gogra; about 120 miles long, and 70 broad. Bahraitich, or Burriage, is the capital.

Bahraitich, t. Bengal, and capital of a circar in Oude; 52 NW. Fyzabad, 236 ESE. Delhi. Lon. 82. E. Lat. 27. N.

Bahrn, or *Beraun*, t. Moravia, in Olmutz; 14 NE. Olmutz.

Bahrenburg, t. Hanover, in the county of Hoya, on the Suhlingen; 14 WSW. Hoya. Pop. 548.

Bahry, t. Hind., in Agra; 9 N. of the Chumbul. Lon. 77. 35. E. Lat. 26. 47. N. The streets are narrow, but many of the houses, which are built of red stone, are of two stories, and the town is of some consequence.

Bahugotty, t. Hind., in Moultan; 10 NE. Toulumba.

Bahus, see *Bohus*.

Bahus, r. France, which runs into the Adour, 3 miles above St. Sever.

Bahysawanny, t. Hind., in Agimere; 15 S. Jalour.

Baja, t. Hungary, capital of the county of Bacs, on the Danube; 50 NNW. Peter Wardein, 83 S. Buda. Pop. 4,896.

Baia, or *Baias*, or *Baja*, (an. *Baiæ*), t. Naples, Campania, now Lavora, 2 W. Pozzuolo, 11 W. Naples. It is situated in a bay of the gulf of Naples, and celebrated as one of the most delicious places in Italy, or according to Horace, in the world. The port was deep and sheltered from winds, and the town built close to it, on the sea shore. Nothing remains of the town but some low cottages, and the pavement of a street extending along the shore.

Baiabad, t. Natolia; 28 SE. Kastamoni.

Baiac, t. Natolia; 30 SE. Kiutaja.

Bajapour, t. Hind., in Baglana, on the Godavery; 20 E. Bahbelgong.

Baiæ, now *Paia*.

Baias, see *Aias*.

Bajazid, (an. *Sigua*), city, Turkish Armenia; 50 SSW. Erivan, 140 E. Erzerum. Lon. 43. 45. E. Lat. 39. 24. N. Pop. 18,000. H. 3,500. It is situated on the declivity of a mountain, the summit of which is strongly fortified. The city is surrounded by a wall, and ramparts, and contains 3 mosques, 2 churches, and a celebrated monastery.

Baibachta, t. Siberia, on the river Irtisch; 72 NW. Tara.

Baibai, t. on W. coast of the island of Leyta. Lon. 124. 40. E. Lat. 10. 42. N.

Baibazar, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, on the Sakaria; 40 S. Boli, 46 W. Angora. Lon. 32. 19. E. Lat. 39. 48. N.

Baiboul, t. Turkish Armenia; 45 S. Trebisonde.

Baibourdi, t. Turkish Armenia, on the Black Sea; 45 N. Erzerum, 75 ESE. Trebisonde. Lon. 40. 51. E. Lat. 40. 41. N.

Baiburt, t. Turkish Armenia; 70 SE. Trebisonde.

Baicha, two rivers of Siberia, so called, which run into the Turucham; one 32, the other 56 NW. Turuchansk.

Baideah, valley, Egypt, in the great road from Cairo to Suez, which Dr. Shaw thinks was the road which the children of Israel took in their departure from Egypt. Suez is situated at the N. extremity.

Baidhi, t. Arabia, in Hedjas; 30 NW. Vadilkova.

Baidyanath, t. Kemaon. Lon. 79. 40. E. Lat. 29. 56. N. It contains only 8 or 10 houses, and derives its name from a large temple now in a ruinous condition.

Baidschen, t. Prussia, in Gumbinnen, on N. side of the Pissa; 4 E. Gumbinnen.

Baie Francaise, see *French Bay*.

Bajember, see *Begember*.

Bajera, t. A. Turkey, Diarbekir; 30 SSE. Orfa.

Bajetpour, t. Bengal; 26 ENE. Calcutta.

Bajetpour, t. Bengal; 42 NE. Dacca.

Bajetpour, t. Bengal; 20 ENE. Nagore.

Baigar, t. Asia, Gaur; 45 NW. Bamian.

Baignes, t. France, in Charente; 8 S. Barbesieux. Pop. 420.

Baigneaux-les-Juifs, t. France, in Côte-d'Or; 15 NE. Semur en Auxois. Pop. 491.

Baigumgunge, t. Hind., in Oude; 20 W. Fyzabad.

Bajitpour, t. Hind., in Bahar; 60 ESE. Hajypour. Lon. 86. 26. E. Lat. 25. 22. N.

Baikal, lake, or inland sea, Siberia; 360 miles long from SW. to NE., and from 20 to 53 in breadth, interspersed with islands. Lon. 104. to 110. E. Lat. 51. 20. to 55. 20. N. It contains a great many fish, particularly sturgeons, pikes, and sea-dogs. In the environs are several sulphurous springs, and in one part, near the mouth of the river Barguzin, it discharges a kind of pitch which the inhabitants purify. The water is sweet, transparent, and appears at a distance green like the sea. It receives the waters of the Upper Angara, Selinga, Barguzin, and other rivers, but the Lower Angara is the only one by which it seems to discharge its waters.

Nothing can be conceived more interesting and magnificent than this lake. Those who have visited it, seem at a loss for language adequate to describe the feelings which it excites, when first beheld. It is enclosed by rugged mountains, and the sublime scenery around strikes every beholder with astonishment and awe. At some seasons it is so agitated by violent storms, that in the tremendous roaring of its billows, it equals the mighty ocean, while at others, the clearness of its unruffled bosom emulates the lustre of the finest mirror.

Baikal Mountains, high and craggy mountains extending from N. to S. on both sides of Lake Baikal. Some of them are so high as to be clad with eternal snows. They abound in valuable minerals.

Baikalova, t. Russia, in Kolivan; 112 SSE. Abakansk.

Bailacan, t. Persia, in Adirbeitzan, rebuilt by Timur Bec; 100 N. Tabris.

Bailan, t. Syria, built on the declivity of two mountains; 9 E. Alexandretta, 20 N. Antioch. The houses are so disposed that the terraces of the lower, serve as streets and courts to those above. It lies on the road from Alexandretta to Aleppo, and is much commended for the salubrity of its air.

Bailden, t. Eng., in the West Riding of Yorkshire; 3 N. Bradford. Pop. 2,073.

Bailest, t. Walachia, on the Danube; 30 SE. Viddin.

Bailey's Creek, r. Virginia, which runs into James River. Lon. 77. 27. W. Lat. 37. 14. N.

Bailleau l'Evêque, t. France, in Eure-and-Loire; 4 NW. Chartres.

Baillée, t. France, in Mayenne; 13 NE. Chateaugontier. Pop. 763.

Bailleul, t. France, in North; 9 ESE. Cassel, 13 WNW. Lille. Pop. 8,944. It was formerly fortified, but is now without defence.

Bailleul, t. France, in Channel, district of Mortain. H. 400.

Bailleul, t. France, in Oise; 8 NNE. Clermont.

Bailleul, t. France, Sarthe; 6 NW. La Flèche.

Bailuna, t. Hind., in Mysore. Lon. 76. 3. E. Lat. 12. 55. N. It has a good fort, with a suburb containing above 600 houses.

Bailyborough, or *Bailieborough*, t. Ireland, in Cavan; 14 SE. Cavan, 42 NW. Dublin. It is celebrated for a lake or pool on the summit of a mountain, in its neighbourhood, remarkable for the antiscorbutic virtues of its water.

Baillyburg, t. Sweden, in Westmannland.

Baimalpour, t. Hind., in Visiapour; 14 E. Sat-tarah.

Bain, t. France, principal place of a district in Ille-and-Vilaine; 16 S. Rennes, 24 SW. Vitre. Lon. 1. 36. W. Lat. 47. 50. N. Pop. 3,447.

Bain Gonga, r. Hind., which runs into the Godavery, in the Nizam's country. Lon. 80. 15. E. Lat. 18. 48. N.

Bainbridge, formerly *Jericho*, p-t. Chenango co. N. Y.; 20 S. Norwich, 120 WSW. Albany, W. 329. Pop. 2,290.

Bainbridge, p-t. Ross co. Ohio, on Paint Creek; 18 WSW. Chillicothe, W. 425. Pop. 146. It contains a forge, some mills, and about 25 dwelling houses.

Bainbridge, t. Geauga co. Ohio. Pop. 190.

Bainder, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia; 44 E. Boli.

Baindt, t. Wurt., on the Schufs; 6 NNE. Ravensburg. Lon. 9. 42. E. Lat. 47. 54. N. Pop. 195.

Baine, r. Eng., in Lincolnshire, which passes by the towns of Horncastle, Tattersal, &c., and joins the Welland near the last mentioned town.

Bainette, t. Piedmont, on the Orobio; 6 SE. Coni, 8 WSW. Mondovi.

Bains, t. France, in Vosges; 7 W. Plombiers, 9 SE. Darney. Pop. 1,790.

Bajo de Comboi, small isl. in the Caribbean Sea. Lon. 77. 36. W. Lat. 15. 26. N.

Bajo Nuevo, small isl. in the Caribbean Sea. Lon. 78. 36. W. Lat. 15. 54. N.

Bajolo, canal formed of a branch of the Min-cio, which surrounds the city of Mantua.

Baionna, see *Bayona*.

Bajoohow, pr. Bengal, bounded NE. by Rung-pour, E. by Baharbund, and elsewhere by Go-ragot; about 13 miles long, and 10 broad. Jalalgunge is the chief town.

Baipia, t. New Mexico, in New Navarre; 165 SW. Casa Grande.

Baird's Forge, p-v. Burke co. N. C.; W. 507.

Baird's Tavern, p-v. Buckingham co. Va.; W. 202.

Bairdstown, p-t. and cap. Nelson co. Kentucky, on Beech Fork river; 40 SW. Frankfort, 60 WSW. Lexington, W. 615. Lon. 86. 10. W. Lat. 37. 49. N. Pop. in 1810, 820. It is a flourishing town, and contains a court-house, a jail, a market-house, a church, and a bank.

Bairout, or *Bayreuth*, (an. *Berytus*, and *Colonia Felix Julia*,) s-p. Syria, in the pachalic of Acre. Lon. 35. 32. E. Lat. 33. 45. N. Pop. variously stated at 7, 8, and 10,000; of whom 3,000 are Turks, the rest Druses, Maronites, Greek schismatics, and Arabs. This city was anciently a place of study, more especially of the civil law. It is situated over the sea, on a gentle rising ground, on N. side of a broad promontory. The gardens on the hanging ground over it, have a beautiful appearance.

The port of Bairout is choaked up with sands and ruins. The town is surrounded by a wall, the soft and sandy stone of which may be pierced by a cannon-ball without breaking or crumbling. It is the emporium to which the Druses and Maronites send their products; it has been considered the chief town of the Druses, though a Turkish garrison is maintained in it.

Baise, r. France, which runs into the Garonne, near Aiguillon.

Baisan, (an. *Bethshan*, and *Scythopolis*,) t. Palestine, on W. side of the Jordan; 40 N. Jerusalem.

Bait, t. Hind., in Oude; 30 W. Fyzabad.

Baitnah, t. Algiers; 50 miles Constantina.

Baitsida, (an. *Bethsaida*,) t. Palestine, about 2 miles from the lake of Tiberias; 22 ESE. Acre. Here are ruins of a large cistern, a church, and other buildings.

Baix, t. France, in Ardèche; 7 SE. Privas.

Baiza, t. Persia, Farsistan; 25 NE. Schiraz.

Baize, t. Tyrol; 8 S. Trent.

Baize, see *Baise*.

Bajulpour, t. Mahratta territories; 30 S. Auguin.

Bakal, t. Russia, in Upha; 96 WNW. Upha.

Bakan, large t. Asia, in Burmah, or Ava, situated on the river Ava.

Bake-Bake, country, Africa, dependent on Anziko.

Baker, t. Africa, in Dongola, on the left bank of the Nile; 27 WSW. Dongola.

Baker's Falls, on the Hudson, between Kingsbury and Moreau, 52 miles above Albany. The descent is 76 feet within 60 rods.

Baker's Island, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Maine. Lon. 70. 47. W. Lat. 44. 34. N.

Baker's Island, isl. Mass., off Salem harbour, opposite Manchester, three eights of a mile long; 5 ENE. Salem. There is a light house on the north end.

Baker's River, r. N. H. which runs SE. into the Merrimack, in Plymouth.

Bakersfield, p-t. Franklin co. Vt.; 48 NNW. Montpelier, W. 526. Pop. 945.

Bakersville, p-v. Patrick co. Va.; 14 miles from Henry C. H.; W. 321.

Bakergan, t. Asia, in Karasm, on the Jihon; 115 SE. Urkonje.

Bakeu, or *Bakow*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Moldavia, on the Bistritza; 60 SW. Jassy, 135 N. Bucharest. Lon. 26. 32. E. Lat. 46. 36. N. Bp. see.

Bakewell, (an. *Badecanwyllam*,) t. Eng., in Derby, near the river Wye; 25 N. Derby, 151 N. London. Pop. 1,412. It has a weekly market on Mondays.

Bakipour, t. Hind., on the Indus; 22 W. Moul-tan.

Bakolarz, t. Rus., Wilna; 44 NW. Grodno.

Bakon, large forest, Hungary, near Vesprin, where Andrew, king of Hungary, in a battle against his brother, was forsaken by his followers, thrown down and trodden to death by his enemies.

Bakos, r. Grand Bukharia, which joins with others to form the Harrat.

Bakou, t. Persia, in Segestan; 15 E. Siabe.

Bakovar, see *Valkovar*.

Bakras, t. Sennaar; 20 SE. Sennaar.

Bakscisaraï, see *Bacca-Seraï*.

Baksaskaia, fortress, Russian Tartary, in Caucasus, on W. side of the Ural; 32 N. Gurev.

Bakteghian, lake, Persia, in Farsistan; 45 E. Schiras.

Baku, or *Baccou*, (an. *Geetara*,) t. Persia, in Schirvan, on E. coast of the Caspian Sea, in the possession of Russia since 1801; 45 E.

Scamachie. Lon. 59. E. Lat. 40. 20. N. Pop. about 8,000. Here ships can lie moored head and stern, with their heads to the sea, 40 fathoms off the shore, within the command of two strong bastions, as also by the side of the wall of the northermost bastion. It is defended by a double wall, of which the inmost is lofty, for a Persian fortification. It has also a ditch and redoubts, which last constitute the greatest part of its strength. As all the country here is impregnated with salt and sulphur, the water, though esteemed wholesome, is very unpleasant. The neighbourhood of this city supplies Ghilan and Mazanderan, and other countries contiguous, with rock-salt, brimstone, and naphtha. It is the only place near the Caspian Sea that produces saffron, for which it is famous.

What is commonly called the everlasting fire, near Baku, before which the Guebres offer their supplications, is a phenomenon of a very extraordinary nature, in some measure peculiar to this country. This object of devotion to the Guebres, lies about 10 NE. by E. Baku, on dry, rocky land. There are several ancient temples built with stone, supposed to have been dedicated to fire; most of them are arched vaults, not above 10 or 15 feet high. Amongst others there is a temple in which the Indians now worship: near the altar is a large hollow cane, about 3 feet high, from the end of which issues a blue flame, in colour and gentleness not unlike a lamp that burns with spirits, but seemingly more pure. These Indians affirm, that this flame has continued ever since the flood, and they believe that it will last to the end of the world; and that if it was resisted or suppressed in that place, it would rise in some other. Here are generally 40 or 50 of these poor devotees, who come on a pilgrimage from their own country.

The earth round this place, for above two miles, has this surprising property, that by taking up 2 or 3 inches of the surface, and applying a live coal to the part which is so uncovered, it immediately takes fire, almost before the coal touches the earth: the flame makes the soil hot, but does not consume it, nor affect what is near it with any degree of heat. Any quantity of this earth carried to another part, does not produce this effect.—This town is now in the possession of the Russians, by whom it was taken in 1801.

Bala, t. North Wales, in Merioneth, near a lake called *Pemle Meer*, or *Pool of Bala*, and by the natives *Lhin Tegid*; 26 NW. Welsh-Pool, 195 NW. London. Pop. 2,000. It is a town of good trade for stockings, flannels, and corn, with a market on Saturday. The assizes are kept here and at Dolgelly alternately.

Balaba, t. Africa, in Bambarra. Lon. 4. 10. W. Lat. 13. 35. N.

Balabac, island, in E. Indian Sea, 15 miles in length from N. to S. about 6 broad. Lon. 117. 12. E. Lat. 7. 59. N. Pop. about 300.

Balabagan, see (*Little*) *Paternosters*.

Balachna, t. Russia, in Nizegorod, on W. side of the Volga; 120 ESE. Petersburg. Lon. 43. 29. E. Lat. 56. 30. N. Pop. 2,978.

Balaconda, t. Hind., in Golconda; 25 N. Indelovoy.

Balad, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir; 20 NW. Mosul.

Baladag, t. Circassia; 50 ESE. Theodosia.

Balaganskoi, t. Russia, in Irkutsk; 30 NNW. Irkutsk. Lon. 103. 14. E. Lat. 53. 45. N. It is situated in a plain, well wooded and fertile. The natives of the environs are by the Russians called Bratsky, but they call themselves Buraty.

Balaghaut, i. e. *Above the Ghauts*, country, Hind., above the Ghaut mountains, and between the river Kistnah and Mysore. This large portion of country is styled the Ceded Districts, and was acquired by treaty with the nizam, Oct. 12, 1800; and is now divided into two collectorships, Cuddapa and Bellary. Pop. in 1806, 1,917,376.

Balaguer, t. Spain, in Catalonia, on the Segra, at the foot of a sharp hill, in a fertile country; it contains one parish, and 4 convents; 63 NW. Barcelona, 219 NE. Madrid. Lon. 0. 51. E. Lat. 40. 59. N. Pop. 6,800.

Balaguiguan, t. on S. coast of the island Samar. Lon. 124. 52. E. Lat. 11. 35. N.

Balah, t. Bengal, 20 NNW. Dinagepour.

Balaiticonda, t. Hind., in Mysore; 9 S. Colar.

Balaklava, or *Balakawa*, or *Baluclava*, (an. *Portus Symbolorum*, or *Cembolo*;) s-p. Russia, in Taurida, on south coast of the Crimea, with a harbour on the Black Sea; called by the Geonese *Jamboli*. Lon. 33. 14. E. Lat. 44. 35. N. Pop. 550. The harbour has deep water, and affords excellent anchorage, secure in all kinds of weather.

Balam, small isl. in E. Indian Sea, near Queda. Lon. 99. E. Lat. 6. 35. N.

Balamatta, t. on the E. coast of Bourro. Lon. 126. 17. E. Lat. 3. 12. S.

Balalpour, t. Oude; 30 SSE. Kairabad.

Balambangan, isl. in E. Indian Sea, about 16 miles long from NW. to SE. and from 3 to 6 broad. It is situated between Borneo and Mindanao. Lon. 117. 5. E. Lat. 7. 17. N.

Balambuan, or *Balamboang*, or *Palambuan*, country, on E. part of Java, governed by a king, who is despotic. Lon. 114. 28. E. Lat. 8. 28. S. It produces pepper, cotton, rice, Indian corn, and fruit in great plenty. There are excellent pastures, which feed a great number of horses, antelopes, buffaloes, and oxen. The principal town is of the same name, and is situated at the bottom of the bay.

Balamgur, t. Hind., in Delhi; 30 S. Delhi.

Balamaut, t. Walachia; 38 NE. Bucharest.

Balanac, t. on W. coast of Luçon. Lon. 120. 48. E. Lat. 17. 12. N.

Balandang, t. on W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119. 9. E. Lat. 2. 38. S.

Balance, small isl. in the English Channel, near the coast of France. Lon. 4. 53. W. Lat. 48. 25. N.

Balanea, now *Banear*.

Balanes, cape, E. of Iceland. Lat. 65. 19. N.

Batungas, t. on E. coast of Luçon. Lon. 120. 59. E. Lat. 13. 48. N.

Balanipa, t. on W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119. 22. E. Lat. 2. 16. S.

Balantes, tribe of negroes who inhabit a country N. of the isle of Bussi, Africa. Lon. 17. 10. N. Lat. 12. S.

Balapour, t. Hind., in Oude; 20 S. Kairabad.

Balarpour, t. Hind., in Berar; 9 S. Khanda.

Balaruc, t. France, celebrated for its mineral springs, in Herault; 12 Montpellier. Pop. 404.

Balary, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 16 E. Jonkioping.

Balashev, t. Russia, in Saratov, on the river Koper; 9 W. Saratov, 664 SE. Petersburg. Lon. 43. 14. E. Lat. 51. 55. N. Pop. 1,486.

Belasfaloa, or *Blasenbourg*, t. Transylvania, in the country of Weissemburg. Lon. 23. 55. E. Lat. 46. 9. N. Pop. 4,000. Bp. see. Here is a castle and a gymnasium.

Balasore, s-p. Hind., in Orissa, on the river Gongahar, about 20 miles from its mouth, in the bay of Bengal; 104 SW. Calcutta. Lon. 87. 5. E. Lat. 21. 30. N. Pop. about 30,000. Balasore was formerly a flourishing port, but its manufactory of Sanacs cloths is very much fallen off both in quantity and quality. Ships generally take pilots here to conduct them up the Ganges.—This is a station of the London Missionary Society.

Balassa-Gyarmath, t. Hungary, capital of Neagrad, on the Ipoly. Lon. 19. 17. E. Lat. 48. 5. N. Pop. 4,286. It has a castle, 1 Lutheran, 1 Greek, and 1 Catholic church, and 1 synagogue.

Balatam, volcanic mt. in Sumatra.

Balating, r. Brazil, which runs into the bay of All-Saints.

Balatnah, t. Turkish Armenia, on the Black Sea; 5 S. Trebisonde.

Balaton, see *Platten-see*.

Balaw, t. Prussia, in Pomerelia, on a lake; 15 SSE. Marienburg.

Balayan, district, Luçon, with a town of the same name. Lon. 120. 47. E. Lat. 13. 57. N.

Balbadder, t. Hind., in Orissa; 28 W. Balasore.

Balbanon, see *Babanon*.

Balbastro, or *Barbastro*, t. Spain, in Aragon, on the Vero, near its conflux with the Cinca; 30 ENE. Saragossa, 47 NW. Barcelona. Lon. 0. 4. E. Lat. 41. 54. N. Pop. 6,000. It is the see of a bishop, whose diocess extends over 170 parishes, 8 convents, 14 hermitages, and 19 hospitals.

Balbeck, (an. *Heliopolis*.) t. A. Turkey, in Syria, at the foot of the Anti-Libanus; 40 NNW. Damascus, 110 S. Aleppo. Lon. 36. 11. E. Lat. 34. 1. N. It is celebrated for its magnificent ruins. The town is surrounded by a wall 4 miles in circuit. There are now to be seen large remains of one of the most beautiful temples in the world, supposed to have been dedicated to the worship of the sun; both the ancient and present names of the place, signify the City of the Sun; but by whom or when built, is not accurately determined. 54 lofty columns appear to have stood in one part of the temple, of which only 6 now remain; the shaft of each is 54 feet long by nearly 22 in circumference, and the total height, including the pedestal and capital, is 72. In the time of Augustus, it was a garrison town of the Romans; and the present temple is said to have been built by Antoninus Pius, instead of the ancient one gone to decay. The inhabitants were computed at 5,000 in 1751, who, in 1784, were

reduced to less than 1,200; poor and indolent, cultivating a little cotton, maize, and water-melons, for their subsistence.

Balbeit or *Baalbeit*, or *Bahbeit*, t. Egypt, in the Delta; 7 SSW. Mansora. Here Dr. Pocock saw remains of a temple of Isis.

Balcarry, v. Scotland, on S. coast of Kircudbright, declared by act of parliament a free port; 10 ESE. Kircudbright.

Balch, r. Ger., which runs into the Rhine at Cologne.

Bachikanskoi, t. Russia, in Irkutsk; 140 NW. Doroninsk.

Balkhuysen, t. Pru., Cologne; 9 W. Cologne.

Bald Eagle, r. Pa., which rises in Centre co., and passing through Mifflin and Lycoming counties, after a course of 50 miles, runs into W. branch of the Susquehanna, about 12 W. of Jersey Shore.

Bald Eagle Mountains, in Pa.; 200 W. Philadelphia. The valley below on the east side is called Bald Eagle Valley, or Sinking Spring Valley. It is very pleasant, and remarkable for a phenomenon, called the Swallows, which absorbs several large streams and discharges them again, after a subterraneous passage of several miles. The valley is 5 miles wide, on the frontiers of Bedford county.

Bald Eagle, t. Centre co. Pa. Pop. 685.

Bald Eagle, t. Lycoming co. Pa. Pop. 281.

Bald Mountains, mountains of America, which bound Tennessee to the E. Lon. 82. 35. W. Lat. 35. 50. N.

Baldanen, or *Baldunen*, t. Semigallia; 18 E. Mittau.

Baldegg, v. Switz., in Zurich, with a castle, anciently a town; 9 N. Lucerne. It is situated on a lake, to which it gives name.

Baldenau, (an. *Belginum*.) t. Ger., belonging to Prussia, in Lower Rhine; 6 SE. Traarbach, 36 SW. Coblenz.

Baldenburg, t. Prussia, in Marienwerder; 65 SSW. Dantzick. Pop. 822.

Baldern, t. Wurtemberg, district of Kocher; 1 SSE. Zöbing. Pop. 1,000.

Bald-Head, head land SW. side of Wells Bay, in Maine. Lon. 80. 35. W. Lat. 43. N.

Bald-Head, SW. end of Smith's Island at the mouth of Cape Fear river, N. C. It has a light house; 24 NNW. Frying Pan shoal. Lon. 78. 13. W. Lat. 33. 51. N.

Bald-Head, cape on W. coast of N. A. in Norton Sound. Lon. 198. 18. E. Lat. 64. 43. N.

Bald-Head, high rocky cape on SW. coast of New Holland, forming W. and S. boundary of King George III's Sound. Lon. 118. 16. E. Lat. 35. 9. S.

Baldivia, see *Valdivia*.

Baldo, mt. part of the Alps, which separates Tyrol from the country of Verona; 30 miles in circumference.

Baldock, t. Eng., in Herts, on the great N. road from London to York; 8 S. Biggleswade, 37 N. London. Lon. 0. 11. W. Lat. 52. 0. N. Pop. 1,438. It has a good market on Thursday for corn, particularly barley.

Baldwin, p-t. Cumberland co. Maine; 40 NW. Portland, 150 NNE. Boston, W. 583. Pop. in 1810, 546; in 1820, 1,120.

Baldwin, co. central part of Georgia. Pop.

in 1810, 6,356; slaves 2,550; Pop. in 1820, 7,734. Chief town, Milledgeville.

Baldwin, co. Alabama. Pop. 1,713. Chief town, Fort Stoddart.

Baldwinsville, p-v. Onondaga co. N. Y.; W. 453.

Bâle, *Basle*, *Basil*, or *Easel*, canton, Switz., bounded N. by Baden, E. by Argow, S. by Solothurne, and W. by France. Sq. m. 237. Pop. 37,200. It has 3 towns, 29 parishes, and is of the reformed religion, and sends 3 representatives to Swiss diet. The climate is temperate and salubrious; the country hilly, but fruitful; the productions hemp, corn, wine, flax, tobacco, fruit, &c. Manufactures are numerous, particularly for silk, cotton, ribbons, and paper.

Bâle, or *Basil*, (an. *Basilia*.) city, Switz., capital of the above canton; 45 N. Berne, 48 WNW. Zurich. Lon. 7. 31. E. Lat. 47. 34. N. Pop. 15,060. H. 2,120. It is built on both sides of the Rhine, which divides it into two unequal parts, called greater and less towns, united by a bridge 600 feet in length; both parts are defended by a wall and a ditch; and to the larger are annexed 5 fauxburgs. The city contains 220 streets, a cathedral, 12 churches, a lyceum, and a university, founded in 1459, having an excellent library, a cabinet of medals, and a botanic garden. The houses are well built, but thinly peopled, the town being much less populous than formerly. The commerce is considerable, and the manufacture of silk ribbons extensive. Other manufactures are silk stuffs, cotton, paper, linen, and gloves; with considerable bleachfields and dye-houses.

The cathedral, a fine Gothic building, contains the tomb of Erasmus.—Natives, *Æcolampadius*, *Grynæus*, *Buxtorf*, *Wetstein*, *Holbein*, *Hermann*, the *Bernoullis*, and *Euler*.—It was formerly remarked as a singularity in the clocks of this town, that they always struck an hour sooner than elsewhere.—A famous ecclesiastical council was held here from 1431 to 1444.

Bale, formerly a bishopric, Ger., in Upper Rhine, bounded N. by the Sundgaro, E. and S. by the cantons of *Bâle*, *Berne*, and *Soleure*, and W. by France. Pop. 40,000. Sq. m. 420. The bishop was a prince of the empire, and had his ordinary residence at *Porentrui*. At the congress of Vienna in 1815, the most of this bishopric was annexed to the Swiss canton of *Berne*; a tract of 3 leagues square was added to *Neufchatel*; and the bailiwick *Schliengen*, 55 sq. m., lying east of the Rhine, was given to *Baden*.

Baleapatnam, t. Hind., on the coast of Malabar; 15 NNW. *Tellicherry*.

Baleares, now *Majorca*, *Minorca*, and *Ivica*.

Balecundah, t. Hind., in Hyderabad, on S. side of the Godavery. Lon. 79. 29. E. Lat. 19. 10. N.

Balega, t. on S. coast of the island of *Madura*. Lon. 113. 24. E. Lat. 7. 12. S.

Balegam, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 6 N. *Koudur*.

Balelroydurgam, t. Hind., in Mysore; 35 W. *Sacrapatam*.

Balemar, small isl. in E. Indian Sea. Lon. 128. 12. E. Lat. 7. 18. S.

Balenberg, see *Ballenberg*.

Baleocuri-regia, now *Amedabad*.

Balerna, t. Switz., in Tesin; 3 ESE. *Mendrisio*.

Balestrina, t. Genoa; 9 N. *Albenga*.

Baletchenk, t. A. Turkey; 20 Haza-han. H. 260.

Balfron, t. Scot., Stirlingshire; 10 N. *Dumbarton*. Pop. 1,634.

Balfrush, t. Persia, in Mazanderan; 20 W. *Fehrabad*. Lon. 52. 40. E. Lat. 35. 55. N. Pop. 25,000. H. 5,000. It is built in a low moist ground, of an irregular form, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in circ. The houses are constructed of brick or clay, with a flat roof, and are generally small and mean. There are 4 caravansaries, and the bazar forms the principal street.

Balga, t. Prussia, in Königsberg, on the *Frisch Haffe*; 24 SW. Königsberg. Lon. 19. 59. E. Lat. 54. 32. N. Pop. 400.

Balgaon, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 15 NW. *Koudur*.

Balguda, t. Hind., in Bahar; 28 E. Bahar.

Balhary, t. Hind., in Mysore; 68 N. *Chiteldroog*, 56 SE. *Bisnagur*. Lon. 76. 56. E. Lat. 14. 58. N.

Bali, *Bally*, or *Little Java*, one of the Sunda islands; 75 miles long, and 45 wide; fertile and well peopled. The principal productions are cotton, rice, ginger, and cloves. The inhabitants are variously estimated from 100,000 to 600,000; it is separated from the E. end of Java, by a strait called the *Strait of Bali*, or the *Strait of Balabaun*, or the *Strait of Java*. Lon. 115. E. Lat. 8. S.

Baliabadra, see *Patras*.

Balieira, t. Portugal, Algarva; 4 E. *Sagres*.

Balikesri, (an. *Miletopolis*.) t. Natolia; 52 NE. *Pergamo*. Lon. 27. 54. E. Lat. 39. 42. N.

Balincaillach, cape on W. coast of the Scotch island of *Benbecula*.

Balingen, see *Bahlingen*.

Balis, (an. *Barbalissus*.) t. Syria, on W. bank of the *Euphrates*; 60 E. *Aleppo*.

Balis, r. Syria, which runs into the *Euphrates*, near *Racca*.

Balisbiga, see *Palo*.

Baljuree, t. Bengal; 32 NW. *Dacca*.

Balize, or *Waliz*, r. Yucatan, which runs into the bay of Honduras, Lon. 87. 50. W. Lat. 17. 30 N. It is navigable for boats 200 miles up the country.

Balize, s-p. Mexico, in Yucatan, at the mouth of the river *Balize*. Vessels of burthen cannot come near the town, on account of a bar in the river. It is the principal and only settlement of consequence belonging to the British on the coast, and consists of about 200 houses built of wood. The chief trade is for logwood and mahogany.

Balize, the principal entrance into the mouth of the Mississippi, 100 miles below New Orleans. Lon. 89. 30. W. Lat. 29. 6. N. It is 20 miles long, and has 16 feet water on the bar. On an island at the north side of the entrance are a fort and a post office. W. 1,377.

Balk, or *Bulkh*, (an. *Bactria*.) country, Asia, formerly a province of Persia, but now dependent on Cabulistan. Its extent and boundaries are not well defined. It has the river *Oxus*

N., Badakshan E., the mountains of Hindoo Koosh and Paropamisan S., and a desert country W.; about 250 miles long from E. to W.; and 100 or 120 broad. The northwest part is flat, with a sandy barren soil; the southern and eastern portions are mountainous, interspersed with valleys. The country around the towns is well cultivated and extremely fertile. The inhabitants are Usbeck Tartars, Tadjiks, and Arabs; a great part of them wandering, having no fixed abode. Pop. estimated at 1,000,000. It is divided into the districts of Meimuma, Andkhoo, Shibberghaun, Balk proper, Khooloom, Huzrut-Imaun, Khoondoo, Khost, Inderaub, and Tanlikaun.

Balk, or *Bulkh*, (an. *Bactria*, and *Zariaspe*.) city, Asia, capital of the country of the same name, near the confluence of the Dehasp and Bamian; 180 S. Samarcand, 250 NE. Herat. Lon. 65. 16. E. Lat. 36. 28. N. Pop. 6, or 7,000. It is of great extent, surrounded by a wall, situated in a country, level, fertile, and well cultivated. It is watered by 18 canals, drawn from a celebrated reservoir in the Paropamisan mountains. The whole of the inhabitants are now confined to a single corner. The governor resides in the citadel, with a few troops. Balk is supposed by the Asiatics to be the most ancient city in the world, and is called by them *Amool Belaud*, the *Mother of Towns*. It was once the capital of Persia, and is supposed to have been the residence of Cyrus. Jenghiz Khan plundered it of immense riches in 1221; at which time it is said to have contained 1,200 temples and 200 baths. Zoroaster was slain here.

Balkan, (an. *Barcanii*.) mt. Eu. Turkey, which divides Romania from Bulgaria.

Balkan, (*Gulf of*.) large bay on E. coast of the Caspian Sea. Lat. 39. 45. N.

Balkee, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 15 WNW. Bede. Lon. 77. 44. E. Lat. 17. 54. N.

Balkee, t. Bengal; 8 NW. Burdwan

Balkerra, t. Bengal; 16 NE. Kishenagur.

Balkiszen, t. Bengal; 10 N. Burdwan.

Ball, v. Ireland, in Mayo; 107 W. Dublin. Here is a round tower 150 feet high. The place is greatly resorted to in autumn for the purpose of performing certain superstitious ceremonies.

Ball's Bay, bay on E. coast of Norfolk island, in S. Pacific Ocean, which runs into the land about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile. This bay is surrounded by very steep hills, which renders access to the settlement difficult.

Ball's Pyramid, small isl. in the S. Pacific Ocean. Lon. 159. E. Lat. 31. 35. S.

Balla, t. Bootan; 26 N. Beyhar.

Ballabea, small isl. in S. Pacific Ocean near the coast of New Caledonia. Lon. 164. 22. E. Lat. 20. 7. S.

Bullabuan, (*Straits of*.) or *Straits of Bali*, the channel between the islands of Java and Bali, in the Indian Sea.

Balladuk, t. Syria, in the Desert; 140 ENE. Damascus.

Ballaghan Point, cape on E. coast of Ireland, in Louth, SW. of entrance of Carlingford bay; 11 SE. Newry. Lon. 6. 4. W. Lat. 53. 58. N.

Ballaghy, t. Ireland, in Derry; 18. S. Coleraine.

Ballangbuan, see *Balambuan*.

Ballantrae, or *Ballantire*, s-p. Scotland, on W. coast of Ayr, in the Frith of Clyde; 28 SSW. Ayr. Lon. 5. 4. W. Lat. 55. 10. N. Pop. 980. There is a good salmon fishery in the mouth of a small river which joins the Frith near the town.

Ballapatty, t. Hind., in the Carnatic; 12 W. Vencatighery.

Ballapour, t. Hind., in Berar; 15 Akowla.

Ballard's Point, cape on W. coast of Ireland, in the county of Clare. Lon. 32. W. Lat. 52. 42. N.

Ballas, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile; 10 S. Dendera.

Ballasur, t. Hind., belonging to the Mahrattas; 32 E. Poonah.

Balle, see *Bailleul*.

Balleoongham, small isl. in the Sooloo Archipelago. Lon. 120. 6. E. Lat. 5. 10. N.

Ballenberg, t. Baden; 2 NW. Krautheim.

Ballenstedt, t. Ger., in Anhalt Bernburg; 18 SW. Bernburg, 27 NE. Nordhausen. Lon. 11. 25. E. Lat. 51. 45. N. Pop. 2,360. H. 495. Here is a fine castle, situated on an eminence, the ordinary residence of the prince of Anhalt Bernburg.

Balliroy, t. France, in Calvados; 7 SSW. Bayeux, 18 S. Caen. Pop. 1,196.

Balliangaut, t. Hind., in Calicut; 5 S. Paniany.

Ballimony, t. Ireland, in Antrim; 23 N. Antrim, 30 E. Londonderry.

Ballimore, t. Ireland, in Westmeath; 10 N. Athlone.

Ballin, t. Bengal; 5 S. Calcutta.

Ballina, t. Ireland, in Mayo, on the Moy; 6 S. Killala, 20. N. Castlebar. It is remarkable for its salmon fishery.

Ballinacourty Point, cape on S. coast of Ireland, in Waterford; and N. side of Dungarvon bay; 4 E. Dungarvon.

Ballinahinch, t. Ireland, in Down; 12 S. Belfast.

Ballinakill, t. Ireland, in Queen's county; 14 W. Carlow, 18 S. Portarlinton.

Ballinakill Harbour, bay of the Atlantic, on W. coast of Ireland, so called from a village in Galway; 40 NW. Galway. Lon. 9. 58. E. Lat. 53. 34. N.

Ballinaskellig, bay on SW. coast of Ireland, and co. Kerry. Lon. 10. 6. W. Lat. 51. 46. N.

Ballinasloe, t. Ireland, in Galway; 30 W. Galway, 72 W. Dublin. It is a considerable and thriving town. Here is held the most important fair for cattle and sheep in Ireland. The sheep amount to 80,000 or 90,000 at a time.

Ballinrobe, or *Ballinraal*, t. Ireland, in Mayo; 15 S. Castlebar.

Ballintry, s-p. Ireland, on N. coast Antrim, with a tolerably good bay; 20 N. Ballymena. Lon. 6. 12. W. Lat. 55. 14. N. Pop. 3, or 400. There is a coal mine in the neighbourhood.

Ballisore, r. Hind., which branches off from the Ganges, passes by Colna, Gopaulgunge, &c. and being joined by several other rivers, changes its name to Hooringottah.

Ballisore, t. Bengal, Dacca; 21 NW. Dacca.

Balliteague Bay, bay on S. coast of Ireland. Lon. 6. 45. W. Lat. 52. 12. N.

Ballitunghy, t. Bengal, in Kishenagur; 21 S. Moorshedabad, 75 N. Calcutta. Lon. 38. 23. E. Lat. 23. 19. N.

Ballitunghy, t. Bengal; 22 S. Morshedabad.

Ballock, small isl. in Sooloo Archipelago. Lon. 121. 52. E. Lat. 6. 32. N.

Ballock Rocks, rocks on the NW. coast of the island of Ila.

Ballogistan, district, Hind., in Delhi, of an oval form, about 80 miles long, and from 20 to 30 broad; the extremity about 20 W. Delhi.

Ballon, t. France, in Lower-Charente; 9 SE. Rochelle.

Ballon, t. France, in Sarte; 10 NE. Le Mans, 16 S. Alençon. Pop. 3,568.

Ballston, see *Whitfield*.

Ballston, p-t. and cap. Saratoga co. N. Y.; 28 N. Albany, W. 390. Pop. in 1810, 2,155; in 1820, 2,407. The township contains 6 houses of public worship, a court house, a jail, a town-house, and an academy. There are, besides a part of the village of Balston-Spa, 2 other small villages, one at the court house, 2 miles from Ballston-Spa, the other at the academy and townhouse.

Ballston-Spa, p-v. Saratoga co. N. Y. partly in Ballston but chiefly in Milton; 26 N. Albany, W. 393. It is pleasantly situated in a narrow vale, and includes the celebrated mineral waters, called *Ballston Springs*, which are much frequented for the purpose of health and amusement. The village contains upwards of 100 houses, several large boarding houses with good accommodations, an academy, 2 printing offices, and 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Baptists. See *Saratoga*.

Ballsville, p-v. Powhatan co. Va.; W. 171.

Balluah, t. Bengal; 17 SE. Goragot.

Balluan, t. Hind., in Lahore; 20 SW. Lahore.

Ballucas, (*Las*), t. Spain, in Estramadura; 22 NNW. Palencia.

Balluntee, t. Hind., Orissa; 13 SE. Cattack.

Bally, or *Pulo Bally*, isl. in Eastern Sea, about two miles in circumference, with good anchorage on the E. side, in 12 or 13 fathom. It is separated from W. coast of Bachian by a channel, about 5 miles wide. Lat. 0. 30. S.

Bally, t. on E. coast of the island of Lombock. Lon. 116. 20. E. Lat. 8. 36. S. It is a town of considerable size and trade.

Bally, see *Bali*.

Ballybay, t. Ireland, in Monaghan; 9 S. Monaghan.

Ballycannow, v. Ireland, in Wexford; 5 S. Newborough.

Ballycastle, t. Ireland, in Antrim, on E. side of a bay to which it gives name, with a good pier. There is a colliery near it; 30 N. Antrim. Lon. 6. 6. W. Lat. 55. 12. Pop. 700.

Bally-Cotton, isl. in St. George's Channel on SW. coast of Ireland. Lon. 7. 59. W. Lat. 51. 50. N.

Bally-Cotton Bay, bay in St. George's Channel, on S. coast of Ireland, in co. of Cork, NW. coast of Bally-Cotton Island. Lon. 7. 58. W. Lat. 51. 51. N.

Ballydevelin Bay, bay on SW. coast of Ireland. Lon. 9. 32. W. Lat. 51. 27. N.

Ballydonegan Bay, bay on SW. coast of Ireland. Lon. 10 W. Lat. 51. 35. N.

Ballyela Bay, bay in the Atlantic, on W. coast of Ireland; 12 SE. South-Arran Islands. Lon. 9. 20. W. Lat. 52. 53. N.

Ballyferis Point, cape, Ireland, on the coast of Down. Lon. 5. 23. W. Lat. 54. 33. N.

Ballygelly Head, cape on E. coast of Ireland, in the Irish Sea. Lon. 5. 44. W. Lat. 54. 54. N.

Bollyhaura, t. Ireland, in Cork; 21 N. Cork.

Ballyheigh, see *Kerry Head*.

Ballylany, small isl. Atlantic, near W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 10. 16. W. Lat. 53. 23. N.

Ballymenah, t. Ireland, in Antrim; 10 N. Antrim. Pop. 2,520.

Ballymony, t. Ireland, in Antrim; 28 N. Antrim, 30 E. Londonderry. Pop. 1,800.

Ballyquintin Point, cape on E. coast of Down, in Ireland, in the Irish Sea at E. of the entrance into Strangford Lough; 7 E. Downpatrick. Lon. 5. 26. W. Lat. 54. 19. N.

Ballyragget, v. Ireland, in Kilkenny, on the Nose; 50 SW. Dublin. H. 214.

Ballyshannon, s-p. Ireland, in a bay to which it gives name, open to the Atlantic, at the mouth of the Erne, in Donegal, with a good harbour, and considerable trade; 40 SW. Londonderry. Lon. 8. 2. W. Lat. 54. 31. N.

Ballyvaghan Bay, bay on W. coast of Ireland, and N. part of Clare, in Galway bay. Lon. 9. 6. W. Lat. 53. 7. N.

Balmala, t. Africa, Bornou; 65 N. Kanem.

Balmamut, t. Natolia; 12 W. Kara-hissah.

Balme, (*La*), t. Savoy; 6. NW. Annecy.

Balmeradab, t. Persia, in Chorasán; 32 SW. Esferan.

Balmerino, t. Scot., in Fifeshire, on the Tay, opposite Dundee, with a small inconvenient harbour; 8 NW. St. Andrew's. Pop. 921.

Balmuccio, t. Italy; 20 NNW. Novara.

Balmy, t. Hind., in Dindigul; 23 W. by N. Dindigul.

Balnakyle, t. Scot., in a bay on W. coast of Lewis. Lon. 7. 3. W. Lat. 58. 8. N.

Balneol, see *Bagnolas*.

Balode, t. Hind., in Candeish; 27 SW. Burhampour.

Balog, t. Hungary; 20 E. Altsohl.

Balola, t. Africa, in the county of the Biaferes; 15 NE. Biguba.

Baloly, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 35 ENE. Oudighir.

Balonga, three islands, in the bay of Bengal, near the coast of Aracan. Lon. 93. to 93. 20. E. Lat. 19. 55. to 20. 5. N.

Baloochistan, see *Beloochistan*.

Balookan t. Hind.,; 7 N. Lahore.

Balor, t. on E. coast of Luçon. Lon. 122. 5. E. Lat. 15. 18. N.

Balote, t. on E. coast of the island of Mindoro. Lon. 121. 15. E. Lat. 13. 3. N.

Balou, t. Armenia; 25 NW. Cars.

Balou, country, Africa, bounded N. by Egypt, W. by Nubia, E. by the Red Sea, and S. by Abyssinia; 180 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. The inhabitants are Mahometans, but the country is not well peopled.

Baloury, t. Hind., Agra; 40 W. Dhoolpour.

Baloury, t. Hind., in Bahar; 28 E. Bahar.

Baloygunge, t. Hind., in Gurry Mundellah on the Nerbudda; 7 NW. Mundellah.

Balpara, t. Bengal; 15 N. Calcutta.

Balremil Bay, bay on E. coast of Colonsa. Lon. 6. 7. W. Lat. 56. 6. N.

Bals, r. West Greenland, which runs into the sea, Lon. 50. 10. W. Lat. 64. 30. N.

Bals Fiord, bay on E. coast of Iceland. Lat. 65. 8. N.

Balsa, now *Tavira*.

Balsam, r. Brandenburg, which flows into the Biese, at Dobrunne.

Balsano, t. Naples, in Bari; 7 S. Bari.

Balsar, (El.) t. Quito; 70 N. Guayaquil.

Balsas, t. Peru, in Caxamarca, near the Maragnon; 40 N. Caxamarca.

Balsas, t. Darien; 25 SW. St. Maria du Darien.

Balsey Cliff, high land, on E. coast of England, between Orford and Harwich.

Balshaduk, t. Circassia; 50 W. Eskikeseck.

Balsora, see *Bassora*.

Balsora, t. Kemaoon; 24 N. Burtapour.

Balson, small isl. on W. side of the Gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17. 22. E. Lat. 61. 44. N.

Balstal, t. Switz., in Soleure; 10 NE. Soleure. It is a market town, well built.

Balta, one of smaller Shetland isl. near E. coast of Unst. Lon. 4. 2. W. Lat. 61. 7.

Balta, or *Balto*, t. Russia, in Podolia, capital of a circle, on the Kadyrna; 65 NNE. Bender. Pop. 600.

Baltas, t. Courland; 20 E. Seelburg.

Baltchimkin, eastern name of the Black sea.

Baltchutzko, t. Russia, in Kolivan.

Balteluk, t. Bulgaria, on a gulf of the Black Sea; 12 NE. Varna. Lon. 28. E. Lat. 43. 22. N.

Baltersheim, t. Bav., Wurzburg; 2 W. Aub.

Baltic, (an. *Venedicus*, and *Codanus Sinus*, and *Mare Suevicum*.) inland sea, in NW. part of Europe, formed by the coasts of Sweden, Russia, Courland, Prussia, Germany and Denmark. There are a great number of islands in this sea. The length from SW. to NE. is rather more than 600 miles; and its breadth between Sweden and Germany, about 75 miles, but in some places 150. Sq. m. 120,000. The general passage for vessels from the North Sea into the Baltic is through the Sound, a narrow passage between the coast of Sweden and the island of Zealand; there are two other passages, less frequented, the Great and Little Belt. At each a toll is paid by vessels to the king of Denmark, for the purpose of maintaining a lighthouse. Several large rivers empty themselves into the Baltic, as the Dwina, the Oder, the Vistula, the Rega, the Persante, the Nieman, &c., which give a degree of freshness to the water, and probably make it more liable to be frozen, which it generally is for 3 months in the winter, so as completely to hinder its navigation. It is observed that a current always runs from this sea through the Sound to the Atlantic.

Baltic Port, or *Baltiiskoi*, formerly *Rogerswick*, small s-p. Russ., in Revel, on the island of Roag, at the influx of the rivulet Padis into the Baltic, near the entrance into the gulf of Finland; 38 W. Revel, 140 N. by W. Riga. Pop. 220.

Baltimore, t. Windsor co. Vt.; 14 SW. Windsor. Pop. 204.

Baltimore, hundred, in SE. corner of Sussex co. Delaware. Pop. 2,057.

Baltimore, co. Md. bounded N. by Pennsylvania, E. by Hartford co. and Chesapeake bay, S. by St. Ann Arundel co. and NW. by Frederick co. Pop. in 1810, including the city, 75,810; slaves 10,369. Pop. in 1820, exclusive of the city, 33,463.

Baltimore, city and port of entry, Baltimore co. Md., on N. side of the Patapsco, 14 miles above its entrance into Chesapeake bay; 37 NE. Washington, 70 SSE. Lancaster, 100 SW. Philadelphia, 160 NE. Richmond, 190 SW. N. York, 230 ESE. Pittsburg, 580 NNE. Charleston. Lon. 76. 36. W. Lat. 39. 17. N. Pop. in 1790, 13,758; in 1800, 23,971; in 1810, 46,556; of whom 10,343 were blacks; in 1820, 62,738.

Baltimore has had a remarkably rapid growth. In 1765 it contained only about 50 houses. It was first erected into a city in 1797, and is now the third in size in the United States. It is admirably situated for commerce, and is a place of great wealth and trade. It possesses most of the trade of Maryland, a great part of that of the back country of Pennsylvania, and a portion of that of the western states. The shipping owned here in 1790, amounted to only 13,564 tons; in 1816, to 101,960 tons; in 1820, to 68,674 tons. The number of vessels which arrived here, in 1816, from foreign ports was 533; the number coastwise 401.

Baltimore, as laid out, is four miles square, and it is divided into twelve wards. It is built around a basin, which affords a spacious, secure, and commodious harbour, having at common tides eight or nine feet of water. The principal part of the city is divided from the portions styled Old Town and Fell's Point, by a small river, called Jones' Falls, over which are erected three elegant stone bridges, and 4 wooden ones. Vessels of 500 or 600 tons can lie at the wharves at this Point in perfect safety; but those of only 200 tons can come up to the town. The mouth of the harbour is a narrow strait, and is effectually commanded by Fort M'Henry, which secures the city against a naval force. The situation of a part of the town is low, and it was formerly accounted unhealthy; but the various improvements which have been made, particularly the filling up of low and marshy grounds, have rendered it healthy. It is supplied with excellent water from four public fountains, which are fitted up in an ornamental style.

Baltimore contains a court-house, a penitentiary, a jail, an alms-house, a hospital, a theatre, a circus, an exchange, a museum and gallery of paintings, 5 market houses, 10 banks, including a branch of the United States bank, a library of about 10,000 volumes, and 38 houses of public worship, 5 for Roman Catholics, 5 for Episcopalians, 5 for Methodists, 4 for Baptists, 3 for Presbyterians, 3 for Africans, 2 for Dutch Reformed, 2 for Seceders, 2 for Friends, 1 for Lutherans, 1 for Unitarians, 1 for Independents, 1 for Dunkers, and a New Jerusalem church.

The exchange is an immense edifice, 366

feet by 140, somewhat resembling an H, having 4 wings; one for the United States branch bank, one for the custom house, and one for a coffee house. The Roman Catholic cathedral and the Unitarian church are very conspicuous and magnificent edifices. St. Paul's church, the court house, and the Union Bank are all spacious and elegant. Several of the other public buildings are large and handsome. The penitentiary is a large building, and contained in 1817, 242 prisoners. The institution is under excellent management. The hospital, on an elevated situation, has an extensive and valuable anatomical museum, and usually from 120 to 150 patients.

The Washington Monument, a superb structure of stone, is situated on an elevation just above the compact part of the city. The base is 50 feet square, and 23 high, on which is placed another square of about half the extent and elevation. On this is a column 20 feet in diameter at the base, and 14 at the top. The statue of Washington is to be placed on the summit, 163 feet from the ground.

The city is generally well built, mostly of brick. Many of the houses, particularly of those recently erected, display much elegance and taste. The streets are well paved, and many of them are spacious. The principal street, called Baltimore, or Market Street, is about a mile long, and about 80 feet wide, and runs nearly east and west, parallel with the water; and it is intersected at right angles, like those in Philadelphia. North and east of the city, the land rises to a considerable elevation, and affords a fine and variegated prospect. The town, the point, the shipping, both in the bay and at Fell's point, the bay as far as the eye can reach, rising ground on the right and left of the harbour, a fine grove of trees on the declivity at the right, and a stream of water breaking over the rocks at the hill on the left, all conspire to complete the beauty and grandeur of the scene.

The literary institutions of Baltimore are a Medical College, St. Mary's College, and Baltimore College. There are several Lancasterian and Sunday schools; and numerous private schools are well supported.

The Medical College was founded in 1807. In 1812, the institution received a new charter, and was styled the University of Maryland, and was authorized to annex three other faculties, of languages, arts, and sciences, of law, and divinity. These are expected soon to go into operation. The medical department, the only one hitherto in operation, is highly respectable and flourishing, and has a valuable medical library, a good chemical and philosophical apparatus, and an anatomical museum. The building is spacious and elegant. The officers are a provost, and 6 professors, of anatomy, theory and practice of medicine, chemistry, materia medica, obstetrics, and the institutes of medicine. The number of students, in 1821, was 238.

St. Mary's College was incorporated as a university in 1806, and is well endowed. The buildings are neatly built of brick. It has a good library, a philosophical, and a chemical ap-

paratus. Its officers are a president, a professor of divinity, one of moral and one of natural philosophy, one of belles lettres, 4 of the languages and mathematics, and 8 assistant tutors. The students, about 140 in number, between the ages of 7 and 19, study in presence of their instructors. A seminary for students preparing for the priesthood is connected with the college.

The Baltimore College is an incorporated institution, but has no funds. The building is a neat edifice of brick, 60 feet by 40. It has 2 instructors, and about 60 students, from 7 to 15 years of age.

Six newspapers are published here, 5 daily, 1 and weekly. Among the manufacturing establishments are 2 steam flour mills, a glass-house, a cotton manufactory, several establishments for the manufacture of Prussian blue, white lead, and vitriol; also distilleries of gin and whiskey. The importance of Baltimore is increased by the advantages for mills and other water works in its vicinity. There were, in 1805, within 18 miles of the city, 50 merchant flour mills, 2 paper mills, 1 powder mill, 2 forges, and several furnaces. Twelve of the flour mills are on Jones' Falls, within 4 miles of the city. At these mills are manufactured great quantities of excellent flour.

A formidable attack was made on this city during the late war, on the 13th and 14th of September 1814, by the British, under general Ross. On the 13th the battle at North Point was fought; and on the 14th Fort M'Henry was bombarded. The enemy was repulsed, and general Ross slain. An elegant structure of marble, about 35 feet high, called the Battle Monument, has been erected in a square in the city, commemorative of this event. On the column are inscribed the names of those, who fell in defence of the city.

Baltimore, (New,) p-t. Greene co. N. Y., on W. side of the Hudson, formed from the north part of Coxackie, in 1811; 18 S. Albany, W. 375. Pop. 2,036.

Baltimore, (New,) p-v. Fauquier co. Va.; W. 45.

Baltimore, v. Ireland, in Cork; 13 S. Bantry. Lon. 9. 26. W. Lat. 51. 22. N. It has a good harbour, situated on E. side of a bay, to which it gives name. It was formerly a place of trade, but being plundered by the Algerines in 1631, it has never recovered itself.

Ballinglass, t. Ireland, in Wicklow; 17 S. Naas, 25 W. Wicklow.

Baltrum, isl. German Ocean, near the coast of East Friesland; about 4 miles long and 2 broad. Lon. 7. 10. E. Lat. 53. 40. N. Pop. 210.

Baltschik, t. Turkey, in Bulgaria, on a gulf of the Black Sea; 18 NE. Varna. Lon. 28. 8. E. Lat. 43. 45. N.

Balturta, salt lake, Russia, in Orenburg; 144 SSW. Upha. Lon. 52. 4. E. Lat. 50. N.

Baltz, t. Prussia; 9 W. Passenheim.

Baltzers, t. Switz., in Grisons, on the Rhine; 6 N. Mayenfeld.

Baluhur, v. Syria; 12 miles from Latakia.

Balve, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Arensburg, on the Hohn; 10 SW. Arensburg, 38 NE. Cologne. Lon. 7. 52. E. Lat. 51. 17. N. Pop. 746.

Balygano, t. on W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119. 30. E. Lat. 0. 5. N.

Balzac, v. France, in Charente; 3 N. Angouleme. H. 210.

Bam, t. Persia, in Kerman; 130 ESE. Sirgian.

Bamada, t. S. A. in La Paz; 100 S. Potosi.

Bamalotty, t. Thibet; 6 S. Sirinagur.

Bamankoi, t. Loango, province of Angoi.

Bamba, the largest and richest province of Congo, extending along the coast 150 miles, from the Ambriz to the Coanza. The military force is reckoned by Carli to amount to 600,000, $\frac{1}{6}$ of the population; probably much exaggerated. The animals found are elephants, stags, buffaloes, tigers, civets, and paroquets. The inhabitants are strong and warlike; they are governed by a prince or general, called Mani.

Bamba, t. in a province of the same name, large and populous, governed by a duke; about 220 miles from the sea, in the possession of the Portuguese; 75 SSW. St. Salvador. Lon. 15. 32. E. Lat. 7. 2. S.

Bamba, (an. *Gueritum*,) v. Old Castile; 10 WNW. Valladolid.

Bamba, see *Cuenca*.

Bambaki, t. Georgia, in Carduel; 15 SW. Lore.

Bambamarca, t. Peru, in Patas, or Caxamarquilla.

Bamban, t. Egypt, on the Nile; 42 SSE. Asna.

Bambanglo, t. on NW. coast of Luçon. Lon. 120. 42. E. Lat. 18. 41. N.

Bambarah, the ruins of a city, Hind., in Sindy, in the district of Tatta. Lon. 67. 50. E. Lat. 24. 46. N. The ruins now visible are supposed to be those of an ancient city, named *Braminabad* by Persian authors, which in the 10th century was the capital of a flourishing Hindoo province.

Bambarra, large km. Central Africa, having the Great Desert N., Kaarta, Mandingo, and Ludamar W., Tombuctoo E., and Kong S. It is traversed from west to east by the Niger, and is generally very fertile. The inhabitants are a mixture of Moors and Negroes. Among the towns are Sego, the capital, Jenne, and Sansanding.

Bambere, t. Hind., in Candeish; 60. E. Surat.

Bamberg, formerly a bishopric and principality, Ger., in Franconia; bounded N. by Coburg and the Vogtland, E. by Bayreuth and the estates of Nuremberg, S. by the estates of Nuremberg and the principality of Schwartzenberg, and W. by the bishopric of Wurtzburg; about 60 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. The soil is fertile, producing grain and fruit in abundance, saffron, and liquorice; and near the city of Bamberg, in particular, figs, lemons and oranges; the inhabitants raise a great number of cattle. The principal towns are Bamberg, Forcheim, Embermanstadt, Weischenfeld, Kupferberg, Lichtenfelds, and Vilseck. The inhabitants are Roman Catholics. Pop. 207,000. Sq. m. 1,430. In 1803, this bishopric was secularised, and given as an indemnity to the Elector of Bavaria, and it now forms the most of the circle of the Upper Maine,

and a part of that of the Rezat, in the kingdom of Bavaria.

Bamberg, formerly *Babenberg* and *Pfaffenberg*, (an. *Bergium*, and *Bamberberga*, and *Garrinarion*,) city, Bavaria, capital of the circle of the Upper Maine; 30 NNW. Nuremberg, 110 E. Mentz. Lon. 10. 35. E. Lat. 49. 36. N. Pop. 16,397. Abp. see. It contains 2,030 houses, 22 churches, a cathedral, which is a Gothic edifice, a splendid palace, once the seat of episcopal magnificence, a cabinet of natural history, a gymnasium, a lyceum, and a library which contains 62,000 printed volumes and 1,000 MSS. The city is pleasantly situated on a vast and fertile plain. It has considerable trade, and 2 large yearly fairs; it is a great thoroughfare, and its public buildings are very magnificent. The rivers Pegnitz and Regnitz run through it, and after forming several islands, fall together into the Maine about 3 miles below. It has no fortification, but a wall.

Bamberg, (New.) t. Ger., in Hesse; 8 S. Bingen, 20 SW. Mentz. Pop. 478.

Bamborough, v. Eng., in Northumberland, near the coast of the German Ocean, with a castle; 4 E. Bedford, 324 N. London. Pop. 329.

Bambouch, or *Bambych*, (an. *Hierapolis*, and *Bambyce*, and *Magog*,) t. Syria, about 5 miles from the Euphrates. It is situated at S. end of a long vale.

The form of the city was irregular; some part of the walls, which remain entire, are about 9 feet thick, 30 high, and about 2 miles in circ. There is a walk all round on the top of the walls, to which there is an ascent by a flight of steps, which are built on arches. The wall is defended by towers on 5 sides, at the distance of 50 paces from each other; and there is a low fosse without.

About 200 paces within the last gate there is a mound of earth, on which probably stood the temple of the Syrian goddess Atargatis, thought to be the same as Ashteroth of the Sidonians, and Cybele of the Romans, for whose worship this place was famous. Dr. Pocock conjectured it to be about 200 feet in front.

Bambouk, t. Africa, and cap. of a kingdom, between the Fatemi and Senegal rivers. Lon. 9. 30. W. Lat. 13. 25. N. The country is situated between 12. 30. and 14. 15. N. Lat.; about 36 leagues from N. to S., and 28 in breadth, and said to contain about 60,000 inhabitants. It is composed chiefly of lofty, naked, and barren mountains, and its wealth consists entirely in its mineral productions. These are gold, (which is abundant,) silver, iron, tin, lead, and load-stone. The most remarkable animals are a species of apes, whiter than the whitest European rabbits, which they will not allow to be sent out of the country; white foxes; the girafa, described as an animal as high, but not so large as an elephant, made more like a camel, of extraordinary swiftness.

Bambukalasi, (an. *Hierapolis*,) t. A. Turkey, in Natolia; 12 N. Dagnizlu. Its present name signifies the castle of cotton, from the whiteness of the surrounding rocks.

Bameeny, isl. lying off the coast of Chittigong, in Bengal; about 12 miles long, and 5 broad.

Bamff, or *Banff*, s-p. Scot., and capital of a county, to which it gives name; 44 NW. Aberdeen, 71 E. Inverness. Lon. 2. 25. W. Lat. 57. 38. N. Pop. 3,603. It is pleasantly situated at the side of a hill on S. side of the Frith of Murray, at the mouth of the river Devron. The harbour is neither large nor good, stopped often by the shifting of the sands after storms. The castle was formerly a place of strength, and a royal palace. There is a weekly market on Friday.

Bamffshire, or *Banffshire*, maritime county, Scot., bounded N. by the Frith of Murray, E. and S. by Aberdeenshire, W. by Murrayshire and Invernesshire; about 45 miles in length, and 16 in its mean breadth.

Bamffshire is subdivided into the districts of Strathdevron, Euzie, Boyne, Balveny, Strathela, and Strathaven. The principal rivers are the Spey and the Devron; and the principal towns Bamff, Frazerberg, Turreff, Cullen, and Fochabers. Pop. 36,668. Families 8,612; 3,815 employed in agriculture; 2,195 in trade and manufactures; 2,602 otherwise. Sq. m. 622.

Bamian, or *Bamigan*, (an. *Drapsaca*, or *Darapsa*,) city, Cabulistan, in Balk, on N. side of the Hindookoo mountains, in the road from Balk to Chizni and Lahore; about 20 miles from Alexandria, where Alexander left 7,000 veterans under the command of Proexas, a noble Persian; 100 W. Cabul, 170 SSE. Balk. Lon. 66. 50. E. Lat. 34. 35. N.

It is styled the Thebes of the east, and is a place of great antiquity. At an early period, it was regarded as the metropolis of the sect of Buddha, and is represented by them as the source of purity and holiness. The city consists of 12,000 recesses or apartments, cut out of the rock. Some of these, from their extraordinary dimensions, seem to have been designed for temples.

Two colossal statues, 50 cubits high, adhering to the mountain out of which they are cut, are to be seen in the city at a distance, and are regarded as objects of great curiosity.

Bamingola, t. Hind., in Bengal; 18 NE. Mauldah.

Baminah, t. Bengal; 70 S. Mahmudpour.

Baminy, r. Bengal, which runs into the Hooringotta, Lon. 89. 51. E. Lat. 22. 10. N.

Bamm, t. Persia, in Kerman. Lon. 75. 35. E. Lat. 28. 15. N.

Bummakoo, t. Africa, in Bambarra, on the Niger, where that river becomes navigable; 180 SW. Sego. Lon. 3. 48. W. Lat. 12. 50. N. Here is a market for salt.

Bamoo, t. Birmah, in the northern part of the empire, within 20 miles of the Chinese province of Yun-nan. Lon. 96. 56. E. Lat. 24. N.

Bamori, v. Hind., in the district of Almora. Lon. 79. 35. E. Lat. 29. 16. N. It contains 30 or 40 huts. An annual fair is held here in the dry season.

Bampalong, t. Bengal; 65 S. Islamabad.

Bamplasoy, t. Lower-Siam, on the gulf of Siam. Lon. 101. 36. E. Lat. 13. 35. N.

Bampton, t. Eng., in Oxford, on the river Isis; 13 WNW. Abingdon, 69 WNW. London. Lon. 1. 32. W. Lat. 51. 44. N. Pop. 1,232.

Bampton, t. Eng., in Devon, on a branch of

the Ex; 22 NW. Exeter, 167 W. London. Pop. 1,452. It has a weekly market on Wednesday; near it is a chalybeate spring. The principal manufacture is serges.

Bamragur, t. Hind., Orissa; 61 NW. Cattack.

Ban, r. Ireland, which passes through Lough Neagh, and runs NW. into the sea, at Banhaven, a few miles below Coleraine.

Ban, r. Hind., which runs into the Chumbul, 20 SW. Dhootpour.

Banagher, t. Ireland, in King's county, on the Shannon; 25 W. Portarlinton. Lon. 7. 54. W. Lat. 53. 6. N.

Banahoo Point, the N. extremity of Mindanao. Lon. 125. 21. E. Lat. 9. 55. N.

Banai, t. Hind.; 15 E. Lahore.

Banamapata, see *Mocaranga*.

Bananos, cluster of small islands in the Atlantic, near the coast of Guinea. Lon. 12. 30. W. Lat. 8. 4. N.

Banares, see *Benares*.

Banaru, t. Persia, in Laristan; 30 W. Lar.

Banaul, t. Cachemire, in a district of the same name; 37 SE. Cachemire.

Banavolum, now *Daventry*.

Banaw, r. Prussia, which runs into the Frisch Haffe, 2 WNW. Heiligenbeil.

Banawara, t. Mysore. Lon. 76. 14. E. Lat. 13. 14. N. It has a good mud fort, is in a fine open country, and contains about 500 houses, many of which are inhabited by Bramins.

Banaz, t. A. Turkey; 30 NW. Kara-hissar.

Banbunpara, t. Bengal; 8 SW. Pucculoe.

Banbury, t. Eng., in Oxford, on the Cherwell; 22 N. Oxford, 75 NW. London. Pop. 2,841. It is a corporation town, and has a weekly market on Thursdays. There is a manufacture of plush and shag cloth.

Banca, isl. in the Indian Sea, about 100 miles long, and 30 broad, with a chain of mountains extending nearly its whole length; it is populous, and tolerably fertile. It lies ENE. of Sumatra, being separated by a narrow sea, called the *Straits of Banca*. This island formerly belonged to the king of Palembang, but is now in the possession of the Netherlands; and is celebrated for its tin mines, first discovered in the year 1710 or 1711, which yield immense quantities of ore, and appear inexhaustible. They are worked by a Chinese colony, said to consist of 25,000 (according to others only 10,000,) persons, under the nominal directions of the king of Palembang, but for the account and benefit of the Dutch company. Pop. about 80,000. Lon. 103. 15. to 106. 40. E. Lat. 1. 27. to 3. 4. S.

Banca, small isl. in E. Indian Sea, near NE. coast of Celebes. Lon. 125. E. Lat. 1. 38. N.

Bancalaan, small isl. in East Indies, near SW. coast of Palawan. Lon. 127. 18. E. Lat. 8. 15. N.

Bancalia, small isl. in the Straits of Malacca, near the coast of Sumatra, about 60 miles in circ. Lon. 101. 54. E. Lat. 1. 38. N.

Bancalis, t. Sumatra, the kingdom of Acheen, with a European factory.

Barcallary, large town, with a fort and a palace of the sultan, on W. end of the island of Madura; 20 Samanap.

Baneaneer, t. Hind., Malwa; 30 S. Tandla.

Bancapour, t. Hind., in Sanore, on the Toom, opposite Sanore; 24 NNW. Bisnagar.

Bancapour, t. Hind., in Boujepour; 42 SSE. Darwar. Lon. 75. 16. E. Lat. 14. 58. N. This is a large town, and formerly a place of importance.

Bancaro, r. Africa, which falls into the Zaire. 15 NE. Concabella.

Bancawan, small isl. in E. Indian Sea, N. of Borneo. Lon. 117. 30. E. Lat. 7. 13. N.

Banco, t. S. America, in Carthagenia; 10 N. Tamalameque.

Bancok, or *Bankok*, or *Fou*, t. Asia, in Siam, on an island formed by the river Meinam, about 26 miles from its mouth; 40. S. Juthia. Lon. 101. 5. E. Lat. 13. 40. N. It is defended by a wall on the sides next to the land, and a half-moon battery, mounted with some large cannon.

Bancoogan, small isl. in E. Indian Sea, near N. coast of Borneo. Lon. 118. 18. E. Lat. 6. 3. N.

Bancos, small isl. on NW. coast of Honduras. Lon. 84. 46. W. Lat. 15. 24. N.

Bancoul, t. Sumatra, in Indapoura, where the English have a fort. Lat. 2. S.

Bancout, or *Fort Victoria*, fortress, Hind., in Concan, on what is called the Pirate's Coast, with a good harbour; 60 S. Bombay. Lon. 72. 53. E. Lat. 18. 5. N. Here is a good trade in salt, and the neighbourhood abounds in cattle.

Band, t. Hind., Golconda; 20 W. Rachore.

Band, t. Persia, in Mecran; 80 N. Kié. Lon. 60. 40. E. Lat. 28. 30. N.

Band, or *Bando*, see *Batnir*.

Banda Islands, group of islands, belonging to Netherlands, in the Eastern Sea, lying E. of the Celebes; so called from Banda, the principal of them. Lon. 130. 37. E. Lat. 4. 12. S. They contain 5,763 inhabitants, though they are said formerly to have contained 15,000. Their chief produce is nutmegs, of which they are competent to supply the want to the rest of the world.

The names of the islands are Banda, or Lantor; Puloway, or Poolaway; Pulo Run, or Poolaron; Neira, Gunong Assi, or Guanapee Rosyngen; Pulo Prampon, Pulo Suanjee Capal, and Nylacky. The inhabitants are in alliance with the Dutch East-India Company.

These islands can never be expected to yield any advantage, besides that derived from the spice trade. Entirely cut off from all other parts of India, and deprived of all commerce, save a trifling bartering with the indigent natives of the south-eastern and south-western islands, they are even destitute of the means of subsistence for their own inhabitants, and must be supplied with every necessary from abroad. Nature has lavishly bestowed upon them articles of luxury, but has denied them those of indispensable necessity. Banda is likewise accounted a most unhealthy place, especially at the chief settlement of Neira; some attribute this circumstance to the neighbourhood of the volcano, in the island of Gunong Api, and others to a deleterious quality in the water.

Banda, or *Benda*, t. Cochin China. Lon. 108. 58. E. Lat. 13. 36. N.

Bandachuar, t. Bengal; 10 NW. Curruckdea.

Bandalusan, small isl. in E. Indian Sea, near

S. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 122. 58. E. Lat. 7. 12. N.

Bandeer, t. Hind., in Gohud; 44 SE. Gohud, 100 S. Agra. Lon. 79. 8. E. Lat. 24. 45. N.

Bandel, t. Bengal, on the Ganges, where a colony of Portuguese settled formerly; 2 N. Hoogly.

Bandel, s-p. Japan, on NW. coast of Nippon. Lon. 131. 45. E. Lat. 34. 46. N.

Bandel d'Agoa, (an. *Apocopa*), s-p. on E. coast of Africa. Lon. 49. E. Lat. 8. 20. N.

Bandel Caus, t. Africa, on the coast of Adel. Lat. 8. 15. N.

Bandel Velho, or *Old Port*, s-p. Africa, in Magadoxa; 50 NNE. Magadoxa.

Bandem, t. Concan; 19 N. Goa.

Bandemgur, t. Hind., in Visiapour; 20 E. Badammy.

Bander-Abassi, see *Gambron*.

Banderas, large bay, in the Pacific Ocean, on W. coast of Mexico, between Cape Corientes and Tintoque Point. Lat. 20. 30. N.

Bandermalanka, t. Hind., in Rajahmundry; 38 S. Rajahmundry.

Bandersandry, t. Hind., in Agimere; 20 ESE. Agimere.

Banderonisi, chain of rocky islands, in the Grecian Archipelago, near SW. coast of Paros. Lon. 25. 7. E. Lat. 36. 58. N.

Banderpol, t. Hind., Orissa; 30 W. Balasore.

Bandhoogur, t. Hind., Sohagepour; 20 NW. Sohagepour. Lon. 81. 40. E. Lat. 23. 48. N.

Bandi, r. Africa, in Calabar, in Lower Guinea, which runs into the sea by two channels, with a town of the same name on an island at its mouth, containing 300 H.

Banditti Island, small isl. in E. Indian Sea, at S. entrance of the Straits of Lombok. Lon. 115. 30. E. Lat. 8. 44. S.

Bandon, r. Ireland, which empties itself into the harbour of Kinsale, in Cork.

Bandon, or *Bandonbridge*, t. Ireland, in Cork, on the river Bandon, 8 NW. Kinsale, 11 SW. Cork. Pop. 14,120. It sends one member to parliament, and has considerable manufactures of cottons, camblets, ticking, &c. It contains 2 churches, a catholic chapel, a court house, 2 market houses, and a spacious quay on the S. side of the river.

Bandora, t. Hind., on S. coast of Salsette; 6 N. Bombay.

Bandt, small isl. in the German Ocean, near the coast of East-Friesland. Lon. 6. 33. E. Lat. 53. 36. N.

Bandshappour, t. Hind., in Allahabad; 6 E. Jionpour.

Bane, t. France, in Ardèche; 3 S. Les Vans.

Baneas, (an. *Balanea* and *Valania*), t. Syria at the mouth of a river which runs into the Mediterranean; 24 S. Latakia, 34 N. Tripoli.

Baneas, or *Banias*, see *Paneas*.

Banee, or *Bannee*, small isl. in the English Channel, near the coast of France; 3 SW. Ushant. Lon. 4. 55. W. Lat. 48. 25. N.

Baneza, (La,) t. Spain, in Leon; 10 SSE. Astorga.

Banff, see *Bamff*.

Banga, t. Africa, Whidah, on the Slave coast.

Banga, t. Africa, in Congo; 10 N. Bamba, 70 SW. St. Salvador. Lon. 13. 55. E. Lat. 7. S.

Bangah, t. Bengal; 30 E. Silhet.

Bangadoony, branch of the Ganges, which runs into the Bay of Bengal, Lon. 88. 50. E. Lat. 21. 33. N.

Bangadoony, isl. in the mouth of the Ganges, about 16 miles in circ. Lon. 87. 53. E. Lat. 22. 35. N.

Bagahan, small isl. near S. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 122. 40. E. Lat. 7. 1. N.

Bangally, t. Bengal; 35 ENE. Calcutta.

Bangalore, t. Hind., in Mysore, strongly fortified; formerly the capital of a kingdom; 58 NE. Seringapatam. Lon. 77. 46. E. Lat. 12. 68. N. The town or pettah is of great extent. The palace built by Tippoo is a beautiful structure. The betel nut is the most considerable article of trade. In the neighbourhood are manufactures of silk and woollen. The inhabitants are chiefly Hindoos; the military chiefly Mahometans.

Bangan, r. island of Luçon, which runs into the sea, Lon. 120. 48. E. Lat. 18. 42. N.

Bangangas, t. on S. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 123. 45. E. Lat. 7. 18. N.

Bangar, t. on N. coast of Luçon. Lon. 121. 27. E. Lat. 18. 40. N.

Bangarah, branch of the Ganges, which runs into the Bay of Bengal, Lon. 87. 5. E. Lat. 21. 47. N.

Bangarim, t. Lower Siam, on W. coast, in a bay of E. Indian Sea; 160 S. Tennasserim. Lat. 8. 58. N.

Bangassi, t. Africa, in Fooladoo. Lon. 4. 50. W. Lat. 14. 0. N. It is a considerable town, and strongly fortified.

Bangermow, t. Hind., in Oude; 37 W. Lucknow. Lon. 80. 32. E. Lat. 26. 50. N.

Bangey, cluster of small islands, in the Molucca Passage. Lon. 124. 15. E. Lat. 1. 45. S.

Bango, small isl. in E. Indian Sea, near the coast of Siam. Lon. 98. 42. E. Lat. 7. 48. N.

Bangong, t. Bengal; 36 NNE. Calcutta.

Bangor, p-t. and cap. Penobscot co. Maine, at the head of the tide and of navigation on W. side of Penobscot river; 34 N. Castine, 52 N. Owl's Head, at the mouth of Penobscot Bay, 68 NE. Augusta, 125 NE. Portland, 240 NE. Boston, W. 690. Lon. 68. 45. W. Lat. 44. 45. N. Pop. in 1810, 850; in 1820, 1,221. It contains a court-house, a bank, an athenæum, a printing office, an academy, and a theological seminary. It is a flourishing town, and has a very pleasant situation, remarkably favourable for commerce. The river is navigable as far as the town for vessels of 3, or 400 tons, but freezes in the winter to the distance of 12 miles below. The shipping owned here, in 1816, amounted to 1,710 tons.

The theological seminary, called the *Maine Charity School*, was incorporated in 1814, and went into operation at Hampden, in 1816; since which it has been removed to this town. It has 2 professors, 1 of classical literature, and 1 of theology, and [1822] 24 students. Young men preparing for the ministry receive tuition free of expense, and the indigent have further assistance. The course of education is completed in 4 years. The requisitions for admission are a knowledge of common arithmetic, English grammar, the first 4 books of Virgil's

Æneid, the 4 orations of Cicero against Catiline, and in Greek, the 4 Evangelists. A public exhibition is held on the last Wednesday in August. There are two vacations; the 1st from the exhibition, 4 weeks; the 2d from the first Wednesday in January, 8 weeks.

Bangor, p-t. Franklin co. N. Y.; 9 W. Malone, W. 612. Pop. 370.

Bangor, city, N. Wales, in Carnarvon; 16 SW. Aberconway, 251 NW. London. Lon. 4. 8. W. Lat. 58. 20. N. Pop. of the parish 2,393. Bp. see. The town is small of only one street, half a mile in length; it is situated at the head of a bay to which it gives name, at the northern extremity of the Menai Straits, which divide Anglesea from the main land. The diocess extends over the county of Carnarvon, greater part of the county of Merioneth, part of Denbighshire, and the island of Anglesea.

Bangor, s-p. Ireland, in Down, with a large bay or harbour, on S. side of Belfast Lough; 10 NE. Belfast. Lon. 5. 33. W. Lat. 54. 39. N.

Bangor, or *Bangor Monachorum*, (an. *Borium*, or *Bonium*,) v. N. Wales, in Flintshire, on the Dee; 6 SE. Wrexham. Though now small, it was once the site of a famous monastery.

Bangri, t. on W. coast of Siam, at the mouth of a river. Lon. 98. 19. E. Lat. 8. 46. N.

Bangroo, t. Bengal; 35 ESE. Doesa.

Bangue, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 7. 42. N.

Banguay, isl. in E. Indian Sea, about 50 miles in circumference, near N. coast of Borneo. Lon. 117. 20. E. Lat. 7. 15. N.

Banguisea, t. Africa, in the kingdom of Bursali; 40 NNW. Kower.

Banhangur, t. Hind., in Goondwana; 74 SSW. Benares.

Banho, t. Portugal, in Beira; 10 NE. Viseu.

Bani, small district, Africa, in Calabar, containing 9 or 10 villages.

Bani, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 10 S. Troia.

Bania, r. Croatia, which runs into Lenia.

Baniac, small isl. near W. coast of Sumatra, in the Indian Sea. Lon. 96. 48. E. Lat. 1. 42. N.

Banjaluca, or *Bagnaluca*, t. Eu. Turkey, capital of Bosnia, the residence of a pacha; 26 S. Gradisca, 144 W. Belgrade. Lon. 17. 9. E. Lat. 45. 4. N. Pop. 15,000. H. 2,700. The houses are meanly built. The surrounding country is fruitful, and contains several warm baths.

Banjar Massim, t. Borneo, capital of a kingdom of the same name, where the Dutch have a factory and a small fort. Lon. 114. 50. E. Lat. 3. S. H. 300, chiefly built of bamboos. A junior merchant is stationed here with about 25 or 30 soldiers. The object of this establishment is chiefly the collection or purchase of the pepper and rough diamonds produced in the country. The contract entered into with the king obliges him to deliver annually 600,000 pounds, at 3 stivers per pound.

Banjarce, t. Hind., Allahabad; 24 S. Maher.

Banica, t. St. Domingo; 40 SE. Cape François.

Ba Nimma, r. Africa, which runs into Lake Dibbie.

Banina, (an. *Æta*,) chain of mountains in Greece, running from *Thermopylæ* to Pindus.

Benusenle, t. Africa, capital of Dentila. Lon. 10. 40. W. Lat. 12. 34. N.

Banissant, t. on E. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 50. 28. E. Lat. 15. 25. S.

Bankala, isl. in E. Indian Sea, about 20 miles in circumference, near E. coast of Celebes. Lon. 122. 51. E. Lat. 2. 30. S.

Bankapour, t. Hind., in Mysore; 9 NW. Seringapatam, 60 SW. Bedanore.

Bankasoy, t. Lower Siam, on W. side of the gulf; 70 S. Juthia. Lon. 100. 38. E. Lat. 13. 12. N.

Bankibasar, t. Bengal, in Hoogly; 10 N. Calcutta.

Bankipour, t. Hind., in Bahar; 5 W. Patna.

Bankodang, small isl. in E. Indian Sea. Lon. 118. 2. E. Lat. 5. 12. S.

Bankok, see *Bancok*.

Bank's Island, isl. in S. P. Ocean, on SE. coast of Tavai Poenammoo, from which it is distant about 15 miles; of a circular form, 60 miles in circ., and sufficiently high to be seen 12 or 15 leagues. The land has a broken, irregular surface, with the appearance of barrenness rather than fertility; yet it was inhabited, for the smoke was seen in one place, and a few straggling natives in another. Lon. of S. point, 172. 41. E. Lat. 41. 32. S.

Bank's Island, isl. in N. Pacific Ocean, near W. coast of N. America; about 60 miles long, and 5 broad. Lon. 129. 45. to 130. 10. W. Lat. 53. 30. N.

Bank's Port, bay, on W. coast of N. A. Lon. 185. W. Lat. 56. 40. N.

Banksera, t. Bengal, in Hoogly; 18 SSE. Calcutta.

Bankybazur, t. Bengal, on the E. bank of the Hoogly; 16 N. Calcutta.

Bann, r. Ireland, which rises in Dromore, about 8. E. Newry, passes through Lough Neagh, and runs into the North Sea, 4 NW. Coleraine.

Bannalec, t. France, in Finisterre; 4 SE. Rosporden, 6 NW. Quimperlé. Pop. 4,750.

Bannbridge, t. Ireland, in Down, on the Bann; 12 NNE. Newry, 20 W. Downpatrick.

Bannéc, small isl. in the English Channel, near the coast of France. Lon. 4. 55. W. Lat. 48. 25. N.

Bannegon, t. France, in Cher; 26 SSE. Bourges. Pop. 566.

Banniachung, t. Bengal, in Silhet; 35 SW. Silhet.

Banniascry, t. Hind., Oude; 12 NE. Fyzabad.

Bannigunge, t. Bengal, in Goragot; 5 NW. Goragot.

Bannockburn, v. Scot., in Stirlingshire, on the Bannock, which falls into the Frith of Forth near Stirling; 4 E. Stirling, 31 W. Edinburgh. Here a battle was fought between the English, commanded by Edward II., and the Scots, commanded by Robert Bruce, on the 24th of June, 1314, in which the English were defeated with great loss. Here too James III. king of Scotland, in 1487, was defeated by his subjects, wounded and soon after murdered by a priest taking his confession.

Bannow, s-p. Ireland, in Wexford, near SE. coast of Ireland; 11 ESE. Waterford. Lon. 6. 50. W. Lat. 52. 12. N.

Bannya, t. Bengal, in Kishenagur; 18 N. Kishenagur.

Bannychock, t. Hind., Bahar; 14 N. Bahar.

Bano, small isl. in the Baltic, E. Aland. Lon. 20. 24. E. Lat. 60. 6. N.

Banon, t. France, in Lower-Alps; 8 NW. Forcalquier. Pop. 945.

Banoncourt, t. France, in Meuse; 4 N. St. Mihiel.

Banos, t. Peru; 85 N. Lima.

Banos, t. S. A. in Quito; 30. N. Riobamba.

Banos, t. Spain, in Leon; 30 Placentia. Pop. 1,200.

Banow, see *Bunnoo*.

Banque, or *Bangue*, r. Guinea, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 7. 45. N.

Bansdah, t. Hind., in Guzerat; 35 SE. Surat.

Bansen, t. Prussia, in Ermeland; 18 ESE. Heilsperg.

Bansey, t. Hind., in Allahabad; 45 ENE. Fyzabad, 120 NE. Allahabad. Lon. 83. 14. E. Lat. 27. 7. N.

Bansgurry, t. Hind., Oude; 10 NW. Lucknow.

Banskara, t. Hind., in Oude; 45 S. Bereilly.

Banswaleh, circar, Hind. situated in SW. part of Malwa.

Banswarah, t. Hind., Malwa; 75 W. Ougein, 105 ENE. Amedabad. Lon. 74. 25. E. Lat. 23. 25. N.

Banswareh, t. Hind., in Tellingana; 20 SW. Indelovoy.

Bansy, t. Bengal, in Oude; 46 NE. Fyzabad. Lon. 83. 14. E. Lat. 27. 7. N.

Bant, small isl. on the coast of Germany, at the mouth of the Ems. Lon. 7. E. Lat. 35. 3. N.

Bantam, s-p. on NW. coast of Java, and capital of a kingdom; 50 W. Batavia. Lon. 106. 3. E. Lat. 6. 4. N. It is situated in a bay famed formerly for having been in early times the principal rendezvous of the shipping from Europe in the East. It is a town of considerable extent, but is fortified only on the land side. It is built wholly of Bamboo, and stands on the bay of Bantam, near the mouth of a river. The town is now in ruins, but the remains attest its ancient splendour. The sultan has ceased to be an independent prince, and the country is now in the possession of the Netherlands. It was the great mart for pepper and other spices, from whence they were distributed to the rest of the world. The chief factory of the English, as well as the Dutch East-India company, was settled there.

The kingdom of Bantam, which forms the western divisions of Java, is about 400 miles in circ. It has the smallest population of all the divisions of Java. The population has been lately stated at 231,604. The air here is in general very unhealthy, and the mortality often great. All the islands in the straits of Sunda, from Prince's Island to Hog Island, belong to the kingdom of Bantam.

Bantam Point, the NW. extremity of Java. Lon. 105. 57. E. Lat. 5. 51. S.

Bantay, small isl. in E. Indian Sea. Lon. 120. 35. E. Lat. 17. 51. N.

Banteln, t. Hanover, in Calenberg; 18 E. Hameln. In it is a carpet manufacture.

Banton, or *Baton*, or *Bantayan*, one of the

smaller Philippine islands, in the sea of Mindoro. Lon. 121. 50. E. Lat. 13. 3. N.

Bantonsillo, small isl. near the SW. coast of Banton.

Bantry, t. Ireland, in Cork, on E. coast of a bay, to which it gives name, on S. coast of Ireland; 36 W. Kinsale, 40 SW. Cork.

Bantry Bay, called also *Bearhaven*, from an island which is in it; a large bay of the Atlantic, on SW. coast of Ireland, and county of Cork. There is not, perhaps, in the world a finer bay than this, being 26 miles long, and from 3 to 5 broad. The tides move very gently right in and out through the whole bay. Above Bear island, which defends them from SW. winds, ships ride perfectly safe and quiet. Lon. 9. 24. to 9. 45. W. Lat. 51. 30. to 51. 40. N.

Bantzenheim, t. France, in Upper-Rhine; 14 N. Huningen.

Bantwa, t. Hind., Guzerat; 20 S. Junagur.

Banub, (an. *Onuphis*,) t. Egypt; 52 WNW. Mansora.

Banville, t. France, in Calvados; 7 E. Bayeux, 9 NNW. Caen.

Banwyl, t. Switz., Berne; 20 NNE. Berne.

Banybura, t. Hind., Orissa; 17 S. Koonjoor.

Banyuwangy, Dutch settlement, fort, native village, Java, on E. coast on a river of the same name. Lon. 114. 20. E. Lat. 8. 15. S. Pop. 80 Malay and Chinese families.

Banz, or *Bantz*, v. Bav., in Maine, with a Benedictine abbey; 3 WNW. Lichtenfels. Pop. 60.

Banza, t. Congo, now called *St. Salvador*.

Banza Atari, t. Africa, in Loango, near the sea. Lat. 4. 10. S.

Banzkow, t. Ger., in Mecklenburg Schwerin; 6 S. Schwerin.

Baol, or *Baul*, km. Africa, in the country of Senegal, about 240 m. long, and 24 wide.

Baol, or *Lamaby*, t. Africa, and capital of the Kingdom of Baol. Lat. 14. 40. N.

Baons, (Les,) t. France, in Lower-Seine; 7 N. Caudebec.

Baon, or *Apoom*, one of the new discovered islands in S. P. Ocean. Lon. 186. 17. W. Lat. 16. 26. S.

Baoncotty, t. Thibet; 35 NNW. Sirinagur.

Bapata, t. Africa, in the country of Foulis, on the Senegal; 48 SE. Goumel.

Bapata, t. Hind., Guntoor; 25 N. Mootapilly.

Bapaume, strong t. France, principal place of a district, in Straits-of-Calais; 3 posts S. Arras, and 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ N. Paris. Lon. 2. 56. E. Lat. 50. 6. N. Pop. 3,145.

Bapispe, t. New Mexico, in New Navarre; 200 SSE. Casa Grande.

Baptaca, t. N. Mexico, in New Navarre; 45 ESE. Casa Grande.

Bar, t. Arabia; 56 SE. El Catif.

Bar, t. Hind., in Bahar, on S. side of the Ganges; 15. N. Bahar, 30 ESE. Patna. Lon. 85. 52. E. Lat. 25. 28. N.

Bar, or *Baar*, t. Switz., in Zug; 2 N. Zug.

Bar, see *Barr*, and *Antivari*.

Bar, see *Boer*.

Bar, t. France, Correze; 3 N. Tulle. H. 200.

Bar, or *Baer*, t. Russia, in Podolia; 45 ENE. Kaminiac, 27 WNW. Braclaw. Lon. 27. 52. E. Lat. 49. 5. N. Pop. 1,218. In March 1768, a catholic confederation of the Polish bishops and nobles was held here, to protect the religion of the country from the encroachments of dissenters, supported by Russia.

Bar, (Le,) t. France, Var; 7 NE. Grasse. Pop. 1,140.

Bar sur Aube, t. France, and the principal place of a district, in Aube; before the revolution, the seat of a governor; 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ posts SSE. Paris. Lon. 4. 47. E. Lat. 48. 14. N. Pop. 4,030.

Bar le Duc, or *Bar sur Ornain*, t. France, capital of Meuse, on the Ornain; 21 SSE. St. Menehoulde, 27 W. Toul. Lon. 52. 15. E. Lat. 48. 47. N. Pop. 7,803. It contains a hospital and 7 churches, and is a considerable town, divided into Upper and Lower; the separation being formed by a castle, called Bar; and was as it were a barrier between France and Lorraine.

Bar sur Seine, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Aube, situated at the foot of a mountain, on the Seine; 16 SE. Troyes. Lon. 4. 27. E. Lat. 48. 7. N. Pop. 2,299. It has 3 gates and a hospital.

Bar, (Duchy of,) before the revolution, a country of France, situated W. of Lorraine, 96 miles long and 16 wide. The aspect of the country is various, and divided into hills and plains; wood, wine, corn, game, and fish abound. It now forms a part of the departments of the Meuse, Meurthe, and Moselle.

Bara, see *Paros*.

Bara, t. on NW. coast of the island of Bouro. Lon. 126. 33. E. Lat. 3. 16. S.

Baraba, large plain, Russia, full of marshes and lakes between Tarra and Tomsk, inhabited by different tribes, under the name of Barabenzzy; 600 versts from N. to S. and 400 from E. to W.

Barbaiaco, t. Aust. Italy, in Milan, on the Colona; 12 W. Milan.

Barabra, country, Nubia, on W. side of the Nile, bordering on Egypt.

Barabuttee, fortress, Hind., of considerable strength, and is the citadel of the city of Cuttack.

Baracan, t. on N. coast of the island of Masbate. Lon. 123. 42. E. Lat. 12. 17. N.

Barace, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 6 ESE. Châteauneuf, 12 NNE. Angers.

Baracoa, s-p. Cuba; 50 NE. St. Jago. Lon. 74. 25. W. Lat. 20. 22. N. Pop. 3, or 4,000.

Baracoe, t. Africa, on the Gold Coast. Lon. 1. 25. W. Lat. 5. 28. N.

Baracola, t. Africa, on N. side of the Senegal. Lat. 13. 50. N.

Baraconda, see *Barraconda*.

Barajuk, t. Turkish Armenia; 35 S. Arzingan.

Barafat, t. Africa, in Fonia, on a peninsula formed by the Gambia, and two other rivers.

Barago, one of the mouths of the river Ava.

Baragon, small isl. on the coast of Hindoostan, near Salsette.

Barahat, t. Hind., in Sirinagur. Lon. 78. 22. E. Lat. 30. 48. N. The houses are built of large stones with a slated roof.

Barai, t. Hind., in Lahore; 21 E. Kooshaub.

Baraiche, t. Hind., in Oude, capital of a district. Lon. 81. 36. E. Lat. 27. 31. N.

Barampour, t. Hind., Bahar; 13 W. Arrah.

Baran, r. India, which runs into the Kamets, near Adeenagur.

Baranca, t. Peru, in Lima; 20 NNW. Guarna

Baranca del Malambo, s-p. S. A. in New Grenada, at the mouth of the Magdalena; 75 NE. Carthagena. Lon. 75. 8. W. Lat. 11. 39. N. It has a good harbour, and some commerce, chiefly in salt.

Baranca del Rey, t. S. A. in Carthagena; 40 SE. Carthagena.

Barancas, t. S. America, in Buenos-Ayres; 288 NNW. Buenos-Ayres.

Barancas, (*Las*,) t. New Mexico; 130 SSE. Santa Fé.

Baranei Stanitz, t. or settlement in Siberia, on the Lena; 52 NE. Vitimskoi. Lon. 113. 14. E. Lat. 54. 50. N.

Barania, or *St. Yago*, r. Mexico, which runs from lake Chapala, and falls into the P. Ocean, Lat. 22. N.

Baranillo, t. Naples, in the Molise; 9 SSE. Molise. In 1805, this place was greatly damaged by an earthquake.

Baranow, t. Aust. Galicia; 16 S. Sendomir.

Baranow, t. Prussia, in Posen. Pop. 506.

Baranowka, t. Russia, in Volhynia; 40 ENE. Constantinow.

Baranya, co. Hungary, bounded N. by the co. of Tolna, E. by co. Tolna and the Danube, S. by Sclavonia, and W. by the co. Schumeg. Pop. 203,895. Sq. m. 1,929. Chief town, Funfkirchen. Produce, wine, fruits, fish, &c.

Barao, t. Spain, in Aragon; 6 Jaca.

Barapulla, t. Hind.; 10 S. Delhi.

Baraquicimeto, r. New Grenada, which, joining the Pao, forms the Portuguese.

Baraquecimeto, see *Segovia Nueva*.

Bararoua, t. Brazil, on Negro; 200 WNW. Fort Rio Negro.

Baraset, t. Bengal; 8 NE. Calcutta.

Barasze, t. Russia, Volhynia; 36 NNW. Zitomiers.

Barataria, bay, or gulf, Louisiana, 18 miles long from N. to S. Lon. 90. W. Lat. 29. 20. N.

Barataria, r. Louisiana, which runs south into a bay of the same name.

Barataria, isl. on N. side of the Gulf of Mexico, at the entrance of Barataria bay; 55 NW. Balize. Lat. 29. N. It is a healthy island, a strong military position, and affords a safe and capacious harbour for merchant vessels, and light ships of war. The island was fortified at both ends in 1811, by the pirates under M. La Fitte. In its rear is a fine tract of country adapted to sugar.

Baratier, t. France, in Higher-Alps; 2 S. Embrun.

Barau, t. Bohemia, in Prachatitz; 8 NNE. Prachim, 60 S. Prague. Lon. 13. 57. E. Lat. 49. 8. N.

Baravel, one of the Ladrone islands. Lon. 142. 28. E. Lat. 12. 44. N.

Baravoe, bay and village on SE. coast of Yell. Lon. 1. 18. W. Lat. 60. 50. N.

Barawonay, t. Hind., in Candeish; 45 NE. Burhampour, 74 SSE. Indore. Lon. 76. 51. E. Lat. 21. 53. N.

Barba, Guatimala, in Costa-Rica; 22 SSW. Cartago.

Barbacena, t. Portugal, in Alentejo; 10 NW. Elvas.

Barbacoa, t. New Grenada, in Popayan, on the Tolembi; 110 WSW. Popayan 120 N. Qui-to. Lon. 78. W. Lat. 1. 50. N.

Barbacoa, t. S. A. in Venezuela, on E. of lake Maracaybo; 75 S. Venezuela.

Barbadillo, t. Spain, in Old Castile; 32 SSE. Burgos.

Barbadoes, one of the Caribbees, and the most eastern of the West India islands, supposed to have been discovered by the Portuguese, but belonging to the English; 20 leagues E. St. Vincent, 28 SE. Martinique. Lon. 59. W. Lat. 13. 10. N. It is 21 miles long, and 14 broad, containing 106,470 acres, most of which is under cultivation. It is divided into 11 parishes, and contains 4 towns, viz. Bridgetown, the capital, Speight's Town, Austin's Town, and Jamestown. Pop. in 1786, 16,167 whites, 838 free people of colour, and 62,115 slaves; in 1811, 16,289 whites, 3,392 free people of colour, and 62,258 slaves; total 81,939. Slaves in 1817, 77,273.

The climate is very hot, but the air is pure and moderated by the constant trade winds; but it is subject to dreadful hurricanes. The soil in the low lands is black, somewhat reddish in the shallow parts, on the hills of a chalky marl, and near the sea generally sandy. Of this variety of soil, the black mould is best suited to the cultivation of the cane, and with the aid of manure, has given as great returns of sugar, in favourable seasons, as any in the West Indies, the prime lands of St. Christopher's excepted. The houses of the planters are very numerous all along the country, which with the luxuriant productions of the soil, and the gently swelling hills, form a delightful scene. The average annual exports for 8 years, from 1740 to 1748, were 13,948 hogsheads of sugar of 13 cwt., 12,884 puncheons of rum, of 100 gallons, 60 hogsheads of molasses, 4,667 bags of ginger, 600 bags of cotton, and 327 gourds of aloes. The exports, on an average, in 1784, 1785, and 1786, had fallen to 9,554 hogsheads of sugar, 5,448 puncheons of rum, 6,320 bags of ginger, 8,331 bags of cotton, exclusive of some smaller articles. Value of exports in 1809, £450,760, in 1810, £271,597. Imports in 1809, £288,412, in 1810, £311,400.—The Moravians have 2 missionaries, and the Methodist Society one on this island.

Barbadoes, (*New*,) t. Bergen co. N. J. Pop. 2,592.

Barbalissus, now *Balis*.

Barbana, t. Istria; 7 NNE. Pola.

Barbanicola, small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, near the coast of Natolia. Lon. 27. 9. E. Lat. 36. 43. N.

Barbano, small isl. in N. part of the Adriatic, near the coast of Friuli. Lon. 13. 28. E. Lat. 45. 45. N.

Barbantane, t. France, in Vaucluse, at the conflux of the Durance and the Rhône; 4 SW. Avignon, 8 N. Tarascon. Pop. 2,309.

Barbar, t. Algiers; 50 SW. Tipasa.

Barbara, t. Adel; 80 E. Zeila.

Barbara, or *Barboro*, isl. on E. coast of Africa, opposite the town of the same name. It produces an abundance of corn and fruits.

Barbarano, t. Friuli; 12 E. Aviano.

Barbarein, v. on SW. coast of Ceylon. Lon. 79. 55. E. Lat. 6. 33. N.

Barbaren, t. Prussia, in Culm; 4 N. Thorn.

Barbaria, now *Ajam*.

Barbaricum, now *Cape Espichel*.

BARBARY, or *Barbary States*, large country, Africa, bounded N. by the Mediterranean Sea, E. by Egypt and the deserts of Lybia, S. by Sahara or the desert, and W. by the Atlantic Ocean. Its utmost extent, from E. to W. 1,200 miles, and its breadth from N. to S. 320, but the breadth is less or more in different places.

Divisions. The Barbary States consist of Morocco including Fez, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli.

Climate. The climate is pleasant and temperate, yet the country is subject to destructive ravages by the plague. The thermometer seldom sinks more than 5 degrees below freezing point.

Mountains. The Atlas range forms the most striking feature of the country, extending along the southern frontier of Morocco, Algiers, and Tunis. The most lofty summits are in the western part.

Face of the country, soil, &c. The space intercepted between the Atlas range and the sea, a space from 50 to 200 miles wide, is mostly level, the soil loose and sandy, watered by innumerable streams from the mountains, and displays the most exuberant fertility. Its productions are maize, rice, millet, peas, beans, lentils, and various kinds of excellent fruits. The country lying between the Atlas range and the Great Desert, is mostly sandy and barren, but produces dates in such abundance that it is called Biledulgerid, or the country of dates.

Minerals, &c. Salt, antimony, iron, copper, and silver are found. Salt water is more common than fresh.

Animals. The domestic animals are nearly the same as in Europe. The lion, panther, hyena, and other ferocious animals are very numerous in the mountainous and desert tracts. There is also a great variety of insects, of which the most formidable is the locust, which often appears in immense swarms, and commits the most destructive ravages.

Inhabitants. The inhabitants are divided into 4 classes; 1st, *Moors*, who are the ruling people, and form the chief inhabitants of all the cities; 2d, *Jews*, who reside in the cities and have the management of trade; 3d, *Arabs*, who, with their flocks and herds, occupy the interior and pastoral districts; 4th, the *Brebers*, who are descended from the ancient natives, and are a strong, athletic race, inhabiting the mountain districts, living in fixed villages, and cultivate the ground. The religion of all these classes, except the Jews, is Mahometanism.

Barbary, p-v. Roane co. N. C.; W. 389.

Barbary Point, cape on W. coast of Africa, at the entrance of the river Senegal. Lon. 16. 31. W. Lat. 15. 53. N.

Barbas, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic. Lat. 22. N.

Barbasote, s-p. Fez, a little W. Ceuta.

Barbastro, see *Balbrasto*.

Barbata, r. Africa, which rises in the western province of Algiers, and joins the Taphna, 1 S. Tackumbreet.

Barbato, r. Spain, which runs into the Atlantic, between Cadiz and the Straits of Gibraltar, about 27 S. Cadiz.

Barbato, or *Puerto Barbato*, s-p. Spain, in An-

dalusia, on the coast of the Atlantic, near the mouth of the river Barbato.

Barbatre, t. France, La Vendee, on the island of Noirmoutier; 5 SE. Noirmoutier. Pop. 2,396.

Barbeau, r. Canada, which runs into the Uta- was, Lon. 76. 55. W. Lat. 45. 56. N.

Barbela, or *Verbela*, r. Africa, which joins the Zaire, near its mouth.

Barbera, see *Berbera*.

Barberano, t. Popedom, 6 m. from Bieda.

Barberian, isl. in the Indian Ocean; 45 W. Ceylon. Lon. 80. E. Lat. 6. 24. N.

Barberino, t. Tuscany, at the foot of the Apennines, on the river Sieve; 4 W. Scarperia, 16 N. Florence.

Barbern, t. Semigallia; 14 SE. Mittaw.

Barbezieux, t. France, principal place of a district, in Charente; 5 SSW. Angoulesme, 63½ posts SSW. Paris. Lon. 0. 4. W. Lat. 45. 28. N. Pop. 1,984. Near it is a medicinal spring.

Barbo, r. Mexico, which rises in Honduras, and runs into the Spanish Maine, 40 SE. Cape Cameron.

Barbonne, t. France, in Marne; 4 S. Sezanne. Pop. 1,200.

Barboursville, p-v. Orange co. Va.; W. 113.

Barboursville, p-t. and cap. Knox co. Kentucky; W. 556. Pop. in 1810, 55.

Barbuckpour, small pr. Bengal, bounded N. by Janguirpour, E. and S. by Bettooriah, and W. by Bettooriah and Dinagepour.

Barbucksing, small pr. Bengal, between Burdwan and Birboom.

Barbuda, or *Barbouthos*, one of the Carribee islands, about 21 miles long, and 12 wide. Lon. 61. 50. W. Lat. 17. 44. N. Pop. 1,500. The land lies low, but it is fertile, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in breeding cattle, sheep, kids, fowls, and other stock, which they dispose of to the neighbouring islands; they likewise cultivate citrons, pomegranates, oranges, raisins, Indian figs, maize, cocoa nuts, pine apples, pepper, Indigo, &c. The island has no harbour, but a well sheltered road on the west side.

Barbue, r. N. America, which runs into lake Michigan, Lon. 85. 47. W. Lat. 43. 2. N.

Barbue, or *Orwell*, r. Canada, which runs into lake Erie, Lon. 80. 30. W. Lat. 43. 53. N.

Barburata, small isl. in the bay of Honduras, near E. coast of Ruatan. Lon. 86. 50. W. Lat. 16. 26. N.

Barby, co. Upper-Saxony, of small extent, annexed to Prussia in 1815. It was given in 1748 and 1765 to the count of Reuss, and the Society of United Brethren, or Moravians.

Barby, t. Prussia, in Saxony, government of Magdeburg, on the Elbe, near the mouth of the Saale; 14 NW. Dessau, 14 SSE. Magdeburg. Lon. 12. 0. E. Lat. 52. 0. N. Pop. 2,775. Here is a Moravian academy for the instruction of youth.

Barca, (an. *Libya*,) country, Africa, part of Barbary, lying W. of Egypt, at present belonging to the Turks, and governed by a sangiac, dependent on the bashaw, who resides at Tripoli; 690 miles long and 180 broad. The climate is very unequal; along the coast the land is fertile and well peopled, but the interior is sterile and desert. The chief towns are Derne the

capital and residence of the sangiac, Tolometa, Curen, and Bingazi. Sq. m. estimated at 88,000, and pop. at 300,000.

Barca, t. Barca; 6 S. Tolometa, 45 SW. Curen. Lon. 20. 25. E. Lat. 32. 26. N.

Barcalore, t. Cochin; 22 E. Cranganore.

Barcanii, now *Balkan*.

Barcan, see *Barken*.

Bacarato, t. Spain, in Estramadura; 4 from Almendral. Pop. 2,400.

Barcelona, (an. *Barcinona*,) city and s-p. Spain, cap. of Catalonia, on the Mediterranean; 39 ENE. Taragona, 276 ENE. Madrid. Lon. 2. 10. E. Lat. 41. 27. N. Pop. 111,500. H. 10,200. Bp. see. It is said to have been built by the Carthaginian Hamilcar, the father of Hannibal, 250 years before Christ; and is one of the largest, handsomest, and most commercial cities in Spain, and distinguished for the industry of its inhabitants.

It is very favourably situated for foreign commerce, and the amount of its annual trade, outward and inward, is computed at upwards of £1,750,000. It has extensive manufacturing establishments, 30 calico presses, many looms for silk, wool, and cotton, and manufactories of muskets, pistols, swords, hats, laces, ribbons, stockings, and soap.

The town is elegantly built, has 9 parish chh., 34 cloysters, 6 colleges, 6 hospitals, a theatre, and a dock-yard, and contains a number of magnificent public edifices.

It is built in the form of a semicircle, on the bank of the sea, in a large plain, and is divided into Old and New Town, separated from each other by a wall; and the whole defended by thick walls, bastions, horn works, large and lofty ramparts, and deep ditches; with a citadel built on a mountain called Montjoui; it is however too extensive to be easily guarded and defended, on which account it has always been taken when attacked.

The harbour is spacious, commodious, and always full of vessels, but is sometimes dangerous; it daily fills up, and requires continual care, and an immense expense, to keep the entrance open.—In 1821, about 20,000 of the inhabitants of this city were carried off by the yellow fever.

Barcelonetta, t. Spain, in Catalonia; built on a neck of land which runs from Barcelona to the sea. Pop. 13,000.

Barcelonetta, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Lower-Alps; 12 SE. Embrun, 24 NNE. Digne. Lon. 6. 44. E. Lat. 44. 23. N. Pop. 1,898. It is situated on the right bank of the Ubaye, in a valley of excellent pasturage.

Barcelona, *Barcelonetta*, or *Cumanyotta* t. Venezuela, in Cumana, and principal place of a district; 42 W. Cumana. Lon. 64. 44. W. Lat. 10. 7. N. Pop. 14,000. It has considerable trade with the West Indies. The chief articles of export are hides, beef, tallow, oxen, and mules. It is situated in an unhealthy spot.

Barcelonetta, t. S. A., on the Garoni. Lon. 63. W. Lat. 7. 8. N.

Barcelonne, t. France, in Gers, and district of Nogaro, on the Adour; 9 SW. Nogaro, 27 WNW. Mirande. Pop. 842.

Barcelore, (supposed an. *Barace*,) s-p. East-

Indies, in Canara, with a good harbour, on the coast of Malabar, between Goa and Mangalore. Lon. 74. 14. E. Lat. 15. 30. N. It carries on considerable trade with the Arabs of Mascat in rice and pepper.

Barcelos, t. Portugal, in Entre-Duero-e-Minho, not far from the sea, on the river Cavado; 8 W. Braga. Pop. 1,500.

Barchin, t. Persia, in Kerman; 120 SE. Sirgian.

Barchstede, t. Holstein; 12 NE. Hamburg.

Barchul, t. Spain, in Grenada; 15 Guadix.

Barcyn, or *Barczin*, t. Prussia, in Posen, circle of Bromberg, on the Netze. Pop. 544.

Bard, v. and fortress, Piedmont, at the entrance of the valley of Aosta, in a narrow defile between mountains, by the side of the Dora Baltea; 17 SSE. Aosta. Pop. 183.

Barda, or *Partha*, t. Saxony, in Leipsic; 2 SW. Grimma.

Bardan, t. Arabian Irak; NW. Bagdad.

Bardes, isl. near W. coast of Hind., about 40 miles circumference, a little N. Goa.

Bardewick, t. Han., in Luneburg, on the Ilmenau; supposed to be one of the most ancient towns in Germany; 4 N. Luneburg. Lon. 10. 28. E. Lat. 53. 18. N. Pop. 1,434.

Bradewisch, t. Oldenburg, and co. of Delmenhorst; 6 N. Delmenhorst.

Bardi, t. Parma, on a rock near the small river Ceno, and capital of a marquisate, to which it gives name; 26 W. Parma. Here is a magnificent castle.

Bardi, t. on W. coast of the island of Sibiu. Lon. 123. 21. E. Lat. 10. 38. N.

Bardia, t. on E. coast of Lower Siam, near the gulf. Lon. 99. 30. E. Lat. 10. 52. N.

Bardia, or *Pulo Bardia*, small isl. in the gulf of Siam. Lon. 99. 40. E. Lat. 10. 48. N.

Bardiano, t. Hind., Cutch, on the road from Rudunpour to Tatta; 50 N. Boogebooge.

Bardin, t. Persia, Kerman; 42 N. Kerman.

Bardis, t. Egypt, and residence of a scheik, whose authority extends a considerable way along the Nile; 6 S. Girgé.

Bardo, see *Bard*.

Bardoe, one of the Faroe islands. Lat. 61. 55. N.

Bardoil, or *Bardilloi*, (an. *Betius*,) r. Arabia, which runs into the Red Sea, Lat. 23. 5. N.

Bardoneche, t. Piedmont, situated in a valley to which it gives name; 6 WNW. Exilles, 10 N. Sezane. Pop. 930.

Bardop, r. Eng., which runs into the Read, 6 NW. Ellsdon, in Northumberland.

Bardsey, or *Yynis Enlli*, i. e. the Island of Saints, or the Island of the current, isl. in the Irish Sea, on the coast of Wales, about 2 miles in circ. and 3 from a projecting point of Caernarvonshire, and NW. extremity of Cardigan bay. Lon. 4. 44. W. Lat. 52. 48. N.

Bardshir, or *Kevasbir*, t. Persia, in Kerman; 55 ENE. Sirgian. Lon. 58. 20. E. Lat. 29. 50. N.

Bardstown, see *Bairdstown*.

Bardt, see *Barth*.

Bardubitz, see *Pardubitz*.

Bare, isl. S. Pacific Ocean, near E. coast of New Zealand; it is high land, not fertile, but inhabited. Lat. 39. 56. S.

Bare Mountain, an eminence of the highlands, N. Y., on the Hudson; 1,350 feet high.

Barealah, t. Hind., in Gurry Mundella; 10 NW. Mundella.

Bareatty, t. Cochin, on the borders of Dindigul; 60 E. Cochin.

Barebone Creek, r. Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, Lon. 85. 50. W. Lat. 38. 25. N.

Bare-grass Creek, r. Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, Lon. 86. 8. W. Lat. 38. 6. N.

Baree, pr. Hind., in Lahore, between the rivers Rauvee, Beyah, and Setledge.

Barege, see *Barrege*.

Barefields, p-v. Liberty co. S. C. on the Little Pedee; W. 412. Lon. 79. 23. W. Lat. 34. 12. N.

Bareilly, see *Bereilly*.

Barekdewar, t. Candahar; 30 WSW. Ghizni.

Bareilly, t. Hind., in Oude; 41. SSE. Lucknow. Lon. 81. 33. E. Lat. 26. 14. N.

Baren, r. Ger., which runs into the Roer, near Schwiert, in the county of Mark.

Baren, t. Switz., in the Valais; 25 E. Sion.

Barenda, t. Hind., in Bahar; 20 NE. Chittra.

Barenda, t. Hind., in Aurungabad, 105 E. by S. Poonah. Lon. 75. 51. E. Lat. 11. 19. N. It is a large city, now much decayed, with a stone fort.

Barenfels, t. Gotha; 2 W. Altenburg.

Barenstein, or *Bernstein*, t. Saxony, Meissen; 17 S. Dresden. Lon. 13. 46. E. Lat. 50. 45. N.

Barentin, t. France, in Lower-Seine; 9. NW. Rouen.

Barenton, t. France, in Channel, at the source of the Ardee; 20 ESE. Avranches, 4 SE. Mortain. Pop. 3,117.

Bares, t. Italy; 20 N. Burgamo.

Baresund, strait or channel, Sweden, branching off from the Baltic between Stegeberg and Soderkiöpping. In it is a custom-house, where all vessels are searched.

Bareszti, t. Moldavia; 15 S. Dorohoi, 60 NNW. Jassy.

Bareton, El, (an. *Parætonium*), s-p. Lybia, on the coast of the Mediterranean; 150 W. Alexandria. Lon. 27. 20. E. Lat. 31. 5. N.

Bareuth, see *Bayreuth*.

Bareux, t. France, in Lower-Pyrenees; 5 SE. Mauleon.

Barfleur, s-p. France, in Channel; 12 E. Cherbourg. Lon. 1. 15. W. Lat. 49. 40. N. Pop. 893. It was at one time the best port on the coast of Normandy; but in the year 1346, it was taken and pillaged by Edward III. king of England, and the harbour destroyed.

Barga, t. Tuscany, on the Serchio; 6 miles from Lucca. Pop. 2,000. Native, Peter Angeli.

Bergaintown, p-v. Gloucester co. N. J.; W. 194.

Bargazar Point, cape on the coast of Iceland. Lon. 16. 38. W. Lat. 66. 18. N.

Bargé or *Barges*, t. Piedmont; 8. S. Pinero-la. Pop. 6,905.

Bargé le Châtel, t. France, in Ain; 13 WNW. Bourg-en-Bresse.

Bargemont, t. France, in Var; 6 NNE. Draguignan, 15 WSW. Grasse. Pop. 1,780. Moreri was born here in 1643.

Bargenlu, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 32 SE. Kiutaja.

Bargside, t. Prussia, in Ermeland, on the Alla; 7 NNW. Allenstein.

Bargon, t. Genoa; 8 W. Brugnato.

Bargong, t. Hind., in Candeish; 25 N. Burhampour.

Bargota, t. Spain, Navarre; 18 Estella.

Bargstedt, t. Bremen, on the Aue; 8 S. Stade.

Barguzin, r. Siberia, which runs into lake Baikal, near Barguzinsk.

Barguzinsk, t. Siberia, on E. coast of lake Baikal, on the river Barguzin; 104 NE. Irkutsk. Lon. 110. 14. E. Lat. 53. 30. N.

Barg-nagash, pr. Abyssinia, Tigre, in which the town of Arkiko is situated.

Barham, t. Eng., in Kent, 6 Canterbury. Pop. 816. It gives name to Barham Downs, where the Canterbury races are held.

Barhoolna, t. Hind., in Bahar; 4 NW. Bahar.

Bari, s-p. Naples, on the coast of the Adriatic, once the capital of the province of the same name; 18 E. Trani, 120 ENE. Naples. Lon. 16. 56. E. Lat. 41. 7. N. Pop. 18,191. Abp. see. It is well built, contains 12 chh., and has considerable trade in wine, oil, and fruit.

Bari, (an. *Apulia*, *Peucetia*), pr. Naples, bounded N. and NE. by the sea, E. and SE. by Otranto, S. by the Basilicata, and W. by the Capitanata. About 62 miles long, and rather more than 20 in its mean breadth. It produces corn, wine, oil, cotton, saffron, and fruits. There are 16 towers built to defend the coasts from corsairs. The principal towns are Bari, Trani, the present capital, Bitonto, Barletta, Altamura, Gravina, Molsetta, Viseglia, and Andri. Ofanto is the only river. Pop. 331,305. Sq. m. 1,620.

Bari, t. Hind., in Visiapour; 30 SW. Raibaug.

Baria, now *Veria*.

Barjac, t. France, in Gard; 14 W. Pont St. Esprit, 30 N. Nismes. Pop. 1,383.

Bariazed, t. Persia, in Kerman; 57 SW. Sirgian.

Baricourt, t. France, in Ardennes; 9 NE. Grandpre. Pop. 272.

Barilla, t. Hind., Gurry Mundela; 30 E. Gurra.

Barillovitz, t. Croatia, on the Korana; 10 S. Carlstadt.

Barin, t. Natolia; 12 S. Amasreh.

Barinas, see *Varinas*.

* *Barjols*, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Var; 27 N. Toulon, 24 E. Aix. Lon. 6. 5. E. Lat. 43. 39. N. Pop. 3,025. It is situated in a charming country.

Bariquicemento, see *Baraquicemento*.

Baris, now *Isbarteh*.

Bark River, r. N. America, which runs into the Mississippi. Lon. 91. 56. W. Lat. 43. 34. N.

Barke, (Nor.) t. Sweden, in Dalecarlia; 22 WSW. Hedemora.

Barke, (Söder,) t. Sweden, in Dalecarlia; 22 SW. Hedemora.

Barkau, t. Holstein; 8 NW. Plon.

Barkebo, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 12 NNW. Calmar.

Barkhampsted, p-t. Litchfield co. Con.; 18 NE. Litchfield, W. 368. Pop. 1,532.

Barking, t. Eng., in Essex, on a creek in the river Rothin, to which it gives name, near the Thames, from whence goods are brought up to the quay; 5 SW. Rumford, 7 E. London, 11 S

Epping. Pop. 2,421. It has a weekly market held on Saturday.

Barkoo, t. Hind., Canara; 16 S. Barcelore.

Barkope, t. Bengal; 25 SSE. Boglipour.

Barku, or *Barraku*, t. Africa, Agouna, where the Dutch have a fort.

Barku, (*Little*), t. Africa; 4 Barku.

Barkway, t. Eng., in Herts; 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ S. Cambridge, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ N. London. Pop. 686.

Barlad, see *Birlat*.

Barlaimont, or *Barlemont*, t. Netherlands, in Hainaut; 12 SE. Le Quesnoy. Pop. 1,600. On the 18th of June, 1794, the allied troops of Austria and Prussia were defeated near this town by the French republicans, with the loss of 2,000 men.

Barle, r. Eng, which rises in Somersetshire, on the borders of Devonshire, and runs into the Ex, 5 miles below Dulverton.

Barlenga, small isl., the principal of a cluster in the Atlantic, about 9 miles from W. coast of Portugal; with a fortress; these islands are called *Borlings* by the English seamen; the greater part are mere rocks. Lon. 9. 24. W. Lat. 39. 20. N.

Barletta, s-p. Naples, in Bari, on the Adriatic; 4 W. Trani. Lon. 16. 20. E. Lat. 41. 19. N. Pop. 15,925. This town has from without a ruinous aspect; its walls tumbling down, and its ditches filled with rubbish. But the inside of the city is magnificently built, though thinly peopled; it conveys the idea of a capital of some mighty state, reduced to the condition of a conquered province, or depopulated by a raging pestilence. Its streets are wide and well paved; the houses large and lofty, built with hewn stone, which from age has acquired a polish little inferior to that of marble. The exports here are salt, corn, almonds, and liquorice, a root that grows spontaneously in the swamps. The air is accounted unwholesome during the hot months.

Barley Cove, creek, on SW. coast of Ireland, between Mizenhead and Browhead, in the county of Cork. Lon. 9. 40. W. Lat. 51. 24. N.

Barlipanetole, t. Ceylon; 55 E. Calitoor.

Barlow, t. Washington co. Ohio. Pop. 316.

Barlow's Cove, harbour, on N. coast of Admiralty Island, in N. Pacific Ocean. Lon. 225. 14. E. Lat. 58. 22. N.

Barmach, rocky mt. Persia, in Schirvan, near the Caspian Sea, whither many Armenians resort annually out of devotion; near Nisabad.

Barmancotty, t. Thibet; 5 S. Sirinagur.

Barmen, t. Pru. Dusseldorf, in a fertile valley, to which it gives name; 5 N. Lennep. Pop. 2,505.

Barmouth, s-p. N. Wales, in Merioneth, in a bay, to which it gives name, at the mouth of the Maw or Avon; built on the side of a mountain, so that the houses appear one above another; 8 SW. Dolgelly. Pop. 1,500. Much company resort in the summer season to bathe in the sea; and there are two markets weekly, Tuesday and Friday.

Barmstadt, or *Barnstede*, or *New Rantau*, t. Holstein, in the co. of Barnstadt, or Ranzau; 12 E. Gluckstadt, 17 NNW. Hamburg. Pop. 600. See *Ranzau*.

Barn Tavern, p-v. Southampton co. Va.; W. 175.

Barnach, small isl. near W. coast of Ireland, near Black-Sod-Bay.

Barnack, v. Eng., in Northamptonshire; 3 Stamford. Pop. 366.

Barnagur, t. Bengal, on the Ganges; 5 N. Calcutta.

Barnard, p-t. Windsor co. Vt.; 26 NW. Windsor, W. 484. Pop. 1,691.

Barnard's Castle, t. Eng., on the Tees, in Durham, which takes its name from a castle; 254 N. London. Lon. 1. 59. W. Lat. 54. 41. N. Pop. 2,986. Market on Wednesday.

Barnardston, p-t. Franklin co. Mass.; 5 N. Greenfield, 96 WNW. Boston, W. 413. Pop. 912. Here is a quarry of marble.

Barnasne, mountains, Ireland, in the county of Kerry; 8 SW. Killarney.

Barnaul, t. Siberia, on W. side of the Oby; 100 SSE. Kolyvan. Pop. 6,000. H. 1,200. It is famous for its mines of copper, silver, and gold, which are wrought by 48,000 boors, beside regular miners.

Barnby-upon-Dun, t. Eng., in W. Riding of Yorkshire; 5 E. Doncaster. Pop. 433.

Barnegat, or *Limestone*, v. in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess co. N. Y.; 5 S. Poughkeepsie village. Here is a large number of lime kilns, and great quantities of lime are manufactured here, and sent to New York.

Barnegat, bay and inlet, on E. coast of N. J.; 68 ENE. Cape May. Lon. 73. 45. W. Lat. 39. 47. N.

Barnera, see *Bernera*.

Barnesley, t. Eng., in the W. Riding of Yorkshire; 15 W. Doncaster. Pop. 5,014. There is a considerable manufacture for wire, as likewise for hard ware; another for linen, and another for glass bottles. It has a market on Wednesdays, and 3 yearly fairs.

Barnesmore, mt. Ireland, in the Donegal; 8 NE. Donegal.

Barnesville, p-v. Belmont co. Ohio; W. 318.

Barnet, t. Eng., partly in Hertfordshire, and partly in Middlesex, with a weekly market on Monday; 11 N. London. Pop. 1,579.

Barnet, p-t. Caledonia co. Vt.; on the Connecticut; 8 SE. Danville, 32 E. Montpelier, W. 329. Pop. 1,448.

Barnet's Tavern, p-v. Fauquier co. Va. W. 59.

Barneveldt, or *Barnefeld*, t. Neth., in Guelderland; 10 ESE. Amersfort, 14 NW. Arnheim. Pop. 4,770.

Barnevelts Islands, two small, flat islands, near the coast of Terra-del-Fuego. Lon. 66. 58. W. Lat. 55. 40. S.

Barneville, t. France, in Channel, and district of Valognes; 12 WSW. Valognes, 15 SSW. Cherbourg. Pop. 840.

Barnoldswick, manufacturing village, Eng., in W. Riding of Yorkshire, near Settle. Pop. 892.

Barnsborough, v. Gloucester co. N. J.; 14 SE. Philadelphia.

Barnstable co. SE. part of Mass., comprising the whole of the peninsula of Cape Cod, which is connected with the county of Plymouth by an isthmus, extending from Barnstable Bay to Buzzard's Bay. The soil is mostly sandy and poor, and the inhabitants derive their subsistence in great part from the sea. Pop. in 1810, 22,211; in 1820, 24,026.

Barnstable, s-p. and cap. Barnstable co. Mass., on Barnstable Bay; 66 SSE. Boston, W. 484. Pop. in 1810, 3,646; in 1820, 3,824. The harbour has a bar at the mouth, which prevents the entrance of large vessels; but the inhabitants carry on considerable trade in the cod-fisheries and coasting business.

Barnstaple, s-p. Eng., on the river Taw, in Devon; 40 NNW. Exeter, 51 W. Taunton, 191 W. London. Lon. 4. 4. W. Lat. 51. 12. N. Pop. 4,019. It was anciently surrounded with walls, and defended with a castle, had the liberties of a city, and a good harbour; but the harbour is now shallow, so that vessels cannot come up to the town, yet it has considerable trade; and the markets held weekly, on Fridays, are large for cattle, corn, and provisions. It is a borough town, and sends 2 members to parliament. Barnstaple Bay is an opening in the Bristol Channel, by the union of the rivers Taw and Towridge.—Native, John Gay.

Barnstead, p-t. Strafford co. N. H., 26 ENE. Concord, 32 NW. Portsmouth, W. 563. Pop. 1,805.

Barnstorf, or *Berndorf*, t. Hanover, in Diepholz; 8 N. Diepholz. Pop. 984.

Barntrup, t. Ger., in Lippe Detmold; 4 NE. Blomberg. Pop. 931.

Barnwell, district, S. C. Pop. in 1810, 12,280; slaves 4,153. Pop. in 1820, 14,750. At the court house there is a p-v. on Turkey Creek; W. 609.

Baroach, (an. *Barygaza*,) t. and fortress, Hind., in Guzerat; 34 N. Surat, 80 S. Amedabad. Lon. 72. 58. E. Lat. 21. 45. N. It was once celebrated as the greatest port and emporium of India. Numbers of ancient drachmæ have been found here, inscribed with Greek letters and the names of Apollodotes, and of Menander, king of Bactria, who also reigned in this part of India; and had, among other conquests, added Pattalena to his former dominions. The city of Barochia stands on a rising ground, surrounded with water; it is washed by the Nerbudda, the ancient Namadus. It is now inhabited by weavers and other manufacturers of cotton; the neighbourhood producing the best in the world.

Baroche sous Lucé, (La,) t. France, in Orne; 4 SSE. Domfront.

Baroda, t. Hind., Berar; 25 NW. Chanda.

Barolle, t. Hind., in Benares; 46 W. Benares.

Baron, t. France, in Oise; 10 ESE. Senlis.

Barone, mt. Naples, in Capitanata; 15 NE. Manfredonia.

Baronella, t. Naples, Molise; 5 NE. Boyano.

Baronich, s-p. Hind., on the Nerbudda; 38 N. Surat.

Baronstown, t. Ireland, in Louth; 6 WNW. Dundalk.

Baroogong, t. Hind., in Aurungabad; 10 E. Jaffierabad.

Baroongan, t. on E. coast of Borneo. Lon. 116. 42. E. Lat. 2. 46. N.

Baros, or *Barros*, s-p. of Celebes, where the Dutch have a factory and settlement. Lon. 119. 15. E. Lat. 1. 24. S. Here is a good market for opium and cloth.

Baros, or *Baroos*, t. on W. coast of Sumatra, abundant in gold, camphor, and benzoin; but

admitting no foreign commodities. Lon. 97. 55. E. Lat. 1. 54. N.

Barosin, small isl. Adriatic. Lon. 15. 22. E. Lat. 44. 7. N.

Barota, t. Hind., in Malwa; 20 NE. Indore.

Barouah, t. Hind., in Cicacole; 40 SSW. Ganjam.

Baroud, t. Hind., in Agimere; 15 E. Nagore.

Barowecz, t. Poland, Lublin; 36 N. Lublin.

Barques Point, cape, on NE. of Sagana Bay, in lake Huron. Lon. 82. 59. W. Lat. 44. 20. N.

Barque River, r. Missouri, which runs into the Missouri, Lon. 93. 14. W. Lat. 38. 43. N.

Barquisimeto, t. Venezuela; 110 WSW. Caraccas, 440 NNE. Santa Fe de Bogota. Lat. 9. 45. N. Pop. 11,300. It is situated on an elevated plain, and is regularly laid out and well built. The surrounding country is fertile.

Barr, or *Bar*, t. France, in Lower-Rhine; 7 WNW. Benfelden. Pop. 3,996.

Barr, r. Ireland, which runs into the Foyle, near Lifford.

Barra, or *Bar*, km. Africa, near the mouth of the Gambia, on the borders of it, which extends about 60 miles. The Mandingoes form a considerable part of the inhabitants. They are Mahometans; have public schools, and are more civilized than any other on the Gambia. Pop. estimated at 200,000. *Barra*, or *Barra Inding*, the capital, is a populous town, near the point of Barra, on N. side of the Gambia. Lon. 16. 45. W. Lat. 13. 25. N.

Barra, or *Barray*, one of the Western Islands of Scotland; about 6 miles long, and 2 and a half broad; 5 S. island of South-Uist. Lon. 7. 30. W. Lat. 57. 0. N. The principal produce is barley and potatoes; great quantities of cod and ling are caught on the east coast, 30,000 of the latter having one year been sent from this island to Glasgow. Shell-fish abound here, such as limpets, muscles, wilks, clams, spout-fish or razor-fish, lobsters, crabs, &c. &c.; but what is singularly beneficial to the inhabitants, is the shell-fish called cockle. Pop. 1,925.

Barra, t. Hind., in Orissa; 24 WSW. Cattack.

Barra, t. Hind., in Oude; 15 S. Corah.

Barra, small isl. North Sea, about 27 miles from Cape Wrath, the NW. extremity of Scotland. Lon. 5. 40. W. Lat. 58. 58. N.

Barra, t. Abyssinia; 10 W. Dobarowa.

Barraboa, t. Africa, in Magadoxa.

Barrackpore, t. Hindoostan, on N. side of the Ganges; 15 miles from Calcutta.

Barraconda, considerable t. Africa, in Woolly, on the Gambia, at the head of tide waters, 400 above its mouth, and where formidable cataracts obstruct the navigation; 10 E. Medina.

Barrad, t. Arabia; 40 SE. Saade.

Barrady, r. Syria, (supposed to be the *Abana*, of holy writ,) which passes by Damascus, and supplies the fountains with water; soon after which it loses itself in a lake.

Barragon, Bay of, in the river La Plata, 12 miles below Buenos Ayres to the SE. Ships, after discharging their cargoes in lighters in the roadstead of Buenos Ayres, go to the bay of Barragon to wait for their outward cargoes. The bay is very open and exposed, and the land about low.

Barramaul, or *Barra-Mahul*, low tract of

country, Hindostan. The meaning of the word is 12 paces, having in it 12 forts, situated on rocky, commanding eminences. Of these, Kistnagheri is reckoned the strongest. Situated between Mysore and the subah of Arcot.

Barran, t. France, in Gers; 6 SW. Auch, 6 N. Mirande. Pop. 700.

Barrance, t. Peru, with a harbour, on the P. Ocean. Lat. 10. 38. S.

Barrapalong, t. Bengal, in Chittigong; 66 S. Islamabad.

Barrapara, t. Bengal; 50 NNE. Dacca.

Barrasur, t. Bengal; 15 S. Palamow.

Barrary, t. Hind., Oude; 36 ESE. Fyzabad.

Barrasat, t. Bengal; 8 S. Kishenagur.

Barraset, t. Bengal; 10 NNE. Calcutta.

Barratalla, branch of the river Hoogly, which runs into the bay of Bengal. Lon. 88. 21. E. Lat. 21. 35. N.

Barraux, t. France, in Isere; 18 S. Grenoble. Pop. 1,312.

Barre, p-t. Worcester co. Mass.; 24 NW. Worcester, 64 W. Boston, W. 417. Pop. 2,077. This is a very valuable township, and produces great quantities of beef, butter and cheese.

Barre, p-t. Washington co. Vt.; 7 SE. Montpelier, W. 524. Pop. 1,955.

Barre, t. Genesee co. N. Y.; 16 NNW. Batavia. Pop. 1,767.

Barre, t. Huntingdon co. Pa. Pop. 1,387.

Barré, t. France, in Lozere; 6 S. Florac, 18 WNW. Alais.

Barre, (*La*), t. France, in Eure; 9 SSE. Bernay, 18 WSW. Evreux. Pop. 491.

Barreah, t. Hind., in Guzerat; 18 SE. Godra.

Barreah, circar, Hind., in Guzerat.

Barrege le Bains, t. France, in Upper Pyrenees, in a valley, at the foot of the Pyrenees; 6 posts S. Tarbes. Lon. 0. 8. E. Lat. 42. 53. N. Pop. 670. Here are a number of medicinal springs of different degrees of heat, from luke-warm to nearly scalding-hot; from 95 to 113 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer. The waters are limpid, unctuous or oily to the touch, and in taste and smell said to resemble eggs, on which a hen has sat some time. They are used both for bathing and drinking.

Barreiras, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 19. 45. S.

Barreiro, t. Portugal, in Estramadura, on the left bank of the Tagus; 6 SE. Lisbon.

Barrels, rocks, near S. coast of the county of Wexford, in the Irish sea; 5 SW. Carnsore Point. Lon. 6. 24. W. Lat. 52. 9. N.

Barrels, rocks, near S. coast of Ireland, in Courtinaschery-bay, on the coast of Cork. Lon. 8. 38. W. Lat. 51. 37. N.

Barrel's Sound, bay on W. coast of N. A. Lon. 131. W. Lat. 52. N.

Barrême, t. France, in Lower-Alps; 10 SSE. Digne. Pop. 643.

Barren, co. Ken., S. of Green River. Pop. in 1810, 11,286; slaves 1,724. Pop. in 1820, 10,328. Chief town, Glasgow.

Barren Creek, r. which rises in SW. corner of Delaware, and runs into the Nanticoke, 2 S. Vienna.

Barren Inlet, channel of the Atlantic, between two small islands, on the coast of N. Carolina. Lon. 77. 55. W. Lat. 34. 14. N.

Barren Island, small isl. in Chesapeake Bay. Lon. 76. 20. W. Lat. 38. 30. N.

Barren Island, isl. in E. Indian Sea, about 18 miles in circ. and 54 E. Great Andaman; Lon. 94. 10. E. Lat. 12. 18. N.

Barren Islands, cluster of small islands in N. Pacific Ocean, near W. coast of America, a little S. Cook's Inlet. Lon. 151. 46. W. Lat. 58. 56. N.

Barren River, r. Kentucky, which runs into the Green River, between Warren and Logan counties.

Barren River, (*Little*), r. Kentucky, which runs into Green River, W. of Greensburg.

Barreone, r. Piedmont, which runs into the Vesubia, near St. Martin, in Tenda.

Barriconda, t. Hind., in Barramaul; 20 NNW. Darampoory.

Barricourt, t. France, in Ardennes; 18 S. Sedan, 9 NE. Grandpre.

Barrier Islands, range of islands 30 miles in length, at the mouth of the river Thames, near E. coast of New-Zealand. Lon. 184. 27. W. Lat. 36. 11. S.

Barriga Negra, r. Buenos Ayres, which rises 160 NE. Monte Video, and flows into Lake Meri. The country around is well watered, and there are great breeding estates, many of which are stocked with from 60,000 to 200,000 head of cattle.

Barrihar, t. Hind., in Oude; 18 NW. Manickpour.

Barrihua, t. Asia; 70 S. Macaumpour.

Barrile, t. Naples, in Basilicata; 7 WSW. Venosa.

Barrington, t. Nova-Scotia, on S. coast; 16 SW. Shelburn.

Barrington, p-t. Strafford co. N. H.; 28 NW. Portsmouth, W. 517. Pop. 1,610. Crystal spar, black lead, iron ore, alum, and vitriol are found here. In the SE. part of the town, there is a cave called the Bear's Den.

Barrington, (*Great*), p-t. Berkshire co. Mass.; 14 S. Lenox, 125 Boston, W. 352. Pop. 1,908.

Barrington, p-t. Bristol co. R. I., on W. side of Warren; 7 N. Bristol, 8 SSE. Providence, W. 414. Pop. 634.

Barrios, Dos, t. Spain, a few miles from Gibraltar. Pop. 1,000.

Barripour, t. Bengal; 14 S. Calcutta. Lon. 88. 21. E. Lat. 22. 21. N.

Barro, t. on W. coast, of Celebes. Lon. 120. 6. E. Lat. 4. 3. S.

Barrossa, v. Spain, in Andalusia, and on the island of Leon near Cadiz.

Barros de Zuniga, shoal at the entrance of the port of St. Diego, on the coast of New-Albion, half mile NE. Point de la Loma.

Barrow, t. Eng., in Leicestershire, on the Soar; 3 N. Mountsorrel. Pop. 1,303.—Native, bp. Beveridge.

Barrow, r. Ireland, which rises in N. part of Queen's co. and runs into Waterford bay.

Barrow, (*Little*), r. Ireland, which runs into Barrow; 4 E. Portarlinton.

Barrow Point, cape on S. coast Ireland, in the co. Cork; 5 E. Kinsale. Lon. 8. 21. W. Lat. 51. 43. N.

Barrulo, t. on N. coast of Borneo. Lon. 112. 25. E. Lat. 3. 18. N.

Barry, small isl. in the Bristol channel, near S. coast of Wales; 3 W. Flat Holm.

Barrysville, p-v. Mecklenburg co. N.C.; W. 448.

Bars, or *Barsch*, co. Hungary, containing the two mining towns of Kremnitz and Konigsberg, 12 market towns, 188 villages, 55 Catholic parish churches, 2 Lutheran, and 1 Reformed. Pop. 115,779. Sq. m. 103,304.

Bars, or *Bersenburg*, t. Hungary, in *Bars*, on the Gran; 8 W. Leventz. It was once a celebrated fortress.

Barsac, t. France, Gironde, on the Garonne; 18 SSE. Bordeaux. Pop. 2,583.

Barsalium, now *Bersel*.

Barsallach Point, cape, Scot., on the coast of the county of Wigton, in Luce bay; 8 NW. Burrowhead.

Barsalli, km. Africa, on the banks of the Gambia, inhabited by Jaloffs.

Barsampse, see *Beer*.

Barsen, see *Betsirvan*.

Barshdorf, v. Silesia, in Liegnitz; 2 SE. Liegnitz; remarkable for a battle between the Austrians and Prussians in 1757. Pop. 730.

Basers, t. Norway; 50 NE. Romsdal.

Barshonlu, or *Bartshenlu*, t. A. Turkey, in Nattolia; 40 E. Kiutajah.

Barsin, t. Persia, Chorasani; 100 NW. Herat.

Barsin, large plain of Turkestan, near Tashkunt, where Timur Bec encamped after his return from the conquest of Capchac.

Barsir, t. Persia, in Kerman; 60 NE. Sirgian.

Barsée, small isl. in the Little Belt. Lon. 9. 35. E. Lat. 55. 7. N.

Bart, t. Lancaster co. Pa.; S. of Strasburg. Pop. 1,423.

Bartapour, t. India, in Kemaon, on an isl. and in the Ganges; 93 E. Bereilly, 90 N. Lucknow. Lon. 81. 32. E. Lat. 28. 20. N.

Barten, or *Barthen*, t. Pru., in Konigsberg, capital of a small country, called Bartenland; 40 SE. Konigsberg. Lon. 21. 24. E. Lat. 54. 7. N. Pop. 1,335. It is a small well built town with a castle or palace.

Bartenstein, t. Prussia, in Konigsberg, on the Alle; 28 S. Konigsberg. Lon. 20. 53. E. Lat. 54. 10. N. Pop. 3,454.

Bartenstein, t. and castle, Wurtemberg; 6 S. Weickersheim. Pop. 961.

Barth, or *Bardt*, t. Prussia, in Pomerania; 12 NW. Stralsund. Lon. 12. 44. E. Lat. 54. 23. N. Pop. 3,238. It gave name to a principality in Anterior Pomerania, in a bay of the Baltic.

Barth-Head, cape on W. coast of South Ronaldsha. Lon. 2. 51. W. Lat. 58. 38. N.

Barthe de Nestes, (La,) t. France, and principal place of a district, in Higher-Pyrenees; 18 SE. Tarbes. Lon. 0. 29. E. Lat. 43. 4. N. Pop. 400.

Barthelemy, r. which rises in Arkansas, and after a course W. of S. of about 150 miles, joins the Ouachitta, 3 miles below the Derbane in Louisiana.

Bartholomew, see *St. Bartholomew*.

Bartlett, p-t. Coos co. N. H.; SE. of the White Mountains; 85 N. Portsmouth, W. 572. Pop. 511.

Bartoldsdorf, t. Prussia; 24 S. Heilsperg.

Barton, p-t. Orleans co. Vt.; 39 NNE. Montpelier, W. 564. Pop. 372.

Barton, r. Vermont, which rises in Billymead, and runs NNE. into lake Memphremagog.

Barton-on-Iwell, t. Eng., in Lancashire; 6 SW. Manchester. Pop. 6,948.

Barton, t. Upper Canada, at W. end of Lake Ontario.

Barton-upon-Humber, t. Eng., in Lincoln, on S. side of the Humber, from whence passage boats go every day to Hull, 7 miles across; 34 N. Lincoln, 166 N. London. Lon. 1. 27. W. Lat. 53. 40. Pop. 2,204. There is a weekly market on Mondays.

Barton-under-Needwood, t. Eng., in Staffordshire; 8 NE. Litchfield. Pop. 1,066.

Barton's Creek, r. Tennessee, which runs into the Cumberland, about 10 miles above Clarksville.

Bartrach, isl. in the bay of Killalla, at the mouth of the river Moy; 2 miles long and half broad, 2 NE. Killalla. Lon. 9. W. Lat. 54. 13. N.

Bartsch, r. Silesia, which runs into the Oder; 7 miles above Gros Glogau.

Bartsan, t. Hungary; 14 NNE. Szeben.

Bartus, t. Hungary; 16 NW. Palotza.

Barua, see *Dobarua*.

Baruchela, t. Italy, Rovigo; 16 WSW. Rovigo.

Barud, t. Egypt, on E. side of the Nile; 7 SE. Manfalout.

Barud, t. Egypt, on E. side of the Nile; 12 S. Dendera.

Barud, t. Egypt, on W. side of the Nile; 18 S. Siut.

Barver, t. Hanover, in Diepholz; 6 ENE. Diepholz.

Barum, t. Hanover, in Luneburg; 10 S. Luneburg.

Barun Islands, cluster of small islands in the Indian Sea, near W. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 44. 25. E. Lat. 18. 20. N.

Barussæ, now *Nicobar Islands*.

Baruth, t. Pru. Saxony, in Potsdam, with a citadel, which gives name to a lordship; 22 SSE. Potsdam, 34 NE. Wittenberg. Lon. 13. 25. E. Lat. 53. 3. N. Pop. 920.

Baruth, t. Saxony, in Upper Lusatia; 7 NE. Budissen. Pop. 270.

Barwalde, see *Baerwalde*.

Barwara, t. Bahar; 10 NW. Durbungah.

Barwary, t. Bahar; 42 NNE. Hajypour.

Barwell's Islands, small oval island, in the Mergui Archipelago. Lat. 10. 8. N.

Barzeto, t. Italy, in Parma; 17 SSW. Parma.

Barzis, t. Italy, Friuli; 4 N. Aviano.

Bas, or *Batz*, small isl. France, English channel, near the coast of France, with a fort to defend the road. Lon. 3. 55. W. Lat. 48. 45. N. Pop. 380.

Bas en Basset, t. France, in Upper-Loire; 3 NW. Monistrol, 19 N. Le Puy. Pop. 5,335.

Basain, t. Hind., in Agimere; 15 E. Jyepour.

Basalchok, t. Hind.; 12 SSW. Bahar.

Basanah, t. Hind.; 15 S. Bahar.

Basarschick, or *Bazardgik*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, on the Marizza; 15 NW. Philipopoli.

Basay, t. on S. coast of the island of Samur. Lon. 124. 59. E. Lat. 11. 28. N.

Basbagee, t. Hind.; 16 W. Agimere.

Basberg, t. Bohemia, in Saatz; 6 NW. Comotau.

Basboch, t. Nubia; 10 NE. Sennaar

Basera, t. Spain, in Catalonia, on the Fluvia; 15 NNE. Gerona.

Bascharage, t. Neth., in Luxemburg, not far from the town of Luxemburg. Pop. 840.

Baschi, t. Italy, in Spoleto; 9 SW. Todi.

Basciano, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; 4 SSE. Teramo.

Bascon, t. France, in Landes; 6 SE. Mont de Marsan.

Basculumbai, t. Natolia; 36 E. Pergamo.

Basdepour, t. Bengal; 20 N. Dacca.

Baselece, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 7 SSW. Volturara.

Basenheim, t. Bavaria; 2 E. Marckt Enersheim.

Baseten, see *Bassatin*.

Basford, t. Eng., in Nottinghamshire; 3 N. Nottingham. Pop. 2,940.

Bashan, fertile district, Canaan, E. of the Jordan, and the sea of Tiberias; and N. of the Jabbok. It was famous for its cattle.

Bashe, t. Syria; 24 SW. Bambouch.

Bashee Islands, seven islands in the Chinese sea; three of them are large, and four of them inhabited. The productions are plantains, bananas, pine-apples, sugar-canes, potatoes, yams, and cotton; their quadrupeds are goats and hogs. The names of the islands are Orange, Grafton, Monmouth, Isle of Goats, and Bashee or Bachi; they are S. of Formosa. Their situation is in Lon. 122. E. Lat. 20. 28. to 20. 55. N. Two rocks towards the N. ought, according to Prowse, to be called islets; the least of them being half a league in circ. and though not woody, covered with grass. These are situated in Lat. 21. 9. N.

Bashee, or *Bachi*, isl. in the Chinese sea, the most easterly of five, called from this the *Bashee Islands*: the form appears circular, about 6 miles in diameter. It has a town of the same name. Lon. 121. 55. E. Lat. 21. 18. N.

Bashi Keui, t. Turkish Armenia; 30 SSW. Kars.

Bashlo, r. Abyssinia, which runs into the Nile; 30 SE. Alata.

Bashmut, district, Egypt, on NE. the Delta.

Bashkirs, people on the banks of the Volga and Ural, Russia, in Upha and Perm. They consist of about 2,700 families, and lead a pastoral life, are indolent, hospitable and brave.

Basian, t. Persia, in Chusistan, on the Karansu; 60 S. Suster.

Basiento, r. Naples, which runs into the gulf of Tarento, Lon. 16. 45. E. Lat. 40. 32. N. On the banks of this river an interview was held between Cæsar and Anthony, whence they retired to Tarentum, to form a plan for settling the Roman empire.

Basil, or *Basle*, see *Bâle*.

Basilan, one of the Philippine islands, 60 miles in circ., very fertile, especially in fruit rice, and sugar-cane, but thinly peopled; 18 SW. Mindanao. Lon. 121. E. Lat. 5. 50. N.

Basilbab, t. Africa, in Tunis, on the Mejerdah; 30 SW. Tunis.

Basili, or *Basilipotamo*, or *Vasilipotamo*, (an. *Eurotas*.) r. Eu. Turkey, in the Morea, which runs into the gulf of Colokitia; 4 NNE. Colokitia.

Basilia, t. Volhynia; 32 WNW. Canstantino.

Basilica, or *St. Basili* or *Vasilica*, (an. *Sicyon*.) t. Eu. Turkey, in Livadia, on the gulf of Lepanto; 12 NW. Corinth. This was once a famous city, but now a miserable village, yet it possesses some interesting relics of antiquity, and the beautiful plain between it and Corinth retains its ancient fertility.

Basilicata, pr. Naples, bounded N. by the Capitanata and Bari, E. by the gulf of Tarento, S. by Principato Citra and Calabria Citra, and W. by the Principato Ultra; about 66 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. It produces corn, wine, oil, saffron, cotton, honey, and wax in abundance. The principal towns are Melfi, Acerenza, Potenza, Tursi, and Venosa. Pop. 378,163. Sq. m. 4,540.

Basilipotamo, see *Basili*.

Basilipotamo, r. Cyprus, which runs into the sea, 15 E. Limasol.

Bisiluzzo, one of the Lipari islands; N. Sicily; 2 miles in circuit.

Basin d'Arcasson, bay on the coast of France, open to the Atlantic. Lon. 1. 5. W. Lat. 44. 42. N.

Basinda, t. Spain, in Leon; 44 WNW. Astorga.

Basin Harbour, p-v. Addison co. Vt. in Ferrisburg; E. side of Lake Champlain; 4½ S. of the mouth of Otter Creek, W. 486.

Basing, Old, t. Eng., in Southampton; 3E. Basingstoke, 43 W. London. Pop. 921.

Basingstoke, t. Eng., in Hants, with a good corn market every Wednesday; 37 E. Salisbury, 46 W. London. Pop. 2,656. A navigable canal was lately made from this town to the river Wey; there is a manufacture of druggets and shaloons. On the downs, near the town a bloody battle was fought between the Saxons and Danes, in 871.—Natives, Th. & J. Warton.

Basirè, t. A. Turkey, in Sivas, on the Black Sea; 20 W. Samsoun.

Baskinridge, p-t. Somerset co. N. J.; on a branch of the Passaic; 7 SSW. Morristown, 17 N. New Brunswick, W. 219. Lon. 74. 33. W. Lat. 40. 40. N. Here is an academy. General Lee was taken prisoner here in 1776.

Basle, see *Bâle*.

Basman, t. Persia, in Chusistan. Lon. 59. 52. E. Lat. 28. 36. N. H. 150. Here is a hot well, the water of which is considered medicinal.

Basoche Gouet, La, t. France, in Eure-and-Loir; 10 E. Montmirail. H. 400.

Basova, t. Siberia, on the river Lena; 20 S. Orlenga.

Basoth, fort, Hind., Bahar; 25 SSW. Bahar.

Basoudha, t. Hind., in Malwa; 40 NE. Bil-sah. Lon. 78. 13. E. Lat. 23. 54. N. It is a large town.

Basque Island, small isl. in the river St. Lawrence, near the coast of Lower Canada. Lon. 68. 52. W. Lat. 48. 15. N.

Basque Roads, near the island of Aix, France. Here 4 French men of war and some smaller vessels were destroyed by the English fleet under Lord Cochrane, in 1809.

Basques, (Les,) or *French Biscay*, country, France, before the revolution, situated between the sea, Spain, and the river Adour and Bearn. It was divided into 3 districts, Labour, Lower Navarre, and Soule, and is now included in the

department of the Lower Pyrenees. It is very mountainous, and fruitful only in the valleys. The inhabitants use a dialect, supposed to be a variety of the Celtic, and greatly resembling that of the Spanish Biscayans. The number of people in France, styled Basques, is stated by Hassel at 108,000; in Spain at 490,000.

Basqueville, t. France, in Lower-Seine; 9 SSW. Dieppe, 21 NNW. Rouen. Pop. 2,370.

Basra, t. Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile; 5 SSE. Siut.

Basra, t. Hind., in Guzerat; 30 ENE. Cambay.

Basrah, see *Bassora*.

Basrode, t. Neth., in E. Flanders, on the Scheldt, near Dendermonde. Pop. 2,150.

Basrouche, t. Persia, in Taberistan; 27 W. Fehrabat.

Bass, isl. or great rock, in the Frith of Forth; opposite Tantallon castle, 3 miles from the shore, a sixth of a mile in diameter, and 400 feet high. Lon. 2. 33. W. Lat. 56. 5. N. On S. side the top appears in the form of a cone, and towards the N. it fearfully overhangs the sea. It affords pasture for 20 or 30 sheep, and is famous for great flocks of sea-fowls which resort thither in the months of May and June, the surface of it being almost covered with their nests, eggs, and young birds.

Bass Island, isl. in lake Erie; 4 N. Sandusky.

Bass River, r. East Greenland, which runs into the sea, Lon. 50. 10. W. Lat. 64. 30. N.

Bass's Straits, channel, which separates New Holland from Van Diemen's Land; 120 miles broad. Lon. 147. 30. E. Lat. 40. S.

Bassa, t. Africa, on the grain coast. Lon. 7. 5. W. Lat. 4. 40. N.

Bassa, t. Thibet, on the Ganges; 46 NW. Sirinagur.

Bassa, or *Byraghy*, t. Thibet; 60 NW. Sirinagur.

Bassa Rajpoot, t. Thibet; 75 NW. Sirinagur.

Bassac, t. France, in Charente; 15 ESE. Saintes. H. 200. On the 13th of March 1569, a battle was fought here between the Catholics and Huguenots, when the latter were defeated, and the prince of Condé killed.

Bassac, mountainous ridge, Persia, between Lar and Congo.

Bassalagunge, t. Hind., in Allahabad; 20 N. Jionpour.

Bassam, (*Grand*), t. Guinea, on the Ivory Coast. Lon. 4. 15. W. Lat. 5. 15. N.

Bassambe, t. Thibet; 30 S. Cangotri.

Bassano, t. Aust. Italy, Venice, in Treviso, on the Brenta; 12 N. Vicenza, 20 W. Treviso. Lon. 11. 45. E. Lat. 45. 46. N. Pop. 11,500. This town is near 5 miles in circumference, and contains 30 churches, 2 monasteries, an asylum for girls, and 2 or 3 hospitals. One of the gates was built by Paladio. Here are some manufactures of silk and woollen, and a very large printing-office. Two markets are held weekly.—A battle was fought near this town, between the Austrians and the French, in the beginning of September, 1796. The republicans took 500 prisoners.

Bassano, t. Popedom, in the Patrimonio, near which Donabella defeated the Etruri and the Boji; 3 W. Orta. Natives, Aldus and Paul Manutius.

Bassas, (*Great*), rocks on the S. coast of Ceylon. Lon. 81. 38. Lat. 6. 10. N.

Bassas, (*Little*), rocks on SE. coast of Ceylon. Lon. 81. 59. E. Lat. 6. 27. N.

Bassas de India, shoal in the straits of Mozambique. Lon. 41. 5. E. Lat. 22. 50. S.

Bassatin, or *Basetin*, t. Egypt, on the Nile, celebrated for its gardens; 4 S. Cairo.

Bassatra, t. Bengal; 15 NNW. Purneah.

Basse, r. France, which runs into the Mediterranean, Lon. 3. 8. E. Lat. 42. 45. N.

Basse des Frigates, (*Française*), dangerous rock in the N. Pacific Ocean. Lon. 165. 50. W. Lat. 23. 45. N. It appears like a split rock, at most about 50 toises, and from 20 to 25 fathoms in height; situated on the NW. extremity of a reef of rocks, the SE. point of which extends about 12 miles.

Basse de Credel, shoal in the English Channel, near the coast of France. Lon. 2. 46. W. Lat. 47. 30. N.

Basse de St. Gildas, shoal in the English Channel, near the coast of France. Lon. 2. 46. W. Lat. 47. 29. N.

Basse Point, t. on N. coast of Martinico; 18 W. Cul de Sac de la Trinité.

Bassee, (*La*), t. France, in North, formerly a place of considerable strength, on the Deule, 6 E. Bethnue, 10 SW. Lille. Pop. 2,171.

Basselan, one of the Philippine islands, 36 miles long from E. to W. and from 3 to 12 broad. Lon. 121. 54. to 122. 30. E. Lat. 6. 22. to 6. 36. N.

Basseen, t. Hind., on W. coast of the peninsula of India, in Baglana; 20 N. Bombay, 152 S. Surat. Lon. 72. 40. E. Lat. 19. 20. N. This place was taken and strongly fortified by Nugnes d'Acuna, viceroy of India, in 1555. In 1670, Basseen was a considerable city, having 6 churches, 4 convents, and 2 colleges. It is situated on an island, which is divided from the continent only by a small rivulet.

Bassempoy, or *Bassempuy*, t. France, in Landes; 14 ESE. Dax. H. 220.

Bassenheim, t. Pru., Lower Rhine, in Treves; 7 Coblenz. H. 220.

Bassento, r. Naples, which runs into the Crati, near Cosenza.

Basserstorf, t. Switz., Zurich; 4 NE. Zurich.

Basse Terre, general name given by the French to the low lands of the West-India islands.

Basse Terre, s-p. on S. coast of St. Christopher, in the West-Indies, and capital of the island, situated at the mouth of a river opening into a bay, called Basse Terre Road. The town contains about 800 houses, and is defended by three batteries. Lon. 62. 37. W. Lat. 17. 24. N. Pop. about 6,000.

Basse Terre, s-p. on SW. coast of Gaudaloupe, defended by a citadel. Lon. 61. 58. W. Lat. 16. 5. N. It is a town of considerable size and trade. It is also the name of a part of the island.

Bassiana, now *Sabat*.

Bassidere, see *Bacidu*.

Bassignana, or *Bassignano*, t. Italy, in Sardinian Milanese, near the junction of the Tanaro with the Po; 5 N. Alexandria. Pop. 3,000.

Bassing, t. France, in Meurte, and district of Dieuze; 4 NE. Dieuze.

Bassing, t. Switz.; 16 N. Geneva.

Bassis, small isl. Atlantic, near the coast of Guinea. Lon. 15. 20. W. Lat. 11. 40. N.

Bassoolpour, t. Hind., in Oude; 9 N. Manickpour.

Bassora, or *Basrah*, city, Asia, in the Arabian Irak, situated on an arm of the Shat-ul-Arab, about half way between the junction of the Tigris with the Euphrates and the Persian Gulf; 210 SW. Ispahan, 600 SE. Aleppo. Lon. 47. 30. E. Lat. 30. 31. N. Pop. estimated by Heude, in 1817, at 80,000, by others at 40, 50, and 60,000. The Shat-ul-Arab is formed by the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates, and is navigable for vessels of 500 tons to Bassora, 70 miles. Merchants of Arabia, Turkey, Armenia, and Greece; also Jews and Indians reside here; the English and Dutch have their consuls, and their ships come from India loaded with merchandize. The Arabs have more power than the Turks, and the language of the former is chiefly spoken. The prince pays but little respect to the Ottoman court.

The city is surrounded by a wall about 10 miles in circuit, from 20 to 25 feet thick. The houses are generally mean, being constructed of clay, with a small proportion of bricks; and the bazars, though containing the richest products of the east, are but miserable edifices. Almost all the inhabitants of the city are connected with trade, and its commerce is extensive, as it is the grand emporium for all the produce of India sent to the Turkish empire. The trade of the interior is conducted by means of caravans to Aleppo and Bagdad. The town is unhealthy, the environs fertile. As to religion, besides Mahometans, there are Syrian Jacobites and Nestorians, and monks from Europe; there are besides some modern Sabeans, whom they call disciples of John.

Bassoues, t. France, in Gers; 15 WSW. Auch. Pop. 1,400.

Bassue, t. France, in Marne; 6 NNE. Vitry la François.

Bassum, t. Hanover, in Hoya, with a noble abbey; 16 W. Hoya. Pop. 1,385.

Basta, see *Bishbesh*.

Bassur, t. Hind., in Bahar; 60 N. Patna. Lon. 85. 45. E. Lat. 26. 31. N.

Bassy, t. Africa, on the Gambia; 20 E. Fatatenda.

Bastala, isl. E. Indian Sea, near NE. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 103. 23. E. Lat. 0. 30. S.

Bastam, see *Bistam*.

Bastan, (an *Bythinium*, *Claudiopolis*, and *Antinopolis*.) t. Natolia; 30 SW. Amasreh.

Bastaroe, bay on E. side of Yell, one of the Shetland isl. Lon. 1. 16. W. Lat. 60. 59. N.

Bastellica, t. Corsica; 15 ENE. Ajaccio. Pop. 1,790.

Bastheim, t. Bav.; 4 SW. Melrichstadt.

Basti, now *Baza*.

Bastia, s-p. and city, Corsica, formerly capital of the island. Lon. 9. 26. E. Lat. 42. 42. N. Pop. 11,336. It is commanded by a lofty mountain, about 400 fathoms in length, and 100 in width, in the centre of which the sea forms a small bay, defended by a mole. It is divided into two parts, called *Terre Nuova*, and *Terra Vecchia*, in the former of which is a cita-

del, surrounded with fortifications. The harbour is good, but small, and fit only for small vessels; the commerce is inconsiderable.

Bastia, s-p. Istria, in the Adriatic; 8 SSE. Umago.

Bastia, t. Italy, in Modena; 7 N. Modena.

Bastia, t. Albania, on the coast of the Adriatic, opposite Corfu; 52 SW. Delfino. Lon. 20. 15. E. Lat. 39. 45. N.

Bastia, t. Genoa; 3 NNW. Albenga.

Bastida, t. Spain, in Old Castile; 6 Najara.

Bastide, (La,) t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 2 N. Castel Jaloux, 8 WSW. Tonniens.

Bastide des Feuillans, (La,) t. France, in Upper Garonne; 18 SW. Toulouse. Pop. 643.

Bastide, t. France, in Lot; 10 SE. Gourdon. Pop. 1,200.

Bastide d'Armagnac, (La,) t. France, in Gers; 4 NW. Cazaubon, 13 W. Nogaro.

Bastide de Bearn, t. France, in Lower-Pyrenees; 12 W. Orthez.

Bastide de Clerence, (La,) t. France, in Lower-Pyrenees; 10 SE. Bayonne. Pop. 2,071.

Bastide de Jourdans, (La,) t. France, Mouths-of-the-Rhône; 12 SE. Apt.

Bastide de Montfort, (La,) t. France, in Tarn; 5 NE. Gaillac.

Bastide de Seron, (La,) t. France, in Arriege; 13 NW. Tarascon. Pop. 2,132.

Bastide Neuve, (La,) t. France, in Higher-Alps; 5 E. Gap.

Bastimentos, small islands in the Spanish Maine, near the isthmus of Darien, at the mouth of the bay of Nombre de Dios. Lon. 79. 40. W. Lat. 9. 32. N.

Bastile, the chief state prison of France, prior to the revolution in 1792, situated at the gates of Paris. In the heat of the revolution it was levelled with the ground by the mob of Paris.

Bastion, t. Africa, Algiers, on a small creek of the Mediterranean, where the French African Company had a factory, but evacuated it on account of the unhealthiness of the spot. It was so called from a fort now in ruins; 31 E. Bona. Lon. 8. 38. E. Lat. 36. 50. N.

Bastion delle Crocila, t. Italy; 7 SSE. Legnano.

Bastogne, t. Netherlands, in Luxemburg, near the forest of Ardennes; 22 NW. Luxemburg, 35 S. Liege. Lon. 5. 42. E. Lat. 50. 6. N. Pop. 2,354. It is the capital of a district, has considerable trade, formerly more flourishing than at present, and often called *Paris in Ardennes*.

Bastova, t. Eu. Turkey, in Albania, on the coast of the Adriatic; 18 S. Durazzo. Lon. 19. 20. E. Lat. 41. 23. N.

Bastra, t. Italy; 20 NE. Bergamo.

Basture, small isl. in the gulf of Mexico, near the coast of Mississippi. Lon. 88. 18. W. Lat. 30. 12. N.

Basuntporum, t. Hind., in Mysore; 3 SSW. Bangalore.

Basutah, t. Bengal; 28 SSW. Calcutta. Lon. 28. 2. E. Lat. 22. 6. N.

Basutah, t. Hind., in Bahar; 16 N. Durbun-gah.

Baszeu, r. Eu. Turkey, which runs into the Pruth, near Stephanowze, in Moldavia.

Bata, t. Egypt, on E. branch of the Nile; 3 SSW. Mehallet Kebir.

Bata Poot, t. on SE. coast of Timor. Lon. 124. 50. E. Lat. 9. 54. S.

Bataband, s-p. on S. coast of Cuba; 60 SSW. Havannah. Lon. 82. 50. W. Lat. 22. 23. N.

Batabory, t. on NW. coast of the island of Timor. Lon. 125. 29. E. Lat. 29. 48. S.

Batac, t. on W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119. 10. E. Lat. 1. 6. S.

Batacarang Point, cape on NE. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 104. 55. E. Lat. 1. 59. S.

Batacola, or *Batacoloe*, or *Baticaloe*, isl. 13½ m. in circuit, on an arm of the sea on E. coast of Ceylon. Here is a fort mounting 24 guns, with a small village. Lon. 81. 53. E. Lat. 7. 45. N. The Wesleyan methodists have a missionary here.

Batacole, see *Batcale*.

Batag, one of the small Philippine islands, near N. coast of Samar; Lon. 125. 12. E. Lat. 12. 48. N.

Bataglia, lake, Naples, in Capitanata, near the Adriatic; 20 N. Manfredonia.

Batalha, t. Portugal, in Estramadura; 6 SSW. Leyria. Here is a rich convent of Dominicans, founded in 1386.

Batahano, t. Cuba, on W. coast, opposite the island of Pines.

Batalin, small isl. E. Indian Sea, near E. coast of Celebes. Lon. 123. 54. E. Lat. 1. 21. S.

Batan, t. Natolia; 20 S. Kiutaja.

Batang Capay, t. on W. coast of Sumatra; Lon. 100. 18. E. Lat. 1. 25. S.

Batanroa, small isl. E. Indian Sea, on W. side of Sewa Bay, and S. coast of Celebes. Lon. 120. 50. E. Lat. 3. 43. S.

Batany, or *Batang*, t. on E. coast of Gilolo. Lon. 128. 48. E. Lat. 0. 10. N.

Batava Castra, now *Passau*.

Batavia, see *Betuwe*.

Batavia, p-t. and cap. Genesee county, N. Y.; 40 E. Buffalo, 256 W. Albany, W. 391. Pop. 2,597. The village contains a court house, a jail, a state arsenal, a printing office, 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Presbyterians and 1 for Episcopalians, and about 60 dwelling houses, and has considerable trade.

Batavia, t. Clermont co. Ohio, on W. side of Williamsburg. Pop. 1,208.

Batavia, t. Geauga co. Ohio. Pop. 355.

Batavia, city and s-p. Java, on N. coast of the island, near the west end, capital of all the Dutch or Netherland East Indies. Lon. 106. 54. E. Lat. 6. 12. S. Pop. about 1780, estimated at 160,000; in 1795, including a circuit of 10 miles, 116,000; and in 1816, the population of the city was reduced to 47,217; of whom 14,239 were slaves, 11,854 Chinese, 7,720 Balinese, 4,115 natives of Celebes, 3,331 Javanese, 3,155 Malays, 2,028 Europeans and their descendants. It was founded by the Dutch in 1619; taken by the British in 1811, but restored to the Dutch in 1816. It is situated on a wide deep bay, in which are interspersed many low green islets, within which shipping finds safe anchorage. It is rather a roadstead than a harbour, but from its westerly situation and easy access, is the best and most convenient port in the island. The greatest

inconvenience is the bar at the mouth, which at low water is almost dry, and seldom has 6 feet water. The town is situated in a low marshy plain, at the union of small rivers, which are navigable for boats; and in many of the streets are canals filled with water almost stagnant. The miasmata generated in the putrid mud banks and canals, render the town exceedingly unhealthy, and subject to a remittent fever, very mortal to strangers.

Batavia, on account of the beauty of its buildings and immense trade, has been styled the *Queen of the East*. But within a few years the town has lost a great part of its splendour. Streets have been pulled down, canals half filled up, forts demolished, and palaces levelled with the dust. The campongs or quarters of the native population, are of mean appearance. In the part inhabited by Europeans the streets are more regular, and the houses spacious, but not elegant. The public edifices are neither numerous nor splendid. The principal are the stadt-house, a Calvinist, a Lutheran, and a Portuguese church, several Mahometan mosques and some Chinese temples. There are also some charitable institutions.

Batavian Republic, the name adopted by the Seven United States, soon after the French Revolution; and acknowledged by the powers of Europe. The whole republic was declared one and indivisible; all members of society were declared equal in the eye of the law, without respect to rank or birth; all religious societies, acknowledging a Supreme Being, equally protected by law. Feudality was abolished; all fiefs declared allodial, and possessors of lordships to be indemnified. In 1806, the form of government was changed into a kingdom, under the name of Holland; and in 1815 these provinces were united with Belgium to form the kingdom of Netherlands.

Batavodurum, see *Wyck de Duerstede*.

Batawang Bay, bay on W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 100. 12. E. Lat. 1. 17. S.

Batcale, or *Batacole*, s-p. Hind., on the coast of Malabar, where the East India Company have a settlement; 20 N. Barcelore.

Batcamara, t. Bengal; 20 E. Mahmudpour.

Batchajauc, t. Armenia; 90 N. Erivan.

Batchelor's River, see *Bachelor's River*.

Batcheserai, see *Bacca Serai*.

Batchurischkoi, t. Russia, in Archangel, on the White Sea; 8 N. Archangel.

Bate, or *Bact*, or *Bhatta*, isl. with a town of the same name, Hind., in Guzerat, on S. side of the gulf of Cutch. Lon. 68. 24. E. Lat. 22. 36. N. The town contains about 2,000 houses, has a fort and a good harbour. The inhabitants are chiefly Hindoos, and carry on considerable trade.

Bateah, t. Mexico, in Yucatan; 190 SSW. Merida.

Batebarya, t. Bengal; 30 N. Kishenagur.

Bateman's Bay, bay, on E. coast of New-Holland, a little S. Cape Upright.

Batena, t. Hind., in Lahore; 28 NE. Callanore.

Batgan, or *Batgao*, or *Bhatgong*, city, Hind., in Nepaul; 10 S. Catmandu, 144 N. Patna. Lon. 85. 15. E. Lat. 28. N. It is the third city

in the kingdom, and is said to contain 12,000 houses. Kirkpatrick estimates the population at 120,000. Its ancient name *Dharmaputten*. It is the favourite residence of the Bramins of Napaul, and contains many ancient Sanscrit manuscripts. Its palace and buildings, in general, have a striking appearance, and are built of excellent brick.

Bath, p-t. Grafton co. N.H., on the Connecticut; 14 N. Haverhill, 40 N. Dartmouth College, W. 545. Pop. in 1810, 1,316; in 1820, 1,498. The Lower Ammonoosuck and Bath turnpike pass through this town, and at the point where they intersect there is a handsome village.

Bath, p-t. and port of entry, in Lincoln co. Maine, on W. side of the Kennebeck, 12 miles from the sea; 13 SW. Wiscasset, 35 NE. Portland, 150 NE. Boston, W. 588. Lon. 69. 49. W. Lat. 43. 55. N. Pop. in 1810, 2,491; in 1820, 3,026. Bath is pleasantly situated and has great advantages for commerce, being at the head of winter navigation. The river here is seldom frozen over. It is one of the most considerable commercial towns in Maine, and does considerable business at ship-building. The shipping entered at this port, in 1820, amounted to 21,612 tons. It contains an academy, 2 banks, and 3 houses of public worship; 2 for congregationalists, and 1 for baptists.

Bath, p-t. and cap. Steuben co. N. Y., on the Conhocton; 40 S. Canandaigua, 245 W. Albany, W. 295. Pop. in 1810, 1,036; in 1820, 2,578. It is a pleasant and flourishing town, and has considerable trade. A weekly newspaper is published here.

Bath, p-t. Northumberland co. Pa.; W. 173.

Bath, co. in the central part of Va., bounded N. by Pendleton co., E. by Rockbridge co., S. by Botetourt co., and W. by Greenbriar co. Pop. in 1810, 4,837; slaves 882. Pop. in 1820, 5,237. At the court house there is a post-village, 50 WSW. Staunton, W. 226. Here is a medicinal spring, called *Warm Spring*, with a temperature of 96°; and another about 6 miles distant SW. called *Hot Spring*, the waters of which are of the temperature of 112°, and at some seasons hot enough to boil an egg. They are useful in the rheumatism and other complaints.

Bath, p-t. Berkley co. Va., near the Potomac; 35 NNW. Winchester, W. 104. *Berkley Springs* are near this town, which see.

Bath, t. Greene co. Ohio. Pop. 1,185.

Bath, p-t. Beaufort co. N. C., on a bay which sets up from Tar river; 16 ESE. Washington, 20 WNW. Pamlico sound, 29 S. Plymouth, 32 WSW. Newbern, 52 NW. Ocracock bar, W. 332. Lon. 77. 20. W. Lat. 35. 27. N. Pop. 100. It has a pleasant and healthy situation, with a good harbour. It was one of the first settled towns of N. C., and formerly the seat of the colonial government, but has been for many years declining, Washington having drawn from it the most of its trade.

Bath, co. Ken. Pop. 7,961.

Bath, t. Medina co. Ohio. Pop. 176.

Bath, city, Eng., in Somersetshire; 12 E. Bristol, 19 NE. Wells, 39 NW. Salisbury, 41 SW. Gloucester, 67 SW. Oxford, 107 W. London. Lon. 2. 22. W. Lat. 51. 23. N. Pop. including the suburbs, 38,434; 15,275 males, and 23,159

females. Bp. see united with Wells. It is beautifully situated on the Avon, in a narrow valley, bounded on the NE. and SW. by hills, and widening on the NW. into rich and extensive meadows. The Avon is navigable from Bath to Bristol. It has borne various names in different ages, all having allusion to its celebrated waters. The Romans called it *Aquæ Solis*, *Fontes Calidi*, *Thermæ*, *Bodonia*, and *Bathonia*; the Britons *Caer Badun*, or *Bladon*; the Saxons *Hat Bathun* and *Achamannum*. The vestiges of the Romans here are still exceedingly numerous, which show the high value which they placed upon the waters.

Bath is remarkable for medicinal waters, for its various sources of amusement, for the elegance of its streets, and the magnificence of its public buildings. It is accounted the most elegant city in England. The houses are of superior construction, built of freestone, obtained from the hills about the town. The cathedral is in the form of a cross, and is the purest specimen of Gothic architecture in the kingdom. There are 3 churches and 1 chapel within the city, and without the boundaries 3 churches and 7 chapels; also places of public worship for Methodists, Independents, Baptists, Moravians, Catholics, Unitarians, and Quakers. It contains the general hospital for the reception of invalids, who desire the benefit of the waters, from all parts of the world, several other hospitals and charitable institutions; the Bath and West of England society, the philosophical society, public grammar school, &c.

There are 5 public baths, viz. King's and Queen's Bath, Cross Bath, Hot Bath, and New Private Bath. The temperature of the different springs varies from 93 to 117 degrees. They contain carbonic acid, azotic gas, muriate and sulphate of soda, carbonate and sulphate of lime, with a very small quantity of silex and oxycarbonate of iron. They are found of great efficacy in cases of gout, rheumatism, indigestion, palsy, and biliary obstructions. The population of Bath varies greatly at different seasons. It affords a great variety of amusements, and is equally the resort of valetudinarians and votaries of pleasure.

Bath, t. Hungary, Grosshout; 6 NE. Sevens. Pop. 2,070.

Bath, v. Jamaica, in the parish of St. Thomas. It takes its name from a famous hot sulphureous spring.

Bath Zacharias, t. Judah, S. Jerusalem. Lat. 31. 43. N.

Bath-Easton, t. England, Somerset; 2 E. Bath.

Batha, or *Bath*, or *Baccia*, see *Bach*.

Batheri, t. Hind., in Sirinagur. Lon. 78. 30. E. Lat. 30. 49. N. It is situated near a branch of the Ganges, and has a small temple.

Bathgate, t. Scot., in Linlithgow; 18 W. Edinburgh. Pop. 2,513.

Bathen, lake or canal, Egypt, at a distance of about 6 W. of the Nile, extending from Ateens parallel with Benisuef to Tahal-el Modain; 6 N. Miniet; a length of about 50 miles.

Bathmonster, t. Hungary, separated from Batha by the Danube.

Bathnæ, now *Serouge*.

Bathoun, (an. *Bathys*,) r. Asia, which rises in the mountains of Armenia, and, crossing Guriel, runs into the Black Sea, Lon. 41. 20. E. Lat. 41. 35. N.

Bathoumi, t. Guriel, at the mouth of the Bathoun; 26 S. Puti.

Bathurst, t. New Holland, in the country of Botany Bay, on the Macquarrie, on W. side of the Blue Mountains, in a settlement west of the settlement of Sydney, with which it is connected by a fine road, the distance being 140 miles. The surrounding country is fertile and beautiful.

Bathurst, settlement, W. Africa, formed by the English within a few years, on the island of St. Mary's, near the mouth of the Gambia. Lat. 13. 25. N. It was formed in connexion with the colony of Sierra Leone; the object being to establish an equitable commerce, instead of the slave trade. Pop. in 1819, exclusive of the garrison, upwards of 1,000. The settlement has been prosperous. The exports consist of wax, ivory, gold, hides, gum, &c. The duties on the amount exported to England, in 1819, were upwards of £11,000.

Batia, t. Italy, in Friuli; 6 NE. Ariano.

Batian, small isl. E. Indian Sea, near S. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 122. 51. E. Lat. 7. 10. N.

Baticola, see *Batacola*.

Batilly, t. France, in Loiret; 3 N. Bois Commun.

Batinda, see *Batnir*.

Batiscan, r. Lower Canada, which runs westerly, and flows into the St. Lawrence, 50 miles above Quebec, at a village of the same name.

Batly, t. Eng., in the W. riding of Yorkshire; 6 NW. Wakefield. Pop. 2,975.

Batn Marr, t. Arabia, in Hedjas; 15 NW. Mecca.

Batn Nakl, t. Arabia, in Hedjas; 40 NE. Medina.

Batnir, or *Batneer*, or *Band*, or *Batinda*, or *Bando*, t. Hindoostan, in Moulton, formerly esteemed one of the strongest fortresses in India; 150 ESE. Moulton, 170 NW. Agimere. Lon. 74. 45 E. Lat. 29. 28. N. It is situated in a desert country, and supplied with water from a lake near the gate of the town.

The inhabitants are called Batnians, or Batties, and are very ferocious. They possess a tract of country 150 miles long, from N. to S., and 75 broad, of which Batnir is the capital. They can raise an army of 20, or 30,000 men.

Bato, one of the Ladrone Islands. Lon. 142. E. Lat. 12. N.

Bato, (an. *Batus*,) r. Naples, which runs into the Mediterranean, 2 SE. Scalea, in Calabria Citra.

Bato Ade, t. on N. coast of Timor. Lon. 126. 6. E. Lat. 8. 23. S.

Bato Lampan, t. on W. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 122. 1. E. Lat. 6. 55. N.

Bato Lara, small isl. E. Indian Sea. Lon. 123. 45. E. Lat. 7. 23. S.

Bato Manoe, t. on S. coast of Celebes, in Sewa bay. Lon. 120. 40. E. Lat. 2. 28. S.

Bato Panjang, small isl. E. Indian Sea. Lon. 121. 48. E. Lat. 7. 43. S.

Batoa, small isl. E. Sea, near W. coast of Sumatra, on the equinoctial line. Lon. 98. E.

Batoemongo, v. on one of the Nassau islands, at SW. entrance of the strait of Sekoup.

Baton Rouge, p-t. and cap. East Baton Rouge parish, Louisiana, on E. bank of the Mississippi, 15 miles above Iberville, 150 above New Orleans by the river, 80 WNW. in a straight line from New Orleans, W. 1,356. Lon. 91. 15. W. Lat. 30. 32. N. It contains a court house, a jail, a market house, a catholic church, a printing office, and upwards of 200 houses. It is pleasantly situated on the first eminence that is seen on the Mississippi, in ascending it from its mouth. The elevation above high water mark is 25 or 30 feet. On the north side of the town is a piece of ground belonging to the U. S. on which are the remains of the old Spanish fort. Baton Rouge is situated in a district of country exceedingly fertile, producing abundant crops of cotton, sugar, maize, sweet potatoes, &c.

Baton Rouge, (*East*,) parish, Louisiana. Pop. 5,220.

Baton Rouge, (*West*,) parish, Louisiana. Pop. 2,335.

Batopilah, t. New Mexico, in New Navarre; 120. N. Cinaloa.

Batos, t. Transylvania, in Colosvar, with a Lutheran and a Reformed church.

Batoun, see *Bathoun*.

Batracha, or *Patriarch*, (an. *Batrarchus*,) s-p. Africa, on the coast of Barca, at the mouth of the river Nahil. Lon. 22. 24. E. Lat. 32. 10. N.

Batrik, t. A. Turkey, Marasch; 10 N. Malatia.

Bats, t. Japan, in Nippon; 40 NNE. Seoda.

Batsch, or *Bacs*, see *Bacs*.

Batsche, t. Moravia, in Prerau; 26 NNE. Prerau.

Battrio, t. Sweden, in Jamtland, on a lake; 22 S. Ostersund.

Batt Bay, bay on S. coast of Java. Lon. 113. 18. E. Lat. 8. 28. S.

Batta, pr. Africa, once a powerful state, but now subject to Congo. The principal towns are Batta, the capital, Cangon, and Agysimba. The prince who governs Batta is considered as the second person in the kingdom, and immediate successor to the throne, in case of failure in the royal family. He has many lords under him, and is able to raise an army of 70,000 men. Batta, the capital, is 80 S. St. Salvador.

Batta, km. Sumatra, S. of Acheen. The country is very populous, and the soil fertile; the chief articles of produce for commerce are camphor, gum benzoin, cassia, cotton, and indigo. The Battas eat the flesh of their captive enemies, and of offenders executed for crimes.

Batta, t. Africa, in Bergoo; 30 W. Wara.

Batta Cotta, or *Batticotta*, t. Ceylon, 6 NW. Jafna. Lon. 80. 15. E. Lat. 9. 45. N. It is situated in the northern part of the island, and is one of the stations of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Battaglia, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 3 NW. Vieste.

Battaglia, t. Italy, in Padua; 9 S. Padua.

Battam, isl. E. Indian Sea, near the coast of Malacca, about 60 miles in circumference. Lon. 104. E. Lat. 1. N.

Battamlan, t. on E. coast of Timor. Lon. 125. 13. E. Lat. 9. 28. S.

Battamoody, t. on W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 98. 18. E. Lat. 1. 2. N.

Battanta, isl. Pacific Ocean, separated from Salwatty by a narrow channel, called Pitt's Strait; 40 miles long from E. to W., and 8 broad. Lon. 130. 30. to 131. 15. E. Lat. 0. 48. S.

Battao, small isl. near W. coast of Siam. Lon. 98. 37. E. Lat. 7. 45. N.

Battecolla, t. Hind., in Canara. Lon. 74. 37. E. Lat. 13. 56. N. It is a large open town, containing 500 houses, and stands on the bank of a small river, which waters a very beautiful country, surrounded on every side by hills, and in an excellent state of cultivation. It has 2 mosques, and a great many guddies or temples, belonging to the followers of Vyas. There are 2 Jain temples, the only remains of 68, that were formerly here.

Battee, t. Hind., in Bahar; 10 NE. Bahar.

Battel, or *Battle*, t. Eng., in Sussex; 6 N. Hastings, 57 S. London. Pop. 2,531. It is built near the place where the decisive battle was fought between Harold and William, duke of Normandy, on the 14th of October 1066. The town consists of one good street; the principal manufacture is gunpowder, of considerable estimation among sportsmen.

Battelma, (an. *Daphne*.) t. Syria; 5 SW. Antioch. It is said Gallus built a church here of the materials of the temple of Apollo.

Battelau, t. Moravia, in Iglau; 13 SW. Iglau.

Batten, t. Hesse, in Upper-Hesse; 16 SW. Waldeck, 16 NW. Marburg.

Batten-kill, r. which rises in Dorset, Vt., and runs W. into the Hudson, S. Greenwich, N. Y.

Battenburg, t. Hesse; 25 N. Giessen. Pop. 999.

Battenborch, or *Battenburg*, t. Gueldres, on N. side of the Meuse, nearly opposite Ravenstein.

Battersea, v. and parish, Eng., in Surrey, on the right bank of the Thames, over which is a bridge to Chelsea, in Middlesex; 4 W. London. Pop. 4,409.—Native, Lord Bolingbroke.

Batticotta, see *Batta Cotta*.

Battipaglio, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 11 ESE. Salerno.

Battlebridge, or *Stanfordbridge*, v. Eng., in East-Riding of Yorkshire, on the Derwent; 10 NE. York. In 1066, the Danes were defeated here by the English.

Battlefield, v. Eng., in Salop, near which Henry IV. gained a victory over Percy, called Hotspur; 3 N. Shrewsbury.

Battlegutra, t. Hind., in Dindigul; 12 SSW. Dindigul.

Battle Creek, r. Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, Lon. 85. 36. W. Lat. 38. 35. N.

Battletown, p-v. Frederick co. Va.; W. 58.

Battoleah, t. Hind., Bahar; 24 SE. Bettiah.

Battolino, small isl. E. Indian Sea, near N. coast of Celebes. Lon. 124. 50. E. Lat. 1. 33. N.

Battow Bara, t. on N. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 98. 33. E. Lat. 3. 24. N.

Battowal, t. Hind. in Aurungabad; 50 N. by W. Amednagur.

Battuecas, two uncultivated valleys, Spain, in Leon; 8 leagues from Castel Rodrigo, and 14 from Salamanca; so enclosed by lofty moun-

tains that in the winter the sun is seen only 4 hours in a day. Here is a convent of bare-footed Carmelites.

Battuszany, t. Eu. Turkey, in Moldavia; 44 NNW. Jassy.

Batty Malvy, or the *Quoin*, one of the Nicobar islands. Lon. 93. 18. E. Lat. 8. 48. N.

Battulakki Head, the S. point of Mindanao. Lon. 125. 8. E. Lat. 5. 24. N. Here is a harbour.

Batum, see *Bathoumi*.

Batueim, t. Russia, in Tchernigovskoe, on the Sem; 80 E. N. E. Tchernigov.

Bavaing, t. on W. coast of Borneo. Lon. 109. 33. E. Lat. 0. 27. S.

Bavaned, t. Persia, in Chorasani; 30 SE. Terschiz.

Bavany, r. Hind., which runs into the Cauvery, 7. N. Errood, in Coimbatore.

Bavaria, one of the late 9 circles, Ger., bounded N. by Franconia and Bohemia, E. and S. by the circle of Austria, and W. by Swabia; containing 16,588 sq. m. with 1,300,000 inh. It received its name from the duchy of Bavaria, which formed the greater part. It was composed of twenty states, divided into two benches, the one ecclesiastical and the other secular. These states were convoked by the duke of Bavaria, and the archbishop of Saltzburg, who directed alternately. The assemblies were held at Ratisbon and Wasserburg. When the army of the empire was 40,000, this circle furnished 800 horsemen, and 1,494 foot, as its contingent.

Bavaria, electorate and duchy, Ger., formerly constituting the greater part of the above circle, now forming a part of the kingdom of Bavaria; 180 miles long, and 120 broad, and is divided into Upper and Lower Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate. Towards the S. the country is mountainous, intersected with forests, lakes, and morasses, with pasture grounds, but few cornfields; towards the N. are found large and fertile plains, which produce plenty of corn; there are likewise many salt-works, medicinal springs, and baths; mines of copper, silver, and lead; quarries of excellent marble; plenty of game, fish, and cattle. The principal rivers, the Danube, Larch, Inn, Altmuhl, Nab, and Iser.

This country, which by the Germans is called Bayern, is part of the *Rætia Vindelicia* and *Noricum* of the ancients; and took the Latin name of *Boiaria*, from the Boii.

BAVARIA, km. erected in 1805, and now one of the most considerable of the secondary states in Europe; composed of the most of the circles of Bavaria and Franconia, part of Swabia, and on the west side of the Rhine, the most of that part of the circle of Upper-Rhine included in the late French department of Mont Tonnere. Exclusive of the part west of the Rhine, it is bounded N. by Hesse Darmstadt, Hesse Cassel, and the Saxon principalities of Meiningen, Hildburghausen, Coburg, and Reuss, and the kingdom of Saxony, E. and S. by Austria, and W. by Wurtemberg, Baden, and Hesse Darmstadt.

Divisions. Bavaria is divided into the 8 following circles. The circle of the Rhine lies on the west side of the river Rhine.

Circles.	Sq. m.	Pop.	Chief Towns.
Iser.....	5,772.....	503,033.....	Munich.
Upper-Maine...	3,452.....	433,229.....	Bamberg.
Lower-Maine..	3,017.....	422,366.....	Wurzburg.
Rezat.....	3,686.....	518,026.....	Anspach.
Regen.....	3,784.....	357,717.....	Ratisbon.
Upper-Danube.	4,192.....	476,404.....	Augsburg.
Lower-Danube.	3,753.....	352,193.....	Passau.
Rhine.....	1,808.....	308,000.....	Spire.

29,464 3,371,168

Population. According to the official statement in 1818, 3,560,000.

Towns. Munich is the capital. Nuremberg and Augsburg are great trading towns. The other most considerable towns, exclusive of those already enumerated, are Aichstadt, Amberg, Aschaffenburg, Bayreuth, Deux Ponts, Erlangen, Ingolstadt, Kempten, Landshut, Landau, Memmingen, Nordlingen, Schweinfurt, and Straubing.

Education. Much has been done of late for improving education, and diffusing literature. There are 3 universities, those of Erlangen, Landshut, and Wurzburg. There are a number of gymnasia, academies, and public libraries.

Government. Bavaria, since 1818, has been a constitutional monarchy. The parliament consists of 2 houses. The first is composed of the princes of the royal family, the great officers of state, the 2 archbishops, 1 bishop, the president of the protestant consistory, and the mediatised nobles. These are called the councillors of the realm. The second house is composed of deputies from the body of the people, in the ratio of 1 to 7,000 families.

Revenue. The revenue is stated at £1,800,000 sterling.

Army. The army including the staff, amounts to between 40, and 50,000.

Religion. The established religion is the Roman Catholic, with 2 archbishoprics, Munich and Bamberg; and 6 bishoprics, Augsburg, Passau, Ratisbon, Wurzburg, Aichstadt, and Spire. Number of Lutherans 800,000; Calvinists 5,000; Jews 16,000. All sects have free toleration.

Rivers. The rivers are the Danube, Inn, Iser, Regen, Lech, Iller, Altmühl, Nab, Maine, and Rhine.

Face of the country. On the south, Bavaria is separated from Tyrol, by rugged mountains, and on the northeast there is another range between Bavaria and Bohemia. The rest of the country is generally level or moderately uneven.

Soil and productions. Much of the soil is fruitful, producing sufficient quantities of the necessaries of life. The productions are grain, fruits, rapeseed, flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, and wine.—The climate is temperate and healthy.

Baray, (an. *Bagacum*.) t. France, in North; 6 NE. Le Quesnoy, 31 SE. Lille. Lon. 3. 51. E. Lat. 50. 18. N. Pop. 1,455. It was once a considerable town, and capital of the Nervii.

Baubery, or **Baubray,** t. France, in Evreux; 2½ S. Conches. H. 230.

Baubigny, t. France; 3 NE. Paris.

Baubula, r. Spain, in Aragon, which runs into the Xalon, about 3 miles below Calataiud.

Baucherville, t. Lower-Canada, on S. bank of the St. Lawrence; 10 NW. Montreal. H. 100.

Baucotty, t. Thibet; 80 NNW. Sirinagur.

Baud, t. France, in Morbihan; 10 ENE. Henebon, 10 S. Pontivy. Pop. 4,621.

Baudanviller, t. France, Meurte; 4 S. Blamont. 12 N. St. Diey.

Baudissen, see *Budissen*.

Budrecourt, t. France, in Meurte; 20 NE. Nancy.

Baudshapour, t. Oude; 28 SW. Azingur.

Baudy Point, cape on E. coast of Yucatan. Lon. 89. 15. W. Lat. 18. 2. N.

Bauen, t. Switz., in Uri; 4 NNW. Lucerne.

Bauersbach, t. Ger.; 4 S. Meinungen.

Baverd, see *Abiverd*.

Bauerwitz, or **Paurwitz,** t. Pru. Silesia, in Opeln, on the Zinna; 10 NW. Ratibor. Pop. 1,664.

Baugé, t. France, principal place of a district, in Mayne-and-Loire, on the river Coesnon; 18 ENE. Angers. Lon. 0. 2. W. Lat. 47. 32. N. Pop. 3,003.

Bauglore, t. Mysore; 6 NE. Onsoor.

Baughan, t. Bengal; 45 S. Burdwan. Lon. 80. E. Lat. 22. 30. N.

Baugpour, t. Hind., in Sehaunpour; 70 E. Sehaunpour.

Baugy, t. France, in Cher; 13 E. Bourges.

Baujan, t. Switz., Berne; 13 NW. Friburg.

Bavian's Kloof, Moravian settlement, Africa, 70 E. Cape-town.

Baulas, t. Syria; 50 E. Damascus.

Bauleah, t. Bengal, cap. of Luskerpour; 20 NE. Moorshedabad, 108 N. Calcutta. Lon. 88. 13. E. Lat. 24. 23. N.

Baulin, r. Madagascar, which runs into Mozambique Channel, 10 SW. Cape Tabua.

Baulle, t. France, in Loiret, 3 NE. Beaugency. H. 440.

Baulon, t. France, Allier, on the Loire; 14 E. Moulines. H. 160.

Baulte, r. Prussia, which runs into the Frisch Haff, a little below Frauenburg.

Baulumot, t. Bengal; 7 N. Toree.

Baum, t. Hind., in Berar; 15 NNE. Mahur.

Bauman Islands, cluster of islands, S. Pacific Ocean. All the inhabitants, says a writer, are white, some of them burned by the sun; they are numerous, and armed with bows and arrows, but represented as of a gentle and humane disposition, and friendly to strangers. The largest island is about 21 or 22 miles in circumference, with good anchorage. Lon. 173. W. Lat. 12. S.

Baumanparah, t. Bengal; 32 E. Mauldah.

Baumanshalpe, famous cavern, Ger., Brunswick, in Blankenburg, 758 feet long, containing 6 vaults; filled with stalactite petrifications.

Baumes-les-dames, or **Baume-les-Nones,** t. France, and principal place of a district, in Doubs, on the Doubs; 15 NE. Besançon, 25 N. Pontarlier. Lon. 6. 25. E. Lat. 47. 21. N. Pop. 2,454.

Baumgarten, t. Austria; 6 W. Feltsburg.

Baumgarten, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim; 3 W. Politzka.

Baumgarten, t. Prussia; 15 S. Marienburg.

Baumholder, t. Ger., circle of the Upper-Rhine, which gives name to a county belonging

to the principality of Coburg; 10 W. Lawter-
eck, 25 N. Deux Ponts. Pop. 670. Pop. of
the county 22,070. Sq. m. 174.

Baumingaut, t. Hind., in Orissa; 37 NW.
Harriopour.

Baumont, t. France, in Channel; 8 NW.
Cherbourg.

Baumswaldt, forest, Prussia, on the borders
of Lithuania, about 30 m. long, and 21 wide.

Baumundya, t. Bengal; 15 NE. Calcutta.

Baunach, t. Bavaria, in the circle of the
Upper-Maine, near the river Maine; 7 N.
Bamberg. Pop. 950.

Baunach, r. Franconia, which runs into the
Maine, near the town of Baunach.

Baunasaar, t. Orissa; 50 SW. Cattack.

Baunco, t. Bengal, Nagpour; 35 SSE. Doesa.

Baungaut, t. Hind., in Sehaunpour; 25
NE. Merat.

Baundgah, t. Bengal; 24 NNW. Bissunpour.

Baunk, t. Hind., Bahar; 12 SSW. Patna.

Baurey, t. Hind., Oude; 15 S. Kairabad.

Baurinkel, t. Han., Lingen; 6 NE. Lingen.

Bauschwitz, t. Silesia, in Neysze; 8 ENE.
Neysze.

Bausk, or *Busk*, t. Semigallia, on the Muza;
18 S. Mittau. Lon. 23. 30. E. Lat. 56. 26. N.

Bausset, t. France, in Var; 18 E. S. E. Mar-
seilles. Pop. 3,060.

Bautconda, t. Bengal; 33 W. Midnapour.

Bautsch, or *Budissow*, t. Moravia, in Prerau;
20 NNE. Prerau, 20 NE. Olmutz. H. 180.

Bautzen, or *Budissen*, t. Sax. capital of Up-
per-Lusatia, on the Spree; 30 ENE. Dresden,
70 E. Leipsic. Lon. 14. 27. E. Lat. 51. 10. N.
Pop. 10,000. H. 800. It has a strong castle
situated on a rock, and is noted for a richly en-
dowed establishment, called the provostship of
St. Peter, all the members of which are Catho-
lics, except the head who is a Lutheran. It has
a collegiate ch., a town hall, an orphan house,
a gymnasium, ingenious water machines, pub-
lic walks, and manufactures of cloth, stockings,
leather, and paper.—Near this place was fought
between the French and Allies, a bloody bat-
tle, in which the latter were worsted.

Baux, (*Les*), t. France, in Mouths-of-the-
Rhône, and district of Terascon, formerly the
chief place of an independent barony; 6 SE.
Terascon, 9 NE. Arles. Pop. 3,531.

Bavy, small isl. E. Indian Sea, near W. coast
of Aroo. Lon. 134. 26. E. Lat. 5. 33. S.

Bawder, r. Eng., which runs into the Tees, 3
NNW. Barnard-Castle, in Durham.

Bawdsey, t. Eng., in Suffolk, with a small ha-
ven in the German Ocean, at the mouth of the
Deben; 5 NE. Harwich.

Bawcet, t. Hind., Cutch; 12 N. Mandavee.

Bawnagur, t. Hind., Guzerat, near the gulf of
Cambay; 8 N. Gogo.

Baworow, t. Lemberg; 64 E. Lemberg.

Bawt, t. Persia, Irak Agemi; 80 N. Ispahan.

Bawtry, t. Eng., in West Riding of Yorkshire,
near the river Idle; 8 S. Doncaster, 152 N.
London. Pop. 918. The principal trade is in
millstones. There are two markets weekly, on
Wednesday and Saturday.

Bawzar, t. Hind., Bahar; 7 E. Saserem.

Baza, t. Hind., Oude; 18 W. Budaycon.

Baxias, (*Great and Little*), see *Bassas*.

Baxo de Sisal, rock in the bay of Honduras,
near the coast of Yucatan. Lon. 90. 10. W. Lat.
21. 28. N.

Baxo Nuevo, or *Sandy Key*, small rocky isl-
and on the Spanish Maine. Lon. 78. 35. W. Lat.
16. 12. N.

Baxos dos Abrolhos, see *Abrolhos*.

Baxos de Babuca, see *Square Handkerchief*.

Baxos de las Basonas, rocks in the Atlantic,
near the coast of Spain. Lon. 9. 6. W. Lat.
42. 38. N.

Baxos de la Candelaria, see *Candlemas Shoals*.

Baxos del Camboi, or the *Bugles*, rocks on
the Spanish Maine. Lon. 78. W. Lat. 15. 36. N.

Baxos de Corrubedo, rocks in the Atlantic,
near the coast of Spain. Lon. 9. 10. W. Lat.
42. 33. N.

Baxos de Fabulo, shoals in the Atlantic, near
the coast of Africa. Lat. 11. 50. N.

Baxos de Mogincalc, rocks, Mozambique
Channel, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 15. 50. S.

Baxos de Padrao, rocks in the Indian Sea,
near the coast of Africa. Lat. 5. 30. S.

Baxos de St. Anna, dangerous shoals, Atlant-
ic, near W. coast of Africa, between Cape Le-
do, and Cape St. Ann.

Baxos de St. Antoino, rocks in the Indian Sea,
near the coast of Africa. Lat. 16. 10. S.

Baxos de St. Isabella, rocks, near NW. coast
of Cuba. Lon. 35. W. Lat. 22. 36. N.

Baxos de St. Lazaro, rocks, Indian Sea, near
the coast of Africa; 40 E. Querimba. Lat. 12.
15. S.

Baxos de St. Roque, rocky shoal on the coast
of Brazil. Lat. 4. 50. S.

Bay of Inlets, bay on NE. coast of New-Hol-
land, between Cape Palmerston and Cape
Townsend. Lon. 209. 36. to 210. 40. W. Lat.
21. 30. to 22. 30. S.

Bay of Islands, bay (so called from the great
number of islands which line its shores) on E.
coast of New Zealand. It affords good anchor-
age, and refreshments of every kind. Lon. 185.
38. W. Lat. 35. 18. S.

Bay of Islands, bay in the straits of Magel-
lan, on the coast of Terra del Fuego, so called
from the number of small islands in it. W. of
Cape Upright.

Bay of Islands, bay on W. coast of King
George III.'s Archipelago. Lon. 224. 29. E.
Lat. 57. 21. N.

Bay of Islands, bay on W. coast of New-
foundland; 10 S. Cape Gregory.

Bay of Isles, bay on E. coast of the island of
Georgia, so called from a great number of
small islands in and before it. Lon. 37. 30. W.
Lat. 54. 3. S.

Bay Point, cape on NW. coast of New Zea-
land; 7 SE. Knuckle Point.

Baya, s-p. Africa, in Soko, on the Gold Coast.

Baya sin Fondo, see *Bottomless Bay*.

Baya de Guadaloupe, see *Tchinketanay*.

Baya Honda, see *Honda Bay*.

Baya de Todos Santos, see *All Saints Bay*.

Bayaguana, t. St. Domingo; 36 NE. St. Do-
mingo.

Bayaha, t. St. Domingo; 20 E. Cape Fran-
çois.

Bayamo, or *St. Salvador*, t. Cuba, on the riv-
er which forms a port, near S. coast; 520 ESE:

Havannah. Lon. 76. 55. W. Lat. 20. 46. N. Pop. estimated at 12,000. The town is about 20 miles distant from the port. It gives name to a channel situated between the main land of Cuba and the islands called the *Queens-Gardens*.

Bayazid, see *Bajazid*.

Bayditte, t. Prussia; 9 SSE. Bartenstein.

Bayamo, r. Darien, which runs into the Bay of Panama.

Baye de Foret, bay, Atlantic, on the coast of France. Lon. 3. 53. W. Lat. 47. 53. N.

Baye de Fresnay, bay, Atlantic, on the coast of France. Lon. 2. 1. W. Lat. 48. 36. N.

Baye de Trespasses, bay, Atlantic, on the coast of France. Lon. 4. 37. W. Lat. 48. 3. N.

Bayersbrunn, or *Baiersbronn*, v. and parish, Wurt., Black Forest, in Freudenstadt. Pop. 2,230.

Bayersdorf, t. Bav., Rezat, on the Rednitz; 5 S. Forchheim, 12 N. Nuremberg. Lon. 10. 57. E. Lat. 49. 40. N. Pop. 1,150.

Bayeux, (an *Arægenus*, *Bedocussum*, and *Baiocas*.) t. France, and principal place of a district, in Calvados on the Aure, 4 miles from the sea; 12 WNW. Caen, 10 NW. Falaise. Lon. 0. 42. W. Lat. 49. 17. N. Pop. 9,970. Bp. see. Before the revolution it was the capital of Bessin. The cathedral is admired as the most beautiful in the department. Besides the cathedral, there are 16 other churches, a public school, an hoteldieu, a general hospital, and several religious houses. The principal commerce is in leather, corn, hemp, cattle, butter, &c.

Bayhuto, r. Sicily, which runs into the sea, on W. coast. Lon. 12. 49. E. Lat. 38. 8. N.

Bayjah, or *Beja*, (an. *Vacca*, and *Oppidum Vagense*.) t. Africa, in Tunis, on a small stream called Wed el Boule, which runs into the Mejerda; 46 W. Tunis, 50 SW. Biserta. Sallust calls it a celebrated market; and it is now a town of great trade, and the most considerable mart in the kingdom, especially for corn. And near it there is an annual fair kept, frequently by Arabians from the most distant parts, who resort to it with their flocks, their manufactures, and their families. It stands on the declivity of a hill, with the convenience of being well watered. On the highest part is a citadel, of no great strength; on the walls are found some Roman inscriptions.

Bayla, or *Bela*, t. Persia, in Mecran on the Pooralie; 290 N. Kelat. Lon. 66. 40. E. Lat. 26. 10. N. H. 2,000. The town is partly surrounded by a mud wall, and the houses are built chiefly of mud. The situation of the town is elevated and rocky; the streets are narrow; and the bazar is kept very neat.

Bayladores, t. S. A. in New-Grenada; 35 SSW. Merida.

Baylan, t. Syria, in Aleppo, near a road cut in the rock; 9 E. Alexandretta, 18 NNW. Antioch. It is built on the side of a hill, over the vale, and has formerly been much frequented by the Europeans, even from Aleppo, on account of the coolness of the situation, and salubrity of the air; as it is now by those of Alexandretta. This place is probably the *Pictanus* of the Jerusalem Itinerary, which is placed 9 miles from Alexandria, and 8 from Pangsos. This is one of the great passes in Cilicia.

Baylesburg, p-v. Southampton co. Va.; W. 203.

Baylur, s-p. Abyssinia, in pr. Dancale, on the Red Sea. Lon. 32. 41. E. Lat. 12. 30. N.

Baynes, t. France, in Calvados; 9 WSW. Bayeux.

Baynetta, t. on S. coast of St. Domingo. Lon. 73. 39. E. Lat. 18. 16. N.

Bayon, t. France, in Meurte, on the Moselle; 14 S. Nancy, 9 SW. Luneville. Pop. 793.

Bayonda, t. Samos; 3 WSW. Cora.

Bayonna, s-p. Spain, in Galicia, in a small gulf near the mouth of the Minho, with a convenient harbour; 9 SW. Vigo, 12 NW. Tuy. Lon. 8. 52. W. Lat. 42. 8. N. Pop. 2,500. The sea near the coast is furnished with excellent fish; and the land about is fertile, and watered by a great number of springs.

Bayonna Islands, two small islands, and some rocks so called, situated at the entrance of the gulf of Bayonna; they were anciently called *Insulæ Deorum*, or the *Isles of the Gods*; 6 NNW. Bayonna.

Bayonne, s-p. on W. coast of France; 5½ posts from Yron, on the frontiers of Spain, and 105 SSW. Paris. Lon. 1. 24. W. Lat. 43. 29. N. Pop. 13,190, of whom 4,000 are Jews. H. 1,520. Cathedral 1, churches 6. Bp. see. It is the seat of a tribunal, in the district of Ustaritz, and department of Lower-Pyrenees; situated at the conflux of the rivers Adour and Nive, about 3 miles from the sea, with a good harbour, but difficult to enter. It is strongly fortified, the work of the celebrated Vauban. The town is large, well built, commercial, and opulent. Masts are brought from the Pyrenees, by means of the Nive, the Gave of Oleron, and the Adour, to Bayonne, and thence shipped to Brest, and other ports; a company was established here for the northern whale fishery in 1605, and the town is largely concerned in the cod and whale fishery. The hams of Bayonne have been long famous, and its wines and chocolate are exported in great quantities. The language of the common people here is the Basque.

Bayou de la Fourche, an outlet of the Mississippi which commences 75 miles above New Orleans, and after a course of 135 miles flows into the Gulf of Mexico. The banks of the river through more than half of its course are very fertile and well settled.

Baypour, s-p. Hind., in Calicut, on a river capable of receiving vessels of 400 tons; 16 S. Calicut. Lon. 75. 52. E. Lat. 11. 12. N.

Baypin, or *Vaypin*, isl. on the coast of Malabar, between Cochin and Cranganore, about 12 miles long and 2 broad.

Bayreuth, or *Culmbach*, formerly a principality of Germany, in Franconia, bounded N. by the Vogtland, E. by the Upper Palatinate and Bohemia, S. by the territory of Nuremberg and Anspach, and W. by Schwartzenburg and Bamberg. Pop. in 1807, 250,708. The prevailing religion is Lutheranism. The country now belongs to Bavaria, included in the circles of the Upper Maine and the Rezat.

Bayreut, see *Baireut*.

Bayreuth, or *Bareuth*, or *Bareith*, city, Bavaria, capital of the circle of the Upper Maine, formerly the capital of the principality of Bay-

reuth or Culmbach, between the Red Maine and the rivulets Mistel and Sendel; 48 NNE. Augsburg, 64 N. Ratisbon, 104 W. Prague. Lon. 11. 37. E. Lat. 49. 54. N. Pop. including the adjacent village of St. George 11,156. H. 856. It is a fine town, with broad regular streets, well built, and has 6 gates, an elegant castle, 2 Lutheran, 1 Reformed, 1 Catholic church, a synagogue, a hospital, and the *Gymnasium Illustre*. It has manufactures of cloth, potters' ware, and tobacco pipes. Here was formerly a university, which was removed to Erlangen in 1769.

Bays, t. France, in Mayenne; 6 N. Evron, 10 ESE. Mayenne. Pop. 1,950.

Bays, t. France, in Ardeche; 10 NE. Viviers. H. 220.

Baysaye, t. Lower Siam, on E. side of the gulf. Lon. 103. 2. E. Lat. 11. 30. N.

Baysen, t. Prussia; 20 WNW. Heilsberg.

Bayslacken, t. Prussia; 6 SW. Rastenburg.

Bayuyo, t. on E. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 126. 12. E. Lat. 9. 8. N.

Baza, t. Ger., in Carniola; 7 SSW. Feldes.

Baza, or *Baca*, (an. *Basti*.) t. Spain, in Grenada, on S. side of the Guadalentin, between Guadix and Huescar; 21 NE. Guadix. Lon. 2. 47. W. Lat. 37. 31. N. Pop. 6,900. It has 3 parish churches and 6 convents.

Baza, t. Mexico, in New Navarre; 55 NE. Cinaloa.

Bazaar, v. Cabul, near the Indus, 18 miles above Attock. Lon. 71. 16. E. Lat. 33. 19. N.

Bazadois, before the revolution a province of France, situated between Agenois, Condomois, and Guienne; the land is sandy and unproductive. Bazas was the capital.

Bazar, t. Hind., in Sehaunpour; 30 W. Merat.

Bazar, t. Hind., in Berar; 20 W. Nagpour.

Bazar, t. on N. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 97. 24. E. Lat. 4. 39. N.

Bazardgik, t. A. Turkey, in Marasch; 12 E. Marasch.

Bazarkieu, t. A. Turkey, on the confines of Turcomania; 20 miles from Tocat. H. 500.

Bazarsu, r. Turkish Armenia, which runs into the Black Sea, 15 W. Keresoun.

Bazaruto, or *Bocicas*, three small islands in the Mozambique Channel, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 22. 0. S. Lon. 36. 22. E.

Bazas, (an. *Cossio*, and *Vasates*.) city, France, and principal place of a district, in Gironde; before the revolution, the capital of Bazadois, and Bp. see; 30 SE. Bourdeaux, 38 NNW. Agen. Lon. 0. 13. W. Lat. 44. 26. N. Pop. 4,215.

Bazdar, t. Grand Bukharia; 60 SE. Bukharia.

Bazdepour, cape, Bengal; 15 S. Burdwan. Lon. 87. 58. E. Lat. 22. 59. N.

Bazer, see *Bahar*.

Bazetta, t. Trumbull co. Ohio. Pop. 196.

Baziege, t. France, in Upper-Garonne; 12 SE. Toulouse. H. 300.

Bazirgion, t. Persia, in Laristan; 57 E. Lar.

Bazoches, t. France, Vendee; 12 NE. Luçon. H. 290.

Bazoches au Perche Gonel, t. France in Eure-and-Loir; 5 SE. Authon. Pop. 2,400.

Bazoches au Houlme, t. France, in Orne; 9 NW. Argentan.

Bazoches les Gallerandes, t. France, in Loiret; 6 N. Neuville. Pop. 1,050.

Bazoches aux Bois, t. France, in Aisne; 12 E. Soissons.

Bazoge, (La,) t. France, in Sarthe; 6 N. Le Mans. H. 220.

Bazougers, t. France, in Mayenne; 7 NE. Laval. H. 200.

Bazouges la Perouse, t. France, in Ile-and-Vilaine, and district of Dol; 3 SW. Antrain, 9 SSE. Dol. Pop. 2,260.

Beach Grove, p-t. Luzerne co. Pa.; W. 204.

Beach-Hill, v. S. Carolina; 7 SW. Dorchester.

Beach-Island, small isl. on the coast of Maine, Hancock co. Pop. 8.

Beach-Island, small island, Atlantic, near the coast of N. J. Lon. 74. 15. W. Lat. 39. 47. N.

Beachy Head, promontory, Eng., and highest land on S. coast of Sussex, which rises perpendicular over the cliffs; 27 WNW. Dungeness. Lon. 0. 15. E. Lat. 50. 44. N.

Beacon Island, small isl. Pamlico Sound, near the coast of N. C. Lon. 76. 22. W. Lat. 34. 57. N.

Beacon, *Old* and *New*, two eminences of the Highlands, N. Y. on the Hudson, below Newburgh. Old Beacon is 1,471, and New Beacon 1,585 feet high.

Beacon Point, cape on E. coast of England, Durham. Lon. 1. 20. W. Lat. 54. 53. N.

Beaconsfield, t. Eng., in Bucks, with a weekly market on Thursday; 23 WNW. London, 31 ESE. Oxford. Lon. 0. 38. W. Lat. 51. 36. N. Pop. 1,461.

Beacut, t. and fort, Hind., in South Canara. Lon. 75. 9. E. Lat. 12. 22. N. It is situated on a high point projecting into the sea, and contains about 100 houses.

Beal, r. Ireland, which runs into the Shannon, near Askeaton, in Limerick.

Bealnabrach, r. Ireland, which runs into the Lough Corrib, in Galway.

Bealth, see *Builth*.

Bealsburg, v. Harden co. Kentucky, on E. bank of Rolling Fork river; 15 WSW. Bairdstown, 50 SW. Frankfort.

Beamfleet, v. Eng., in Essex, on the Thames, opposite Canvey island; 36 E. London.

Beaminster, t. Eng., in Dorset, near the borders of Somerset; 12 WNW. Dorchester, 138 W. London. Pop. 2,290. It has a manufacture of woollen cloth, and another of sail cloth, with a market on Thursday.

Beane, r. Eng., which runs into the Lea near Hoddesdon, in the county of Hertford.

Bean's Creek, p-v. Franklin co. Ten.; W. 726.

Bean's Station, p-v. Granger co. Ten.; W. 498.

Bear, (North,) small island, St. James' Bay. Hudson's Bay. Lon. 81. 20. W. Lat. 45. 35. N.

Bear, (South,) small island, St. James' Bay. Lon. 81. 20. W. Lat. 54. 30. N.

Bear Bay, on S. coast of Newfoundland; 70 E. Cape Ray.

Bear Brook, r. America, which runs into the Mississippi, Lon. 93. 28. W. Lat. 44. 40. N.

Bear Creek, r. Kentucky, which runs into Green River, Lon. 86. 45. W. Lat. 36. 52. N.

Bear Creek, r. N. C. which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 77. 32. W. Lat. 34. 36. N.

Bear Gap, p-v. Northumberland co. Pa.; W. 182.

Bear Grass Creek, r. Ken., which runs into the Ohio, at Louisville.

Bear Haven, see *Bantry Bay*.

Bear Inlet, channel between two small islands near the coast of N. C. Lon. 77. 21. W. Lat. 34. 36. N.

Bear Island, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Maine. Lon. 68. 20. W. Lat. 44. 6. N.

Bear Island, isl. near SW. coast of Ireland, in Bantry Bay, about 5 miles long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ wide. Lon. 9. 45. W. Lat. 51. 35. N.

Bear Lake, (*White*,) lake, N. A. Lat. 48. 15. N. It is one of the sources of the Mississippi.

Bear Lake, lake, N. A. Lon. 117. 30. W. Lat. 58. 40. N.

Bear Lake, (*Great*,) lake, N. A. Lon. 120. W. Lat. 65. N.

Bear Mountain, mt. situated between St. Andre on the St. Lawrence and Lake Temiscouata in Maine. Height 1,320 feet.

Bear River, r. N. America, which runs into the Mississippi, Lon. 92. 44. W. Lat. 44. 20. N.

Bear Sound, on W. coast of West Greenland. Lon. 49. W. Lat. 63. 20. N.

Beard, t. France, in Nyevre, on the Loire; 10 SE. Nevers.

Beard's Mill, p-v. Rowan co. N. C.; W. 393.

Bearer River, see *Beaver*.

Bearfield, t. Perry co. Ohio. Pop. 428.

Bearn, before the revolution a province of France, at the foot of the Pyrenees; about 42 miles long, and 36 broad; bounded E. by Bigorre, N. by Armagnac, Tursan, and Chalosse, W. by Dax, a part of Soule, and the Lower-Navarre, and S. by the Pyrenees. The plain country is very fertile, and the mountains are covered with fir trees, while within are mines of copper, lead, and iron; and the little hills are planted with vines, which yield good wine. It is now included in the department of Lower Pyrenees. Pau was the capital town. Pop. about 220,000.

Beaser, t. Hind.; 15 N. Benares.

Beasley's Creek, r. Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, Lon. 83. 55. W. Lat. 38. 35. N.

Beastan, t. Persia, in Segestan; 80 SW. Kin.

Beata, (*La*,) small isl. West-Indies, near S. coast of St. Domingo. Lon. 72. 22. W. Lat. 17. 52. N.

Beattie, t. Hind., in Bahar; 3 S. Bettiah.

Beatties Ford, p-v. Lincoln co. N. C.; W. 407.

Beaty, t. Hind., in Oude; 8 SE. Lucknow.

Beaubassin, bay and harbour in the Straits of Magellan, on the coast of Terra del Fuego. The anchorage is very good in the bay, from 10 to 12 fathoms. Lon. 71. 13. W. Lat. 54. 22. S.

Beaucaire, t. France, and principal place of district, in Gard, on the right bank of the Rhone, opposite to Tarascon, with which it has a communication by a bridge of boats; 12 SW. Avignon, 12 E. Nismes. Lon. 4. 43. E. Lat. 43. 48. N. Pop. 7,943. It has a commodious harbour, but is chiefly remarkable for the great annual fair, held for 6 days, beginning July 22d. Previous to 1632, the average amount of merchan-

dise sold was computed at £600,000 sterling; now at about £300,000. The peculiar trade of the town consists in silk, wine, oil, almonds, spices, drugs, leather, wool, cotton, &c.

Beauce, before the revolution, a country of France, part of Orleannois, so fertile in corn that it was called the granary of France. It now forms the department of Eure-and-Loire. Chartres was the capital. It had neither mountain nor river.

Beauchamps, t. France, in Somme; 15 S. Abbeville.

Beauchastel, t. France, in Ardèche; 7 SW. Valence, 10 NE. Privas.

Beauchene's Island, small isl. in the Atlantic; 60 S. Falkland's Islands. Lon. 58. 59. W. Lat. 53. 0. S.

Beaudun, t. France, in Var; 15 NE. Barjols.

Beaver, or *Bearer*, r. N. H. which rises in Londonderry, and runs S. into the Merrimack, in Dracut.

Beaver, bor. and cap. Beaver co. Pa., at the confluence of the Big Beaver with the Ohio; 30 miles below Pittsburg, W. 253. Pop. 361. It is a place of some business, containing a courthouse, jail, bank, academy, and printing office. Near it is an iron mine.

Beaver, co. W. side of Pa.; bounded N. by Mercer co., E. by Butler co., SW. by Alleghany co., S. by Washington co., and W. by Ohio state. Pop. in 1810, 12,168; in 1820, 15,340.

Beaver, t. Crawford co. Pa. Pop. 419.

Beaver, t. Northumberland co. Pa. W. the Susquehanna. Pop. 1,502.

Beaver Dam, p-v. Delaware co. N. Y.

Beaver, t. Greene co. Ohio; 86 WNW. Pittsburg. Pop. 1,121.

Beaver, t. Columbiana co. Ohio. Pop. 639.

Beaver, *Big*, t. Beaver co. Pa. Pop. 742.

Beaver Creek, r. Kentucky, which runs into the Cumberland, Lon. 85. 12. W. Lat. 36. 35. N.

Beaver Creek, r. Alabama, which runs into the Tennessee, Lon. 87. 50. W. Lat. 34. 38. N.

Beaver (*South*,) t. Beaver co. Pa. Pop. 800.

Beaver Creek, t. Northumberland co. Pa.; W. the Susquehanna. Pop. 474.

Beaver Creek, r. N. Y., which runs SW. into the Papachton; 35 miles long.

Beaver Islands, remarkable chain of small islands, in Lake Michigan, extending about 30 SW. into the lake. Lon. 85. 20. W. Lat. 62. 20. N. They appear beautiful, the situation pleasant, but the soil barren.

Beaver Indians, N. A. about Lon. 118. W. Lat. 16. 20. N.

Beaver Hill, see *Freedom*.

Beaver River, r. N. A. which runs into the Lale-Cross lake, Lon. 118. W. Lat. 55. 25. N.

Beaver, (*Big*,) or *Mahoning*, r. which rises in Portage co. Ohio, passes into Pennsylvania, and joins the Ohio, at the town of Beaver.

Beaver Lake, lake, N. A. Lon. 102. 20. W. Lat. 54. 30. N.

Beaver, (*Little*,) r. Columbiana county, Ohio, which runs S. into the Ohio, near the line of Ohio and Pa.; 43 miles below Pittsburg. It affords many excellent mill seats. Near the mouth of this river there is a spring, from which issues an oil, called Seneca oil, which is highly

inflammable, and is useful as a remedy for rheumatic pains.

Beaver, (*Little*,) t. Beaver co. Pa. Pop. 1,144.

Beaversdam, p-v. Queen Anne co. Md.; W. 126.

Beavertown, p-t. Union co. Pa.; W. 162.

Beaver, (*North*,) t. Beaver co. Pa. Pop. 1,206.

Beaver Dam, t. Erie co. Pa. Pop. 142.

Beaver, t. Union co. Pa. Pop. 2,036.

Beaver, t. Guernsey co. Ohio. Pop. 556.

Beaver, t. Pike co. Ohio. Pop. 525.

Beavertown, see *Beaver*.

Beaufay, t. France, in Sarthe; 10 NE. Le Mans. H. 300.

Beaufort, co. N. C. on Pamlico Sound. Pop. in 1810, 7,308; slaves 2,568. Pop. in 1820, 9,850. Chief town, Washington.

Beaufort, s-p. and cap. Carteret co. N. C. on NE. side of Core Sound; 27 NNW. Cape Lookout, 45 SSE. Newbern, W. 396. Lon. 76. 47. W. Lat. 34. 42. N. Pop. about 500. *Beaufort Inlet*, is under the lee-shore of Cape Lookout. The harbour within the bar is safe and spacious; on the bar the water is 14 feet deep. It has been proposed to connect this inlet with the Neuse, Tar, and Roanoke by a canal; and thus make it the channel of the trade of all these rivers. The shipping belonging to this port, in 1816, amounted to 1,344 tons.

Beaufort, district, S. part of S. C. Pop. in 1810, 25,887; slaves 20,914. Pop. in 1820, 32,199. Chief towns, Beaufort and Coosawhatchie.

Beaufort, s-p. and p-t. Beaufort district, S. C., on Port Royal Island, at the mouth of the Coosawhatchie; 60 NE. Savannah, 72 SW. Charleston, W. 630. Lon. 80. 33. W. Lat. 32. 31. N. Pop. about 1,000. It is a very pleasant and healthy town, has an excellent harbour, though but little commerce. It contains 3 churches, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Baptists. The courts of the district were formerly held here, but they are now removed to Coosawhatchie. Here is a seminary, which was incorporated as a college, endowed with funds of 60, or \$70,000, having a handsome edifice and a library of 700 volumes, but it has hitherto assumed only the form of an academy.

Beaufort, t. France, in Drôme; 6 NE. Crest.

Beaufort, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 7 SSE. Baugé, 12 E. Angers. Pop. 5,990.

Beaufort, or *Belforte*, t. Savoy; 30 ENE. Chambery, 38 W. Aosta. Pop. 2,097.

Beaugency, or *Baugency*, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Loiret, on the Loire, over which is a bridge of 22 arches; the chief trade is in wine and brandy; 12 SW. Orleans. Lon. 1. 43. E. Lat. 47. 46. N. Pop. 4,842.

Beaujeu, t. France, in Upper-Saône; 5 NE. Gray. H. 100.

Beaujeu, t. France, in Rhône, at the foot of a mountain, on the Adiere, formerly the capital of Beaujolois; 12 NNW. Villefranche, 20 ENE. Roanne. Lon. 4. 40. E. Lat. 46. 10. N. Pop. 1,665.

Beaujolois, before the revolution, a small but fertile province of France, 30 miles long, and 24 wide, situated between the Lyonnois, Burgundy, the Saône, and the Loire.

Beauley, r. Scotland, which rises in Inverness-shire, and runs into the Frith of Murray at the town of Beauley.

Beauley, or *Bewley*, t. Scot., in Ross, on N. side of a river of the same name, at its conflux with the Frith of Murray; 8 S. Dingwall, 10 N. Inverness. Lon. 4. 21. W. Lat. 57. 29. N. Vessels as large as 90 tons frequent the port. It is a place of some trade; and there is a post-office.

Beaulieu, t. France, in Correze, on the Dordogne; 17 S. Tulle, 17 SE. Brieve. Pop. 1,940.

Beaulieu sous la Roche, t. France, in Vendée; 7 W. Roche-sur-Yon, 12 NNE. Sables d'Olonne. Pop. 1,367.

Beaulieu, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire, on the Indre, opposite Loches. Pop. 2,030.

Beaulieu, t. France, in Loiret; 12 SE. Gien. Pop. 2,080.

Beaulieu, r. Eng., which rises in Hampshire, near Lyndhurst, and runs into the English Channel about 7 miles E. Lymington. This river and a village about 7 NE. from the mouth, take their name from a celebrated Cistercian abbey, founded by King John.

Beaulon, t. France, in Ille-and-Villaine; 12 SW. Rennes.

Beaumarchez, t. France, in Gers; 13 W. Mirande, 20 W. Auch. Lon. 0. 10. E. Lat. 43. 35. N. Pop. 1,925.

Beaumaris, or *Beaumarsh*, s-p. Wales, and county town of the island of Anglesea, very near the Irish Sea, with a large and safe harbour, and good anchorage; 28 ESE. Holyhead, 240 NW. London. Lon. 4. 15. W. Lat. 53. 14. N. Pop. 1,540. The trade was once very considerable, but is now removed to other ports, chiefly Liverpool. It is a town corporate and borough, returning one member to the British parliament.

Beaume, mt. France, in Var, between Aix, Marseilles, and Toulon.

Beauménil, t. France, Eure; 6 SE. Beynay.

Beaumetz-les-Loges, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 6 SW. Arras.

Beaumont, t. Surinam, on the Surinam.

Beaumont, t. France, in Calvados; 3 W. Pont l'Evêque, 18 ENE. Caen.

Beaumont, t. France, in Côte-d'Or; 16 NE. Dijon.

Beaumont, t. France, in Channel; 8 W. Cherbourg.

Beaumont, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme; 2 S. Clermont. Pop. 1,465.

Beaumont, t. Neth. Hainaut; 8 E. Mauberge. Pop. 1,376.

Beaumont-les-Forges, t. France, in Nievre, on the Nievre; 13 N. Nevers.

Beaumont-la-Ronce, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire; 7 N. Tours. H. 270.

Beaumont-sur-Vesle, t. France, in Marne, on the Vesle; 8 SE. Reims.

Beaumont, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise, on the Oise; 9 NE. Pontoise, 33 N. Paris. Pop. 1,436.

Beaumont, t. France, in Dordogne; 9 W. Belvez, 27 S. Perigueux. Pop. 1,392.

Beaumont, t. France, in Sarthe; 15 NE. Le Mans. Pop. 1,920.

Beaumont, t. Canada, on the river St. Lawrence; 10 ENE. Quebec.

Beaumont en Argonne, t. France, Ardennes ; 10 SSE. Sedan, 27. E. Rethel. H. 280.

Beaumont en Galiinois, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne ; 12 SW. Nemours, 24. SSW. Fontainebleau. Pop. 1,150.

Beaumont de Lomagne, t. France, Upper-Garonne ; 10 SSW. Castel Sarraasin, 15 NW. Grenade. Pop. 3,057.

Beaumont le Roger, t. France, in Eure ; 7 E. Bernay, 15 W. Evreux. Lon. 0. 52. E. Lat. 49. 5. N. Pop. 1,325.

Beaune, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire ; 9 E. Angers, 9 W. Baugé.

Beaune, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Côte-d'Or ; celebrated for its wine ; 21 S. Dijon, 25 SE. Auxerre. Lon. 4. 54. E. Lat. 47. N. Pop. 8,344.

Beaune, t. France, in Loiret ; N. Bois-Commun, 13 WNW. Montargis. Pop. 2,028.

Beauport, v. Lower-Canada, on the St. Lawrence, a little below Quebec. It consists of 60 or 70 houses, built principally on one street, 4 or 5 miles long, extending to the Montmorency.

Beaupreau, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire ; 9 S. St. Florent, 9 NNW. Chollet. Pop. 1,640.

Beaupuy de Graniaque, t. France, in Upper-Garonne ; 5 ENE. Toulouse. H. 400.

Beauquesne, t. France, in Somme ; 6 SE. Doullens. Pop. 2,046.

Beauregard, t. France, in Dordogne ; 12 S. Périgueux.

Beauregard, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme ; 9 E. Clermont Ferrand. Pop. 1,492.

Beauregard, t. France, Lot ; 15 ESE. Cahors.

Beauregard, t. France, in Ain ; 3 NE. Ville Franche. Pop. 278.

Beauregard, t. Savoy ; 11 NE. Geneva.

Beaurepaire, t. France, in Saône-and-Loire ; 7 E. Louhans, 9 N. Cuzeau.

Beaurepaire, t. France, in Isere ; 9 SE. Vienne, 26 SSE. Lyons. Pop. 2,158.

Beaurevoir, t. France, in Aisne ; 10 SSE. Cambrai. H. 200.

Beaurriex, t. France, in Aisne ; 10 NW. Reims. H. 220.

Beaussault, t. France, in Lower-Seine, on the Arques ; 5 S. Neufchatel. H. 230.

Beausset, (Le,) t. France, in Var ; 7 NW. Toulon. Pop. 2,980.

Beauvais, r. N. America, which runs into lake Michigan, Lon. 85. 36. W. Lat. 43. 50. N.

Beauvais, or *Beauvoir sur Mathas*, t. France, in Lower-Charente ; 15 NE. Saintes. H. 190.

Beauvais, (an. *Cesæromagus*,) city, France, capital of Oise, on the Therin ; 7 posts S. Amiens, 8 N. Paris. Lon. 2. 5. E. Lat. 49. 26. N. Pop. 12,392. It is a well built, commercial town, and has flourishing manufactures of linen and woollen cloths. Before the revolution, the capital of the Beauvaisis, and bp. see. It was besieged by the English without success, in the year 1443 ; and by the duke of Burgundy, in 1472, to as little purpose, though at the head of 80,000 men. In the latter siege, the women of Beauvais gave great proofs of their courage under the conduct of Jane de Hachett, whose portrait is preserved in the Town house ; and in memory of their brave defence, the women walk first in a procession, kept annually on the 10 of July. The cathedral is much admired ;

besides this, there are 6 collegiate, and 3 parish churches.

Beauvaisis, before the revolution, a small province of France, bordered N. by Picardy, W. by Vexin-Normand, S. by Vexin-François, and E. by Senlis ; the country is very fertile, and was one of the first conquered by the French. Beauvais is the capital.

Beauval, t. France, in Somme ; 3 S. Doullens.

Beauville, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne ; 10 N. Valence, 12 ENE. Agen. Lon. 58. E. Lat. 44. 17. N. Pop. 1,800.

Beauvoir sur Mer, t. France, in Vendée ; 7 NW. Challans. Pop. 1,892.

Beavoir, t. France, in Lower-Seine ; 6 NNE. Lihons. H. 280.

Beauvoir sur Noirt, t. France, in Two-Sevres ; 7 S. Niort.

Beauvoir, t. France, in Isere ; 6 ESE. St. Marcelin, 15 SW. Grenoble.

Beauzac, t. France, in Upper Loire ; 4 SW. Monistrol. Pop. 2,457.

Beauzee, t. France, in Meuse ; 9 SSE. Clermont en Argonne, 13 SSW. Verdun.

Beawull, t. Hind., in Candeish ; 30 SW. Burhampour.

Bebe, or *Bibeh*, t. Egypt ; 8 S. Benisuef.

Bebeburg, t. A. Turkey, in Ourfa ; 4 W. Ourfa.

Bebenowa, t. Podolia ; 14 SE. Braclaw.

Beber, r. Magdeburg, which runs into Ohra ; 4 W. Wolmirstadt.

Bebingen, t. Wurtemberg ; 9 SW. Stuttgart.

Bebra, see *Bibra*.

Bebre, r. France, which runs into the Loire, opposite Bourbon Lancy.

Bec, (Le,) t. France, Eure ; 25 WSW. Rouen. H. 100.

Bec Crespin, t. France, in Lower-Seine ; 9 E. Havre.

Bec de Marsoin, peninsular neck of land, on N. coast of St. Domingo, which extends a few miles into the sea. Lon. 74. 27. E. Lat. 18. 36. N.

Beccaria, t. Clearfield co. Pa. Pop. 236.

Beccles, t. Eng., in Suffolk, on the borders of Norfolk, on the Wavenay, with a market on Saturday ; 12 S. Norwich, 15 SW. Yarmouth, 108 NNE. London. Pop. 2,979.

Becède, (La,) t. France, on the Aude ; 3 NNW. St. Papoul, 4 N. Castelnaudary.

Becerril, t. Spain, Leon ; 10 NW. Palencia.

Bechan, r. North-Wales, which runs into the Severn, 3. WSW. Montgomery.

Bechere Gol, lake, A. Turkey, in Caramania ; 40 W. Cogni.

Becherel, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine ; 9 Montfort, 13 NW. Rennes. Pop. 493.

Bechia, t. Hind., Malwa ; 25 SSW. Seronge.

Bechhofen, (Cent,) t. Bav. ; 8 S. Bamberg.

Bechhofen, t. Bav., in Rezat ; 6 N. Wassertrudingen. Pop. 710.

Bechin, t. Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, or Tabor, on the Luschnitz ; 50 S. Prague. Lon. 14. 19. E. Lat. 49. 20. N. Pop. 1,486. It has an elegant castle.

Bechna, t. Hind., in Gurry Mundella ; 15 E. Mundella.

Bechtheim, t. Hesse, district of Alzey. Pop. 1,787.

Beckmansville, or *Rocky Mount*, p-t. Chester co. S. C., on the Wateree; 30 NW. Camden, W. 480. This place is celebrated for a shad fishery.

Beckem, or *Beckum*, t. Pru. Westphalia in Munster, on the Werse; 12 N. Lippstadt, 17 SSE. Munster. Pop. 1,459.

Beckenreid, see *Beggenreid*.

Becket, p-t. Berkshire co. Mass.; 17 SE. Lenox, 110 W. Boston, W. 376. Pop. 984.

Beckington, t. Eng., in Somersetshire; 3 SE. Frome. Pop. 1,469.

Beckmansville, p-v. Schoharie co. N. Y., W. 376.

Beckrampour, t. Bahar; 13 NE. Chuprah.

Becla, now *Veglia*.

Beczwa, r. Moravia, which passes by Mese-ritch.

Beda, now *Bidburg*.

Bedague, r. Sumatra, which runs into the Straits of Malacca, Lon. 98. 27. E. Lat. 3. 40. N.

Bedagur, t. Hind., in Gurrah, on the Nerbudah; 9 SW. Gurrah.

Bedakshan, see *Badakshan*.

Bedale, t. Eng., in N. Riding of York, with a market on Tuesday; 6 from Northallerton, 220 N. London. Pop. 1,076. The country round is celebrated for breeding horses.

Bedamungahun, t. Hind., in Mysore. Lon. 78. 24. E. Lat. 12. 58. N.

Bedan, small isl. in the Indian Sea, near the coast of Queda. Lon. 100. 6. E. Lat. 5. 48. N.

Bedanore, see *Bednore*.

Bedar, v. Palestine, anciently a considerable town, which was granted by Baldwin I. king of Jerusalem, to the bishop of Bethlehem; 2 Acre.

Bedarrides, t. France, in Vaucluse; 7 SW. Orange. Pop. 1,658.

Bedarrieux, t. France, in Herault, on the Orbe; 16 N. Beziers. Lon. 3. 15. E. Lat. 43. 37. N. Pop. 3,338. The inhabitants carry on a manufacture of druggets and other woollen stuffs.

Bedat, (*Le*), r. France, which runs into the Allier, near Montferand.

Bedburg, or *Bebber*, t. Pru., Lower Rhine, in Coblenz, on the Erft; 14 W. Cologne, 20 NE. Aix-la-Chapelle. Lon. 6. 33. E. Lat. 50. 55. N. Pop. 503.

Beddapollam, t. Hind., in Mysore; 14 W. Gurramconda.

Bedder, vale, Arabia, where the Koreish were defeated by Mahomet, in the first year of the Hegira; 20 Medina, 40 Mecca.

Beddigam, t. Ceylon; 80 S. Candi.

Bedé, v. Egypt, near the Red Sea, where good water is found; 16 SSW. Suez.

Bedee, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine, and district of Montfort; 3 N. Montfort, 10 WNW. Rennes.

Bedenbostel, t. Han. in Luneburg. Pop. 347.

Beder, t. Hind., and country of Dowlatabad, in the Deccan; 60 NW. Hyderabad, 70 W. Warangola. Lon. 78. 2. E. Lat. 17. 48. N. It is the capital of a province of the same name, and is fortified with a stone wall, a dry ditch, and many round towers. The wall is 6 miles in circ. The town is much decayed, but the remains of many good buildings are still to be seen.

Bederkesa, t. Bremen; 11 S. Otterndorf, 14 NW. Bremerford. Pop. 1,797.

Bedford, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H., on W. side of the Merrimack; 8 NE. Amherst, 56 W. Portsmouth, W. 487. Pop. in 1810, 1,296; in 1820, 1,375.

Bedford, t. Middlesex co. Mass.; 13 NW. Boston. Pop. 648.

Bedford, (*New*), p-t. and s-p. Bristol co. Mass.; 26 SSE. Taunton, 52 S. Boston, W. 458. Lon. 70. 54. W. Lat. 41. 38. N. Pop. in 1810, including Fairhaven, 5,651; in 1820, exclusive of Fairhaven, 3,947. Fairhaven, lying opposite to New Bedford, formed a part of this town till 1812. New Bedford is pleasantly situated on W. side of an arm of the sea, which makes up from Buzzard's bay. This arm of the sea may be considered the estuary of Accushnet river, which flows into it, near the town. It contains a bank, an insurance office, 5 houses of public worship; 1 for Friends, 2 for Congregationalists, and 2 for Baptists; and a respectable and flourishing academy for Friends, which has 2 instructors, a library of about 900 volumes, and a small philosophical apparatus.

The harbour is safe and commodious, having a depth of water of from 3 to 4 fathoms. The shipping belonging to this port, in 1820, amounted to 32,240 tons. Being surrounded by a country, which furnishes but few articles of export, the prosperity of the town depends much on the whale fishery. There were, in 1818, employed in this business about 20 vessels of from 200 to 300 tons, and several smaller ones; the whole carrying upwards of 6,000 tons. Forty-five sail of vessels, belonging to the district, were employed in the cod and other fisheries; several trade direct to Europe, the West Indies, and different parts of the United States. The exports to Europe and the West Indies for two years, ending June 30, 1818, averaged \$130,000 each; of which sperm and whale oil, sperm candles, fish and fish oil, constituted the greatest part. There are three rope-walks, and ship building is carried on to considerable extent. A weekly newspaper is published here.

Bedford, E. part of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bedford, p-t. West-Chester co. N. Y.; 44 NNE. New York, 130 S. Albany, W. 272. Pop. 2,432. The village contains a court-house, a jail, an academy, and a Presbyterian meeting-house. The courts of the county are held alternately at Bedford, and at White Plains.

Bedford, co. S. side of Pa.; bounded N. and NE. by Huntingdon co., E. by Franklin co., S. by Maryland, and W. by Somerset and Cambria cos. Pop. in 1810, 15,746; in 1820, 20,448.

Bedford, p-t. bor. and cap. Bedford co. Pa.; 100 ESE. Pittsburg, 200 W. Philadelphia, W. 129. Pop. of the borough, 789; including the township, 2,116. It is finely situated on a branch of the Juniatta, regularly laid out, and contains a court house, a jail, a market-house, a Presbyterian church, and a bank. It is built on an eminence enveloped by mountains. Will's mountain, on the west side of the town, is 1,300 feet high, and Dunning's mountain, on the east side, is 1,100 feet high. A mile and a half south of the town, there are mineral springs, which were discovered in 1804, and are much resorted to, and are found useful in cutaneous complaints, ulcers, rheumatisms, chronic complaints, &c.

Bedford, co. S. part of Va.; bounded NE. by Amherst co., E. by Campbell co., S. by Pittsylvania co., SW. by Franklin co., and WNW. by Botetourt and Rockbridge cos. Pop. in 1810, 16,148; slaves, 6,147. Pop. in 1820, 19,305. Chief town, Liberty.

Bedford, co. West Tennessee. Pop. in 1810, 8,242; slaves, 1,180. Pop. in 1820, 16,012. Chief town, Shelbyville.

Bedford, t. Eng., and capital of the county of Bedford, to which it gives name, situated on the Ouse; 22 SE. Northampton, 50 N. London. Lon. 0. 27. W. Lat. 52. 8. N. Pop. 4,605. It contains 5 churches, 3 on the N. and 2 on the S. side of the river, 3 independent meeting-houses, and a free grammar school liberally endowed. The principal manufacture is lace. It is a place of considerable trade, which is much assisted by the river, navigable to Lynn, and is the only market town of the county, on N. side of the Ouse; the soil about is fertile, particularly in excellent wheat. It sends two representatives to parliament. It has two markets weekly, viz. one on Monday, chiefly for cattle; the other on Saturday, for corn and provisions.

Bedford, t. Eng., in Lancashire, near Liverpool. Pop. 2,000.

Bedfordshire, co. Eng., bounded N. by the counties of Huntingdon and Northampton, E. by Cambridgeshire, S. by Hertfordshire, and W. by Buckinghamshire. The form is oval; and extent about 33 miles long, from N. to S., 20 broad, from E. to W. and nearly 145 in circumference; and containing an area of about 480 square miles, or 307,200 acres. In nine hundreds, into which the county is divided, there are 124 parishes and 10 market towns, viz. Bedford, Ampthill, Biggleswade, Dunstable, Leighton-Buzzard, Luton, Potton, Shefford, Tuddington, and Woburn. The principal productions of Bedfordshire are corn and butter. It sends 4 members to parliament, viz. 2 for the county and 2 for the town of Bedford. Pop. 70,213.

Bedford Level, large tract of land in England, in the counties of Cambridge, Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdon, Northampton, and Lincoln, formerly full of fens and marshes, and in rainy seasons for the most part under water, but drained at the expense of £400,000 by the noble family of Russell, earls and dukes of Bedford, and others; by which means 100,000 acres of good land have been brought to use.

Bedias, t. Mingrelia; 30 E. Isgaur.

Bedisola, t. Aust. Italy, in Brescia, on the Chiesa; 7 W. Dezenzano. Pop. 2,000.

Bedka, t. Eu. Turkey, in Servia; 30 SSW. Belgrade.

Bedminster, v. Sussex co. N. J.; 13 SE. Morristown. Here is an academy.

Bedminster, t. Bucks co. Pa. Pop. 1,248.

Bednal, or *Bethnal Green*, one of the hamlets of the parish of Stepney, now covered with houses, and joined to London. In it is the noble hospital of the Trinity-house, for decayed masters of ships, or pilots.

Bednore, or *Biddanore*, country, Hind., laying NW. Mysore which takes its name from the capital, Bednore.

Bednore, city, Hind., and capital of a district, NW. Mysore country, to which it is united; 140 NW. Seringapatam, 330 SSE. Bombay. Lon. 74. 48. E. Lat. 13. 47. N. This was formerly the capital of Canara, and is said to have contained 20,000 houses. When taken by Hyder, in 1763, it was estimated at 8 miles in circumference, and it is said that the plunder realized actually amounted to 12 millions sterling. It was afterwards named *Hydernagur*. It was taken and plundered by the British, in 1785, who were attacked and all destroyed or taken prisoners by Tippoo. At the death of Tippoo the city contained 1,500 houses, besides huts, and is fast recovering, being a convenient thoroughfare for goods.

Bedoed Lake, lake, N. America. Lon. 109. W. Lat. 60. 20. N.

Bedon, t. Palestine; 8 NW. Jerusalem.

Bedou, t. France, Vaucluse; 9 NE. Venasque.

Bedouins, tribe of wandering Arabs, who rove from place to place, not only in Asia, but in Egypt and other parts of Africa, with their wives, children, and cattle. They generally encamp in deserts, near water and pasture, for the advantage of feeding their horses and camels; they never dwell in towns, and avoid places where they are in danger of being surprised. Their hand is against every man, and every man's hand is against them. They are Mahometans.

Bedr, t. Arabia; 56 SSW. Medina.

Bedr Hounain, t. Arabia, in Hedjas; 40 SE. Jumbo.

Bedramangoody, t. Hind., in Mysore; 40 N. Seringapatam.

Bedre, t. Arabian Irak; 27 NE. Shehrban.

Bedrochene, t. Egypt; 16 S. Gizeh.

Bedrola, t. Spain, Aragon; 24 Sanguesa.

Bedwin, (*Great*), t. Eng., in Wilts, near the borders of Berkshire; 6 W. Hungerford, 70 W. London. Lon. 1. 37. W. Lat. 51. 23. N. Pop. 851. It is said to have been a city in the time of the Saxons, but is now very much decayed; it is however, a borough sending two members to the British parliament.

Bedworth, t. Eng., in Warwickshire; 4 S. Nuneaton. Pop. 2,794.

Beeas, t. Bengal; 16 E. Nattore.

Beeban, narrow pass through a rocky valley, in the road from Algiers to Constantina; 6 N. Accaba. It is continued for above half a mile under two opposite ranges of lofty precipices. At every winding, the rocky stratum that originally went across it, and thereby separated one part of this valley from another, is hewn down like so many door-cases, each of them 7 or 8 feet wide.

Beech Fork, r. Kentucky, which runs into Rolling Fork, Lon. 86. 1. W. Lat. 37. 34. N.

Bedriacum, now *Caneto*.

Beed, t. Guzerat; 10 NW. Noanagur.

Beedagur, t. Hind., in Gurry Mundella; 5 W. Gurrah.

Beef Island, small island near the coast of N. A. in the bay of Compeachy; Lon. 93. W. Lat. 18. 20. N.

Beegygur, t. Hind., Agra; 15 NE. Narwa.

Bechpour, t. Oude; 15 N. Fyzabad.

Beejapour, t. Hind., Oude; 12. W. Currah.

Beekman, t. Dutchess co. N. Y.; 12 E. Hudson city. Pop. 4,257. This township contains 6 houses of public worship, 4 for friends, 1 for Dutch Reformed, and 1 for Baptists.

Beekmantown, t. Clinton co. N. Y., on Lake Champlain; 6 N. Platsburg. Pop. 1,343.

Beelike, see *Beelich*.

Beelin's Ferry, p-v. Cumberland co. Pa.; W. 144.

Beelmal, t. Hind., in Agimere; 15 miles Budakano.

Beelshwitz, t. Prussia, Oberland; 20 SE. Marienwerder.

Beema, r. Hind., which runs into the western Gaults, on the borders of Concan; and after a SE. direction of upwards of 300 miles, joins the Kistnah, about 20 W. Rachore.

Beemster, great drained marsh or lake of North Holland. It was formerly a large lake, covering a great extent of country, which by the industry of the Hollanders, who have drained the water, is converted into excellent pasture.

Beendorah, t. Bengal; 5 SE. Burwa.

Beenishenr, t. in the northern part of Hindostan, on the Gunduck, close to the Himmalah mountains. Lon. 84. 20. E. Lat. 28. 21. N. It is an entrepot of considerable trade.

Beer, t. Hind., Bahar; 14 S. Patna.

Beer, or *Beerjick*, or *Bir*, or *Biradschick*, t. A. Turkey, Diarbekir, supposed to have been anciently called *Thiar* and *Barsampse*, and by some supposed to be the ancient *Birtha*; 60 NE. Aleppo, 115 SW. Diarbekir. Lon. 38. E. Lat. 37. N. Pop. 3,500. It is situated on the side of hills, near the left bank of the Euphrates; the great plenty of waters together with the fine country along that river, and islands in it, make this place very agreeable. The castle is strong, and contains a collection of those arms and weapons, which were used before the invention of gunpowder. Through this place is the great passage over the Euphrates, from Aleppo to Ourfa, Diarbekir, and Persia.

Beer Emir, t. Palestine; 3 S. Nazareth.

Beera, t. Bengal, Nagpour; 30 SSW. Doesa. Lon. 84. 50. E. Lat. 22. 33. N.

Beeralston, see *Berealston*.

Beercool, t. Bengal, Midnapour, near the bay of Bengal; 47 S. Midnapour.

Beergool, t. Bengal; 25 S. Palamow.

Beerjick, see *Beer*.

Beering's Bay, bay on W. coast of N. A., in N. Pacific Ocean. Lon. 130. W. Lat. 59. 18. N.

Beering's Island, isl. in N. Pacific Ocean, about 90 miles long, and 25, to 30 wide; Lon. 163. 12. to 164. 12. E. Lat. 54. 45. to 56. 10. N. Neither thunder nor the Aurora Borealis have ever been observed here. The island has springs of excellent water, and beautiful cataracts. Of animals there are only ice-foxes, seals, sea-bears, sea-lions, sea-cows, &c. No wood grows here; but several kinds of plants are seen. The island is uninhabited.

Beering's Straits, the narrow sea between NW. coast of N. America, and the NE. coast of Asia; 39 miles wide in the narrowest part. Lon. 168. 15. to 169. 20. W. Lat. 65. 46. to 65. 52. N.

Beerma, t. Hind., Bahar; 9 W. Palamow.

Beerna-billiat, t. Palestine, probably *Beerotli* of the Gibeonites; 16 NNW. Jerusalem.

Beeroo, country, Africa, bounded N. by Sahara, E. by Massina, S. by Bambarra, and W. by Ludamar. Walet is the capital. The country is supposed to be populous, but is little known.

Beerpour, t. Hind., in Bahar, on the left bank of the Ganges; 15 SE. Hagypour.

Beer-sheba, city on S. boarder of the Isrealites; 40 SW. Jerusalem. Dan was on N. border, 160 miles distant; hence the proverbial phrase "from Dan to Beer-sheba."

Beersingpour, t. Hind., in Oude; 15 NE. Sultanpour.

Beer-stall, t. Algiers; 18 SW. Constantina.

Beerwaldt, t. Prussia, Pomerelia; 13 NNW. Marienburg.

Beerwalde, see *Baerwalde*.

Beescally, r. Bengal, which runs into the Hooringotta, Lon. 90. 8. E. Lat. 22. N.

Beesen, t. Pru., Magdeburg; 4 NW. Contern.

Beesenstadt, t. Pru. Saxony; 6 E. Eiszleben.

Beesh, (La,) lake, U. S., the northern source of the Mississippi. Lon. 96. 40. W. Lat. about 49. N. It communicates with Cassina lake by a river called *La Beesh*, or *Mississippi*, it being considered the head branch of that river.

Beeskow, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Frankfort, on the Spree; 16 SW. Frankfort on the Oder, 34 ESE. Berlin. Lon. 14. 15. E. Lat. 52. 11. N. Pop. 2,224. A cloth manufacture is carried on in the town.

Beest, t. Holland, Guelderland; 5 SSW. Culenburg.

Beesten, t. Han., Lingen; 7 SSE. Lingen.

Beeston, v. Eng., in Cheshire; 8 W. Nantwich. Pop. 410. Here are the remains of an ancient castle.

Beestabung, t. Bengal; 42 SW. Silhet.

Beetoor, t. Hind., Allahabad; 27 N. Corah.

Befort, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Upper-Rhine; 3½ posts NNW. Por-entui, 15½ SSW. Strasburg, and 50¼ E. Paris. Lon. 6. 57. E. Lat. 47. 38. N. Pop. 4,400. It was fortified by Vauban. There are several forges in the town, in which they manufacture many tons of excellent iron.

Bega, or *Vega*, r. Ger., which runs into the Werra, 4 NW. Lemgo, in Westphalia.

Bega, or *Vega*, (La,) t. St. Domingo; 108 ESE. Cape François.

Bega, or *Beki*, r. Hungary, which runs into the Temes, at Temesvar.

Begarmee, or *Begherme*, country, Africa, situated E. of Cashna, and S. of Bornou. Lon. 20. to 25. E. Lat. 15. to 17. 30. N.

Begarmee, see *Mesna*.

Begarra, t. Spain, in New Castile; 12 miles Alcariz.

Begbelin, see *Bersabea*.

Begcepour, t. Hind., in Allahabad; 12 W. Currah.

Begemder, pr. Abyssinia, situated NE. Tigré. This province is remarkable for the goodness of its soldiers, and the number of horsemen that can be raised. In many provinces favour is only necessary to procure the government; but the consequence of Begemder is

so great, that none but noblemen of rank, family, and character, able to maintain a great number of troops, are entrusted with the government.

Beggah, t. Hind., in Bahar; 70 S. Patna.

Beggenried, v. Switz., in Unterwalden, celebrated for its cheese; 6 miles from Stantz. At this place the four cantons of Uri, Schwitz, Unterwalden, and Zug, meet from time to time on affairs common to them all.

Beger, see *Vejer*.

Begheri, mt. A. Turkey, near the Euphrates; 10 NW. Nausa.

Begherme, country, Africa, bounded N. by Bournou, E. by Bergoo, and W. Cassina. It is but little known; governed by a sultan dependent on Bornou.

Beghni, (an. *Emporiae*,) t. Africa, in Tunis; 18 NW. Gabs.

Begkawe, t. Bohemia, in Boleslaw; 3 W. Melnik.

Beglaiseh, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 8 N. Ker-shehr.

Begle, v. France, in Gironde; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Bourdeaux. H. 420.

Begow, small isl. in E. Indian Sea, a little W. Nassau island. Lon. 99. 50. E. Lat. 3. 2. S.

Begzam, t. Africa, Cashna; 200 N. Cashna.

Behaban, t. Persia, in Fars, capital of the mountainous district of Khogilsea; 150 Shiraz. Pop. 10,000. It is walled, and is situated in a valley highly cultivated, and intersected by the rivers Zab and Jerahi.

Behamberg, t. Austria; 3 E. Steyr.

Behamkirchen, t. Austria; 6 SE. St. Polten.

Behara, t. Hind., in Guzerat; 35 E. Surat.

Behat, or *Chelum*, (an. *Hydaspes*,) r. Asia, in the country of the Seiks, which runs into the Chunaub, 14 S. Kooshaub.

Behaungur, t. Hind., Lahore; 35 W. Nagorcote.

Behawulpour, t. Hind., in Moultan; 30 S. by E. Moultan.

Beherak, t. Hind., in Lahore; 18 NE. Koo-shaub.

Beherus, t. Arabian Irak; 20 NNE. Bagdad.

Behesna, (an. *Pendenissus*,) fortress, Syria, between Aleppo and Malatia, which was taken by Timur Bee, in 1400.

Behirat el Merdj, or *Khotaibe*, lake, Syria, 7 or 8 leagues in circuit, having no visible outlet; 21 E. Damascus.

Behiu, t. Egypt; 17 S. Abu Girgè.

Behker, district, India, in S. part of Moultan, situated on E. side of the Indus.

Behker, or *Bhakor*, t. India, and capital of a country to which it gives name, situated on an island in the river Indus; 145 S. Moultan, 304 W. Agimere. Lon. 70. 1. E. Lat. 27. 30. N.

Behlulia, t. Syria; 40 SW. Aleppo.

Behm's Canal, channel, N. Pacific Ocean, which separates the island of Revilla Gigedo from W. coast of N. America; 50 miles in length from the S. entrance, between Point Alava and Point Sykes, to the N. extremity between Point Whally and Point Fitzgibbon.

Behbur, t. Hind., in Lahore; 72 N. Lahore. Lon. 72. 35. E. Lat. 32. 16. N.

Behnese, (an. *Oxyrinchus*,) t. Egypt, in the Kalitsil-Menhi; 10 NW. Abu Girgè.

Behoro, t. on W. coast of Bouro. Lon. 126. 23. E. Lat. 3. 23. N.

Behrendt, t. West Prussia, in the government of Dantzic, on the Ferse. Pop. 840.

Behpour, t. Bengal; 9 N. Boglipour.

Behring's Bay, see *Beer's Bay*.

Behrouz, t. Hind.; 32 E. Sehaunpour.

Behta, t. Hind., in Baglada; 24 S. Damaun.

Behungen, t. Ger. in Meiningen; 4 W. Romhild.

Behut, t. Hind., in Malwa, on the Betwha; 21 NNE. Chandaree, 128. S. Agra. Lon. 78. 56. N. Lat. 25. 8. N.

Behut, t. Hind., in Gohud; 21 SW. Gwalior.

Beja, or *Bexa*, (an. *Pax Julia*,) city, Portugal, in Alentejo. Bp. see. 72 SSE. Lisbon. Lon. 7. 50. W. Lat. 38. N. Pop. 6,217. It is near the lake of the same name, famous for an excellent species of fish, which they say makes a noise before rain and tempests.

Beja, see *Bayjah*.

Beiad, or *Beyadie*, t. Egypt, the retreat of a band of Christians, whom Captain Norden took for highwaymen; 24 ENE. Benisuef.

Bejagur, circar, Hind., in N. part of Candeish, between the Nerbuddah and Taptee; about 150 miles in length, and from 20 to 36 broad.

Bejan, t. Kurdistan; 65 E. Erbil.

Bejapour, or *Visiapour*, pr. Hind., bounded N. and E. by Aurungabad and Beder, S. by North Canara and the river Toombudra, and W. by the sea; about 350 miles long, and 200 broad. It is watered by the Toombudra, Kistna, Beemah, and Gutputba; and is traversed by the Ghaut mountains. The soil is generally fertile, and provisions plentiful. The chief cities are Bejapour, Boonah, the capital of the Mahrattas, St. Kuttany, and Nubely. Four fifths of the country are subject to the Mahrattas; the rest to the Nizam. Pop. estimated at 7,000,000; one twentieth Mahometans, the rest Hindoos.

Bejapour, or *Visiapour*, city, Hind., capital of the above province; 306 N. Seringapatam, 384 NW. Madras. Lon. 75. 42. E. Lat. 17. 9. N. It is situated in a fertile plain, and is of very great extent, consisting of 3 towns within each other; the innermost is the citadel, a mile in circuit; the next a fort, 8 miles in compass; and the exterior is environed with walls many miles in circ. But a great proportion of the space is covered with ruins; it is thinly inhabited, but the population is unknown. The inhabitants affirm, that according to authentic records, it contained, in the time of its prosperity, 984,456 houses, and 1,600 mosques, and travellers are of opinion that the latter number is not exaggerated. It was taken by Arungzebe in 1689, when, it is said, 15,000 cavalry could encamp between the fort and the city wall. The fort is protected by high walls, with massive towers, and is surrounded by a ditch. It has 7 gates, and contains several cannon of enormous dimensions, particularly one called the *sovereign of the plains*.

Bejapour, t. Hind., in Candeish; 65 E. Burhampour.

Bejar, or *Bejas*, t. Spain, in Estramadura, the capital of a duchy, situated in a fertile valley, surrounded with mountains, which are always

covered with snow; 10 N. Coria. Pop. 4,800. It has two medicinal springs, one hot, the other cold, used for drinking and bathing, and much celebrated for their virtues.

Bejaren, small isl. in E. Indian Sea; 30 N. from Gilolo. Lon. 125. 10. E. Lat. 1. 57. N.

Beichlingen, citadel, Pru. Saxony, in Merseburg; 6 SW. Wiehe, 18 N. Weimar.

Beicheru, t. Hind., in North Canara. Lon. 74. 13. E. Lat. 13. 49. N. It contains about 150 houses.

Beidelspach, see *Beutelspach*.

Beihagur, t. Guzerat; 20 NE. Damaun.

Bejatzk, or *Beshez*, t. Russia, in Twer, capital of a circle of the same name; 48 NNE. Twer. Pop. 3,100.

Beilan, see *Baylan*.

Bejighur, t. Hind., in Agra; 70 SW. Agra.

Bejiporum, t. Hind., in Orissa; 75 W. by N. Vizagapatam.

Beilip, t. Walachia; 5 NW. Rassovat.

Beillanne, t. France, in Lower-Alps; 7 SW. Forcalquier.

Beilngries, t. Bav., circle of the Regen, at the conflux of the Altmühl and the Soulz; 16 N. Ingoldstadt, 16 NE. Aichstadt. Lon. 11. 27. E. Lat. 48. 58. N. Pop. 1,075.

Beilore, t. Hind., in Mysore; 6 S. Bednore.

Beilsinagur, t. Bengal; 28 SE. Doesa.

Beilstein, t. Nassau, capital of a lordship; 5 S. Dillenburg. Pop. 500.

Beilstein, t. Pru., Lower-Rhine, in Coblenz; 12 NW. Wetzlar, 36 ENE. Coblenz. Lon. 8. 11. E. Lat. 50. 31. N.

Beilstein, t. Pru., Lower-Rhine, in Coblenz; 22 SW. Coblenz. Lon. 7. 8. E. Lat. 50. 8. N. Pop. 245.

Beilstein, t. Wurtemberg, which formerly had counts of its own; 14 N. Stuttgart. Lon. 9. 25. E. Lat. 49. 3. N. Pop. 1,226.

Beilul, t. Abyssinia, on the coast of the Red Sea. Lon. 42. E. Lat. 14. N.

Beinac, t. France, in Correze; 8 S. Tulle.

Beinerstadt, t. Prussia; 5 SW. Schleusingen.

Beinheim, t. France, in Lower-Rhine; 10 NE. Haguenau, 20 NNE. Strasburg. Pop. 1,047.

Beinsang, t. Bavaria; 3 NW. Arnstein.

Beira, pr. Portugal, the third in rank, and the first in size, being nearly 90 miles square. It is divided into six jurisdictions, called Comarcas; bounded N. by Tra-los-Montes, and Entre-Duero-e-Minho, E. by Spanish Estramadura, S. by Portuguese Estramadura, and W. by the Atlantic. The land is exceedingly fertile in corn and fruit. The principal cities and towns are Coimbra, Lamego, Guarda, Idanha, Aveiro, Ovar, Buarcos, Castel-Rodrigo, Castle-Branco, and Viscu; the three former are episcopal cities. The militia of this province compose 8 regiments of 1,000 men each. Sq. m. 11,000. Pop. in 1810, 880,602. H. 223,793.

Beiragur, t. Hind., Orissa; 14 WNW. Boad.

Beirut, see *Bairout*.

Beishehri, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 116 SE. Kiutajah. Lon. 32. 13. E. Lat. 37. 46. N.

Beissons, t. Tunis, where ancient Roman inscriptions have been found; 1 S. Tubersoke.

Beissus, t. Egypt; 4 N. Cairo.

Beistin, t. Prussia; 26 S. Königsberg.

Beit, t. Persia, in Irak; 15 E. Jesd.

Beit-Giala, see *Boticelli*.

Beit Sahur, i. e. the Village of Shepherds, v. Palestine, near Bethlehem, said to be a place where the shepherds lived, to whom the angels brought the glad tidings of the birth of Christ.

Beit Abufarra, t. Arabia; 24 NNE. Wadeij.

Beit el Adham, t. Arabia; 40. W. Sana.

Beit el Fakih, city, Arabia in Yemen; 30 ESE. Hodeida, 72 N. Mocha. Lon. 43. 12. E. Lat. 14. 31. N. It is in a situation well adapted for trade, being only half a day's journey from the hills where the coffee is gathered, and the best is brought there, which the merchants send to Loheia, Hodeida, and Mocha, for exportation. This trade brings the merchants from Egypt, Syria, Persia, and India. It is the residence of a Dola, whose jurisdiction extends over a considerable district.

Beit en Kadi, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 34 N. Chamir.

Beit el Naum, t. Arabia, Yemen; 24 SE. Sana.

Beit Ibn Safan, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 28 SSE. Saade.

Beit Ibn Meri, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 38 N. Chamir.

Beit Ibn Nasr, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 34 N. Chamir.

Beit Rodsje, t. Arabia, Yemen; 24 SE. Sana.

Beit Ibn Shemshar, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 28 E. Abu-Arisch.

Beit il Toba, t. Arabia, Yemen; 28 S. Saada.

Beit el Weil, t. Arabia, Yemen; 3 N. Denn.

Beith, t. Scot., in Ayr; 7 SW. Paisley, 8 N. Irvine. Pop. of the town 2,560; of the parish 4,050. The manufacture of bleached and coloured thread is carried on here to considerable extent. Here is a quarry of fine marble.

Bejura, t. Bengal; 32 NE. Rangamatty.

Bejwarah, t. Hind., Lahore; 95 SE. Lahore.

Bekaa, fertile valley, Syria, between Libanus, and Antilibanus.

Bekaner, t. Hind., and capital of Bekar, near the right bank of the Ganges; 70 ESE. Delhi, 75 NNE. Agra.

Bekenreid, t. Switz., Unterwalden; 4 NE. Stantz.

Bekes, co. Hungary, level, producing grain, cattle, fish, game, water melons, &c. Pop. 92,855. Sq. m. 1,386. Capital, Gyula.

Bekes, or *Bekesch*, t. Hungary, in the county of the same name, on the Black Karosch. Lon. 18. 47. E. Lat. 46. 46. N. Pop. 6,800. It contains 3 parish churches, 1 Catholic, 1 Reformed, and 1 Greek.

Beki, r. Hungary, which runs into the Temes, near Temesvar.

Bekar, circar, Hind., N. of the Dooab, on each side of the Ganges. Bekaner is the chief town.

Bekia, *Bekouya*, or *Bequia*, one of the smaller West-India islands, among the Grenadilles, called by the French *Little Martinico*; 60 NE. Grenada, 99 WSW. Barbadoes. It has a safe harbour, but no fresh water; and is principally visited by the inhabitants of Grenada and St. Vincent's for the purpose of catching turtle. The soil produces wild cotton-trees, and water melons, in plenty.

Beking, t. France, in Moselle, on the Sarre; 5 NNW. Sar-Louis.

Bekio, or *Bequio*, large isl. formed by the divided stream of the river Senegal, about 50 miles from its mouth.

Bekul, t. Hind., in Canara; 25 S. Mangalore.

Bela, t. Hungary, in the county of Zips. Lon. 20. 18. E. Lat. 49. 11. N. Pop. 2,627.

Bela, see *Bayla*.

Belabre, t. France, in Indre; 6 SE. Le Blanc en Berry, 24 SW. Châteauroux. Lon. 1. 14. E. Lat. 46. 33. N. Pop. 1,126.

Belad Allah, pr. Africa, in Fungi; E. Gherri.

Belad Arabi, t. Nubia, on the Nile; 160 SSW. Syene.

Belah, t. Hind., in Agra; 38 E. Etaweh.

Belah, t. Bengal; 15 S. Curruckpour.

Bel-Air, or *Bellair*, p-t. and cap. Harford co. Md.; 23 NNE. Baltimore, W. 68. It contains a court-house, a jail, a printing office, and a Methodist meeting-house.

Belalcaçar, or *Bel Alczar*, t. Spain, in Andalusia, on the frontiers of Estramadura; 35 NNW. Cordova. Pop. 3,840.

Belalgur, t. Hind., Baglana; 10 SE. Damaun.

Belamont, t. Natolia; 16 N. Magnisa.

Belande, t. Hind., in Candeish. Lon. 74. 50. E. Lat. 21. 6. N.

Belarno, t. Switzerland, in Tesin, in the bailiwick of Lugano; 4 NE. Lugano.

Belasi, t. Tyrolese; 8 W. Bolzano.

Belasio, or *Belaggio*, t. Italy, on a projecting point in lake Como; 13 NNE. Como.

Belaspour, t. Hind., in Sirgooja; 28 NE. Odeypour.

Belaspour, t. Hind., in Delhi; 33 N. Bareilly.

Belawn, small isl. in the Sooloo Archipelago. Lon. 121. 57. E. Lat. 6. 5. N.

Belay, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 5. 45. S.

Belaye, t. France, in Lot, and district of Lauzerte; 3 SE. Puy l'Evêque. Pop. 702.

Belba, t. Egypt, on the coast of the Mediterranean; 18 E. Tineh.

Belban, t. Kurdistan; 55 E. Erbil.

Belbeis, t. Egypt, on the Kâlits abu Meneggi; 35 NE. Cairo, 45 NW. Suez. Lon. 31. 50. E. Lat. 30. 15. N. Pop. about 5,000. D'Anville supposes it to have been the ancient *Pharbothus*, some have supposed it to be Bubastum. In 1798, it was fortified by Bonaparte, against the Turks.

Belbo, r. Italy, which rises about 2 E. Ceva, and runs into the Tanaro, 6 SW. Alexandria.

Belbuch, t. Pomerania; 1 NE. New Treptow.

Belcaire, t. France, in Aude; 10 SW. Quilhan. Pop. 915.

Belcastro, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 10 NE. St. Severina. Lon. 17. 3. E. Lat. 39. 5. N. Bp. see. Pop. 2,225.

Belchers, cluster of islands in Hudson's bay. Lon. 80. 33. W. Lat. 56. 10. N.

Belchertown, p-t. Hampshire co. Mass.; 15 ESE. Northampton, 80 W. Boston, W. 400. Pop. in 1810, 2,270; in 1820, 2,426.

Belchite, t. Spain, in Aragon; 20 S. Saragossa. Pop. 2,000.

Belcoss, t. Hind., on the Jumna; 40 W. Allahabad.

Belcuchy, t. Bengal; 54 NNW. Dacca, 125 NE. Calcutta.

Belcz, see *Belz*.

Beldett, t. Hind., Bahar; 17 SSE. Boglipour.

Beldek, t. Hungary; 15 S. Zatmor.

Beldiran, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 28 S. Cogni.

Belebeev, t. Russia, in Upha, on the Dema; 60 SW. Upha, 880 ESE. Petersburg. Lon. 54. 14. E. Lat. 54. N.

Beled, or *Eski Mosul*, i. e. *Old Mosul*, (an. *Libana*,) t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir; 21 NNW. Mosul.

Beled el Haram, i. e. *The Holy Land of Islam*, district, Arabia, on the Red Sea, 57 leagues long, and 28 broad, esteemed in a degree sacred by the Mahometans.

Beled Kerun, or *Billet Caroon*, heap of ruins in Egypt, situated near the Birket il Kerun, or lake Mæris; 26 W. Faioum. M. D'Anville supposes ancient *Dionysius*, or *Banchis*, stood here. Dr. Pocock says, this no doubt is the spot of the famous labyrinth, which Herodotus says was built by the 12 kings of Egypt, when the government was divided into 12 parts, as so many palaces for them to meet in to transact affairs of state and religion. The 12 palaces contained in them 3,000 rooms, half of them under ground, cut out of the rock, as those at Thebes.

Beled Mousa, see *Arment*.

Belekis, t. Slavonia; 10 NW. Belgrade.

Belem, t. Portugal, in Estramadura, on the N. side of the Tagus, with a considerable monastery, and a royal palace; 3 W. Lisbon. In the church many kings and princes of the blood have been interred.

Belem, t. N. A. in New Navarre; 180 NW. Cinaloa.

Belem, or *Bellem*, t. Han., in Osnabruck; 3 E. Osnabruck.

Belem, fortress, Tyrolese, between Roveredo and Trent.

Belem, t. New Mexico, in Hiaqui, on the river Hiaqui; 64 SW. Riochico.

Belem, r. Veragua, discovered by Columbus, who wished to form a settlement on its banks.

Belem, see *Para*.

Belemptan, t. Grand Bukharia; 60 E. Termed.

Belenger, t. Canada, on the right bank of the St. Lawrence. Lon. 70. 16. W. Lat. 47. 6. N.

Belenges, t. Hungary, in Bikar. Lon. 22. 19. E. Lat. 46. 40. N. Pop. 5,000.

Belerium Promontorium, now *Land's End*.

Beles, see *Balis*.

Belese, r. Persia, which runs into the Heermund, in Segestan, 15 SW. Giarura.

Beleser, t. Palestine; 14 N. Jerusalem.

Belesta, or *Belestat*, t. France, in Aude; 14 SW. Limoux, 10 W. Quilan. Pop. 216.

Belez, t. S. A. in New Grenada.

Belez, r. Spain, which runs into the Mediterranean, between Barcelona and Terragona.

Belfast, s-p. and p-t. Hancock co. Maine; 12 NW. Castine, 224 NE. Boston, W. 658. Lon. 69. 1. W. Lat. 44. 25. N. Pop. in 1810, 1,274; in 1820, 2,026. It is delightfully situated on Belfast bay, at the mouth of a small river of the same name, and at the NW. part of Penobscot bay. It has a good harbour and great maritime advantages, and is a flourishing town. It has an academy and a printing office.

Belfast, t. Bedford co. Pa. Pop. 1,196.

Belfast, p-v. Laurens district, S. C.; W: 559.

Belfast, royal borough and s-p. Ireland, in Antrim, at the entrance of the river Lagan into Carrickfergus bay; 50 ESE. Londonderry, 76 N. Dublin. Lon. 5. 46. E. Lat. 54. 35. N. Pop. in 1758, 8,549; in 1782, 13,105; in 1798, 18,320; and in 1821, including the suburbs, 35,084. H. 5,754. It is commodiously situated for trade, in a populous and well cultivated country, is connected with Lough Neagh by a canal, and is the principal seaport in the north of Ireland. The bay is a spacious estuary; and has safe anchorage. Vessels drawing 13 feet of water can approach the wharfs at full tide. It is well built, chiefly of brick; the streets broad, straight, well paved, and lighted. It contains 13 houses of public worship, of which 4 are for Presbyterians, 2 for Episcopalians, 2 for Catholics, and 2 for Methodists; 2 hospitals; the Belfast Incorporate Charitable Society; an exchange, a linen hall, insurance offices, banks, a seminary styled New College, &c. Belonging to the port are 58 vessels, carrying 8,335 tons. The principal exports are linen, butter, beef, pork and oatmeal:—total value, in 1810, £2,904,520. The manufactures consist chiefly of linens and cottons; the former employing 723 looms. It sends one member to parliament.

Belford, p-v. Nash co. N. C.; W. 259.

Belford, t. Eng. in the road from London to Edinburgh; it has a weekly market on Tuesdays; 15 S. Berwick, 15 N. Alnwick, 319 N. London. Pop. 931.

Belfort, t. France, in Upper-Rhine; 33 SSW. Colmar. Pop. 4,400.

Belforte, t. Italy, Parma; 19 SSW. Parma.

Belforte, t. Papedom, in Ancono; 10 NE. Camerina. Lon. 13. 20. E. Lat. 43. 7. N.

Belgar, t. Hind. in Allahabad; 13 NE. Raat.

Belgard, t. Pru. Pomerania, in Coslin, on the Persante, and noted for its market for horses; 38 NW. New Stettin, 40 E. Cammin. Lon. 15. 50. E. Lat. 53. 59. N. Pop. 2,139.

Belgaum, t. Hind. in the Northern Circars; 36 W. by N. Cicacole.

Belgentier, t. France, in Var; 8 N. Toulon.

Belger, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 15 S. Erekli.

Belgern, t. Pru. Saxony, in Merseburg, on the Elbe; 24 NW. Meissen, 36 NW. Dresden. Lon. 13. 8. E. Lat. 51. 28. N. Pop. 2,800.

Belgia Australis, see *Falkland's Island*.

Belgica, now NE. part of France.

Belginum, now *Baldenau*.

Belgioisa, t. Italy; 6 E. Pavia.

Belgium, district, Gaul; now a part of Somme, Oise, and Straits-of-Calais. The chief city was of the same name.

Belgium, name given by the French to the Netherlands after the revolution, and formally decreed to be a part of France, in the month of September 1795; and with the bishopric of Liege, divided into nine departments, the capitals of which were, Antwerp, Bruges, Brussels, Ghent, Liege, Luxemburg, Maestricht, Mons, and Namur. In 1815 this country was united with the Seven United Provinces to form the kingdom of Netherlands.

Belgotta, t. Bengal; 12 E. Calcutta.

Belgrad, now *Zara Vechia*.

Belgrade, t. Kennebeck co. Maine; 13 NNW. Augusta, 172 ENE. Boston. Pop. in 1810, 481; in 1820, 1,121.

Belgrade, (an. *Singidunum* and *Abba Grecorum*,) famous town and fortress, Eu. Turkey, capital of Servia, near the conflux of the Save and Danube; 150 SSE. Buda, 440 NW. Constantinople. Lon. 20. 10. E. Lat. 44. 50. N. Pop. in 1789, stated at 25,000; in 1817, 16,000; mostly Turks. It consists of 4 parts; 1st, the fortress, standing on a steep eminence, in the centre of the whole, commanding the Danube, and inclosed with high walls, strong towers, and a tripple ditch; 2d, the water-side division, lying on the north side, near the junction of the two rivers. This is the best built part, and is surrounded by walls and ditches; 3d, the Rascian town, towards the west; and, 4th, the Palanka, which encircles the fortress on the south and east. The town contains a caravansery, 2 bazars, and 14 mosques. It is advantageously situated for commerce. But its importance as a fortress, and as the key of Hungary, has rendered it an object of fierce contention between the Austrians and Turks.

Belgrade, see *Beligrad*.

Belgrado, t. and fortress, Italy, in the Friuli; 18 S. Udina, 27 NE. Treviso.

Belgram, t. Hind. in Oude, 48 NW. Lucknow. Lon. 80. 26. E. Lat. 27. 10. N.

Belhary, t. Bengal; 10 SE. Curruckpour.

Belharee, t. Hind. in the Goodwana country; 130 SW. Allahabad. Lon. 80. 86. E. Lat. 23. 45. N. It is defended by an ancient fort.

Belhomer, t. France, in Eure-and-Loir; 12 W. Chartres.

Belian, r. Grand Bukharia, which runs into the Harrat, 60 WSW. Badashkan.

Beliana, t. Hind. in Bahar; 66 SSW. Patna.

Belicena, t. Spain, in Grenada; 30 miles from Grenada.

Belice, (an. *Hypsa*,) r. Sicily, which runs into the sea, on S. coast. Lon. 12. 56. E. Lat. 37. 35. N.

Belich, or *Belike*, t. Pru. in Arensburg, Westphalia; 12 ENE. Arensburg, 13 NW. Brilon. Lon. 8. 27. E. Lat. 51. 30. N.

Beliene, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, where there are the remains of an ancient brick wall of great strength; 12 S. Girgé.

Beligrad, or *Belgrade*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania; 15 N. Trajanopoli.

Belin, (an. *Belini*,) t. France, in Gironde; 24 SSW. Bourdeaux.

Belina, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bosnia; 50 NE. Bosna Serai.

Belinas, t. Syria, on the coast of the Mediterranean; 25 S. Latakia.

Belin's Ferry, p-v. Cumberland co. Pa.; W. 144.

Belior, see *Pollior*.

Belitz, Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam, on the river Niephlitz, or Belitz; defended with old ramparts and ditches; here is a manufacture of cloth. 12 SW. Potsdam, 28 SW. Berlin. Lon. 12. 52. E. Lat. 52. 16. N. Pop. 1,761.

Belitz, t. Prussia; 15 N. Strasburg.

Belize, see *Balize*.

Belk, one of the Serangani isles, in the Eastern seas; 12 miles from Magindanao.

Belkani, t. Natolia; 14 N. Satalia.

Belkarra, t. Hind., Bahar; 40 SSW. Patna.

Belki, t. Hind., in Candeish; 21 S. Barawny.
Belkin, t. Egypt; 11 N. Mehallé Kebir; 20 SE. Faoua.

Belkova, r. Russia, in the government of Archangel, which runs into the Frozen Sea, Lon. 58. 34. E. Lat. 68. 30. N.

Bell Harbour, cove, on W. coast of Spitzbergen, where, in 1630, eight sailors remained during the winter, suffering great hardships.

Bell's Island, isl. about 6 miles in length, situated in an inlet of the N. Pacific Ocean, on W. coast of N. America, N. of Revilla Gigedo. Lon. 223. 40. E. Lat. 55. 54. N.

Bell Island River, r. New Brunswick, which runs into the St. John, Lon. 66. W. Lat. 45. 38. N.

Bell Brook, p-v. Green co. Ohio.

Bell Rock, or *Scape*, rock, Scot., in the German Ocean; 11 SW. Redhead, 30 NNE. St. Abb's Head. Lon. 2. 22. W. Lat. 56. 29. N. This is a dangerous rock, near the mouth of the Tay. A lighthouse has been erected on it; finished in 1811; 115 feet high.

Bellac, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Upper-Vienne, on the Vincon; 15 N. St. Junien, 20 NNW. Limoges. Lon. 1. 7. E. Lat. 46. 7. N. Pop. 3,901. It owes its name to a castle, built in the 10th century.

Belladac, t. Diarbekir; 45 W. Rabba.

Bellach, v. Switz., in Soleure, known to the Romans under the name of *Bellæ Aquæ*; 20 SW. Soleure.

Bellah, t. Hind., in Oude; 20 SSW. Canoge.

Bellair, p-v. Lancaster district, S. C.; W. 471.

Bellair, see *Bel-Air*.

Bellamy Bank River, r. N. H. which rises in Barrington, and flows into the Piscataqua, in S. part of Dover.

Bellamy, small isl. in the Atlantic near the coast of S. C. Lon. 78. 35. W. Lat. 33. 50. N.

Bellano, t. Italy; 12 NNW. Lecco.

Bellapaharry, t. Bengal; 36 SSE. Jauldoe.

Bellary, t. Hind., in Mysore; 180 N. Seringapatam. The London Missionary Society had here in 1817, 3 missionaries, who had established 11 schools, containing 553 scholars.

Bellas, t. Portugal, in Estramadura; 8 NW. Lisbon. Pop. 1,245.

Bellaspour, t. Hind., in Delhi. Lon. 76. 21. E. Lat. 31. 35. N. The streets roughly paved, and the town well built, and exhibits considerable regularity.

Belle Alliance, (*La*), a farm, 5 N. Waterloo, in Brabant, near which the battle of Waterloo was fought.

Belle Bay, on S. coast of Newfoundland, N. of Fortune Bay.

Belle-Fontaine, v. and military post, Missouri, on S. side of the Missouri, 4 miles above its mouth; 16 N. St. Louis. Lon. 90. 3. W. Lat. 38. 50. N. Here is a palisade work and barracks, sufficient to accommodate 300 men.

Belle Isle, or *Belleisle-en-Mer*, (an. *Vindilis*), isl. in the bay of Biscay, near W. coast of France, about 9 miles long, and from 2 to 4 broad, surrounded by sharp rocks, which leave only 3 fortified passages to reach the island. The soil is diverse, rocky, salt marshes, and fertile grounds. Palais is the capital; it contains 3 other small towns, and about 20 villages. Lon. 3. 5. Lat. 47. 17. N. Pop. 5,569.

Belle Isle, small isl. France, in the Loire, in Mayenne; 2 W. St. Mathurin.

Belle Isle, or *Bellisle*, isl. NE. of the gulf of St. Lawrence, about 21 miles in circuit, and on NW. side has a small harbour, fit for small craft, called *Lark Harbour*, within a little island that lies close to the shore; and at the E. point it has another small harbour or cove, that will only admit fishing shallops; from whence it is about 16 miles to the coast of Labrador. The narrow channel between Newfoundland and the coast of Labrador, is called the *Straits of Bellisle*; 15 N. Newfoundland. Lon. 55. 15. W. Lat. 52. N.

Belle Isle, isl. near E. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 55. 25. W. Lat. 50. 50. N.

Belle Isle en Terre, t. France, in North Coast, on an island in the Guer; 9 W. Guingamp. Pop. 812.

Belle Isle, isl. Ireland, in Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh; 6 SE. Enniskillen.

Belle Pleine, valley, Piedmont, in the Alps, partly in the county of Nice, partly in the co. of Tenda, a few miles NW. Saorgio.

Belle River, r. Canada, which runs into lake St. Clair, Lon. 82. 26. W. Lat. 42. 43. N.

Bellehasse, t. Canada, on the right bank of the St. Lawrence. Lon. 70. 40. W. Lat. 46. 54. N.

Bellefonte, bor. and cap. Centre co. Pa.; 3 miles from Milesburg, 238 WNW. Philadelphia W. 189. Pop. 433. It has an elevated situation at the head of boat navigation on Spring Creek. It is regularly laid out and contains a bank, an academy, the county buildings, &c., and is situated in a fertile country.

Bellegarde, fortress and v. France, in Eastern Pyrenees, on the borders of Spain; 4 SE. Ceret, 15 S. Perpignan. Pop. 130. In August 1794, the Spaniards, under the command of the Count de l'Union, were defeated near this town by the French, with the loss of 2,500 men killed, a great many wounded and taken prisoners.

Bellegarde, t. France, in Loiret; 3 SE. Bois-Commun.

Bellegarde, t. France, in Creuse; 6 E. Aubusson, 12 SSW. Evaux. Pop. 1,687.

Bellegarde, t. France, in Gard; 6 SE. Nismes.

Ballely, t. France, in Upper-Rhine; 10 SSE. Porentrui. The cheese made in the environs is in great esteem.

Bellem, cape, Spain, on coast of Galicia, between Cape Finisterre and Corunna.

Bellem, see *Belem*.

Bellen, t. Switz., in Schweitz; 9 NE. Zug.

Bellenave, t. France, in Allier; 7 SE. Montmarault, 9 NW. Gannat. Pop. 1,900.

Bellencombe, t. France, in Lower-Seinne; 9 W. Neufchatel, 15 SSE. Dieppe.

Bellereau, t. France, in Meurte; 6 SE. Pont-a-Mousson, 7 N. Nancy.

Bellesme, t. France and principal place of a district, in Orne; 9 S. Mortagne, 18 ESE. Alençon. Pop. 2,500.

Bellesta, or *Bellestat*, t. France, in Arriege; 10 S. Mirepoix. Pop. 1,682.

Bellevesre, t. France, in Saône-and-Loire; 13 NNE. Louhans, 18 E. Châlons sur Saône.

Belleville, parish, Newbury, Mass.; 1 mile from Newburyport.

Belleville, p-t, Essex co. N. J., on the Passaic, 5. N. Newark. W. 227. It is a very pleasant village, and contains 3 houses of public worship, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Dutch Reformed, and 1 for Methodists.

Belleville, p-t. Wood co. Va. ; on E. bank of the Ohio, 5 miles below the mouth of the Hocking, W. 336.

Belleville, t. Logan co. Ohio.

Belleville, p-t. and capital, St. Clair co. Illinois, 18 miles from the Mississippi ; 15 E. Cahokia, 50 N. Kaskaskia, W. 942. It is surrounded by a rich country, which is rapidly increasing in population.

Belleville, p-v. Mifflin co. Pa. ; W. 139.

Belleville, t. France, in Seine, 3 NE. Paris. Pop. 2,900.

Belleville, t. France, in Rhône ; 7 N. Villefranche, 26 E. Roanne. Pop. 2,039.

Belleville, t. France, in Vendée ; 3 N. La Roche sur Yon, 12 S. Montaigu.

Bellevue, or *Bellevue*, t. Washington co. Missouri ; 13 Herculanum. It contains about 60 families.

Belley, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Ain ; 33 SE. Bourg en Bresse, 36 E. Lyons. Lon. 5. 46. E. Lat 55. 45. N. Pop. 3,729. Before the revolution the capital of Bugey, and see of a bishop ; situated between mountains, about 2 miles from the Rhône.

Belleyas, t. Bengal ; 14 S. Boglipour.

Bellfield, t. Greensville co. Va., on the Meherrin, opposite Hicksford ; 45 S. Petersburg.

Bellheim, t. Bavaria, circle of the Rhine, and district of Spire. Pop. 1,442.

Belli, t. Africa, Calbari ; 10 NW. Calbari.

Belliah, t. Hind., in Bahar ; 6 NE. Monghir. Lon. 86. 29. E. Lat. 25. 25. N.

Bellie, parish, Scot., in Banffshire, and Morayshire, on the Spey, near its mouth ; 244. N. Edinburgh. Pop. 1,900.

Bellin, t. Pru. Brandenburg ; 18 NNW. Custrin.

Bellingen, t. Switz., Berne ; 2 N. Berne.

Bellingen, t. Pru. Brandenburg, famous for its turnips ; 6 S. Stendal.

Bellingenbach, r. Baden, which runs into the Neckar, at Neckar's Gemund.

Bellingerwarder Zyls, fortress, Groningen ; 7 E. Winscoten.

Bellingham, t. Norfolk co. Mass. ; 26 SW. Boston. Pop. in 1810, 776 ; in 1820, 1,034.

Bellingham, t. Eng., in Northumberland, with two markets weekly, on Tuesday and Saturday ; 14 N. Hexham, 303 N. London. Pop. 337.

Bellingham's Bay, bay on W. coast of N. A. within the gulf of Georgia, situated behind a cluster of islands, from which a number of channels lead into it. Its greatest extent from N. to S. is about 12 miles. It every where affords good and secure anchorage : opposite to its N. point of entrance the shores are high and rocky, with some detached rocks lying off it ; here is found a brook of most excellent water. Lon. of E. extremity 237. 50. E. Lat. 48. 36. to 48. 48. N.

Bellinghausen, t. Bav. ; 2 S. Lauringen.

Bellinzona, district, in the south of Switz., on E. bank of the Tesino. Sq. m. 530. Pop. 46,000. The wealth of the country consists in its pastures and cattle. In 1801, this district

together with other Italian districts were formed into the Canton of Tesino.

Bellinzona, or *Bellentz*, t. Switz., capital of a district of the same name ; 25 NNW. Como, 40 S. Zurich. Lon. 8. 44. E. Lat. 46. 4. N. Pop. 1,200. It is fortified, well built, and contains a gymnasium, a collegiate ch. & 2 convents.

Bellipahary, see *Bellapahary*.

Bellisle, see *Belle Isle*.

Bellou, or *Bellon*, t. France, in Orne ; 8 NE. Domfront. Pop. 3,600.

Bello, t. Naples, in Basilicata ; 2 SSE. Muro.

Bellovar, t. Austria, in Croatia ; 18 S. Carproneza. Pop. 847.

Bellombra, t. Italy ; 10 SE. Rovigo.

Bellows Falls, or *Great Falls*, on the Connecticut, in Walpole, N. H., and opposite to Rockingham, Vt. The river is here very much compressed between steep ledges of rocks, and for nearly a quarter of a mile, it is hurried on with great rapidity and loud roaring. The water does not in any place fall perpendicularly for any great distance, and the falls are rather grand and violent rapids than a cataract. The descent in the course of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, is 42 feet. There is a bridge here across the river, and a canal $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile long, with 9 locks, is constructed around the falls on W. side.

Bellows Falls, p-v. in the township of Rockingham, Vt. opposite the falls ; 5 NW. Walpole, 26 S. Windsor, W. 452. It is a flourishing village, and contains an Episcopal ch., a printing office, a paper mill, an oil mill, and other mills.

Bellows Rocks, in the Atlantic, near W. coast of Ireland, and county of Galway. Lon. 10. 4. W. Lat. 53. 19. N.

Bell's Sound, or *Green Harbour*, on the coast of Greenland. Lat. 65. N.

Belluah, t. Hind., Bengal ; 10 N. Nattore.

Bellunese, small country, Italy, now forming a part of the Austrian delegation of Belluno. Pop. 47,500. This country produces plenty of corn, wine, and all sorts of fruit ; and the fertile pastures contribute much to the breeding of numerous cattle, which afford butter and cheese in abundance. The principal resources of this country, however, consist in large woods, from whence the timber is floated down the Piava into the lagunes of Venice. Iron, lead, vitriol, and copper, are likewise found in the mountains.—The delegation of Belluno contains 1,456 sq. m. and 124,944 inh.

Belluno, (an. *Bellounum*), t. Aust. Italy, government of Venice, capital of the delegation of the same name, on the Piava ; 43 N. Venice, 48 E. Trent. Lon. 12. 7. E. Lat. 46. 10. N. Pop. 7,400. Bp. see. It has a suburb called Campedeleo, and contains 14 churches, among which a cathedral built after a model of Sansovin ; 3 monasteries, 2 nunneries, several hospitals, a seminary for ecclesiastics, various good buildings, marble fountains, and a costly aqueduct, conducted into the town from the distance of a mile. The inhabitants carry on a very profitable trade in wood and timber.

Bellya, t. Bengal ; 8 NW. Kishenagur.

Bellye, t. Hungary, in Baranya, at the conflux of the Drave and the Danube. Pop. 2,500.

Belm, t. Hanover, in Osnabruck. Pop. 305.

Belmont, co. E. part of Ohio. Pop. in 1810,

11,097; in 1820, 20,329. Chief town, St. Clairsville.

Belmont, t. Hancock co. Maine. Pop. 740.

Belmont, t. France, in Loire; 14 NE. Roanne. Pop. 2,440

Belmont, t. France, in Aveiron; 10 SSW. St. Afrique, 26 E. Alby. Pop. 1,560.

Belmont, t. Portugal, Biera; 10 S. Guarda. Pop. 2,445.

Belmont, t. Syria, on the coast of the Mediterranean; 8. S. Tripoli.

Belmonte, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 11 WSW. Cosenza. Pop. 3,500.

Belmonte, t. Naples, in Lavora; 10 NE. Ponte Corvo.

Balneda, t. Italy, in Friuli; 4 N. Udina.

Belo Poulou, small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago. Lon. 23 31. E. Lat. 37. 3. N.

Belona, t. Italy, Verona; 10 N. Guarda.

Belonwa, t. Hind., Oude; 36. SE. Fyzabad.

Beloochistan, country, Asia, situated on the northwest of the peninsula of Hindoostan, formerly belonging to Persia; now connected with Cabulistan. It comprehends, in its most extensive acceptation, all the space between Lon. 58. 55. and 67. 30. E. Lat. 24. 50. and 30. 40. N. It extends from the country of the Afghans on the north, to the Indian ocean, and from the provinces of Laristan and Kerman on the west to that of Sind on the East. It contains 5 principal divisions; Jhalwan and Sarawan, with the district of Kelat; 2. Meiran and Lus; 3. Kohistan; 4. the Desert; 5. Cutch Gundava with the district of Hurrund Dajel.

The soil, climate, and face of the country are very various. There are mountains of great height, covered with snow; in the plains the heat is very great in summer; water is generally scarce: The rivers are the Pooralle, Muktoo, Dast, Nughor, Sin-roo, and Sudjee. The desert of Beloochistan is 300 miles long, and upwards of 200 broad, consisting of waves of sand, extremely difficult to be traversed. The minerals are gold, silver, lead, iron, copper, tin, rock salt, alum, saltpetre, and sulphur. Productions, grain, cotton, Indigo, madder, and assafœtida. The Belooches consist of 3 tribes, Nhorooes, Rhinds, and Mugshees; in their domestic life chiefly pastoral, and of the Mahometan religion. Hindoos reside throughout the country. Kelat is the capital.

Belorado, t. Spain, Old Castile, 20 E. Burgos.

Belore, t. Hind., Dowlatabad, on the Godavery; 35 E. Nander.

Belass, t. Hind.; 42 W. Allahabad.

Belota, t. Italy, Bergamo; 8 ESE. Bergamo.

Belouda, t. Hind., in Ruttunpour; 10 E. Ruttunpour.

Belour, t. Hind., in Agra; 56 W. Lucknow.

Beloury, t. Bengal; 30 N. Purneah.

Below, or *Belan*, r. Eng., which runs into the Eden, 2 N. Kirkby-Stephen.

Belpberg, t. Switz., Berne; 3 S. Friburg.

Belpesch, t. France, Aude; 7 NW. Mirepoix, 10 SW. Castelnaudary. Lon. 1. 50. E. Lat. 43. 12 N. Pop. 2,072.

Belper, t. Eng., in Derbyshire; 8 miles from Derby. Pop. 5,278.

Belpre, p-t. Washington co. Ohio, on the Ohio; 14 SW. Marietta, W. 319. Pop. 1,151. It is a pleasant town.

Belpuch, t. Spain, Catalonia; 15 ESE. Leina. Pop. 1,200. Here is a famous convent of Cordeliers, founded by Raymond of Cardona.

Belriguardo, t. Italy, Milan, on a navigable canal; 7 NW. Pavia, 14 SSW. Milan.

Belriguardo, t. Italy, built on the spot where the ancient *Elis* is said to have stood, on a branch of the Po; 8 SE. Ferrara.

Belrieth, t. Ger., Meiningen; 4 E. Meiningen.

Belsar, t. Hind., Bahar; 48 SW. Patna.

Belse, t. on SE. coast of Timor. Lon. 125. 24. E. Lat. 8. 27. S.

Belsito, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 6 S. Cosenza.

Belstein, t. Ger., in Hesse; 8 NNW. Erbach.

Belsund, t. Hind., Bahar; 50 N. Patna. Lon. 87. 37. E. Lat. 26. 25. N.

Belt, (*Great*), narrow strait of the sea, which forms a communication between the Schager Rack, or Cattegat Sea, and the Baltic; between the islands of Zealand and Funen. Its greatest breadth is about 20 miles; its depth from 5 to 20 fathoms.

Belt, (*Little*), narrow strait which forms a communication between the Cattegat and the Baltic; and separates the island of Funen from Jutland. Its breadth at Fredericia, where the tolls are levied, is only $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

Bella, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 26. 40. N.

Beltangady, t. Hind., Mysore; 40 SW. Sacrapatam.

Beltrana, r. Naples, which runs into the Gulf of Squillace, Lon. 16. 45. E. Lat. 28. 41. N.

Bellstadt, t. Bav.; 5 NNW. Eltman.

Bellturbet, t. Ireland, in Cavan, on the Erne; 8 NNW. Cavan. Here are some barracks.

Beltz, t. Croatia; 12 SSW. Varasdin.

Belvedere, (an. *Elis*), t. Eu. Turkey, in the Morea, and capital of a country to which it gives name; 36 S. Patras, 65 W. Corinth. Lon. 21. 30. E. Lat. 37. 59. N. It receives its name from its fine situation and prospect; poorly built, in a pleasant and fertile district, noted for its raisins.

Belvedere, t. Naples, in Otranto; 5 E. Taranto.

Belvedere, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 15 SE. Scalea.

Belvedere, t. Italy, Parma; 17 S. Parma.

Belvedere Shoal, shoal in the E. Indian Sea, about 24 N. Banca. Lon. 107. E. Lat. 2. 12. S.

Belver, t. Portugal, in Estramadura; 12. E. Abrantes.

Belvez, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Dordogne; 10 SW. Sarlat, 27 SSE. Perigueux. Lon. 1. 5. E. Lat. 44. 46. N. Pop. 1,998.

Belugura, t. Hind., in Mysore. Lon. 76. 18. E. Lat. 13. 27. N. It contains about 200 houses.

Belvidere, t. Franklin co. Vt.; 40 N. Montpelier. Pop. 198.

Belvidere, p-t. Sussex co. N. J., on the Delaware, at the mouth of Pequest river; 11 NNE. Easton, W. 208. It is a handsome village, and has valuable mills.

Belvis, t. Spain, in New Castile; 20 N. Placentia.

Belum, s-p. Hanover, in Bremen, near the

mouth of the Oste; 4 E. Otterndorf. Lon. 9. 4. E. Lat. 53. 49. N. Pop. 848.

Belvoir, t. France, Doubs; 24 E. Besançon.

Belur, t. Grand Bukharia, and capital of a district; 100 E. Badashkan. Lon. 71. E. Lat. 67. N.

Belur Tagley, or *Mountain of Darkness*, (an. *Imaus*,) mt. Asia, which forms E. boundary of Little Bukharia, E. of Belur.

Belus, now *Kardana*.

Belz, or *Belez*, t. Austrian Galicia, in Zolkien, formerly capital of a palatinate, not far from the Bug; 148 E. Cracow, 152 SSE. Warsaw. Lon. 24. 12. E. Lat. 50. 24. N. Pop. 2,400. The town is large, but not rich or commercial, and is situated in the middle of a plain, at the extremity of which is a bog.

Belzica, t. Poland, in Lublin; 14 SSW Lublin.

Belzig, t. Pru. in Potsdam on the Welse; 21 N. Wittenberg, 30 E. Magdeburg. Lon. 12. 29. E. Lat. 52. 8. N. Pop. 1,770.

Belzin, t. Walachia; 12 SW. Krajova.

Bemaveram, t. Hind., in the Carnatic; 28 NW. Bomrauzepollam.

Bembarogue, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 16. 20. S. In the first part of its course it is called Cuneni.

Bembea, country, Africa, SE. of Angola, to which it is supposed to be united.

Bemberande, t. on S. coast of Ceylon; 5 SW Dicksvel.

Bembibre, t. Spain, Leon; 18 NW. Astorga.

Bemelt, t. Neth., Luxemburg, on E. side the Moselle; 2 NE. Gravenmacheren.

Beminis, one of the small Bahama islands. Lon. 81. W. Lat. 25. 28. N.

Beminster, see *Beaminster*.

Bemnasir, t. Persia, Kerman; 140 SE. Sirgian.

Bemposta, t. Portugal, in Tras-os-Montes, on the Duero; 15 SW. Miranda.

Bemposta, t. Portugal, in Beira; 16 NE. Bragança Nova.

Bemposta, t. Portugal, in Beira; 20 NE. Castel Branca.

Bena, km. Africa, near the source of the river Sierra Leona, and S. Mandinga, with a capital of the same name. Lon. 9. W. Lat. 9. 40. N.

Benabari, see *Benavari*.

Benac, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine; 7 NNE. Redon, 25 S. Rennes.

Benaco, late dep. Italy, formed of a part of the Bressan, and a part of the Veronese.

Benacus, now *Lake Garda*.

Benaist, *Benais*, or *Benest*, t. France, in Maine-and-Loire, on the Loire; 9 ENE. Saurmur. H. 310.

Benalhasser, t. Egypt, on the right side of the Nile. Here are found great marks of an ancient city, supposed by Dr. Pococke to be *Bubastes*.

Benamenil, t. France, in Meurte; 6 W. Blamont, 7 E. Luneville.

Benar, t. Africa, in Guinea, at the mouth of the Nuez Tristao. Lat. 9. 42. N.

Benares, pr. Hind., bounded N. by Jionpour, E. by Bahar, S. by Chunar, W. by Allahabad; about 70 miles in length, and 25 in breadth. This country was ceded to the English in 1775, and produces a revenue of about £400,000 a year. The soil is generally fertile, producing

grain of all kinds, sugar, indigo, and opium, and the country is very populous.

Benares, (ancient Indian name *Cashy*, or *Baranasi*,) city, Hind., and capital of a province of the same name; 120 W. Patna, 435 NW. Calcutta. Lon. 83. 16. E. Lat. 25. 22. N. Pop. in 1803, by enumeration, 582,000; about 1-10th Mahometans. Stone and brick houses, from 1 to 6 stories, upwards of 12,000; mud houses upwards of 16,000. It is the greatest seat or university of Hindoo learning, and has 8,000 houses occupied by Bramins; and during the religious festivals the concourse of people is immense. It is esteemed a holy city by the Hindoos, who conceive that a person dying here is certain of paradise, a notion which tends to increase its population.

It carries on an extensive trade with all parts of India, and is the principal mart of the diamonds found in the mines of Bundelcund. The manufactures are of gold, silver lace, silks, and brocades. The banks of the river are entirely lined with stone, formed into flights of steps, and adorned by numerous temples, in the midst of which rises the superb mosque, built by the emperor Aurungzebe. Benares is the residence of a British court. The Rajah's palace is at Ramnaghur, on the opposite side of the river. The Church and Baptist missionary societies have missionaries here. The Church Missionary society has a printing establishment, and the superintendence of a school endowed by a native Hindoo with £11,000, containing, in 1819, 121 scholars.

Benaru, t. Persia, in Farsistan; 108 SSE. Schiras.

Benarville, t. France, in Lower-Seine; 15 NE. Montevilliers.

Benasa, t. Thibet; 17 N. Serinagur.

Benasal, t. Spain, in Valencia; 27 W. Peniscola, 56 N. Valencia. Lon. 0. 13. W. Lat. 40. 21. N.

Benasca, see *Venasca*.

Benasco, t. Piedmont; 5 SW. Turin.

Benassais, t. France, in Vienne; 10 W. Poitiers. H. 280.

Benatha, small island, at the entrance of the Persian Gulf from the Arabian Sea. Lon. 56. 33. E. Lat. 26. 20. N.

Benatek, or *Berutki*, t. Bohemia, in Boleslaw, on the Isser; 8 SSW. Jung Buntzel, 22 NE. Prague. Lon. 14. 56. E. Lat. 50. 15. N. The celebrated Tycho Brahe died here in 1601.

Benarari, or *Benabari*, t. Spain, in Aragon, on the borders of Catalonia; 18 ENE. Balbastro. Pop. 2,000.

Benavente, t. Spain, in Leon, on the Esta; 20 N. Zamora, 36 S. Leon. It contains 7 parishes, 6 convents, and 2 hospitals. Pop. about 4,000.

Benavente, t. Portugal, in Alentejo, on the river Sora, near its union with the Tagus; 5 S. Salvaterra. Pop. 2,136.

Beneveram, t. Hind., in Mysore; 58 NW. Seringapatam.

Benacion, mt. Scot., Aberdeenshire, 3,920 feet high.

Benaw, t. Prussia; 2 W. Liebmuhl.

Benbicula, one of the Western Islands of Scotland, lying between North and South Uist, separated from South Uist by a narrow channel,

which at low water is hardly 4 feet deep, and sometimes quite dry. The soil and climate are unfavourable to wood of almost all kinds, and fruit seldom arrives at perfection, though cultivated with the greatest care. The whole island is about 10 miles in circumference, with a harbour for small fishing vessels. It has several fresh water lakes, well stored with fish and fowl. Lon. 7. 18. W. Lat. 57. 26. N.

Ben-brick, mt. Scot., Perth; 12 NNW. Crieff.

Ben-bulbin, mountains, Ireland, in the co. of Sligo; 7 N. Sligo.

Benburb, v. Ireland, in Tyrone; 6 S. Dunganannon.

Bencesti, t. Walachia; 15 SE. Tergosyl.

Bench Island, small isl. in the Southern Ocean, at S. extremity of Tavai Poenammoo, at the entrance into South-East Bay.

Ben-Challin, mt. Scot., Perth; 18 S. George-town.

Bencoolen, or *Benkahule*, s-p. Sumatra, on SW. coast. Lon. 102. 11. E. Lat. 3. 50. S. The English settled here in the year 1685, and in 1690, the East India Company built a fort here, calling it Fort York. A convenient river on its NW. side brings the pepper out of the inland country; but there is great inconvenience in shipping it, by reason of a dangerous bar at the river's mouth. The place, which is almost two miles in compass, is known at sea by a high slender mountain, which rises in the country, 20 miles beyond it, called the Sugar-Loaf. It is an inconsiderable place, inhabited by a mixed population. The medium heat throughout the year is from 81° to 82°.

The settlement latterly is of but little importance. Pepper is the only produce of the adjacent country; which is mountainous and woody. The air is full of malignant vapours, and the mountains always covered with thick clouds, which burst in storms of thunder, rain, &c.

Bencoonat, t. on SW. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 104. 12. E. Lat. 5. 30. S.

Ben-Cowse, or *Nic-Kowse*, t. Algiers, in Constantina; 23 SSE. Seteef, 63 SW. Constantina. It is surrounded with a mud wall, and defended by a garrison and 3 pieces of cannon. The inhabitants are chiefly Zwowiah, under the protection of Seedy Lassan, their tutelar saint. We have the traces here of a large city, with the remains, as usual, of pillars, broken walls, and cisterns; but at present the Bencowsians make themselves famous for the tombs, which they pretend to show of the Seven Sleepers, whom they strenuously maintain to have been Mussulmen, and to have slept at this place.

Ben-Cronachan, one of the highest mountains of Scot., in Argyleshire, near Loch Awe.

Bend, t. Persia, Farsistan; 100 NE. Schiras.

Bend, see *Batnir*.

Bend Emir, (an. *Araxes*.) r. Persia, in Fars, which runs into lake Baktegian, 30 SE. Baiza. It is famous for its verdant and shady banks, and is divided into numerous channels for irrigation.

Bend Mahi, r. Kurdistan, which runs into lake Van.

Benda, see *Banda*.

Bendah, t. Hind., in Bundelcund; 36 N. Calinger.

Bendala, t. Africa, Bergoo; 80 SSW. Wara.

Bendala, t. Africa, Bornou; 150 E. Bornou.

Bendali, t. Persia, Kerman; 140 S. Sirgian.

Bendallah, t. Hind., in Aurungabad; 25 SW. Aurungabad.

Bendarmalanka, t. Hind., in Rajamundry; 38 S. Rajamundry, 50 NE. Masulipatam.

Ben Deirg, mt. Scot., in Perth, 3,550 feet above the level of the sea; 7 N. Blair Athol.

Bendelly, t. on S. coast of Ceylon. Lon. 81. 30. E. Lat. 6. 16. S.

Bender, or *Tekin*, or *Tigine*, t. Eu. Russia, in Bessarabia, on the Dniester; 100 W. Otchakov, 100 E. Jassy. Lon. 24. 46. E. Lat. 46. 51. N. Pop. 10,000. It is strong, and regularly fortified, and contains 12 mosques; the streets are narrow and dirty. It is a place of considerable trade, and is famous for a siege it underwent in 1770, prior to which it is said to have contained 30,000 inhabitants.

Bender Abassi, see *Gambron*.

Bender Congo, see *Kung*.

Bender Delem, or *Benderdillon*, t. Persia, in Farsistan, on N. coast of the Persian gulf; 130 W. Schiras. Lon. 50. 12. E. Lat. 29. 55. N.

Bender Boshavir, see *Busheer*.

Bender Ibrahim, t. Persia, at the mouth of the Ibrahim, in the Persian gulf; 12 S. Mina.

Bender Masur, t. Persia, in Chusistan, on the Persian gulf; 90 E. Bassora.

Bender Rigk, t. Persia, in Kerman, on N. coast of the Persian gulf; 35 N. Busheer, 85 WSW. Schiras. Lon. 50. 50. E. Lat. 29. 18. N. H. 300. It is surrounded by walls, and is governed by an Arabian prince, who has other possessions in the same province, which render him, in some respects dependent on the throne of Persia.

Bender Risher, or *Rischahhr*, fortress, Persia, on N. coast of the gulf, in Farsistan; in a state of decay; 18 SE. Busheer. Lon. 51. 8. E. Lat. 29. 18. N.

Bender du Sur, t. Persia, in Kerman; 160 S. Sirgian.

Bendo, t. Guinea, on W. coast. Lon. 11. 30. W. Lat. 7. 25. N.

Ben-Doran, mt. Scot., in Argyle.

Bendorf, t. Pru., Lower-Rhine, in Coblenz, on the Rhine, inhabited by Roman Catholics and Lutherans; 5 N. Coblenz. Pop. 1,550. In 1787 the Austrians were defeated by the French near this town.

Bendrabad, t. Hind., in Mewat; 30 NNW. Agra.

Bendschin, see *Bennisch*.

Ben Dubb, mt. Ireland, partly in King's co., and partly in Tipperary; 16 W. Kilkenny.

Bene, t. Piedmont, defended by a castle; 7 S. Cherasco, 28 S. Turin. Lon. 7. 53. E. Lat. 44. 35. N. Pop. 5,020. It contains 2 churches and 3 convents.

Beneclisy, mt. Syria; 10 W. Antioch. This name, which signifies a thousand churches, was given it, in all probability, from the great number of churches built on it formerly.

Ben-Ermoid, mt. Scot., in Sutherland; 16 S. Tongue.

Benedetto, t. Italy, on the Po; 9 SSE. Mantua.

Benedict, p-t. Charles co. Md., on W. side of the Patuxent; 68 SW. Baltimore, W. 48.

Benefact, t. Spain, in Valencia; 30 Valencia.

Bencharnum, ancient city, in S. part of France, of which there are no remains. It gave name to the late province of Bearn.

Benckenstein, see *Benneckstein*.

Benematapa, see *Mocaranga*.

Beneschau, t. Aust. Silesia, in Troppau; 8 E. Troppau. Pop. 337.

Beneschau, t. Bohemia, in Beraun. Pop. 1,458.

Beneschau, or *Pensen*, t. Bohemia, in Kaurzim, where they manufacture the best paper in Bohemia; 18 SW. Kaurzim, 20 SSE. Prague. Lon. 14. 42. E. Lat. 49. 49. N.

Beneschau, t. Bohemia, in Beraun; 7 SW. Gratzen. H. 150.

Beneszow, or *Bendschin*, or *Bensen*, see *Panzen*.

Benet, t. France, in Vendée; 10 SE. Fontenay. Pop. 2,007.

Benevente, t. France, in Creuse; 10 W. Gueret, 10 NNW. Bourgneuf. Pop. 1,077.

Benevento, (an. *Maleventum*, afterwards *Ben-eventum*), city, Italy, capital of a small duchy belonging to the States of the Church, but included in Principato Ultra, Naples; 22 E. Capua, 30 NE. by E. Naples, 109 SE. Rome. Lon. 14. 38. E. Lat. 41. 7. N. Pop. 13,832. Abp. see. It is situated on the declivity, and at the point of a hill, between two fertile narrow valleys, in one of which runs the Sabato, and in the other the Calore, which soon after unite into one stream. It contains a cathedral, 8 churches, and 14 convents, and was formerly more considerable than at present. No city in Italy, except Rome, contains so many remains of ancient sculpture as Benevento; scarce a wall is built by any thing, but fragments of altars, tombs, columns, and entablatures; a volume might be filled with inscriptions collected here. A triumphal arch, erected in honour of Trajan, A. D. 114, is of splendid architecture, one of the most perfect of the kind existing, and now forms one of the gates of the city.

The *duchy of Benevento*, lying in the valley of Beneventana, comprises, besides the town, 7 villages and hamlets, and produces excellent fruits and wine; also cattle and corn. Pop. 20,348. Sq. m. 170.

Ben-Eren, mt. Scot., in Inverness; 21 E. Fort William.

Benfeld, or *Benfelden*, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Lower-Rhine, on the Ille; 9 NNE. Schlettstat, 12 S. Strasburg. Lon. 7. 40. E. Lat. 48. 22 N. Pop. 1,220.

Benezi, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir, on the Euphrates; 15 NW. Nausa.

Ben-Fiol, mt. Scot., in the island of Coll.

Bengal, p-t. Oneida co. N. Y., on NE. side of Oneida lake; W. 423. Pop. 450. It lies on W. side of Rome.

Bengal, country, India, belonging to Great Britain, and most easterly of Hindoostan, lying on each side of the Ganges; bounded N. by Bootan, E. by Assam and Meckley, S. by the bay of Bengal, and W. by Bahar and Orissa; extending from Lon. 86. to 92. 30. E., and from Lat. 21. 30. to 26. 40. N. It is about 400 miles long, and 300 broad. Sq. miles about 86,000. Hamilton estimates the population of Bengal, Bahar, and Benares at 29,000,000. Geographical sq. m. 162,000. The presidency of Bengal

includes in addition, territories in Hindoostan proper and Orissa, with a population estimated at 10,000,000; total of the presidency 39,000,000. Of this province it has been said that it is the brightest jewel in the British crown. The revenues derived from it in 1811-12 amounted to £2,590,000 sterling.

Bengal anciently formed a particular kingdom, and was sometimes divided into several. It is one of the richest countries of India; the climate is soft and temperate, and the land is wonderfully fertilized by abundant and periodical rains, by which the rivers, and especially the Ganges, overflow the country; so that the inhabitants are compelled in many places during the inundation to make use of boats. Silk, cotton, rice, sugar, pepper, tobacco, indigo, and opium are the principal productions.

Bengal contains 3 very large cities, Calcutta, Moorshedabad, and Dacca, the capitals of the 3 districts into which it is divided. It has also many flourishing inland trading towns, containing from 10, to 20,000 inhabitants, as Hoogly, Bogwangola, Cossimbazar, Nudeah, Mauldah, Mungulhaut, &c. The principal rivers are the Ganges, Burrampooter, Dummooda, Coosa, Sampoo or Teesta, besides many smaller ones.—The Dutch possess the town of Chinsura, the French Chandernagore, and the Danes Serampore, with a small territory adjoining each; all on the Hoogly from 15 to 20 miles above Calcutta.

Bengal, (*Bay of*), large bay, extending up north of the Indian Ocean, having Hindoostan west, the Birman empire east, and the country of Bengal north.

Bengal Passage, channel of E. Indian Sea, about 12 miles broad, between Pulo-Brasse and Pulo-Way.

Bengal Point, cape on N. coast of St. Matthew, in the Mergui Archipelago. Lat. 10. 5. N.

Bengalpour, t. Hind., in Oude, on the Dewah; 50 SE. Fyzabad.

Bengasi, see *Bingazi*.

Bengermow, t. Hind., in Lucknow; 38 E. Lucknow.

Bengevi, t. Persia, in Segestan; 50 S. Zareng.

Benghur, t. Candahar; 32 N. Cabul.

Ben-Gloe, mt. Scot., in the county of Perth, 3,724 feet above the level of the sea; 5 NE. Blair-Athol.

Bengo, t. Africa, in Angola, at the mouth of a river of the same name; 15 S. Laonda.

Bengo, r. Africa, which rises in Angola, and runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 8. 50. S.

Bengore-Head, cape, Ireland, on N. coast of the county of Antrim; 10 NE. Coleraine. Lon. 6. 19. W. Lat. 55. 15. N.

Benguela, country, Africa, bounded N. by Angola, E. by the country of Jaga Cassangi, S. by Mataman, and W. by the sea; Cape Negro forms its S. boundaries, from whence mountains run northward, in which are contained the springs of many rivers. The productions are similar to those of Angola and Congo; one of the principal is manioc; divers sort of palms are found; dates grow in great abundance; the vines naturally form alleys and arbours; cassia and tamarinds also flourish; and from the humidity of the soil, they have two fruit seasons in the year. The air of the country is exceed-

ingly unwholesome, and is said even to effect its produce, and taint the waters of the rivers. The chief towns are Old Benguela, St. Philip, or New Benguela, and Man-ki-kondo, and Kaschil. Lon. 30. to 35. E. Lat. 13. 30. to 15. 30. S.

Benguela, (*Old*,) t. Africa, in the province so called, situated on S. side of a bay, to which it gives name, near the Atlantic. Lon. 13. 50. E. Lat. 10. 50. S.

Benguela, (*New*,) or *St. Philip*, t. Benguela, on N. side of a large bay, called by the Portuguese *Bahia-das-vaccas*: where the Portuguese have a settlement, and a governor resides, with a small garrison; 100 N. Benguela. Lon. 13. 30. E. Lat. 12. 23. N.

Beni, r. Peru, in Cuzco, which rises from the Andes and flows into the Ucayale.

Beni-Arax, see *Beni-Rashid*.

Beni-Asser, t. Egypt; 2 N. Asna.

Beni-Hasan, t. Egypt, on E. side of the Nile, remarkable for its grottos, dug in the mountains, which formerly were used for temples; 6 N. Ashmunein.

Beni-Jehie, t. Egypt; 12 S. Ashmunein.

Beni-Jehie, t. Egypt; 8 S. Ensené.

Beni-Maran, t. Egypt; 9 S. Ashmunein.

Beni-Guarid, t. Africa; 70 S. Tripoli.

Benihassen, see *Habat*.

Beni-Mezsab, district, Algiers, S. of Mount Atlas, inhabited by a tribe of Africans, who possess a number of villages, but pay no tribute to the Algerines. Gardeiah is the chief town. Lon. 2. to 3. E. Lat. 32. to 33. N.

Beni-Misur, t. Egypt; 3 S. Abu-Girgé.

Beni-Mohamed, *el Kisur*, t. Egypt; 9 S. Abu-Girgé.

Beni-Rashid, or *Beni-Arax*, t. Africa, in S. part of Algiers. It is a mud-walled town, inhabited by a tribe of independent Arabs, who were formerly a race of heroes; with a citadel and 2,000 houses. The citadel is now in ruins, and the houses reduced to a few cottages.

Beni-Sampti, t. Egypt; 2 S. Abu-Girgé.

Beni-Shekir, t. Egypt; 6 NW. Manfalout.

Beniagunge, t. Hind., in Oude; 18 S. Lucknow.

Benicarlo, t. Spain, in Valencia, celebrated for the wine which is made in its neighbourhood; 3 N. Pensicola. Pop. 5,858.

Benifajo, t. Spain, in Valencia; 15 NW. Valencia. Pop. 3,600.

Benigani, t. Spain, in Valencia; 4 SE. St. Felipe.

Benigheim, t. Wurt.; 15 N. Stuttgart.

Benihassen, pr. Morocco, on the Atlantic, abounding in corn. Pop. according to Jackson, 300,000. Chief town, Sallee.

Benilet, t. Arabian Irak; 145 NW. Bassora.

Benin, km. Western Africa, the limits of which are not well ascertained, but the name may be applied to that part of the coast extending from the river Lagos, the eastern limit of the Slave Coast, to the Formosa, about 180 miles. The interior limit is unknown. The whole coast presents a succession of estuaries, some of them very broad, and their origin never explored. Between the Lagos and Cross rivers, the number of rivers flowing into the gulf of Guinea is said to exceed 20, some of them very broad and deep. This tract, called the *Delta of Benin*,

is about 260 miles in extent. The aspect of the coast and the great mass of water flowing into the gulf, have led to the supposition that the waters of the Niger here find an entrance into the ocean.

This region has been but little explored, and is little known. The country is low and flat, the soil on the banks of the rivers very fertile, but the climate unhealthy. The inhabitants are of mild disposition; polygamy is practised; almost all labour is performed by females; the government is despotic. Chief towns, Benin, Agatton, Bododa, Ozebo, and Meiberg, which are situated on the Formosa, the principal river.

Benin, capital of the above kingdom, on the Formosa; 70 Agatton. Lon. 5. 6. E. Lat. 6. 12. N. This town according to some is 18 miles in circuit, the largest street 3 miles long, and others nearly equal; according to other statements it is only 4 miles in circuit. The streets are filled with various articles of merchandise, and present the appearance of a crowded market, though always clean. The houses are large, and though their walls are of clay, the reeds and leaves with which they are covered give them a pleasing appearance. The king's palace consists of a great number of square enclosures.

Benioleed, t. Tripoli; 100 S. Tripoli.

Benisa, t. Spain, in Valencia; 10 S. Denia.

Beni-Raschid, or *Beni-Arax*, t. Algiers, in S. part, formerly containing a citadel and 2,000 houses, now only a few cottages.

Benipour, t. Bengal; 18 S. Calcutta.

Benizette, v. Piedmont, and a place of some consequence as a port.

Benisuef, t. Egypt, on the Nile, the capital of a district, and residence of a bey; 50 S. Cairo. Lon. 31. 13. E. Lat. 29. 8. N. It is large and opulent, and has manufactures of carpets, and stuff made of woollen and linen mixed; the houses are built with bricks baked in the sun. The beautiful and lofty minarets which it contains, give it a magnificent appearance when seen at a distance.

Benjaminville, p-v. Dutchess co. N.Y.; W. 299.

Benkat, t. and fortress, Turkestan, on the Sihon; 6 N. Tashkund.

Benkeim, t. Prussia; 12 ENE. Angerburg.

Benkem, t. Prussia; 16 SE. Brandenburg.

Benken, t. Switz., in Zurich; 20 N. Zurich.

Ben-Lawers, mt. Scot., in the county of Perth, 4,015 feet above the level of the sea; 11 S. George-town.

Ben-Levagh, mt. Ireland, in the county of Galway; 4 SW. Ross.

Ben-Lodi, mt. Scot., in Perthshire, 3,009 feet above the sea; 4 SW. Callander.

Ben-Lomond, mt. Scotland, in Stirlingshire, 3,240 feet above the sea; 26 W. Stirling.

Ben-Loy, mt. Scot., on the confines of counties Argyle and Perth; 15 NE. Inverary.

Ben-Macduie, mt. Scot., on W. confines of Aberdeenshire; 4,300 feet high. It is the second highest mountain in Great Britain.

Ben-More, mt. Scot., in the island of Mull; 3,097 feet above the level of sea.

Ben-More, mt. Scot., in Perthshire, 3,903 feet above the level of the sea; 20 W. Crief.

Ben-Nevis, mt. Scot., in the county of Inverness, 4,387 feet above the level of the sea; 7 E. Fort-William. It consists, in great part, of porphyry and red granite, and contains lead ore. On one side is an immense precipice. It is the highest mountain in the island of Great Britain, and is generally covered with snow.

Benneckstein, t. Pru. Saxony, in Erfurt; 13 N. Nordhausen, 18 SW. Halberstadt. Lon. 10. 50. E. Lat. 51. 42. N. Pop. 2,197.

Bennecum, t. Guelderland; 2 N. Wageningen.

Bennetot, v. France, in Lower Seine; the birth place of Vertot.

Ben-Nevanagh, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry; 8 W. Coleraine.

Bennington, co. SW. part of Vt.; bounded N. by Rutland co., E. by Windham co., S. by Massachusetts, and W. by New York. Chief towns, Bennington and Manchester. Pop. in 1810, 15,893; in 1820, 16,125.

Bennington, p-t. Bennington co. Vt., watered by a branch of the Hoosack; 37 NE. Albany, 68 SW. Windsor, 115 S. by W. Montpelier, 132 WNW. Boston, W. 395. Lon. 73. 0. W. Lat. 42. 42. N. Pop. in 1810, 2,524; in 1820, 2,485. It borders on New York, is situated in a good farming country, and is a place of considerable trade. It contains 2 furnaces, 2 cotton, and 2 woollen manufactories, a manufactory of ochre, 2 paper mills, an academy, and has a valuable quarry of marble. The courts for the county are held alternately at Bennington and Manchester. A weekly newspaper is published here. On Mount Anthony in this town, there is a cave containing many beautiful petrifications.—Two famous battles were fought here, on the 16th of August, 1777, in which General Stark, at the head of 800 American militia, gained a distinguished victory over the British.

Bennington, t. Genesee co. N. Y.; 20 SW. Batavia. Pop. 790.

Bennington, t. Mercer co. Pa., on the Shenango; 60 NNW. Pittsburg.

Bennington, t. Delaware co. Ohio. Pop. 412.

Bennington, t. Licking co. Ohio. Pop. 210.

Bennisch, or *Bendstein*, t. Aust. Silesia, in Troppau; 7 SW. Jagerndorf, 22 WSW. Rati-bor. Lon. 17. 35. E. Lat. 49. 53. N. Pop. 2,121.

Bennopolis, see *Hildesheim*.

Bennovenna, now *Weiden*.

Bennsville, p-v. Charles co. Md.; 8 miles from Piscataway, W. 23.

Bennyke, t. Hind., in Oude; 18 SE. Goorac-pour. Lon. 83. 55. E. Lat. 26. 37. N.

Benodet Islands, so called by Monsieur Alou-arn. See *Boyne*.

Benon, t. France, in Lower-Charente; 13 E. Rochelle, 16 NNE. Rochefort.

Benou, t. Arabia; 130 SE. El Catif.

Benouem, t. Africa, and capital of Ludamar. Lon. 7. 10. W. Lat. 15. 5. N. It presents the appearance of a number of miserable huts, scattered irregularly over a large extent of ground, resembling a camp rather than a town. Mr. M. Park was detained here in captivity for some time.

Benrad, t. Pru. Dusseldorf; 7 SSE. Dussel-dorf.

Bensalem, t. Bucks co. Pa., on the NW. side of the Delaware, SW. of Bristol. Pop. 1,667.

Bensberg, t. Pru. Dusseldorf, where the Elec-tor Palatine had a château; 7 E. Mulheim.

Bensborough, p-v. Pitts co. N. C.; W. 278.

Bense, see *Brent*.

Benshausen, t. Pru., government of Erfurt; 7 SE. Smalkalden. Pop. 1,135.

Benschen, or *Benczin*, Pru. Posen, on the Abra; 15 NE. Bornst. Pop. 1,019.

Bensheim, t. Ger., in Hesse; 10 ENE. Worms, 20 N. Heidelberg. Pop. 3,050.

Besington, or *Benson*, v. Eng., in Oxfordshire, near the Thames; 12 S. Oxford. Pop. 825. Here Offa, king of Mercia, defeated Kinewulph, king of the West-Saxons.

Benson, p-t. Rutland co. Vt., E. of Lake Champlain, 62 S. Burlington, W. 446. Pop. 1,481.

Bent Creek, p-v. Buckingham county, Va.; W. 222.

Bentendorf Jeplitza, t. Hungary; 4 NE. Ro-senberg.

Bentham, t. Eng., in the West Riding of York-shire; 7 NW. Settle. Pop. 1,487.

Bentheim, t. Han., capital of a district, in the province of Bentheim, situated on an eminence; 24 W. Osnabruck, 26 NNW. Munster. Lon. 7. 3. E. Lat. 52. 22. N. Pop. 1,378. It contains one Roman Catholic, and one Protestant church. The castle, or palace, is flanked with towers.

Bentheim, pr. Han., formerly a county, Ger., belonging to the family of Bentheim-Bentheim, and bounded N. and W. by Overissel, E. and S. by the bishopric of Munster, about 40 miles in length, and from 3 to 12 in breadth; the soil is in general fertile, and produces more than is sufficient for the inhabitants. The principal towns are Bentheim, Schuttorf, Northorn, and Nienhus. Pop. 24,364. Sq. m. 400.

Benthorn, t. Holland; 6 SSE. Leyden.

Benthulud, t. Africa, in Fez, at the foot of the Atlas Mountain.

Benthuysen, t. Holland; 6 S. Leyden.

Bentinck's Arms, two branches of an inlet of N. Pacific Ocean, on W. coast of N. A.; one to NE. the other to SE. Lon. 233. to 233. 21 E. Lat. 52. 0. to 52. 25. N.

Bentivoglio, t. Italy; 7 N. Bologna.

Bentleysville, p-v. Halifax co. N. C.; W. 275.

Benton, p-t. Ontario co. N. Y., on W. side of Seneca lake; 8 S. Geneva, 18 SE. Canandai-gua, W. 339. Pop. 3,357.

Benton, (North,) p-v. Ontario co. N. Y.

Bentot, t. on W. coast of Ceylon; 45 S. Co-lumbo.

Ben-Vorlich, mt. Scot., in Perthshire. The height is 3,300 feet above the level of the sea.

Benwell, (an. *Condercum*,) t. England, in Nor-thumberland; 2 W. Newcastle. Pop. 951.

Ben-Wyvis, mt. Scot., in the county of Ross; 7 NW. Dingwall; 372 feet high.

Beny, t. France, in Calvados; 6 NNW. Caen. Pop. 749.

Beny, (Le,) t. France, in Calvados; 6 N. Vire, 21 SW. Caen.

Benzhausen, see *Benshausen*.

Beove, t. Hind., in Aurungabad; 37 S. Au-rungabad.

Bepossee, t. Hind., Allahabad; 12 N. Corah.

Bequencourt, t. Canada, on the left bank of the St. Lawrence. Lon. 71. 42. W. Lat. 46. 38. N.

Bequencourt, t. Canada, on the right bank of the St. Lawrence. Lon. 72. 21. W. Lat. 46. 25. N.

Bequet, t. Canada, on the right bank of the St. Lawrence. Lon. 72. 4. W. Lat. 46. 40. N.

Bera, r. Swabia, which runs into the Danube, near Fridingen.

Berabzan, lake, N. A. Lon. 97. W. Lat. 60. 3. N.

Beræa, t. Syria; 7 N. Acre.

Beræa, now *Veria*, *Aleppo*, and *Eskisadra*.

Beram, see *Hermo*.

Beramandy, t. Bengal; 76 NW. Midnapour.

Beramun, t. Egypt, on the Nile; 3 NE. Mansora.

Berangieh, or *Burgein*, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile; 22 S. Abutigé.

Berapour, t. Hind., in Visiapour; 40 SW. Raibang.

Berar, or *Barar*, pr. Hind., bounded N. by Malwa and Allahabad, E. by Orissa, S. by Hyderabad, and W. by Candeish and Dowlatabad. This province is fertile in wheat, rice, poppies, and many sorts of legumes. Ellichpour is the capital.

Berastegue, mt. Spain, in Guipuscoa; 9 miles from Tolosa.

Beral, see *Arnaud-Beligrad*.

Beraun, t. Bohemia, on the Mies or Miza, capital of a circle of the same name; sometimes called the circle of Podverd; 14 SW. Prague. Lon. 14. 13. E. Lat. 49. 57. N. Pop. 1,857. The principal produce of the circle is wood and corn; the Muldau and the Mies yield abundance of fish, and in some parts are found mines of iron. Pop. of the circle 131,770. Sq. m. 1,102.

Beraun, see *Bährn*.

Berbach, t. Bavaria; 4 S. Neustadt.

Berbecz, r. E. Turkey, which runs into the Birlat, near Tecuczi, in Moldavia.

Berbegal, t. Spain, Aragon; 7 W. Balbastro.

Berbera, t. Africa, in Adel, on the southern coast of the gulf of Aden, between Cape Guardafui and the straits of Babelmandel, about Lon. 46. E. Lat. 11. N. It is a large town, the capital of a district of the same name, and the chief town of the *Somaulies*, and has an extensive annual fair. The principal exports from the coast are gum arabic, myrrh, and frankincense.

Berbi, t. Africa, on the Ivory Coast; Lon. 7. 20. W. Lat. 4. 50. N.

Berbi, (*El*), t. Egypt, near the site of the ancient *Abydos*; 3 W. Girgé.

Berbice, r. S. A. in Surinam or Dutch Guiana, which rises in the mountains more than 100 miles from the coast and flows into the Atlantic, Lon. 57. 20. W. Lat. 6. 20. N. It is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. wide at its mouth, but 5 miles without the river there is a bar of sand preventing the entrance of vessels drawing more than 14 feet water, and it is navigable for vessels drawing 14 feet 200 miles. About 100 plantations have been formed upon its banks, which extend upwards of 40 leagues. The territory upon its shores is low, bordered with trees.

Berbice, district of Guiana, formerly belonging to the Dutch, but ceded to Great Britain, in 1814; watered by the river of the same name, the Canje, and others. It extends from

Abarry creek on the west, to Courantine river on the east, along the coast about 150 miles. The towns are New Amsterdam, the capital, and Fort Nassau. The productions are sugar, rum, cotton, coffee, cocoa, and tobacco. The coast is marshy and the air damp. Pop. in 1815, 29,959; of whom 550 were whites; 240 people of colour; and 25,169 slaves.

Berbino, t. Italy, in Montagna; 5 N. Lecco.

Berbudo, see *Barbuda*.

Berburg, t. Luxemburg; 12 NE. Luxemburg.

Bercad, t. Russ. Podolia, near the Bog; 50 SSE. Braclaw.

Berchem, t. Neth., in E. Flanders; 4 SW. Ravestein. Pop. 1,475.

Berchem, or *Bergen*, t. Pru., in Juliers; 9 E. Juliers.

Berchier, t. Switz., Berne; 10 N. Lausanne.

Berching, t. Bav., in circle of the Upper-Danube, on the Sulz; 22 NE. Aichstatt, 26 WNW. Ratisbon. Lon. 11. 27. E. Lat. 49. 3. N. Pop. 1,400.

Berchstoldsdorf, or *Petersdorf*, t. Austria; 6 SW. Vienna.

Berchtoldsgaden, or *Berchtesgaden*, provostship, Bavaria, in circle of Isar, containing 167 square miles. Pop. 8,376. It is wholly mountainous, and contains two towns and a few villages; also several lakes.

Berchtoldsgaden, t. Bav., and chief place of a provostship to which it gives name, on a small river which runs into the Salzach; 14 S. Salzburg. Lon. 12. 57. E. Lat. 47. 33. N. Pop. 2,900. It contains an elegant church, a royal castle with a library, and has manufactures of toys and trinkets.

Berckel, t. Holland; 5 E. Delft.

Berckel, r. Ger., which rises in Munster, and runs into the Issel, at Zutphen.

Bercksenbroeck, t. Holland; 6 N. Rotterdam.

Becy, t. France, in Seine, near Paris. Pop. 1,665.

Berd, r. Siberia, which runs into the Oby, near Berskoi.

Berdaa, t. Persian Armenia; 40 SW. Scamachie, 140 E. Erivan. Lon. 47. 12. E. Lat. 40. 10. N.

Berdanieh, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 32 N. Alanieh, 90 SSW. Konieh.

Berdaschir, see *Barsir*.

Berdjan, t. Persia, in Segestan; 60 NNW. Zareng. Lon. 60. 50. E. Lat. 32. 55. N.

Berdiczow, t. Russ., in Volhynia; 148 ESE. Lucko, 324 SW. Warsaw. Pop. about 10,000, the greater part Jews.

Berdoa, see *Burgu*.

Berdun, see *Verdun*.

Bere Alston, bor. Eng., in Devon, which sends 2 members to parliament. Market on Saturday; 5 Tavistock, 211 W. London. H. 100.

Bere Regis, t. Eng., in Dorsetshire; 9 from Blandford, 113 W. London. Pop. 396. Near it is Woodbury-Hill, celebrated for its annual fair. It has a weekly market on Wednesday.

Berefiord, t. and bay, on E. coast of Iceland. Lat. 64. 26. N.

Beregh, co. Hungary, on N. side of the Teisse. Sq. m. 1,367. Pop. 81,883. Produce, wine, hemp, fruit, and maize.

Beregh, t. Hungary, in the county of Beregh.

Beregh-szaz, t. Hungary, capital of the county of Beregh; 24 N. Zatmar. Pop. 4,266.

Bereia, t. Sierra Leone; 25 NE. Portlogo.

Bereilly, t. Hind., in the Rohilcund Circar; 112 E. Delhi, 120 NNW. Lucknow. Lon. 79. 45. E. Lat. 28. 20. N. It is situated on a river which flows into the Ganges, and is a large and populous city.

Bereilos, or *Brullos*, lake, Egypt, between Damietta and Rosetta; 32 miles long, and 10 wide; it has several islands in it.

Bereilos, (an. *Baralus*,) t. Egypt; 30 W. Damietta.

Bereng, t. Cashmere; 32 E. Cashmere.

Berenguola, or *Verenguola*, t. S. A., in La Paz. Lon. 69. 46. W. Lat. 18. S.

Berenice, now *Accaba*, *Habesh*, and *Bingazi*.

Berentz, t. and castle, Hungary; 20 NNE. Presburg.

Berentzwiller, t. France, in Upper-Rhine.

Beresbirt, t. A. Turkey, in Marasch; 40 NW. Marasch.

Beresford's Islands, cluster of islands, N. P. Ocean, supposed to be the same with those which Prowse called Sartine islands. Lon. 129. 57. W. Lat. 50. 52. N.

Beresky, t. Podolia; 40 SE. Braclaw.

Beretsko, t. Rus., Volhynia; 24 SSW. Lucko.

Beretshausen, t. Bav., on the Laber; 12 WNW. Ratisbon. Pop. 810.

Bereza, t. Rus., Kiev; 30 W. Bialacerkiew.

Berezen, r. which runs into the Black Sea, 20 W. Otchakov.

Berezeuka, t. Russia, in Saratov, on W. side of the Volga; 124 S. Saratov.

Berezina, r. Rus. Lithuania, which rises in the palatinate of Wilna, and runs into the Niemen, 16 NE. Novogrodek. The French army, in the memorable retreat from Russia, in 1812, experienced unparalleled sufferings at this river. Great numbers were drowned, and 7,500 capitulated.

Berezina, t. Russia, in Minsk, on the Berezi-na; 44 NE. Minsk.

Berezinskoi, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on N. side of the Irtysh; 40 E. Tobolsk.

Berezniki, t. Russia, Wilna; 40 NNW. Troki.

Berezov, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Soswa, 18 miles above its confluence with the Oby; 420 NNW. Tobolsk. Lon. 65. 14. E. Lat. 64. N. Pop. 1,500. It contains 3 stone churches. The inhabitants are mostly Cosacs, and subsist by hunting and fishing, and by the rein deer, and have some trade in furs. It is the most northern place in Siberia where the horse can exist in vigour.

Berezov, t. Russia, in Olonetz; 180 NNW. Petrozavodskoi. Lon. 30. 34. E. Lat. 64. 15. N.

Berezovoi, fortress, A. Russia, in Orenburg, on the Uvelka; 68 SE. Tcheliabinsk, 240 E. Upha.

Berezovskoi, fortress, A. Russia, in Orenburg, on the Ural; 140 ENE. Orenburg.

Berg, t. Norway; 12 S. Frederickstadt.

Berg, t. Bavaria, circle of Upper-Maine; 4 W. Hof.

Berg, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 20 WNW. Wexio.

Berg, t. Sweden, in Jamtland, on a branch of lake Storsio; 24 S. Ostersund.

Berg, r. Africa, which rises in the country of

the Hottentots, and runs into the Atlantic, a little N. St. Helen's Bay, Lat. 32. 10. S.

Berg, formerly a duchy and principality, Ger. in Westphalia, bounded W. and S. by the Rhine; N. by the duchy of Cleves, and E. by the county of Mark; about 60 miles long, and from 8 to 22 in breadth, and contained, in 1798, 267,479 inhabitants, 39,950 H., 1,164 sq. m., 17 towns, and 185 parishes.

The country along the Rhine is flat and fertile, and produces great quantities of corn; on the hills the inhabitants cultivate vines, in the valleys are meadows, and upon the mountains vast forests. There are mines of lead, iron, and coal. The inhabitants consume more wheat than they grow. The principal manufactures are swords, knives, and other articles of iron and steel. There are also some manufactures of cloth, ribbons, and handkerchiefs. The principal rivers are the Wipper, the Seig, and the Ruhr; the principal towns are Dusseldorf, Everfeld, Gemark, Ronsdorf, Solingen, Lennep, &c. The whole was given to Prussia by the congress of Vienna in 1815, and it now constitutes the greatest part of the government of Dusseldorf, in the province of Juliers-Cleves-Berg.

Berg-op-Zoom, maritime town, Neth., in N. Brabant, situated on the river Zoom, at its union with the Scheldt; 18 NNW. Antwerp. Lon. 4. 17. E. Lat. 51. 30. N. Pop. 4,722. It was first surrounded by a wall in 1287. The church is a beautiful structure, and was made collegiate in 1442. This is one of the strongest places belonging to the Dutch, having been regularly fortified in 1629, and esteemed nearly impregnable.

Berg Reichinstein Kaschpersbi Hory, royal t. Bohemia, in Prachatiz, on a mountain, in which are mines of silver; 20 W. Prachatiz, 36 WSW. Bechin. Lon. 13. 26. E. Lat. 49. 6. N. Pop. 1,434.

Berga, t. Norway; 66 ENE. Christiana. Lon. 9. 38. E. Lat. 59. 50. N.

Berga, t. Ger., in Weimar; 12 NE. Neustadt, 16 E. Jena. Lon. 12. 6. E. Lat. 50. 41. N. Pop. 370.

Berga, (an. *Berginium*,) t. Spain, in Catalonia, on the Lobrogat; 12 E. Solsona, 25 N. Mauresa.

Berga, t. Switz., Tesino; 15 WNW. Locarno.

Berga, t. Ger., in Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt. Pop. 1,071.

Bergamo, delegation, Aust. Italy, in the government of Milan, including most of the country lately called *Bergamasco*. The northern part is mountainous and unproductive, but the southern part is very fertile, producing wine, oil, &c. The inhabitants are inclined to corpulency, and are subject to the goitre. Pop. 291,356. Sq. m. 1,679.

Bergamo, (an. *Bergamum*,) city, Aust. Italy, capital of a delegation, between the Serio and Brembo; 25 NE. Milan, 26 NW. Brescia. Lon. 9. 40. E. Lat. 45. 42. N. Pop. 19,909. H. 2,500. Bp. see. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on the side of a rocky hill, and is provided with walls, bastions, and ditches, and is protected by a castle. It contains a cathedral, 14 chh., 4 hospitals, 12 convents for men, and

10 for women. Its principal trade is in silk; also, wine, iron, and grindstones. A great fair is held here, beginning Aug. 24, and lasting a fortnight. For this fair there is a stone building, containing 600 booths.—Natives, the father of Tasso; Maffei, Serassi, and Tiraboschi.

Bergara, see *Vergara*.

Bergas, t. Natolia; 40 W. Artaki.

Bergato, or *Vergato*, t. Italy; 10 S. Bologna.

Bergaz, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, the see of a Greek archbishop; 44 ENE. Adrianople. Lon. 27. 4. E. Lat. 41. 12. N.

Bergedorf, t. Lower-Saxony, belonging to the cities of Hamburg and Lubeck, which put in a bailiff alternately; 10 ESE. Hamburg. Pop. 1,999.

Bergen, p-t. Genesee co. N. Y.; 14 NE. Batavia, W. 437. Pop. 2,438.

Bergen, co. N. J., bounded NNE. by N. York, E. by the Hudson, S. and SW. by Essex and Morris cos., and W. by Sussex co. Pop. in 1810, 16,603; in 1820, 18,178. Chief town, Hackensack.

Bergen, t. Bergen co. N. J., near the mouth of the Hudson, 3 W. New York, 88 NE. Philadelphia. Lon. 74. 55. W. Lat. 40. 44. N. Pop. 3,137. Here is a village containing an academy, a Dutch Reformed Church, and 50 or 60 houses.—*Bergen Neck* is a peninsula, extending 6 S. Bergen, between Newark bay W., and N. York bay E., and is separated from Staten isl. and by a narrow strait.

Bergen, (an *Bergos*.) city and s-p. Norway, and capital of the province of Bergenhuus; 180 N. Stavanger, 270 SW. Drontheim. Lon. 5. 21. E. Lat. 60. 24. N. Pop. 18,080. H. 2,200. Bp. see. It contains a hospital, a German ch., 3 Danish parochial chh., and a seminary with 12 teachers. It lies at the bottom of a long bay, which is enclosed on all sides by rugged and barren rocks. While it has thus the advantage of a secure harbour, the access is attended with considerable danger. Bergen is situated in the centre of a valley, disposed in the form of a crescent; seven lofty mountains render it almost inaccessible by land, and towards the sea it is defended by fortifications and batteries. The principal articles of commerce for exportation are fish, skins, tallow, and timber.

Bergen, t. Hesse Cassel, in Hanau; 3 NE. Francfort on the Maine, 6 NNW. Hanau. Pop. 1,438. The environs produce excellent wine.

Bergen, (an. *Gora*.) t. Pru., capital of the isl. and of Rugen. Lon. 13. 34. E. Lat. 54. 25. N. Pop. 1,538. It is situated in the centre of the island, and is the seat of the governor.

Bergen, t. Sax., Vogtland; 7 E. Plauen.

Bergen, t. N. Holland; 3 N. Alcmaer.

Bergen, small isl. in the E. Indian Sea; 60 W. Sumatra. Lat. 3. 20. S.

Bergen, see *Berchem*.

Bergen am Dumme, t. Hanover, in Luneburg, 12 SW. Danneberg. Pop. 709.

Bergen-op-Zoom, see *Berg-op-Zoom*.

Bergenhuus, the most westerly province of Norway, situated between Aggerhus and the sea; about 180 miles long and 81 wide. Bergen is the capital. Pop. 153,556. Sq. m. 14,182.

Bergerac, t. France, and principal place of a district in Dordogne; 21 S. Perigueux, 37 N.

Agén. Lon. 0. 34. E. Lat. 44. 51. N. Pop. 8,544. It is situated in a beautiful and extensive plain on the Dordogne, which separates it into two towns, called St. Martin and St. Magdelaine. It is a rich, commercial, and populous town. Before the revocation of the edict of Nantes, it is said there were 40,000 Protestants in this town and its neighbourhood.

Bergfried, v. Prussia, in Eimeland, on the Alle; 7 N. Allenstein, 10 S. Guttstadt. In this village a battle was fought in 1807, between the French and the confederate Prussians and Russians, in which the former claimed the victory.

Berggreinfeld, t. Bavaria; 2 SSW. Schweinfurt. H. 150.

Berggieszhubel, or *Berg Gieshubel*, t. Saxony, in Meissen, near which are warm medicinal springs; 6 S. Pirna, 56 N. Prague. Pop. 430.

Bergh, or *Berghland*, isl. in the Indian Sea, near SW. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 100. E. Lat. 2. 30. S.

Bergheim, t. Ger., Waldeck; 4 S. Waldeck.

Bergheim, or *Berghen*, t. Pru., Cologne, on Erft; 9 E. Juliers, 12 W. Cologne. Pop. 2,500.

Berghiri, t. Kurdistan; 20 SE. Betlis.

Berginium, now *Berga*.

Bergo, small isl. in N. part of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 22. 40. E. Lat. 65. 45. N.

Bergomum, now *Bergamo*.

Bergoo, or *Dar Bergoo*, country, Africa, bounded N. by Bornou, E. by Nubia and Dar-Fur, S. by Nigritia, and W. by Nigritia and Bergarmee; 260 miles in length from N. to S. and from 100 to 150 in breadth. Lon. 24. 3. to 27. 40. E. Lat. 13. 30. to 17. 50. N. The inhabitants are Mahometans. The chief town is Wara.

Bergosa, t. Spain, in Aragon; 3 NE. Jaca.

Bergstadt, t. Moravia, in Olmutz; 18 N. Olmutz. Pop. 923.

Bergstadt, see *Ilter Thal*.

Bergstadt, t. Bohemia, Bechin; 4 NE. Tabor.

Bergstadt, t. Bohemia, in Prachin; 23 NW. Prachatitz, 65 SSW. Prague. Lon. 13. 22. E. Lat. 49. 15. N. H. 59.

Bergsio, t. Sweden, in Helsingland; 16 N. Hudwickswall.

Bergstrasse, long tract or tongue of land, on the side of the Rhine, between Heidelberg, and Darmstadt; it contains a few small places, as Bensheim, Oppenheim, and Weinheim.

Bergues, or *Berg*, or *Bergues St. Vinoc*, t. France, and principal place of a district, in North; 4 S. Dunkirk, 32 NW. Lille. Pop. 5,085. It is situated on the river Colne, at the Union of several canals, which conduct to Dunkirk, Gravelines, St. Omer, Furnes, &c. It contains two parishes.

Bergun, t. Switz., in Engadine; 5 W. Zulz.

Bergusia, now *Baga*.

Bergwerben, t. Pru. Merseburg; 2 N. Weisenfels.

Bergwerk, t. Hungary; 13 W. Steinam.

Bergzabern, t. Bav., circle of the Rhine, formerly in the duchy of Deux-Ponts; 6 SSW. Landau, 30 SE. Deux-Ponts. Lon. 8. 1. E. Lat. 49. 6. N. Pop. 1,408. It is situated on the Erlbach; with 2 churches.

Beria, see *Veria*.

Beria, t. Hind., Allahabad; 40 N. Gazypour

Beriezen, t. Russia, in Tchernigov, on the Desna; 24 ENE. Tchernigov, 516 S. Petersburg.

Beridge, t. Hind., Guzerat; 14 S. Amedabad.

Berigan, t. Africa, in Algiers, and capital of the country of Beni-Mezzah. Lon. 3. E. Lat. 32. 15. N.

Berinbal, t. Egypt, on E. branch of the Nile; 7 SE. Rosetta.

Beringel, t. Portugal, Alentejo; 6 NW. Beja.

Beringen, t. Neth., in Liege; 18 NW. Maestricht, 22 NE. Louvain. Pop. 1,150.

Beringou, or *Kamanderskoi*, see *Beerling's Island*

Berinschul, rocky island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Algiers.

Berisa, t. Africa, in Cashna, on N. side of the Niger, in the road from Tombuctou to Cashna; 125 W. Cashna. Lon. 9. 40. E. Lat. 16. 50. N.

Berisa, now *Tocat*.

Berka, t. Weimar, on the Ilm; 6 SSW. Weimar. Lon. 11. 16. E. Lat. 50. 55. N. Pop. 734.

Berka, t. Weimar, in Eisenach, on the Werra; 9. W. Eisenach. Lon. 10. 4. E. Lat. 50. 57. N. Pop. 631.

Berka, t. Walachia; 75 N. Bucharest.

Berkasesti, t. Moldavia, on the Berbecz; 56 NW. Galatz.

Berkhamstead, t. Eng., in Herts; 9 W. St. Albans, 26 NW. London. Lon. 0. 34. W. Lat. 51. 48. N. Pop. 1,963. A branch of the Braunston canal passes near it, and it has a market on Monday. Near the town formerly stood a castle, surrounded by a moat, some ruins of which are visible. In 697, a parliament is said to have been held here, and king Ina's laws published.—The poet Cowper was born here in 1731.

Berkholz, t. Pru. Brandenburg; 17 NE. Prenzlau.

Berki, (an. *Hypæpa*), t. A. Turkey, in Nattolia; 36 E. Smyrna.

Berkley, p-t. Bristol co. Mass.; 5 S. Taunton, 36 S. Boston, W. 480. Pop. 1,060.

Berkley, or *Sandtown*, v. Gloucester co. N. J.; 14 miles from Philadelphia. It contains an Episcopal church.

Berkley, co. Va.; bounded N. by the Potomac, E. by Jefferson co., S. by Frederick co., and W. by Hampshire co. Pop. in 1810, 11,479; slaves 1,529. Pop. in 1820, 11,211. Chief town, Martinsburg.

Berkley, t. Eng., in Gloucester, on the Severn, with a castle; 18 SSW. Gloucester, 19 NNE. Bristol, 113 W. London. Pop. 616. The town carries on a considerable trade in timber, coals, malt, and cheese.

Berkley's Point, cape on N. coast of Egmont Island. Lon. 164. 12. E. Lat. 10. 42. S.

Berkley's Sound, bay, N. Pacific Ocean, on W. coast of N. A.; 70 SE. Nootka Sound.

Berkley Springs, p-t. Berkley co. Va.; W. 110. These springs are near the town of Bath. The waters are useful to persons labouring under the jaundice, or affection of the liver. They are finely situated, and much resorted to by gay and fashionable people, as well as by invalids.

Berks, co. E. part of Pa.; bounded NW. by Northumberland co., NE. by Northampton co., SE. by Montgomery and Chester cos., SW. by Lancaster and Dauphin cos. Pop. 1810, 43,146; in 1820, 46,275. Chief town, Reading.

Berkshire, p t. Franklin co. Vt.; 55 N. Montpelier, W. 541. Pop. 831.

Berkshire, co. W. side of Mass.; bounded N. by Vermont, E. by Franklin, Hampshire, and Hampden cos., S. by Connecticut, and W. by New York. Pop. in 1810, 35,907; in 1820, 35,720. Chief towns, Lenox, Pittsfield, Williamstown, and Stockbridge. It is intersected by the Green mountains; and the surface diversified and mountainous, but the soil fertile, and excellent for grazing.

Berkshire, or *Westville*, p-t. Broome co. N. Y.; 13 N. Oswego, 24 SE. Ithaca, 25 NW. Chenango, 155 WSW. Albany, W. 331. Pop. 1,502. This is a very good agricultural town.

Berkshire, p-t. Delaware co. Ohio; 23 NNE. Columbus, W. 431. Pop. 190.

Berkshire, co. Eng., bounded N. by the cos. of Oxford and Buckingham, from both of which it is divided by the river Thames, E. by Surry, S. by Hampshire, and W. by Wiltshire. From E. to W. its length is about 48 miles; from N. to S. in its widest part 28; in its narrowest 7. Sq. m. 744. Acres 476,160; 255,000 arable, 30,000 waste; the rest pasture, meadows, &c. Pop. 118,277. Families 25,051; 13,409 engaged in agriculture, 7,584 in commerce, 4,058 otherwise. It contains 148 parishes, 12 market towns, about 200 villages, and 150 seats of noblemen and gentlemen. The market towns are Abingdon, Farringdon, Hungerford, Ilsley, Lambourn, Maidenhead, Newbury, Reading, Wallingford, Wantage, Windsor, and Workingham.

It produces a great deal of corn, and great quantities of meal and malt are sent in barges by the river Thames to London. The county returns 9 members to parliament, viz. 2 for the county; 1 for the borough of Abingdon; and for Reading, Wallingford, and Windsor, 2 each.

Berkshire Valley, p-v. Morris co. N. J.; W. 218.

Berkussa, t. Croatia, on the Kulpa; 11 W. Petrenta.

Berlai, t. Croatia, on the Korana; 8 S. Sluin.

Berlaimont, t. France, in North, and district of Le Quesnoy; 6 NW. Avesnes. Pop. 1,550.

Berlanga, or *Verlanga*, t. Spain, in Old Castile, on the Duero; 15 SE. Osma. Pop. 1,400.

Berlasreuth, t. Bavaria, circle of the Lower Danube; 12 N. Passau. Pop. 1,075.

Berleburg, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Arensberg, and county of Witgenstein; 28 NW. Marburg, 56 E. Cologne. Pop. 1,722.—The Berleburg bible was translated here.

Berleux, t. France, Somme; 3 SW. Péronne.

Berlikum, t. Neth., in North Brabant; 3 E. Bois le Duc. Pop. 1,600.

Berlikum, t. Neth., in Friesland; 7 NW. Lewarden. Pop. 750.

Berlin, t. Worcester co. Mass.; 14 NNE. Worcester, 33 W. Boston. Pop. 625.

Berlin, t. Washington co. Vt.; 3 SSW. Montpelier. Pop. 1,455.

Berlin, p-t. Hartford co. Ct.; 10 SSW. Hartford, 24 N. New-Haven, W. 327. Lon. 72. 45. W. Lat. 41. 37. N. Pop. in 1810, 2,798; in 1820, 2,877. It is a good agricultural town, divided into 3 parishes, and is distinguished for its various manufactures, particularly tin ware. The manufacture of tin ware in Connecticut was first commenced in this town; and has been extended to various other places, which have now become rivals of Berlin in this manufacture.

Berlin, p-t. Adams co. Pa.; 13 W. York, 100 W. Philadelphia, W. 89.

Berlin, bor. and p-t. Somerset co. Pa.; 30 WSW. Bedford, 240 W. Philadelphia, W. 194. Pop. 382.

Berlin, t. Rensselaer co. N.Y.; 20 E. Albany. Pop. 1,986.

Berlin, (*New*), p-t. Chenango co. N.Y.; 7 ENE. Norwich, 90 W. Albany, W. 355. Pop. 2,366.

Berlin, (*New*), p-t. Union co. Pa.; W. 174. Pop. 515.

Berlin, t. Coshocton co. Ohio. Pop. 395.

Berlin, t. Delaware co. Ohio. Pop. 482.

Berlin, city, capital of the Prussian states, and residence of the king, in Brandenburg, on the banks of the Spree; 25 E. Brandenburg, 75 SW. Stettin, 300 N. by W. Vienna. Lon. 13. 22. E. Lat. 52. 32. N. Pop. in 1661, only 6,500; in 1812, 166,584; and in 1818, including the military, 188,485. Houses in 1812, 7,133. Jews, 2,698.

It is one of the most beautiful cities in Europe. The walls are 11 English miles in circuit; and the entrance is through 25 gates. The streets are generally broad and strait, and the squares regular and spacious. The houses are generally of 2 stories, built of fine white freestone, or of brick covered with a thin coating of plaster. There are in all 33 churches; 12 Lutheran, 6 Calvinist, and 8 common to both; 2 Catholic and 1 Moravian. It contains numerous public buildings and institutions; among which are the royal castle, 430 feet long, and 276 wide, containing the king's library of upwards of 200,000 volumes, a cabinet of antiquities, minerals, and medals, and a museum of natural and artificial curiosities; a magnificent cathedral, a splendid arsenal, a royal academy of sciences, an academy of fine arts, a university, 5 gymnasias, and various other institutions. The university was instituted in 1810, by the union of several smaller institutions. It has a library, an observatory, an anatomical and a zoological museum, a botanic garden, and had in 1817, 67 teachers and 600 students.

The city is composed of 5 parts or towns. 1. *Berlin Proper*, founded by Albert in 1163. 2. *Coln*, or *Cologne-on-the-Spree*. The Spree here divides itself into two branches, forming an island on which this part is built. 3. *Frederickswarden*, or *Frederick's Island*, built also on an island in the Spree. 4. *Dorotheenstadt*, or *New Town*, built by the elector Frederick William I, and named after his wife. 5. *Frederickstadt*, founded by Frederick William, and is the largest of the 5 towns—Berlin is indebted for its chief establishments to the celebrated Frederick II., who is supposed to have expended yearly \$400,000 in its improvement.

The manufactures consist of silk, porcelain, serge, fustian, muslin, camlets, and other woollens, linen and cotton stuffs, stockings, carpets, embroidery, jewellery, bronze, iron, steel, black and white lead, borax, vitriol, dyestuffs, (particularly Prussian blue,) tobacco, wax, starch, powder, soap, leather, hats, clocks, watches, &c. One of the most important branches of commerce is bookselling.—Natives, Frederick II. Canitz, Baumgarten, and Chodowiecky.

Berlinchen, or *Little Berlin*, t. Pru., in Brandenburg, in Frankfort; 36 NNE. Custrin, 80 ENE. Berlin. Lon. 1. 15. E. Lat. 53. 5. N. Pop. 1,837.

Berlinsville, p-v. Northampton co. Pa.; W. 207.

Berloch, t. Bohemia, Czaslau; 9 NE. Czaslau.

Berm, t. Prussian Pomerelia; 21 SSE. Dantzick, 32 W. Marienburg.

Bermah, t. Meckley; 85 SE. Munnypour.

Bermeio, or *Berme*, or *Vermejo*, s-p. Spain, in Biscay, near Cape Machicaca; 15 NW. Bilboa. Lon. 2. 46. W. Lat. 43. 25. N.

Bermejo, isl. and s-p. in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Peru, a little W. of Lima.

Bermuda Hundred, small settlement on a point of land between the junction of the Appomatox with James river; 2 N. City Point, 22 by land, and upwards of 50 by the river, ESE. Richmond.

Bermudas Islands, or *Somers Islands*, cluster of small islands in the Atlantic Ocean. They are in number 400, or more, but for the most part so small and so barren, that they have neither inhabitants nor name. Hardly one eighth part is inhabited. The most considerable of these islands are St. George, St. David, Cooper, Ireland, Somerset, Long Island, Bird Island, and Nonsuch. The first has a town, St. George's Town, and the two following some villages, the others only farms dispersed.

The air is so healthy, that sick people from the continent of America frequently go thither for the recovery of their health. The winter is hardly perceptible; it may be said to be perpetually spring; the trees never lose their verdure, and the leaves only fall when new ones begin to appear. Birds sing and breed without intermission.

But these advantages are counterbalanced by frightful storms, accompanied by formidable thunders, which are announced by a circle round the moon. Some fertile plains are seen, but in general the country is mountainous. The soil is of divers colours, brown, white, and red, of which the former is the best; although light and stony, it is in general rich and fertile. The water is in general salt; there is but little fresh, except rain water preserved in cisterns. The inhabitants gather two harvests of Indian corn in a year, one in July and the other in December; this forms their principal food. They likewise cultivate tobacco, legumes, and fruit sufficient for their wants. Their trees are principally the cedar and palmetto. Besides these, they have orange trees, olive, laurels, pear trees, &c. The red wood is peculiar to these islands; its coloured fruit feeds worms, which change to flies, a little larger than cochineal, instead of which they are used. There are no venomous reptiles. Building of ships and sloops is the principal trade of the inhabitants. These islands extend from NE. to SW. about 45 miles; the whole shore is surrounded with rocks, most of which are dry at low water, but covered at flood; 230 leagues SE. Cape Fear in N. C. The north point of these islands lies Lon. 64. 28. W. Lat. 32. 22. N. Pop. 10,381; of whom 5,462 were whites, and 4,919 were slaves.—The Methodist Missionary Society have 2 missionaries here.

Bermya, t. Bengal ; 30 N. Dacca.

Bern, p-t. Albany co. N. Y. ; 20 W. Albany, W. 397. Pop. 5,531. This township contains 5 houses for public worship.

Bern, t. Fairfield co. Ohio. Pop. 923.

Bern, (*Lower*), t. Berks co. Pa., W. of the Schuylkill ; 15 NW. Reading. Pop. 1,791.

Bern, or *Berne*, canton, Switz., bounded N. by Soleure and Aargau, E. by Lucerne, Unterwalden, and Uri, S. by the Vallais, W. by Vaud, Friburg, Neuchâtel, and France. It is divided into 24 bailiwicks. Pop. 297,600. Sq. m. 3,635. It formerly included the present cantons of Vaud and Aargau.

The southern part is very mountainous ; the northern more level, and in many places highly productive in wine, fruits, and corn. In the mountainous parts the principal object of attention is the breeding of horses and cattle, the export of which, and also of cheese, is extensive. Other articles are hemp, flax, vegetables, salt, &c. The French and German languages are both extensively spoken. The religion is Calvinism.

Bern, or *Berne*, city, Switz., capital of the canton of Bern, on the Aar ; 45 S. Bâle, 50 SW. Zurich, 75 NE. Geneva. Lon. 7. 26. E. Lat. 46. 57. N. Pop. 13,339. H. 1,062. It is situated on the declivity of a hill, surrounded by very romantic scenery, washed on 3 sides by the Aar, and is elevated 1,708 feet above the sea. The streets are kept remarkably clean ; the 3 principal ones are furnished with piazzas on both sides ; and the houses are generally built of stone. It contains 4 Reformed churches, 3 hospitals, a public library of 20,000 vols., and a college with professors of mathematics, languages, theology, law, and medicine. The manufactures consist of crape, silk, linen, woolen, and cotton stuffs, leather, clocks, and watches ; but the trade is not extensive ; no great roads to France or Italy passing through the place. The meetings of the general assembly or diet of Switzerland are held by rotation at Bern, Zurich, and Lucerne.—Native, Haller.

Bernabar, t. Hind., in Sehaurunpoôr ; 15 NW. Merat.

Bernada, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra ; 5 W. St. Severina.

Bernagur, t. Bengal ; 3 N. Moorshedabad.

Bernagur, t. Bengal ; 23 WNW. Purneah. Lon. 86. 16. E. Lat. 25. 58. N.

Bernaldi, t. Naples, Basilicata ; 15 S. Matera.

Bernange, or *Bernegg*, t. Switz., in St. Gall, in the Upper-Rhinthal ; 8 ENE. Appenzel.

Bernarditze, t. Bohemia, in Bechin ; 6 NW. Bechin.

Bernard's Castle, see *Barnard's Castle*.

Bernard's Heath, an open plain near St. Alban's, Eng., where the troops of queen Margaret defeated the earl of Warwick, in 1461.

Bernardston, see *Barnardston*.

Bernardstown, t. Somerset co. N. J. Pop. 2,063.

Bernardsweiler, t. Bav. ; 7 SW. Feuchtwang.

Bernardzice, see *Bernstadt*.

Bernau, t. Austria ; 5 S. Wels.

Bernau, t. Austria ; 1 E. Wels.

Bernau, t. Bavaria, on the borders of Bohemia ; 28 NE. Amberg. Pop. 1,038.

Bernau, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam ;

14 NNE. Berlin, 41 W. Custrin. Lon. 13. 30. E. Lat. 52. 42. N. Pop. 1,791. It is surrounded with walls, ramparts, and ditches ; and contains 3 churches. It is noted for its beer.

Bernaver, t. Hind., in Delhi ; 30 NNE. Delhi.

Bernaville, t. France, in Somme ; 7 SW. Dourlens. Pop. 1,000.

Bernay, t. France, principal place of a district in Eure ; 15 E. Lisieux, 20 W. Evreux. Lon. 0. 42. E. Lat. 49. 5. N. Pop. 6,271.

Bernburg, t. Ger., Upper-Saxony, in Anhalt, on the Saale ; 20 W. Dessau, 24 S. Magdeburg. Lon. 11. 52. E. Lat. 51. 50. N. Pop. 4,844. It is the largest town in Anhalt Bernburg, and was formerly the residence of the prince, and has a castle built on a high rock. It is formed of 3 parts, the old town, new town, and town on the hill.

Bernecastle, t. Pru. grand duchy of the Lower-Rhine, in Treves, on the Moselle ; 3 WSW. Traarbach, 18 ENE. Treves. Lon. 7. 2. E. Lat. 49. 57. N. Pop. 1,607.

Berndorf, t. Bav. ; 4 S. Königshofen in Der Grabfeld.

Berneck, t. Bav., circle of the Upper Maine ; 8 N. Bayreuth. Pop. 872.

Berneck, or *Bernegg*, see *Bernang*.

Bernecourt, t. France, in Meurte ; 9 SW. Pont-a-Mousson, 9 N. Toul.

Berner's Bay, bay in Lynn canal, on W. coast of N. America, between Point Bridget and Point St. Mary.

Bernera, v. Scot., in Inverness, with barracks for 200 men ; 32 NW. Fort William.

Berneray, or *Bishop's Island*, one of the Western Islands of Scotland, and the most southerly of those called Bishop's islands, about 5 miles in circ. It is fertile, and has a wood of firs. In the centre is a lake of fresh water ; and on the island there are two chapels. Lon. 7. 35. W. Lat. 56. 47. N.

Berneray, one of the Western Islands of Scot., about 4 miles long, and 1 broad, between Harris and North Uist. Lon. 7. 10. W. Lat. 57. 42. N.

Berneray, small island in a bay, called Loch Berneray, on W. coast of Lewis ; Lon. 6. 49. W. Lat. 58. 12. N.

Bernersdorf, t. Saxony, in Meissen ; 4 NE. Lauenstein.

Bernessa, t. Piedmont ; 5 W. Coni. Pop. 2,600.

Berneville, t. France, in the Straits-of-Calais ; 4 SW. Arras.

Bernex, t. Savoy ; 4 NW. Geneva.

Bernegries, t. Bav., on the Altmühl ; 24 W. Ratisbon, 32 SSW. Amberg.

Bernhard, t. Ger., in the county of Henneberg ; 5 SSW. Schleusingen.

Bernharts, t. Austria ; 7 ESE. Feldsburg.

Bernheim, see *Burg Bernhiem*.

Bernic, t. Barca, on the coast ; 50 SW. Tolometa.

Bernier's Island, isl. near the mouth of Shark's Bay, on the W. coast of New-Holland.

Bernieres, t. France, in Calvados ; 10 SW. Caen. H. 280.

Bernin, t. France, in Isere ; 8 N. Grenoble.

Bernino, mt. Grisons ; 17 NE. Chiavenna.

Bernn, t. Prussia, Pomerelia ; 16 S. Dantzic.

Berno, t. Pru. Brandenburg ; 15 NNE. Berlin. Lon. 13. 40. E. Lat. 52. 41. N.

Bernon, t. France, in Aube; 4 SE. Ervy.

Bernovitzkoe, t. Russia, in Smolensk; 40 N. Smolensk.

Bernstadt, or *Berolstadt*, t. Silesia, in Oels, on the Weyda; 7 SE. Oels, 20 E. Breslau. Lon. 17. 34. E. Lat. 51. 6. N. Pop. 2,549.

Bernstadt, or *Bernstadel*, or *Bernardzice*, t. Saxony, Upper Lusatia; 9 SW. Gorlitz. Lon. 14. 54. E. Lat. 51. 2. N. Pop. 1,600.

Bernstein, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Frankfort; 18. SE. Stargard, 40 NE. Custrin. Lon. 15. 16. E. Lat. 53. 9. N. Pop. 1,297.

Bernstein, t. and castle, Bavaria; 2 WSW. Gravenau. Pop. 553.

Bernstein, t. Bav.; 3 NE. Wunsiedel.

Bernus, mt. Eu. Turkey, in Macedonia; 10 SE. Saloniki.

Berni, t. France; 6 S. Paris.

Bernya, t. Bengal; 18 miles from Noony.

Berolstadt, see *Bernstadt*.

Berolzheim, t. Bav., circle of the Rezat, on the Altmühl, with 2 churches; 5 W. Weissenburg. Pop. 650.

Beron, or *Berun*, t. Silesia, in Ratibor; 9 NE. Ples.

Beronbell, t. Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile; 3 SW. Atfieh.

Beroo, country, Africa, bounded N. by Sahara, E. by Tombuctoo, S. by Masina and Bambarra, and W. by Ludamar; about 240 miles in length from E. to W. and from 30 to 70 broad. Walet appears to be the chief town. Lon. 1. to 5. W. Lat. 12. 10. to 13. 30. N.

Beroude, t. Hind., in Lahore; 110 N. Lahore. Lon. 71. 35. E. Lat. 32. 34. N.

Berowley, t. Hind., in Benares; 20 E. Gazy-pour.

Berraddy, t. Bengal; 5 E. Boglipour.

Berré, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhône; 13 W. Aix, 25 S. Apt. Lon. 5. 9. E. Lat. 43. 22. N. Pop. 1,660. It is situated at the mouth of a river running into the Lake of Martigues, otherwise called the Lake of Berré; in an unhealthy climate. It was formerly one of the strongest towns of Provence.

Berroom, t. Hind., in Allahabad; 46 WSW. Kairabad.

Berry, or *Berri*, before the revolution a province of France, of which Bourges was the capital; bounded E. by Nivernois, S. by Bourbonnois and Marche, W. by Poitou, and N. by Orleanois. Berry is fertile in corn, fruit, wine, and pasturage; and contains also some mines of silver, iron, and ochre.

Berry Islands, cluster of small islands among the Bahamas. Lon. 78. 0. W. Lat. 25. 50. N.

Berry's Lick, p-v. Logan co. Kentucky; W. 745.

Berrysville, p-v. Mecklenburg co. N. C.; W. 460.

Berrydale Ness, cape on the coast of Caithness. Lon. 3. 23. W. Lat. 58. N.

Bersabea, or *Begbelin*, or *Bianca Guardia*, castle or fortress, Palestine, near the town of Ascalon; built by the Christians in 1133, to keep the inhabitants of the town in awe, and committed to the care of the knights of St. John.

Bersagia, t. Turkestan; 40 ENE. Turkestan.

Bersana, t. Hind.; 55 S. Delhi.

Bersch, t. France, in Lower-Rhine; 20 SW. Fort Vauban. Pop. 1,878.

Berschetz, t. Aust., Illyria, circle of Fiume, in Istria; 13 S. Fiume, 38 SE. Trieste. Lon. 14. 35. E. Lat. 45. 27. N. Pop. 884.

Bersel, (an. *Barsalium*), t. A. Turkey, in Marasch, on the Euphrates; 50 S. Malatia.

Bersello, or *Brisello*, (an. *Brixellum*), t. Italy, in Modena, on the Po; 10 NE. Parma, 27 NW. Modena. Lon. 10. 30. E. Lat. 44. 55. N. Pop. 4,000. The town is small but strong, and defended with a castle.

Berskoi, t. Russia, in Kolivan; 20 NE. Kolivan.

Bert, see *Brit*.

Bertelsdorf, t. Bav.; 6 SSE. Closter Heilsbronn.

Berteszi, t. Walachia; 21 SW. Ibriali.

Berthier, t. Lower-Canada, on the St. Lawrence, about midway between Montreal and Three Rivers. It consists of upwards of 80 houses, mostly on one street, and well built. It is a place of great resort and some trade.

Bertie, t. Upper-Canada, W. the Niagara.

Bertie, co. NE. part of N. C. Pop. in 1810, 11,218; Slaves 6,059. Pop. in 1820, 10,805. Chief town, Windsor.

Bertholz, t. Austria; 5 WNW. Zwettl.

Berthoncelles, t. France, in Orne; 13 NE. Bellesme.

Bertinero, or *Bertinoro*, (an. *Forum Fruentorum*), t. Italy, States of the Church, in Ravenna; 5 E. Forli, 15 S. Ravenna. Lon. 12. 7. E. Lat. 44. 9. N. Pop. 3,500. Bp. See. It is situated on a hill, and defended by a citadel.

Bertingen, t. Prussia; 4 S. Allenstein.

Bertioga, s-p. Brazil; 15 S. St. Sebastian. It is a small town, with a good harbour.

Bertoncourt, t. France, Moselle, and district of Bourlay; 10 NE. Metz.

Bertonico, t. Italy, Cremona; 9 SE. Lodi.

Bertrimoutier, t. France, in Vosges; 4 E. St. Diey.

Bertsdorf, t. Saxony, in Lusatia, district of Zittau. Pop. 1,600.

Bertula, t. Finland; 34 WSW. Tavasthus.

Beruga, small isl. near W. coast of Mexico, in Salinas Bay. Lon. 84. 46. W. Lat. 10. 20. N.

Bervie, or *Inverbervie*, s-p. Scot., in Kincardine; 13 N. Montrose, 23 S. Aberdeen. Lon. 2. 16. W. Lat. 56. 49. N. Pop. 927. It is situated on a river of the same name, near the mouth, which forms a bay in the German Ocean, called *Bervie Bay*.

Bervie Brow, see *Craig Davie*.

Bervine, or *Dalem*, r. Netherlands, which passes by Dalem, and runs into the Meuse, near Viset.

Bcruma, t. Arabia, Yemen; 20 W. Sahar.

Berus, t. France, in Moselle, district of S. Louis; 2 E. Bouzonville, 4 SW. Sar-Louis.

Berun, or *Bierun*, t. Pru. Silesia, in Opp. 9 NNE. Plesz. Lon. 19. 1. E. Lat. 50. Pop. 402.

Berury, t. Hind., Allahabad; 22 W. Cu

Berwick in Elmet, v. Eng., in York, a royal villa, and surrounded with walls; Aberford.

Berwick, t. York co. Maine, on E. side mon Fall river; 14 NW. York, 76 NN. ton. Pop. 2,736.

Berwick (South,) p-t. York co. Maine, on E. side of Salmon Fall river; 4 E. Dover, 12 NW. York, 17 N. by W. Portsmouth. W. 544. Pop. 1,475. It is a pleasant and considerable town, contains an academy, and has some trade. There is a landing at the falls in the river, near which there is a considerable village.

Berwick, p-t. Columbia co. Pa., on N. side of the Susquehanna, at Nescopeck Falls; 35 ENE. Sunbury, 160 NW. Philadelphia, W. 199. It is a considerable town, pleasantly situated, and has some trade. Here is a bridge across the river.

Berwick, or Abbotsdown, p-t. York co. Pa.; 15 WSW. York, 103 W. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,207. It has a considerable village, which is regularly laid out.

Berwick, (North,) t. Scot., in Haddington, on the coast of the German ocean, at S. side of the entrance into the Frith of Forth; 9 N. Haddington, 22 E. Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 24. W. Lat. 56. 5. N. Pop. 1727.

Berwick-upon-Tweed, (an. *Tuesis*.) t. Eng., on N., or Scotch side of the Tweed, and a county of itself, regularly fortified with walls, bastions, and ditches; 54 SE. Edinburgh, 335. NW. London. Lon. 2. 0. W. Lat. 55. 47. N. Pop. 7,746. It formerly belonged to Scotland, and was the capital of the county of Berwick, but was ceded to England in 1502. The chief trade consists in exporting corn, pork, eggs, and salmon. The town has been of late much improved, and the streets are well paved. The bridge over the Tweed is 1,164 feet long, and contains 6 arches. The barracks can accommodate 600 men. Berwick sends 2 members to parliament, and has markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

Berwickshire, maritime county, Scotland, bounded NW. by Haddingtonshire; NE. by the German sea; S. by Northumberland and Roxburghshire, from both which it is separated by the Tweed, from the former wholly, from the latter in part only; and W. by the counties of Roxburgh and Edinburgh: about 30 miles in length from E. to W. and 16 in breadth. It was anciently inhabited by a people called *Ordolutæ*, a branch of the *Scottadeni*. It was afterwards called *Mers*, or *Merch*, from its being the boundary between the two kingdoms. It is now divided into *Mers*, *Lammermuir*, and *Lauderdale*. *Mers* is the southern part, bordering on the Tweed, well watered by the Black and White Water, two rivers which unite, and afterwards run into the Tweed about two miles above Berwick. It is fertile, and produces plenty of corn and hay. The chief towns are *Dunse*, *Greenlaw*, *Eyemouth*, *Lauder*, *Coldstream*, and *Cockburnspath*. Pop. 30,729. Families 6,867; 3,124 engaged in agriculture. Sq. m. 446.

Berygan, t. Africa, belonging to the Beni-Mezab; 27 E. Gardeiah.

Berytus, now *Bairout*.

Berza, t. Spain, in Catalonia.

Berzeh, or Berzieh, (an. *Lysias*.) t. Syria, in pachalic of Damascus; 4 N. Damascus. Near this place it is said Abraham overtook the four kings when he delivered Lot.

Berzo, t. Italy; 11 NNW. Breno.

Berzowitz, t. Hungary; 12 NNE. Leutsch.

Berzum, t. Switz., in Tesino; 10 NW. Locarno.

Berzyna, t. Russia, Minsk; 42 NNE. Minsk.

Besagno, r. which rises in the Apennines, and runs into the sea, at Genoa.

Besalu, t. Spain, in Catalonia, at the foot of the Pyrenees; 15 N. Gerona, 21 from the Mediterranean. It had anciently its particular counts.

Besançon, (an. *Civitas Sequanorum*, *Chrysopolis*, *Visontium*, or *Vesontio*.) city, France, and capital of Doubs; before the revolution, the capital of Franche Comte; 26 posts SSW. Strasburg, 48 ESE. Paris. Lon. 6. 3. E. Lat. 47. 14. N. Pop. 28,436. H. 3,293. Abp. see. *Besançon* is situated in a valley between mountains on the Doubs, whose waters almost surround and divide it into Upper and Lower town, joined by a handsome bridge. It has 6 gates, 3 to the upper and 3 to the lower town. It is strong both by art and nature, being defended by a wall flanked with 8 towers like bastions; the citadel is a long square, built on a sharp rock. It is well built, and contains 8 churches, 8 hospitals, a military school, a public library, a botanic garden, a museum, and a cabinet of natural history. It formerly had a university, which was dissolved in the revolution; instead of which there is now an academy with 2 faculties. The manufactures and trade are considerable.—Native, Millot.

Besanni, t. Persia, in Chusistan; 20 W. Jondesabur, 50 NW. Tosta.

Besbicus, now *Calo-Limno*.

Besca, t. SE. coast of Veglia; 9 E. Veglia.

Besborough, isl. in Norton-Sound, on W. coast of N. A. Lon. 161. 15. W. Lat. 64. 10. N.

Bescheck, lake, Macedonia, 12 miles long and 7 broad, near the smaller lake of St. Basil, with 2 towns near, called Greater and Less Bescheck.

Beschtan, or *Five Mountains*, mt. A. Russia, in Caucasus; 30 miles from Georgievsk. It is composed of limestone, and forms the most northern of the Caucasian chain. At the foot of the mountain is an establishment of British missionaries, who have a printing press.

Bescara, see *Biscara*.

Bescon, t. France, in Maine-and-Loire; 7 W. Angers. H. 230.

Beselpour, t. Hind., in Agimere; 10 NE. Joodpour.

Beserg Henlu, or Beserghenlu, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 24 N. Akserai.

Besestadt, or Bessa-Stader, s-p. on W. coast of Iceland; 45 W. Skalholt. Lon. 21. 54. W. Lat. 64. 6. N.

Beshlivai, t. Circassia; 27 NW. Eskikese.

Besouki, t. Java, in NE. part of the island, 3 leagues from the coast. Lon. 113. 50. E. Lat. 7. 45. N.

Beshnapour, t. Bengal; 24 S. Calcutta.

Bessan, t. France, Herault; 10 E. Beziers.

Bessaraba, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria; 6 S. Ruseek, 48 N. Ternova.

Bessarabia, or Budziac Tartary, small country, Europe, bounded W. by Moldavia, S. by the Danube, E. by the Black Sea, and N. by Russia. The inhabitants are the Budziac Tartars. The country was of old inhabited by the

Arpii, a people of Lower Mæsia, and it was called the *Desert of the Getae*. It became afterwards annexed to the kingdom of Hungary, and then to Moldavia. In 1812 it was ceded by Turkey to Russia. It is partly marshy, and partly mountainous. The chief towns are Bender, Akerman, Kilia, and Ismail. Pop. 233,000. Sq. m. 18,020.

Bessau, t. Africa, on the Grain coast. Lon. 9. 40. W. Lat. 5. 50. N.

Bessay, t. France, in Allier; 8 S. Moulins.

Bessee, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Puy-de-Dôme; 13 W. Issoire, 18 S. Clermont. Lon. 3. 1. E. Lat. 45. 31. N. Pop. 1,338.

Bessee, t. France, in Var; 6 SE. Brignols.

Bessee, t. France, in Sarthe, on the river Braye; 3 S. St. Calais. Pop. 1,800.

Bessenay, t. France, in Rhône; 12 W. Lyons. Pop. 1,400.

Bessenbach, t. Bavaria; 6 E. Aschaffenburg.

Besserne, small isl. Denmark; 2 SE. Veyerøe.

Bessieres, t. France, in Upper-Garonne; 15 NE. Toulouse.

Bessigheim, or *Besigheim*, t. Wurtemberg, at the conflux of the Ens and Neckar; 23 N. Stuttgart. Lon. 9. 15. E. Lat. 49. 2. N. Pop. 1,960.

Bessin, before the revolution a small country of France, in Lower Normandy, near the sea coast.

Bessines, t. France, in Upper-Vienne; 18 N. Limoges. Pop. 2,513.

Bessonie, (*La*), t. France, in Tarn; 9 NNE. Castres, 15 SSE. Alby.

Bessy-Bell, mt. Ireland, in the county of Tyrone; 10 S. Strabane.

Best, t. Persia, in Farsistan; 10 NE. Yesd.

Bestaad, t. Norway; 36 NNE. Drontheim.

Bestendorf, t. Prussia, in Oberland; 4 W. Morungen.

Besudagunge, t. Hind., in Malwa; 14 NNW. Andeah.

Bestarozin, or *Beszermeny*, t. Hungary; 8 NNW. Debreczin.

Betah, t. Bengal; 36 SW. Burdwan.

Betaisor, t. Hind., in Agra, on the Jumnah; 32 SSE. Agra.

Betamore-Head, cape on W. coast of the island of Skye. Lon. 6. 43. W. Lat. 57. 26. N.

Betamungulum, t. Hind., in Mysore; 9 W. Bangalore.

Belanços, or *Betanzos*, t. Spain, in Galicia, anciently *Flavium Brigantium*, or *Flaviobriga*; 32 NW. Lugo, 33 NNE. Compostello. Lon. 8. 12. W. Lat. 43. 20. N. Pop. 1,600.

Betancuria, t. on W. coast of Fuerteventura, one of the Canary islands. Lon. 14. 4. W. Lat. 28. 20. N.

Beteba, t. Africa, Calbari; 20 NNE. Moneba.

Beteenan, small isl. in the Sooloo Archipelago. Lon. 121. 30. E. Lat. 6. 2. N.

Beteiah, t. Nigritia. Lon. 25. 12. E. Lat. 11. 55. N.

Betel Island, small isl. in the gulf of Cambay, near the coast of Guzerat; 25 ENE. Diu. Lon. 70. 20. E. Lat. 20. 40. N.

Beter Ras, t. Palestine, NE. of the Dead Sea, and S. of the ancient town of Abil. Here are numerous caverns, some of which are inhabited.

Beteru, t. Hind., Allahabad; 15 Gazypour.

Beteskoë, t. Siberia, on W. side of the Irtysh; 230 SE. Tobolsk.

Bethabara, Moravian town, Stokes co. N. C.; 4 SE. Bethania.

Bethabara, t. Palestine, on E. side of the Jordan; 38 NNE. Jerusalem.

Bethania, or *Bethany*, p-t. Stokes co. N. C.; 4 NW. Bethabara, 9 NW. Salem, 10 SW. Germantown, W. 368. It is a Moravian town, containing about 200 inhabitants.

Bethany, p-t. Genesee co. N. Y.; 10 SSE. Batavia, W. 397. Pop. 1,691.

Bethany, p-t. and cap. Wayne co. Pa.; 50 NE. Wilkesbarre, W. 279. Pop. 193.

Bethany, v. Palestine; 2 E. Jerusalem. It contains only a few families. Here is now shewn a grotto pretended to be the sepulchre of Lazarus. It is entered by a descent of 28 stone steps, where is a room about 8 feet square; on the east and west sides are tombs cut in the solid rock. The houses of Simon the leper and Mary and Martha are pretended to be shewn.

Bethany, t. Palestine; 15 N. Jerusalem.

Bethel, or *Bethaven*, v. Palestine; 12 N. Jerusalem. Here are the ruins of a village and of a monastery, situated where Jacob is supposed to have been.

Bethel, p-t. Oxford co. Maine; 18 NW. Paris. 170 NNE. Boston, W. 598. Pop. 1,267.

Bethel, t. Windsor co. Vt.; 29 NNW. Windsor. Pop. 1,318.

Bethel, p-t. Sullivan co. N. Y.; 60 W. Newburg. W. 307. Pop. 1,096.

Bethel, t. Bedford co. Pa. Pop. 1,083.

Bethel, t. Berks co. Pa. Pop. 1,294.

Bethel, t. Delaware co. Pa. Pop. 324.

Bethel, t. Lebanon co. Pa. at the foot of the Blue Mountain. Pop. 2,538.

Bethel, t. Miami co. Ohio. Pop. 1,043.

Bethel, p-t. Clermont co. Ohio; W. 656.

Bethel, t. Clark co. Ohio. Pop. 970.

Bethel, t. Huron co. Ohio. Pop. 164.

Bethelfaewi, t. Arabia Felix; 25 miles from the Red Sea. Lon. 34. 40. E. Lat. 15. 40. N. It is famous for its coffee.

Bethelsdorp, settlement, Africa, on W. side of Algoa bay, about 600 E. Cape Town. Lon. 25. 30. E. Lat. 34. 4. S. Pop. 3,747. Since 1802 this has been a station of the London Missionary Society, who have here 3 missionaries, whose labours have been attended with great success.

Bethesda, formerly *Orlam's Kraal*, settlement, S. Africa, on Orange river, about 600 Cape Town. The London Missionary Society have a missionary here.

Bethienah, t. Palestine; 10 NW. Jerusalem.

Bethlehem, t. Brabant; 2 N. Louvain.

Bethlehem, t. Grafton co. N. H.; 28 NE. Haverhill. Pop. 467.

Bethlem, or *Bethlehem*, p-t. Litchfield co. Ct.; 8 S. Litchfield, 33 NNW. New-Haven, W. 326. Pop. 932.

Bethlehem, p-t. Albany co. N. Y., W. side of the Hudson; 8 SW. Albany, W. 357. Pop. in 1810, 4,430; in 1820, 5,114.

Bethlehem, or *Bethlem*, t. Hunterdon co. N. J.; 12 SE. Easton, Pa. Pop. 2,002.

Bethlehem, bor. and p-t. Northampton co. Pa., on the Lehigh; 12 SW. Easton, 54 NNW.

Philadelphia, W. 189. Pop. in 1810, 1,436; in 1820, 1,860. It is pleasantly situated, regularly laid out, built chiefly of stone, and inhabited wholly by Moravians. Here are 2 academies, one for young ladies, and another for boys, which are in high repute.

Bethlehem, p-v. Clark co. Indiana; W. 547.

Bethlehem's Creek, or *Vlaman's Kill*, r. Albany co. N. Y., which runs into the Hudson, 7 S. Albany.

Bethlehem, (East,) t. Washington co. Pa., on W. side of the Monongahela. Pop. 2,239.

Bethlehem, (West,) t. Washington co. Pa. Pop. 2,187.

Bethlehem, t. Stark co. Ohio. Pop. 489.

Bethlehem Cross Roads, p-v. Southampton co. Va.; W. 208.

Bethlehem, t. Palestine; 6 S. Jerusalem. Pop. upwards of 2,500; 1,500 Catholics, 1000 Greeks, a few Armenians and Turks. It was anciently called *Bethlehem of Judah*, or *Bethlehem Ephraim*, to distinguish it from another *Bethlehem* in *Zebulun*. Though never distinguished for the number or wealth of its inhabitants, it became memorable for the birth of David, the royal Psalmist, and still more so for the birth of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. For which reason, though reduced to a village, it has ever been regarded as a place of high renown, and as such is much visited by travellers and pilgrims.

It is finely situated on a considerable eminence, in a fertile and pleasant country, abounding in hills and valleys, covered with vines and olives. It contains a magnificent church, built by the empress Helena, in the form of a cross, and said to be on the place of the nativity. The convent is a great solid structure, rather resembling a fortification, and includes 3 monasteries for Catholics, Greeks and Armenians; but in 1807 it had only 10 monks. In a subterraneous grotto, now contained within the walls of the convent, a small marble basin is shewn, which is affirmed to be the manger in which our Saviour was laid, and the whole grotto is enriched by numerous silver and crystal lamps. The country south of Bethlehem is called in the New Testament the *Hill-country of Judea*. The present inhabitants of the town are said to be turbulent, but industrious.

Bethnal, see *Bednal*.

Bethoron, or *Bethoor*, t. Palestine; 20 W. Jerusalem.

Bethphage, v. Judea, near the foot of the Mount of Olives, and near Bethany, 2 miles from Jerusalem.

Bethshemesh, ancient city of Judah; 30 miles from Jerusalem.

Bethshemesh, see *Matarea*.

Bethsaida, now *Baitsida*.

Bethsan, see *Baisan*.

Bethulia, now *Safad*.

Bethune, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Straits-of-Calais; 3½ posts N. Arras, and 25¾ N. Paris. Lon. 2. 44. E. Lat. 50. 32. N. Pop. 6,046.

Beti, t. Africa, in Whidah; 11 WNW. Sabi.

Betigola, t. Samogitia; 10 SSE. Rosienne.

Betimieh, t. Syria; 20 SW. Damascus.

Betiqua, t. Africa, in Congo.

Betillo, t. Morea; 22 S. Misitra.

Betius, now *Bardvil*.

Betley, t. Eng., in Staffordshire, with a market on Tuesday; 5 NW. New Castle-under-Line, 156 NNW. London. Pop. 761.

Betlis, or *Bedlis*, or *Bidlis*, t. Curdistan, in Van; 100 N. Mosul, 110 E. Diarbekir. Lon. 42. E. Lat. 38. 10. N. It is situated on the river Khabur, between two high mountains, which are about a cannon-shot from each other. It is a handsome town, well built; the houses are of hewn stone. The population of the town and neighbouring villages is computed at 26,000; consisting of about an equal number of Christians and Mahometans. It was formerly the capital, and is now the residence of a Kurd prince, who resides in a castle, placed in the centre of the town. This prince is neither subject to the king of Persia, nor the Turkish emperor, and commands an army of 20,000 or 25,000 horsemen, besides infantry.

Betoor, t. Hind., in Oude; 30 S. Canoge.

Betowky, t. Samogitia; 16 W. Rosienne.

Betschkow, t. Bohemia, in Czaslau; 9 NW. Czaslau.

Betsiamiles, r. Canada, which runs into the St. Lawrence, near Dive-bay.

Betsies River, r. N. America, which runs into Lake Michigan, Lon. 85. 28. W. Lat. 44. 30. N.

Betsimiaras, people, Madagascar, residing near Faul Point.

Betskerek, see *Nagy-Becsherek*.

Betta, t. A. Turkey; 70 SSW. Erzerum.

Bettaw, t. Hind., in Bahar; 12 NNE. Bahar.

Bettay, t. Bengal, Rajeshy; 3 ESE. Moorshedabad.

Bettendorf, t. Netherlands, in Luxemburg, on the Sour; 4 above Echternach. Pop. 679.

Bettenfield, t. Bav.; 3 SW. Rothenburg.

Bettenfield, t. Bav.; 3 SSW. Graffenberg.

Bettenhausen, t. Ger., in Meinungen; 7 W. Meinungen.

Bettenhofen, t. France, Lower-Rhine. Pop. 700.

Bettenhoven, t. Pru., Lower-Rhine; 8 E. Juliers. Pop. 1,800.

Bettiah, or *Châmparan*, pr. Bahar, bounded N. by Napaul, E. by Tyroot, S. by Hajypour, and SW. by the Gunduck, about 80 miles long, and from 10 to 32 broad. Bettiah is the capital.

Bettiah, city, Hind., and capital of a province in Bahar; 80 NNW. Patna, 325 NW. Calcutta. Lon. 84. 26. E. Lat. 27. 3. N.

Bettingen, t. Pru., in Westphalia; 3 N. Geroldstein.

Bettingen, t. Switz.; 35 SE. Berne.

Betton, r. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine, and district of Rennes; 4 N. Rennes.

Betton's Island, small isl. in N. Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Revilla-Gigedo. Lon. 228. 28. E. Lat. 55. 21. N.

Bettooriah, pr. Bengal, bounded N. by Gora-got, Shalberis, and Dinagepour, E. by Burbaz-zoo, Attyah, and Dacca, S. by Paatpassar, and W. by Dinagepour, Rajeshy, and Luckespour; about 100 miles long, and from 20 to 50 broad. Nattore is the capital.

Bettsburg, p-v. in Jerusalem, N. York; W. 307.

Bettyah, t. Bengal; 15 S. Ghidore.

Betuwe, or *Betuwe*, or *Betaw*, or *Batavia*, dis-

trict, Holland, in the duchy of Guelders, which lies between the Meuse and the Leck.

Betwa, t. Bahar ; 17 NE. Durbungah.

Betwah, r. Hind., which rises S. of Bopal, in Malwa, and after a NE. course of 340 miles, flows into the Jumna, 25 SE. Calpy.

Betzendorf, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Magdeburg ; 8 Salzwedel, 26 W. Stendal. Lon. 11. 18. E. Lat. 52. 39. N. Pop. 646.

Betzenstein, t. Bavaria, circle of the Rezat ; 19 NE. Nuremberg. H. 75.

Betzini, t. Circassia, on S. side of the Cuban. Lon. 42. 29. E. Lat. 44. 40. N.

Betzervan, or *Barsan*, t. Persia, in Adirbeitzan : 100 NE. Tauris.

Betzko, t. Hungary ; 18 W. Topoltzan.

Bevagna, (an. *Mevania*,) t. Spoleto ; 12 SSE. Perugia, 15 NW. Spoleto.

Bevais, t. Switz., in Neufchâtel ; 6 S. Neufchâtel.

Bevecum, t. Brabant ; 8 SE. Louvain.

Beveland, (*North*,) isl. in the state of Zealand, formed by the divided branches of the Scheldt ; about 6 miles long, and 4 broad. Lon. 3. 41. E. Lat. 51. 31. N.

Beveland, (*Zuit*, or *South*,) island, in the Scheldt, belonging to the state of Zealand ; near 24 miles long, and 7 wide, with the town of Goes, and several villages. Lon. 3. 48. E. Lat. 51. 31. N.

Bever, r. Ger. which rises 3 W. Arensburg, and runs into the Roer, 1 N. Wenden.

Bever, r. Ger., which runs into the Weser, near Beverungen.

Bever, r. Ger., which rises near Ravensberg, and runs into the Embs, 2 N. Telget.

Bever-Head, cape on SE. coast of Nova-Scotia. Lon. 62. 20. W. Lat. 44. 42. N.

Bevera, r. Italy, which passes by Sospello, and runs into the Roia, 2 N. Vintimiglia.

Beverey, small isl. in the Severn, near Worcester.

Bevergern, t. Pru., Lower-Rhine, situated in the midst of a morass, near a salt spring ; 21 N. Munster. Pop. 760.

Beverlacke, r. Ger., which runs into the Aland, 3 S. Seehausen, in Brandenburg.

Beverley, t. Eng., in East Riding of Yorkshire ; 8 NW. Hull, 30 ESE. York, 183 N. London. Pop. 6,027. It is of great antiquity. The sessions for the East Riding of York are always held here. Its principal manufactures are malt, oatmeal, and tanned leather ; but the poor people subsist mostly by making lace. Here are two markets, on Wednesday for cattle, and on Saturday for corn.

Beverly, p-t. and s-p. Essex co. Mass. ; 1½ N. Salem, 16 NNE. Boston, W. 454. Lon. 70. 53. W. Lat. 42. 35. N. Pop. in 1810, 4,608 ; in 1820, 4,283. It is connected with Salem by a bridge 1,500 feet in length. It contains 4 meeting houses, 3 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Baptists, a bank, and an insurance office. It is a place of some trade, and is largely concerned in the fisheries.

Beverly, p-t. and cap. Randolph co. Va. ; 50 W. by N. Franklin, 260 WNW. Richmond, W. 129. It is handsomely situated between two branches of Tygart's Valley river, and is laid out in 3 parallel streets. It contains a brick court-

house, a jail, and is a place of considerable business.

Bevern, t. Ger., in Brunswick, on the Weser ; 20 W. Eimbeck. Pop. 1,050.

Beveron, r. France, which runs into the Drance, 4 SW. Evian.

Beverone de Sopra, t. Friuli ; 14 SSW. Belgrado.

Beverone di Sotto, t. Friuli ; 14 SSW. Belgrado.

Beverstadt, t. Hanover, in Bremen, 24 N. Bremen. Pop. 1,964.

Beverungen, t. Pru., in Minden, at the conflux of the Bever and the Wesel ; near it are springs of salt water ; 26 SE. Paderborn. Pop. 1,565.

Beverwyck, t. North-Holland, with a small harbour, in the Wyckermeer, a continuation of the Ye ; 9 N. Haarlem. Pop. 1,707.

Beuf River, r. N. A., which runs into the Mississippi, Lon. 91. 34. W. Lat. 39. 15. N.

Beuf River, r. N. A., which runs into the Missouri, Lon. 91. 45. W. Lat. 38. 25. N.

Beufila, now *Heboud*.

Bevieux, v. Switz., in the canton of Berne ; 3 S. Aigle. Pop. 550. It is celebrated for its salt-works, which produce annually about 15,000 quintals of salt.

Bevilacqua, t. Italy, in the Veronese ; 4 NE. Legnano.

Beuil, see *Boglio*.

Bevolona, t. Italy, Bressan ; 13 S. Verona.

Beura, t. Bengal ; 60 SSW. Dacca.

Beurey, t. France, in Meuse ; 4 W. Bar-le-Duc, 7 N. St. Dizier.

Beurfelden, t. Hesse Darmstadt ; 5 S. Erbach.

Beurre, t. France, Doubs ; 2 S. Besançon.

Beutelspach, or *Budelspach*, t. Wurtemberg ; 8 SE. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,650.

Beuten, t. Pru. ; 3 SW. Ziegenbrück.

Beutershiem, t. Bav., pr. Rhine ; 6 S. Worms.

Beuthen, (*Nieder*,) t. Pru. Silesia, in Liegnitz, capital of the principality of Carolath, on the Oder ; 13 WNW. Gros Glogau. Lon. 15. 50. E. Lat. 51. 42. N. Pop. 2,586. It has a castle and a college.

Beuthen, (*Ober*,) or *Bithorn*, t. Pru. Silesia, in Oppeln, capital of a lordship ; 32 NE. Ratibor, 40 ESE. Oppeln. Lon. 18. 53. E. Lat. 15. 18. N. Pop. 1,848. Near it is a silver mine.

Beutkovea, t. Prussia, Natangen ; 8 S. Lick.

Beutingen, t. Wurt. ; 4 W. Ohringen.

Beutschen, t. Pru. Posen ; 44 W. Posen.

Beurron, t. France, Calvados ; 12 S. Caen.

Beurron, r. France, which runs into the Loire, 6 miles below Blois.

Beurvy, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais ; 2 E. Bethune.

Beuzerville, t. France, in Eure ; 7 W. Pont Audemer. Pop. 2,260.

Bewcastle, v. Eng., in Cumberland, on the Line, remarkable for some Roman antiquities, and a famous obelisk.

Bewdley, or *Beaulieu*, t. Eng., in Worcester, on the Severn ; 3 W. Kidderminster, 14 N. Worcester, 128 NW. London. Pop. 3,454. It takes its present name from its agreeable situation on the declivity of a hill over the western bank of the Severn. It sends two members to parliament.

Bewr, t. Hind., Bahar ; 23 SSW. Patnah.

Bex, (an. *Bacca*.) t. Switz., in Vaud; 36 NE. Geneva, 43 SSW. Berne. Lon. 6. 52. E. Lat. 46. 47. N. It is situated about 2,500 feet above the sea, enclosed by stupendous mountains, and one of the most important passes into Italy. It has salt works.

Bexia, t. Spain, in Valencia; 13 N. Segorbe. Pop. 1,000.

Beyad, t. Persia, in Chorasan; 200 WNW. Herat.

Beyah, r. India, in Lahore, which runs into the Setledge, at Firosepour. It flows S. about 200 miles, and afterwards turns to the west. Its whole course is about 350 miles.

Beyan, t. Curdistan; 60 N. Sherezur.

Beybazan, t. A. Turkey, on a branch of the Sakaria; 22 Sevrihissar, 33 Aias. H. 1,000.

Beyenberg, or *Bienburg*, t. Pru., Lower-Rhine, on the Wipper; 3 N. Lennep.

Beyenfleth, t. Holstein; 5 NW. Gluckstadt.

Beyerslack, r. Brandenburg, which runs into the Aland, 3 S. Sechausen.

Beyerland, isl. Holland, in the Meuse, with a town of the same name; 12 W. Dort.

Beyhar, or *Coos-Beyhar*, t. Bengal, and capital of the circar of Coos-Beyhar, on the Toresha; 82 N. Dacca, 110 NE. Calcutta. Lon. 89. 34. E. Lat. 26. 20. N. The inhabitants have a wretched appearance, and the lower ranks without scruple sell their children for slaves.

Beyharting, t. Bavaria; 24 ESE. Munich.

Beykaneer, pr. in NE. part of Hind., bounded N. by the country of the Batnians, E. by Hurinah, S. by Jypore and Joudpore, and W. by the desert. The soil is unproductive.

Beykaneer, capital of the province of Beykaneer; it is a large well built town, surrounded by a wall.

Beylah, t. Africa; 60 NE. Sennaar.

Beyoor, t. Hind., in Mysore; 6 SE. Bangalore.

Beypour, t. Hind., on the coast of Malabar; 16 S. Calicut. H. 120.

Beyramitch, city, Natolia, capital of Troas, on the Mender; 60 miles from the Dardanelles. It is a large place filled with shops. The houses seem better built, and more regularly disposed, than in Constantinople. It contains a number of antiquities. The plain of Beyramitch is very beautiful, and cultivated like a garden.

Beyssac an Segur, t. France, in Correze; 20 S. Limoges. H. 280.

Beyt, district, Lahore, E. of the Behat.

Bezaba, r. Spain which runs into the Orio, in the province of Guipuscoa.

Bezabde, now *Gezirat ibn Omar*.

Bezdelkino, t. Siberia; 80 N. Balaganskoi.

Bezdziez, t. Russ. Grodno; 24 W. Pinsk.

Beze, t. France, Côte-d'Or, and district of Is-sur-Tille; 7 ESE. Is-sur-Tille, 10 W. Gray.

Bezenstein, or *Petzenstein*, t. Bavaria, circle of the Rezat; 19 NE. Nuremberg, 26 SE. Bamberg. H. 75.

Bezelsk, t. Russia, in Tver; 48 NNE. Tver, 260 SE. Petersburg. Lon. 36. 44. E. Lat. 58. 30. N.

Bezthen, t. Transylvania; 12 NNE. Bistriz.

Beziers, (an. *Baterra*.) city, France, and principal place of a district, in Herault, on the left bank of the Orbe, not far from the grand

canal; 3 posts NE. Narbonne, 108 SSE. Paris. Lon. 3. 13. E. Lat. 43. 20. N. Pop. 14,535. H. 2,406. It is finely situated in a very romantic country, well built, and has considerable trade in almonds, olive oil, muscadel wine, brandy, corn, nuts, soda, silk; and has some manufactures. Before the revolution it was the seat of a governor, and the see of a bishop. The cathedral was small, but beautiful; it had, besides, one collegiate church, 11 churches, several religious houses, 2 hospitals, a college, and an academy of sciences for 37 members. It is surrounded by a wall flanked with old towers, and bad bastions.—Native, Barbeyrac.

Bezzama Marcella, t. Naples, in Otranto; 10 NE. Tarento.

Bezoara, t. Hind., in Condapilly; 15 SE. Condapilly.

Bezyngitis, now *Pegu*.

Bhadrinath, t. Sirinagur, on the Alcanunda. Lon. 79. 38. E. Lat. 30. 43. N. The town contains only 20 or 30 huts, and a celebrated temple. The number of pilgrims, that visit the place annually, is estimated at 50,000.

Bhagalcotta, t. Hind., in Visiapour, on a river which runs into the Kistnah; 16 N. Baddammy, 65 S. Visiapour.

Bhagirathi, a head branch of the Ganges; usually accounted the principal branch, though the Alacanauda is said to be larger.

Bhagwuntgur, t. Hind., in Agimere; 55 SSE. Jyenagur.

Bhaiawar, t. Guzerat; 28 N. Junagur.

Bhajepour, t. Hind., in Oude; 90 N. Lucknow.

Bhaki, t. Bengal, in Burdwan. Pop. 3,320.

Bhakor, see *Behker*.

Bhareh, or *Bharraghamy*, t. Nepaul. Lon. 85. 25. E. Lat. 26. 50. N. It contains 30 or 40 huts.

Bhartpour, t. and fortress, Hind., governed by an independent rajah; 36 W. Agra.

Bhatgar, or *Bhatgong*, see *Batgan*.

Bhatler, t. Hind., Guzerat; 25 WNW. Gogo.

Bheerah, or *Beherah*, t. Hind., in Lahore, on the Behat; 90 W. Lahore. Lon. 72. 10. E. Lat. 33. 1. N.

Bheil, or *Bhalsa*, t. Hind., in Lahore; 55 N. by W. Lahore.

Bherwah, t. Hind., in Mewar; 10 SW. Asawully.

Bhouseree, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 21 W. Balkee.

Bhorakeera, t. Hind., in Malwa; 10 N. Saunrumpour.

Bhotul, t. Hind., in Berar; 20 NW. Maltoy.

Bhoderrah, circar, Bengal, bounded S. by Soorore, and elsewhere by Dinagepour; nearly of a square form, about 5 miles each way. Bydell is the chief town.

Bhaider, t. Guzerat; 40 W. Junagur.

Bhind, t. Hind., in Agra; 26 ENE. Gohud.

Bhiroo, t. Hind., in Berar; 18 S. Chanda.

Bhongaung, t. Hind., in Agra; 56 E. Agra.

Bhorset, t. Hind., in Guzerat; 18 E. Cambay.

Bhurtpour, t. Hind., in Agra; 24 WNW. Agra. The Rajah is one of the principal chieftains of the tribe of Jauts.

Biafara, or *Biafsa*, country, Africa, SE. of Benin, with a capital of the same name. Lat. 4. N.

Biafaras, nation, Africa, N. the Rio Grande. Lon. 13. to 14. 30. W. Lat. 11. to 12. N.

Biajoo, r. Borneo, which runs into the sea, Lon. 114. 30. E. Lat. 3. 24. S.

Biala, see *Zulst*.

Biala, t. Austrian Galicia, on a river of the same name; 16 NE. Fescher. Lon. 23. 18. E. Lat. 52. 1. N. Pop. 3,955.

Biala, t. Prussia, in Insterberg; 100 SSE. Königsberg. Lon. 22. 18. E. Lat. 53. 22. N.

Bialacerkiev, t. Russia, in Kiev; 60 SSW. Kiev. Lon. 30. 10. E. Lat. 49. 44. N. Pop. 3,678.

Bialagrodsko, t. Russia, in Volhynia; 28 NNW. Constantinov.

Bialegradsko, t. Russia, in Kiev; 14 SW. Kiev.

Bialla, t. Poland, Podlachia; 16 SW. Brzesk; Pop. 2,713.

Biallistock, or *Bialystock*, t. Russia, in Grodno, capital of a province of the same name, on the Bialy; 24 N. Beilsk. Lon. 22. 30. E. Lat. 53. 2. N. Pop. 3,370; of whom 1,729 are Jews. It is an open town, with straight and well paved streets, and contains a gymnasium. Pop. of the province 183,300. Sq. m. 4,367.

Bialoboky, t. Aust. Galicia; 48 SW. Lemberg.

Bialogorod, t. Rus. Wilna; 8 SE. Lida. Pop. 1,500.

Bialutten, t. Prussia; 8 S. Soldaw.

Bialykamien, t. Aust. Galicia, near the source of the Bog; 25 ENE. Lemberg.

Biana, t. Hind., in Agra; 20 SW. Fattipour, 38 WSW. Agra. Lon. 77. 16. E. Lat. 26. 56. N. This town preceded Agra, as the capital of the province, and is still considerable, and contains many large stone houses; and the whole ridge of the hill is covered with the remains of buildings. It is famous for its indigo.

Bianabad, t. Persia, in Irak; 25 N. Gnerden.

Bianca Guardia, see *Bersabea*.

Bianco, small isl. in the Adriatic, near the coast of Istria. Lon. 13. 39. E. Lat. 45. 16. N.

Bianco, (Lo,) t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 12 NE. Bova.

Biandrate, t. Italy; 6 NW. Novara.

Biandrona, t. Italy, Milan; 15 WSW. Como.

Biar, t. Spain, in Valencia; 6 E. Villena. Pop. 2,800. It is situated on a small river, which runs into the Elda, on the confines of New Castile. Its principal riches consist in honey, celebrated for its whiteness and solidity, which is not affected by weather.

Biaritz, or *Biart*, t. France, in Lower-Pyrenees; 5 SW. Bayonne. H. 270.

Biasca, t. Switz., in Riviera; 5 N. Bellinzona.

Biban, t. Egypt, where a large cattle-market is held every Monday; 10 S. Demenhur.

Bibb, co. Alabama. Pop. 3,676. Chief town, Centreville.

Bibbiena, or *Bibbona*, t. Tuscany; 15 N. Arezzo, 25 E. Florence.

Bibbipour, t. Hind., Oude; 25 SE. Lucknow.

Bibeh, see *Bebé*.

Bibelgied, t. Bav.; 3 ESE. Würzburg.

Biben, t. Persia, in the Irak Agemi; 140 E. Ispahan.

Biben, see *Pedena*.

Biber, t. Ger.; 5 ESE. Frankfort on the Maine. Pop. 700.

Biber, r. Swabia, which runs into the Danube, near Leipheim.

Biberchren, t. Bavaria; 4 NE. Rottingen.

Biberach, t. Wurtemberg, in Danube circle; 16 SSW. Ulm, 48 WSW. Augsburg. Lon. 9. 47. E. Lat. 48. 7. N. Pop. 4,317. It is situated in a valley, watered by the Riess, near the Danube.—Native, Wieland.

Biberbach, t. Bav., circle of the Upper-Danube; 7 NNW. Augsburg. Pop. 1,200. In one of its churches is a crucifix accounted miraculous, and much resorted to.

Biberich, v. Ger., in Nassau, on the Rhine; 2 Mentz. Here is a splendid castle.

Bibersburg, t. Hungary; 12 NE. Presburg.

Biberstein, t. Switz., in Bern, on the Aar, nearly opposite Aarau.

Biberstein, t. and castle, Ger., in Hesse Cassel, in Fulda; 8 E. Fulda. Pop. 573.

Bibert, r. Franconia, which runs into the Rednitz, 2 miles above Furth.

Bibhee, t. Hind., in Gurry Mundlah; 20 SE. Gurrah.

Bibig, t. Egypt; 2 S. Feium.

Bibigumdy Chok, t. Hind., in Moultan, on the Indus; 67 N. Behker.

Bible Head, cape on E. of the island of Lewis. Lon. 6. 7. W. Lat. 58. 12. N.

Bibligam, t. Ceylon; 45 S. Candy.

Bibra, or *Bebra*, or *Biebra*, t. Pru. Merseburg; 8 S. Querfurt, 10 W. Naumburg. Lon. 11. 48. E. Lat. 51. 15. N. H. 150.

Bibrach, t. Ger., in Baden, on the left bank of the Kintzig; 3 S. Gengenbach.

Bibrade, now *Autun*.

Bibrich, t. Ger., in Nassau Saarbruch Usingen; 3 SSW. Wisbaden.

Biburg, t. Bav., circle of the Iser. Pop. 1,031.

Bic Island, small isl. in the St. Lawrence, near the coast of Canada. Lon. 68. 10. W. Lat. 48. 30. N.

Bicam, t. New-Mexico, in Hiaqui; 45 SW. Riochico.

Bicacong, t. Hind., in Candeish; 50 S. Indore.

Bicari, r. Sicily, which runs into the Termini, 2 W. Sciafani.

Bicariah, t. Algiers; 10 S. Tipsa.

Biccari, t. Naples, Capitanata; 5 NW. Troja.

Bicciator, t. Napaul; 24 S. Mocaumpour.

Bicester, *Bisseler*, or *Burcester*, t. Eng., in Oxford, with a large weekly market on Friday; 16 WNW. Aylesbury, 54 WNW. London. Lon. 1. 9. W. Lat. 51. 53. N. Pop. 1,921. The chief manufacture is making of slippers.

Biche, r. America, which runs into lake Erie, Lon. 81. 18. W. Lat. 41. 50. N.

Biches, small isl. in the Straits of Malacca. Lon. 101. 27. E. Lat. 1. 48. N.

Bichni, t. Persia, Erivan; 30 NNE. Erivan.

Bicholim, t. Hind., in Soonda; 6 N. Goa.

Bickager, t. Norway; 70 SSW. Drontheim.

Bickaneer, t. Hind., the capital of a circar or district, in Agimere; 42 W. Nagore, 80 WNW. Agimere. Lon. 74. E. Lat. 27. 12. N. The external appearance of the city is splendid, but within the walls its appearance is mean. The country is sandy, desert, and in great want of water. It is governed by a rajah.

Bickerabad, t. Candahar; 12 m. from Ghizni.

Bickerton's Island, isl. in the Pacific Ocean, called by the natives *Lattai*. Lon. 174. 18. W. Lat. 18. 47. S. It consists chiefly of a vast con-

ical mountain, the summit of which appears to be burnt; but the sides are covered with trees; and it is surrounded with a lower border, which is fertile, and affords fresh water.

Bickrampour, t. Bengal; 18 NNW. Kishenagur.

Bickrampour, t. Bengal, in Chittigong; 5 S. Islamabad.

Bickrampour, t. Bengal; 16 NW. Boglipour.

Bickut, t. Hind., in Agra; 35 E. Narwa.

Bicocco, t. Italy, in Milan; 2 NE. Milan.

Bicqueley, t. France, in Meurte; 3 S. Toul, 10 WSW. Nancy.

Biczow, see *Bidschow*.

Bidabozza, t. Bengal; 40 NE. Calcutta.

Bidache, t. France, in Lower-Pyrenees; 9 N. St. Palais, 14 E. Bayonne. Pop. 2,242.

Bidassoa, r. which rises in the Pyrenees, and runs into the sea between Andaye and Fontarabia, separating France from Spain. The duties paid by those who pass from Spain to France belong to the latter; and of those who pass the contrary way, to the former.

Bidburg, or *Biedburg*, (an. *Beda*.) t. Neth., in Luxemburg; 18 NNW. Treves, 30 NNE. Luxemburg. Churches 2.

Biddanore, see *Bednore*.

Biddauly, t. Hind., in Oude; 18 Fyzabad.

Biddeford, s-p. and p-t. York co. Maine, near the mouth of the Saco, on W. side, opposite to Saco; 27 NE. York, 105 NE. Boston. Pop. in 1810, 1,563; in 1820, 1,738.

Biddeford, or *Bideford*, (*By the Ford*.) s-p. Eng.; 40 N. Exeter, 108 W. London. Lon. 4. 14. W. Lat. 51. 5. N. Pop. 3,244. It is situated near the union of the Towridge and the Taw, over the former of which there is a very long bridge of 24 arches. Large quantities of coarse earthen ware are made here, and sent to most parts of the kingdom. The market is large, and well supplied with corn and provisions.

Bideham, t. Persia, in Farsistan, on the Persian gulf; 60 SSW. Gaur.

Bidetto, t. Naples, in Bari; 10 SSW. Bari, 118 E. Naples. Lon. 16. 46. E. Lat. 41. 8. N. Pop. 3,289. Bp. see.

Bidgost, or *Bigodsez*, t. Pru., in Pomerelia; 64 S. Dantzic.

Bidgoschtch, sea Bromberg.

Bidgull, t. Persia, in Irak; 5 N. Cashan.

Bidissar, t. Hind., in Orissa; 28 WSW. Cat-tack.

Bidlis, see *Betlis*.

Bidosoli, t. Italy, in Bressan; 8 E. Brescia.

Bidourle, r. France, which passes by St. Hypolite, Sauve, Sommieres, &c. and runs into the lake of Peraut, 9 E. Montpellier.

Bidouze, r. France, which runs into the Adour, near the junction of that river with the gaves of Pau and Oleron.

Bidschow, or *Biczow*, (*Alt.*) t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 25 NW. Neu Bidschow.

Bidschow, or *Biczow*, (*Neu.*) t. Bohemia, cap. of a circle; 14 W. Konigingratz, 36 ENE. Prague. Lon. 15. 25. E. Lat. 50. 10. N. Pop. 3,139. H. 421. It contains 1 church and 8 synagogues.—The circle is separated from Silesia by the mountains of Riesengebirg. Pop. 195,770. Sq. m. 1,049.

Bidumi, country, A. Turkey, S. part of Syria,

bounded N. by Palestine, W. by Egypt. E. and S. by Arabia. It is nearly a desert, with only a few straggling villages.

Bidzigur, t. Hind., in Allahabad; 40 S. Benares, 128 SW. Patna. Lon. 83. 16. E. Lat. 24. 42. N. The fort is built on a steep and lofty rock, and is important from its situation, rather than the strength of the materials of which the walls are composed.

Bieber, t. Hesse Cassel, in county of Hanau; 16 E. Hanau. Pop. 1,136.

Bierbersbach, t. Bavaria; 8 ENE. Wunsiedel.

Biebra, r. Poland, which runs into the Narew, near Wiezna, in Masovia.

Biechov Starov, t. Russia, Mogilev; 32 S. Mogilev, 364 S. Petersburg. Lon. 30. 14. E. Lat. 53. 20. N.

Biechovitz, t. Bohemia, in Kaurzim; 9 E. Prague.

Biecz, t. Aust. Galicia; 48 SE. Cracow.

Bieda, t. Popedom, in the Patrimonio; 10 W. Sutri.

Biedburg, see *Bidburg*.

Biedenkopf, or *Bidenkopf*, t. Hesse Cassel, in Upper Hesse; 16 NW. Marburg. Pop. 2,487.

Bieka, *Bieque*, or *Boriquen*, or *Crab Island*, one of the Virgin islands, in the West-Indies; about 14 miles in circ. The soil is rich, and there is a good road on S. side; 9 ESE. Porto-Rico. Lon. 65. 15. W. Lat. 18. N.

Bieke, see *Bieque*.

Biekow, or *Jezow*, t. Poland, in Masovia; 24 SE. Lenczicz.

Biel, t. Spain, in Aragon; 18 SW. Jaca.

Biel, r. Spain, which joins the Ores at Exea.

Biel, see *Bienne*.

Biela, t. Bohemia, in Czaslau; 6 NE. Teutsch Brod.

Bielach, r. Austria, which runs into the Danube, near Melck.

Bielastena, t. Croatia; 10 N. Bihacs.

Bielau, t. Silesia, circle of Reichenbach, divided into Middle, Upper, Lower, and New Bielau. Pop. 6,700.

Bielay, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 4 SW. Branau.

Bielbskoi, t. Siberia; 40 S. Eniseisk.

Bielcepol, t. Rus., in Kiev; 48 W. Bialacerkiew.

Bielcz, see *Bielsk*.

Bielier, or *Bielew*, t. Russia, Tula; 50 WSW. Tula, 340 SSE. Petersburg. Lon. 36. 14. E. Lat. 55. 15. N. Pop. 4,844.

Bielfeld, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Minden; 22 N. Lippstadt, 25 E. Munster. Lon. 8. 27. E. Lat. 51. 53. N. Pop. 5,613. It is divided by the Lutterbach, into Old and New Town, situated at the foot of a mountain. It contains 1 Reformed, 1 Catholic, and 2 Lutheran churches, and a gymnasium, and has considerable trade and manufactures. It was formerly Hanseatic.

Bielgorod, t. Russia, in Kursk; 50 SSW. Kursk, 340 SSE. Petersburg. Lon. 35. 54. E. Lat. 50. 55. N. Pop. 5,500. H. 1,615. Abp. see. It contains 2 convents and 13 churches.

Bielgrad, t. Croatia; 40 SE. Bihacs.

Bielgorod, see *Akerman*.

Bielian, t. Russian Tartary. Lon. 66. 4. E. Lat. 43. 20. N.

Bielica, t. Russia, in Wilna; 10 S. Lida.

Bielisky, t. Russia, in Kiev; 48 SW. Kiev.

Bielitzi, t. Russia, in Mogilev; 96 S. Mogilev, 464 S. Petersburg. Lon. 30. 54. E. Lat. 52. 20. N.

Biella, or *Biela*, or *Bioglio*, t. Piedmont; 24 NW. Vercelli, 35 NNE. Turin. Lon. 7. 56. E. Lat. 45. 28. N. Pop. 7,762. It is the capital of a small country, bounded N. by the Alps, W. by the duchy of Aosta, E. by the Vercellois and the Masseran, and S. by the Canavez. Biella is a rich and populous town; it is divided into Upper and Lower, containing 5 churches and 8 convents, 2 hospitals, and a gymnasium.

Bielle, t. France, in Upper-Marne; 6 ESE. Chaumont.

Bielle, t. France, in the Lower-Pyrenees; 14 S. Oleron.

Bielo, or *Bielosersk*, lake, Russia, in Novgorod; 40 miles long, and 25 where widest. Lon. 32. to 38. E. Lat. 60. to 61. N.

Bielogrodka, t. Volhynia; 15 S. Ostrog.

Bieloi, t. Russia, in Smolensk, on the river Meza; 50 NNE. Smolensk, 270 SSE. Petersburg. Lon. 33. 14. E. Lat. 55. 50. N. Pop. 2,274.

Bieloi, isl. in the Karskoi sea, about 70 miles in circ.; 20 from the continent of Russia. Lon. 69. 14. E. Lat. 73. 40. N.

Bielokameskoi, fortress, Russia, in Siberia, on E. side of the Irtisch; 12 SE. Semipolatoi.

Bielopolje, t. Russia, in Charkov; 84 NNW. Charkov, 555 SSE. Petersburg. Pop. 9,050. H. 775. Churches 8.

Bielovitz, t. Croatia; 11 SW. Damianovitz.

Bielovodsk, t. Russia, in Voronez, on the Derkul; 130 S. Voronez, 710 SSE. Petersburg. Lon. 39. 14. E. Lat. 49. 20. N.

Bielow, t. Russia, in Volhynia; 36 E. Lucko.

Bielozersk, t. Russia, in Novgorod, on the S. side of lake Bielo; 64 NE. Vologda, 220 ENE. Novgorod. Lon. 38. 14. E. Lat. 59. 52. N. Pop. 2,800.

Bielsa, t. Spain, in Aragon; 18 Ainsa.

Bielsk, or *Bielcz*, t. Russia, in Grodno, formerly capital of Podlachia, called also the palatinate of Bielsk, on the Biela; 108 ENE. Warsaw. Lon. 23. 15. E. Lat. 52. 40. N. Pop. 1,783.

Bielsk, t. Russia, in Ploczko; 10 NE. Ploczko. Pop. 339.

Bieltsch, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim; 16 N. Chrudim.

Bieltschitz, t. Bohemia, in Prachim; 15 N. Strakonitz. H. 68.

Bienenbittel, t. Hanover, in Luneburg; 10 SE. Luneburg. Pop. 314.

Bienne, r. Netherlands which runs into the Sambre, near Thuin.

Bienne, or *Biel*, t. Switz., in Berne; 15 NW. Berne. Lon. 7. E. Lat. 47. 6. N. Pop. 2,621. It is situated on the river Scheuss, or Suze, near a large lake, to which it gives name, on an eminence, at the foot of mount Jura. The country about it is pleasant, and commodious for supplying the industrious inhabitants with all their wants. The lake is to the NE. of that of Neufchatel with which it runs almost parallel from NE. to SW. and they communicate by the Tiel canal, which separates the country of Neufchatel from the canton of Berne. Bienne was formerly the capital of a small republic of the same name, having a population of

5,500. The whole was annexed to the canton of Berne by the Congress of Vienna in 1815.

Bientina, t. Tuscany, on the side of a lake, called the *Lake of Bientina*, or *Lake of Seffo*; the lake is about 6 miles long, and 5 wide; 12 E. Pisa, 28 W. Florence.

Bieque, or *Bieke*, or *Boriquen*, or *Crab's Island*, see *Bieke*.

Bierno, t. S. Finland, in Abo; 30 SE. Abo.

Bieron, see *Berun*.

Biertra, t. Sweden, in Angermannland, on the river Angermann; 22 N. Hernosand.

Biervliet, t. Neth., in Zealand, on W. side of the Scheldt; which has been much reduced by frequent inundations; the fortifications have been destroyed; 12 ENE. Sluys, 20 N. Ghent. Pop. 1,025.

Biesbosch, large lake in the Merwe, between Dort and Gertrudenburg, formed by the bursting of the banks or dykes. See *Dort*.

Biese, r. Ger., which rises 8 SW. Stendal, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg, and running to Sechhausen, changes its name to *Aland*.

Biesenthal, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam; 20 NE. Berlin. Lon. 13. 40. E. Lat. 52. 47. N. Pop. 980.

Biesmes, place, France, where is a pass across the river Aisne, from the department of the Meuse to the department of the Marne; 3 St. Menehould, 12 Grandpré.

Bieligheim, t. Wurt., at the conflux of the Metterbach and the Ens; 10 N. Stuttgart, 30 SSE. Heidelberg. Pop. 2,357.

Bievre, r. France, which rises a little S. Versailles, and passing towards Paris, changes its name to *Gobelins*, on account of its water being used in that manufacture, and soon after joins the Seine.

Bieurta, or *Ganquel*, t. Africa, in Hoval, at the mouth of the Senegal. Lon. 16. 10. W. Lat. 16. N.

Bieuzi, t. France, in Morbihan; 6 SSW. Pontivy.

Biezow, see *Bidschow*.

Biferno, r. Naples, which runs into the Adriatic, not far from Termoli.

Big Bay Settlement, p-v. Illinois; W. 868.

Big Bone Creek, r. Woodford co. Kentucky, which runs W. into the Ohio.

Big Flats, p-v. in Elmira, N. Y.; W. 288.

Big Lick, p-v. Botetourt co. Va.; W. 266.

Big Springs, p-v. Washington co. Md.; W. 86.

Big Eddy, r. Kentucky, which runs into the Cumberland, Lon. 88. 36. W. Lat. 36. 35. N.

Big Rock, t. Delaware co. Ohio. Pop. 952.

Big Muddy Creek, p-v. Randolph co. Illinois; W. 853.

Big Sugar Creek, p-v. Crawford co. Pa.; W. 328.

Big Bone Creek, r. Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, in Boone co., Lon. 85. 5. W. Lat. 38. 45. N.—*Big-Bone Lick* 8 miles above its mouth, is a tract of land impregnated with salt, and is furrowed by the tongues of buffaloes and deer.

Biga, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia; 16 S. Artaki.

Biga, r. North-Wales, which joins the Severn, in the county of Montgomery.

Biga, one of the small Shetland Islands between Mainland and Yell. Lon. 1. 30. W. Lat. 60. 47. N.

Bigah, t. Bengal; 42 NNW. Ramgur. Lon. 85. 24. E. Lat. 24. 18. N.

Bigan, t. on W. coast of Laçon. Lon. 120. 40. E. Lat. 16. 50. N.

Bigarella, t. Italy, Mantua; 7 ENE. Mantua.

Bigbury Bay, bay of the English channel, on the coast of Devonshire, between Bolt Tail and Stoke Point.

Bigdry, r. N. A. which runs into the Missouri, 25 miles from Bigdry Creek.

Bigdry Creek, r. N. A. which runs into the Missouri, 150 W. of the Yellow Stone.

Biggar, t. Scot., in Lanerkshire; 27 SSW. Edinburgh. Pop. 1,376.

Bigge, r. Ger., which runs into the Lenne, 3 N. Allendorn, in Westphalia.

Biggleswade, t. Eng., in Bedford, on one of the roads from London to York; 24 N. Hertford, 45 N. London. Lon. 0. 16. W. Lat. 52. 5. N. Pop. 1,895. Here is a market on Wednesday, which is one of the greatest in England for barley, pease, and horse-corn, pitched in the market for sale. A navigable river comes to this place, but no farther, called the Ivell; it joins the Bedford river, called the Ouse, at Temps-Ford, and thence runs to Lynn-Regis.

Bighorn, r. N. A. which rises in the Rocky Mountains and after a NE. course of about 800 miles joins the Yellowstone, at Manuel's Fort. It is not obstructed by falls, but is navigable to a great distance in canoes, through an open fertile country.

Bighorn, (*Little*), r. N. America, E. branch of the Bighorn.

Bigini, t. Sicily, in Mazara; 10 E. Mazara.

Biglo, t. Rus. Wilna; 40 ENE. Wilkomierz.

Bignan, t. France, in Morbihan; 9 SW. Josselin.

Bigonea, t. Hind., Orissa; 10 SW. Balasore.

Bigorno, t. Corsica; 7 S. Bastia.

Bigorre, country, France, before the revolution, about 200 miles square, in the government of Guyenne, situated at the S. of Armagnac. The air is cold on the mountains, but mild in the plains. It produces a great quantity of wood, excellent wine, rye, barley, and millet, but little wheat, it has rich pastures, quarries of marble, and medicinal springs. Tarbes was the capital.

Bigorre, now *Tarbes*.

Biguba, t. Africa, and capital of a kingdom of the same name, on N. side of the Rio Grande. Lon. 13. 32. W. Lat. 11. 12. N.

Bihacs, or *Bihat*, or *Bihitz*, or *Wihat*, t. Croatia, on the river Unna, belonging to the Turks; 60 S. Carlstadt, 180 W. Belgrade. Pop. 5,000.

Bihar, co. Hungary, lying on W. side of Transylvania. Sq. m. 4,255. Pop. 386,716; mostly Magarians and Walachians. Chief town, Debretzin. Produce, wheat, wine, fruit, tobacco, swine, cattle, copper, &c.

Bihar, t. Hungary, in Bihar, once fortified. Lon. 21. 55. E. Lat. 47. 9. N.

Bihri, t. Persia, in Laristan; 30 NW. Lar.

Bija, r. Russia, which issues from lake Teletskio, in Kolivan, and joining the Katunia at Katunskaja, takes the name of Oby.

Bijaghur, celebrated fort, Hind., in Allahabad. Lon. 88. 10. E. Lat. 27. 47. N.

Bijanagur, India, in the Balaghaut Ceded Ter-

ritories. Lon. 76. 34. E. Lat. 15. 14. N. It is now in ruins, but was once the capital of a great Hindoo empire.

Bijar, t. Bengal, in Burdwan. Pop. 3,363.

Bijiygur, t. and fort, Hind., in Agra; 40 NNE. Agra.

Bijore, city, India, in Sewad, on a river of the same name; 106 SE. Cabul, 215 N. Moul-tan. Lon. 70. 44. E. Lat. 34. 10. N.

Bijore, r. India, which runs into the Penjeko-reh; 20 S. Bijore.

Biisk, t. Russia, in Kolivan, on the Oby; 150 SSE. Kolivan. Lon. 84. 14. E. Lat. 53. 51. N. Pop. 2,040.

Bijucoy, small island, in the sea of Mindoro. Lon. 120. 59. E. Lat. 10. 55. N.

Bijudico, t. Spain, in Old Castile, said to have been a seat of justice for the earldom of Castile; 6 N. Medina del Pomar.

Bijuga, see *Bissagos*.

Bikand, t. Great Bukharia; 20 SW. Bukharia.

Bikeer, see *Abukir*.

Bikbulakova, t. Russia, in Upha, on the river Ik; 80 NE. Orenburg.

Bikillam, small isl. in the Red Sea, 24 from the coast of Arabia. Lat. 16. 18. N.

Bikkur, t. Hind., in Gohud; 10 W. Bandere.

Bikou, t. Rus., Podolia; 50 N. Braclaw.

Bila, r. Bohemia, which runs into the Moldaw, near Aussig.

Bila, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 10 WSW. Kamnitz.

Bilan, t. Bohemia, Chrudim; 5 W. Chrudim.

Bilan, t. Bohemia, in Kaurzim; 7 NNW. Kaurzim.

Bilarah, t. Hind., in Agimere; 45 E. by N. Odeypour.

Bilavola, t. Ceylon; 25 SW. Candy.

Bilbas, large village, A. Turkey, in Bagdad, 4 or 5 days' journey from Mosul.

Bilboa, or *Bilbao*, or *Vilvao*, s-p. Spain, Biscay, on the Ybaicabal, in a plain surrounded with high mountains. Lon. 3. 4. W. Lat. 43. 16. N. Pop. 15,000. It contains about 1,200 houses, part of which are built on piles; the harbour is good, and well frequented. Between 500 and 600 vessels visit this port annually; and the yearly exports of wool is estimated at 50, or 60,000 sacks of 2 cwt. each. The air is healthy, the inhabitants are strong, robust, long-lived, and little acquainted with diseases. It is well supplied with water and provisions; fish very abundant; and the environs are fertile in legumes and fruits. It contains 5 parishes, and 12 religious houses. Among the laws peculiar to the town, is one against ingratitude; its commerce principally consists in wool and iron.

Bilbilis, see *Calataiud*.

Bilcas Guaman, or *Cuaman*, t. Peru, and capital of a jurisdiction in the bishopric of Guamanga; 40 ESE. Guamanga. Lon. 73. 40. W. Lat. 13. S.

Bilcas, r. Peru, which runs into the Apurimac, 80 ENE. Guamanga.

Bilderwerlschen, t. Prussia, in the Lithuanian province; 4 WNW. Stalluponen.

Bildeston, see *Bilston*.

Bildhausen, t. Bavaria; 4 ENE. Munerstadt.

Bildih, t. Persia, in Schirvan; 40 ESE. Sca-machie.

Biledgik, (an. *Agrilium*), t. A. Turkey, in Natolia; 32 NW. Eski-shehr.

Biledulgerid, country, Africa, lying S. of Tunis and Algiers, supposed to be about 180 miles square. It is commonly supposed that it received its name from the Arabic words *Biled el gerid*, signifying *the land of dates*; because it abounds with that kind of fruit more than any other country in Africa; but Dr. Shaw derives it from *Jeridedry*, signifying *dry country*.

The whole country is very mountainous, sandy, and barren, producing little or no sustenance. Some parts of it are quite covered with large thick woods of palm-trees, from which dates are gathered. The climate is hot and unhealthy; the people lean, and of a swarthy and shrivelled complexion. As to their character, they are represented as lewd, treacherous, thievish, and cruel. They are a mixture of the ancient Africans and wild Arabs; the former living in some kind of cities, towns, or villages; the latter in tents, and ranging from place to place for food and plunder. The country has few rivers or towns.

Bilefeld, see *Bielfeld*.

Bilegur, t. Bengal; 23 SSE. Burdwan. Lon. 88. 10. E. Lat. 22. 52.

Bilgy, t. Hind., in Mysore; 170 NW. Seringapatam.

Bilghey, t. Hind., in the Mysore country; 35 NNW. Bednore, 58 WSW. Harponelly. Lon. 74. 32. E. Lat. 14. 17. N.

Bilgitty, t. Hind., in Visiapour; 15 SW. Galgala.

Bilesur, t. Hind., in Visiapour; 15 NW. Satarah.

Bilfershausen, t. Wurzburg; 4 N. Arnstein.

Bilgorai, t. Aust. Galicia; 30 SSW. Zamosch.

Bilgum, t. Hind., in Cicacole; 25 NW. Cicacole.

Biliapatam, t. Hind.; 5 N. Cananore.

Biliawic, t. Poland; 25 E. Lenczicz.

Bilich, t. Siberia; 8 SE. Vercholensk.

Biligam, or *Viligam*, s-p. Ceylon, in a bay on S. coast. Lon. 80. 32. E. Lat. 6. N. Here is a celebrated pagoda.

Bilihan, t. Persia, Irak; 100 SSW. Hamadan.

Bilikowka, t. Russia, in Kiev; 50 W. Kiev.

Bilin, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 14 W. Leitmeritz. Lon. 13. 48. E. Lat. 50. 32. N. Pop. 1,365.

Bilina, or *Mosta*, r. Bohemia, which runs into the Elbe, near Aussig.

Bilitot, t. Ceylon, on SW. coast; 25 S. Calitoor.

Bilitz, t. Austrian Silesia, and capital of a small principality; 15 ENE. Teschen. Lon. 18. 59. E. Lat. 49. 48. N. Pop. 4,265. It is situated on the borders of Poland, from which it is separated by the river Biala, NE. of the principality of Teschen.

Bill, r. which passes by the city of Hamburg to the Elbe.

Billaigur, t. Hind., in Ruttunpour; 40 SE. Ruttunpour.

Billancourt, t. France; 4 SW. Paris.

Billapour, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 65 NW. Poonah.

Billarce, t. Hind., in Oude, on the left bank of the Dewah; 14 SSW. Bahraitch.

Billau, r. Silesia, which runs into the Neisse, near the town of Neisse.

Bill Birds Key, small isl. in the Spanish Main, on the Musquito shore. Lon. 82. 54. W. Lat. 12. 16. N.

Billé, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine, district of Fougères; 3 S. Fougères, 9 N. Vitre.

Billeka, t. Aust. Galicia; 10 E. Lemberg.

Billerica, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass.; 19 NNW. Boston, W. 456. Pop. 1,380. It is a pleasant town, watered by the Concord and Shawsheen rivers, and contains an academy.

Billericay, t. England, in Essex, on an eminence, with a large corn market on Thursday; 9 S. Chelmsford, 24 E. London. Pop. 1,472.

Billerbeeck, t. Prussia, in Munster; 5 NNE. Coesfeld. Pop. 1,300.

Billesdon, t. England, in Leicestershire; 8 E. Leicester, 96 NNW. London. Pop. 580. This town is remarkable for being the place where George Villars, afterwards the duke of Buckingham, and George Fox, the Quaker, received their education.

Billiton, isl. between Sumatra and Borneo; at 3 deg. N. Lat. Length about 50 miles, average breadth 45.

Billgilly, t. Hind., in Visiapour; 15 SW. Galgala.

Billiat, t. France, in Ain; 7 NE. Nantua.

Billigheim, t. Bavaria, circle of the Rhine; 4 S. Landau, 16 SW. Spire. Pop. 940.

Billigratz, t. Carniola; 12 N. Laybach.

Billimbing-Bay, bay on S. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 104. 30. E. Lat. 5. 50. S.

Billingen, t. Neth., in Luxemburg; 20 E. Spa.

Billingsport, place in N. J. on the Delaware, 12 miles below Philadelphia, opposite Billings Island. It was fortified during the revolutionary war.

Billiton, isl. in the E. Indian Sea, of a circular form, about 40 miles in diameter. Lon. 108. E. Lat. 3. S.

Billom, or *Billon*, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Puy-de-Dôme; 12 ESE. Clermont, 36 SW. Roanne. Lon. 3. 25. E. Lat. 45. 43. N. Pop. 5,110.

Billongtee, t. Hind., Bahar; 13 NW. Arrah.

Bills, rock in the Atlantic, near W. coast of Ireland; 6 NW. the island of Clare, 6 SSE. Achil-Head. Lon. 10. 1. W. Lat. 53. 52. N.

Billups, p-v. Dinwiddie co. Va.; W. 156. Lon. 77. 33. W. Lat. 37. 3. N.

Billy, t. France, in Allier; 6 N. Cusset, 12 NE. Gannat.

Billy, t. France, in Calvados; 6 SE. Caen.

Billymead, p-t. Caledonia co. Vt.; 50 NE. Montpelier, W. 581. Pop. 433.

Bilmah, desert country, Africa, between Bornou and Fezzan, which caravans are ten days crossing.

Biloi Yar, t. Russia, in Simbirsk, on E. side of the Volga; 16 SE. Simbirsk.

Bilowes, see *Wagstadt*.

Bilsah, circar, Hind., in Malwa, situated to the NE. Bopal, and W. Gurry-Mundlah, almost in the centre of Hindoostan. Bilsah is celebrated for producing most excellent tobacco. The chief towns are Bilsah, Andea, and Rai-seen.

Bilsah, city, Hind., and capital of a circar in

Malwa; 14 E. Ougein, 308 S. Delhi. Lon. 77. 53. E. Lat. 23. 30. N. The town or fort of Bilsah is enclosed in a stone wall, furnished with square towers, and a ditch. The suburbs without the walls are not very extensive, but the streets are spacious, and contain some good houses. The town and surrounding country are celebrated for excellent tobacco.

Bilsen, t. Neth., in Limburg, on the Demer, which, though it has the privileges of a city, is not of much consideration; 14 N. Leige. Lon. 5. 33. E. Lat. 50. 51. N. Pop. 1,925.

Bilskoi, t. Siberia, on the Bilaia; 90 NW. Irkutsk.

Bilstein, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Arensburg, capital of a bailiwick, situated on a mountain; 19 SSE. Arensburg, 42 E. Cologne. Lon. 8. 8. E. Lat. 51. N. Pop. 324.

Bilston, t. Eng., in Stafford; 11 NW. Birmingham, 121 NW. London. Pop. 9,646. It is situated near a navigable canal, which communicates with the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canals, and rivers Mersey, Dee, Ouse, Trent, Severn, Thames, Avon, &c. Near it are large mines of coal, ironstone, &c. Here are erected furnaces for smelting iron ore, forges, and slitting mills. The principal manufactures are japanned and enamelled goods, and buckle-chapes.

Bilston, or *Bilderston*, t. Eng., in Suffolk; 11 NE. Sudbury, 67 NNE. London. Pop. 762.

Bilten, t. Switz., in Glarus; 10 NNW. Glarus.

Bilthoel, small isl. in North Sea, near the coast of Sleswick. Lon. 8. 52. E. Lat. 54. 12. N.

Bilton, v. Eng., in Warwickshire; 2 miles from Rugby.

Bilur, bay in the Red Sea, on the coast of Abyssinia. Lat. 13. 3. N.

Bima, t. on N. coast of Cumbava. Lon. 118. 51. E. Lat. 8. 24. S. It is a considerable town, capital of a district, and situated on a fine commodious basin, encompassed by lofty mountains.

Bimber Kooshaub, t. Hind., in Lahore; 30 SW. Gujrat.

Bimbia, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 4. 5. N.

Bimé, fort and celebrated temple, Hind., in the territory of Nagorcote, built by a prince of the same name, on the top of a steep mountain, where the Hindoos formerly deposited the wealth consecrated to their idols, in all the neighbouring kingdoms.

Bimern, t. Prussia; 12 W. Heilsperg.

Bimini, one of the Bahama Islands, on W. side of the Great Bahama Bank, near the gulf of Florida. It measures about 20 miles in circ. and has a good harbour. Lon. 79. 34. W. Lat. 25. N.

Bimlepatam, s-p. Hind., in Cicacole; 12 SE. Vizianagram, 35 SSW. Cicacole. Lon. 83. 35. W. Lat. 17. 55. N. The country people manufacture coarse cloth, chiefly for Batavia. Off shore are some rocks, which appear above water; but a ship may pass safely between them and the land.

Bimnaut, t. Guzerat; 5 W. Cambay.

Bimped, t. Napaul; 15 S. Batgao.

Bimsing, t. Hind., in Cicacole; 12 S. Vizianagram.

Bimulwilsa, t. Hind., in Cicacole; 12 S. Vizianagram.

Bina, t. Italy, on the Oglio; 10 NE. Cremona.

Binagonah, t. on E. coast of Luçon. Lon. 122. 18. E. Lat. 14. 51. N.

Binalbagan, t. on W. coast of Negros. Lon. 122. 52. E. Lat. 10. 42. N.

Binaros, or *Vinaros*, t. Spain, in Valencia; 5 N. Peniscola, 25 S. Tortosa. H. 1,100. It is on the confines of Catalonia, near the coast of the Mediterranean, at the mouth of a river which forms a small harbour, with anchorage at about cannon shot from the town, in from six to nine fathoms. It is surrounded with walls, and defended by some cannon.

Binbach, t. Bav.; 3 ESE. Arnstein.

Binasco, t. Italy, Milan; 10 S. Milan. Pop. 4,270.

Binbrook, t. Eng., in Lincoln; 22 NE. Lincoln, 159 N. London. Lon. 1. 12. W. Lat. 53. 25. N. Pop. 655.

Binche, t. Neth., in Hainaut, situated in a fertile country, on the river Haisne; 8 ESE. Mons. Pop. 3,798.

Binchester, v. Eng., in Durham; near it are the ruins and vestiges of a large town, anciently called *Binovium*, or *Vinovium*. Here Arthur is said to have defeated the Saxons.

Binde, t. Hind., in Gohud; 18 NE. Gohud, 50 SSE. Agra. Lon. 78. 46. E. Lat. 26. 23. N.

Bindelle Visegna, t. Italy; 10 W. Legnano.

Bindi, t. Hind., Cicacole; 25 E. Kimeddy.

Bindikee, t. Hind., in Allahabad; 53 SW. Lucknow.

Bindorah, t. Hind., in Agra; 66 ESE. Gwalior.

Bindkee, t. Hind., in Oude; 16 E. Corah.

Bindrabund, t. Hind., in Agra, on the Jumna; 30 W. by N. Agra.

Bineaga, or *Leaga*, harbour on SW. coast of Sumatra; 14 E. the mouth of Sinkel river.

Binetta, t. Naples, Bari; 4 WSW. Bidetto.

Binfeld, t. Bav.; 3 NW. Hasfurt.

Bingazi, (an. *Adriane*, *Berenice*, and *Hesperis*.) s-p. Barca. Lon. 20. 20. E. Lat. 32. 16. N. Pop. 5,000. H. 1,000. It was formerly a large and handsome city, and the capital of Barca, but is now much reduced. It has a good harbour for vessels of 200 tons, defended by a wall and castle. It carries on considerable trade, particularly with the territory of Augela, importing corn and sheep.

Binge, r. France, in Côte-d'Or, and district of Dijon; 15 E. Dijon.

Bingelstein, t. Pru. Minden; 3 S. Buren.

Bingen, (an. *Bingium*.) t. Ger., in Hesse-Darmstadt, capital of a district, at the conflux of the Nahe and the Rhine; 19 W. Mentz, 30 S. Coblenz, and 54 E. Treves. Lon. 7. 48. E. Lat. 49. 55. N. Pop. 3,223. H. 470. It contains 1 parish ch., 4 hospitals, and a gymnasium. The Rhine is here compressed into a narrow channel, barely admitting a practicable passage between rocks on either side. This strait is called *Bingenloch*. Near Bingen is an island in the Rhine, called *Mausthurn*, or *Tower of Rats*.

Bingenheim, t. Hesse; 12 SSE. Giessen, 16 NNE. Francfort on the Maine. Pop. 512.

Bingham, t. Somerset co. Maine; 26 N. Norridgewock.

Bingham, t. Eng., in Nottingham, with a weekly market on Thursday; 9 E. Nottingham, 122 N. London. Lon. 0. 57. W. Lat. 52. 57. N. Pop. 1,326.

Binghampton, p-v. and capital Broome co. in the township of Chenango, N. Y., at the junction of the Chenango and Unnadilla; 40 SW. Norwich, 148 SW. Albany, W. 295. A weekly newspaper is published here. It is a flourishing village, and contains a court-house and jail, and has considerable trade.

Bing-gheul, (i. e. *Thousand Fountains*), t. Turkish Armenia; 30 SSW. Kars.

Bingley, t. Eng., in W. Riding of Yorkshire, on the Aire, with a market on Tuesday; 16 N. Leeds, 208 N. London. Pop. 4,782.

Bingum, t. Han., East-Friesland; 1 NW. Ort.

Binieszky, t. Rus. Wilna; 44 SE. Wilna.

Binko, t. Orissa; 10 NW. Sonepour.

Binnel Point, cape on S. coast of the Isle of Wight. Lon. 1. 7. W. Lat. 50. 31. N.

Binni, t. Africa, in Bambarra. Lon. 3. 30. W. Lat. 14. 1. N.

Binniguet, small isl. near W. coast of France, about 3 SW. Le Conquet, 2 W. St. Matthew's Point. Lon. 4. 43. W. Lat. 48. 19. N.

Binsby Mountains, range of mountains in N. C. Lon. 81. 10. W. Lat. 36. N.

Bintan, see *Vintain*.

Bintang, isl. in E. Indian Sea, about 30 miles long and 10 broad, near the coast of Malacca. Bintang, the capital of the island, was taken and destroyed by the Portuguese, in 1527. Rehio, or Rio, a port of considerable trade, is the present chief town. Lon. 104. 35. E. Lat. 1. 5. N.

Bintingha, t. Africa, in Konkodoo; 36 E. Sattadoo.

Bintschay, t. Bohemia, in Boleslaw; 7 NE. Turnau.

Binwy-Head, cape, Ireland, on NW. coast of Mayo. Lon. 9. 36. W. Lat. 54. 20. N.

Binz, r. Switz., which runs into the Aar, 3 NE. Arrau.

Binzago, t. Italy, Brescia; 20 NNE. Brescia.

Binzen, t. Baden, circle of Treisam. Pop. 740.

Biobio, r. S. A. in Chili, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, Lat. 36. 50. S.

Bioglio, see *Biella*.

Biogrand, see *Zara Vecchia*.

Biokirk, t. Sweden, in Sudermanland; 22 NW. Nykoping.

Biollio, t. Piedmont; 8 E. Biella. Pop. 1,900.

Bioncourt, t. France, in Meurte, in the district of Château Salins; 6 WSW Château Salins, 9 NE. Nancy.

Biorko, one of the Quarkern Islands, in the gulf of Bothnia; about 5 in circ. Lon. 21. 44. E. Lat. 63. 40. N.

Biorko, small isl. in N. part of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 22. 9. E. Lat. 65. 48. N.

Biorko, small isl. in the Baltic, near the coast of Sweden. Lon. 18. 46. E. Lat. 59. 52. N.

Biorko, small isl. Sweden, in Malar lake, on which there was formerly a town; 15 W. Stockholm.

Biorko Sud, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 20. 51. E. Lat. 62. 44. N.

Bierneborg, s-p. Finland, on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia, on a lake; 65 N. Abo. Lon.

21. 32. E. Lat. 61. 30. N. Pop. 2,510. The inhabitants carry on a brisk trade in wood and salmon.

Biorn's Knude, or *Biorn's Head*, cape, Denmark, on E. coast of Jutland. Lon. 10. 3. E. Lat. 55. 42. N.

Biornon, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 19. 42. E. Lat. 63. 36. N.

Biornon, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 16. 59. E. Lat. 60. 54. N.

Biornse, small isl. Denmark, near S. coast of Funen.

Biorskar, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 22. 1. E. Lat. 63. 27. N.

Biot, t. France, in Var; 3 N. Antibes.

Bioulle, t. France, in Lot; 3 NE. Montauban, 20 S. Cahors.

Bipont, see *Deux Ponts*.

Bir, see *Beer*.

Bir-il-Badhi, t. Persia in Segestan; 80 W. Zareng.

Bir-Devedar, t. Egypt; 17 NE. Tineh.

Bir-el-Malha, place of Nubia, where natron is found, with a salt spring, affording a station for caravans; 180 SW. Dongola. Lat. 18. N.

Biram, t. France, in Gers; 8 WNW. Auch.

Birboom, pr. Bengal, bounded N. by Ghidore, Curruckpour, Hendooa, Sultanabad, and Rajeshy; E. by Rajeshy, Futtasing, and Burdwan; S. by Burdwan and Pachete; and W. by Pachete and Curruckdeah; about 85 miles long, and 30 broad. Nagore was formerly the capital, but the civil authorities now reside at Surrool.

Burbusca, see *Birviesca*.

Birch Bay, bay on W. coast of N. America, in the gulf of Georgia, so called from the quantity of black birch-trees found growing on the coast. Lon. 237. 33. E. Lat. 48. 53. N.

Birchee, t. Hind., in Candeish; 10 W. Tolnam.

Birchington, small s-p. Eng., on N. coast of Kent, a member of the port of Dover; 13 E. Canterbury. Lon. 1. 18. E. Lat. 51. 22. N.

Birck, t. Pru. Cologne; 3 NE. Sieberg.

Birck, t. Bavaria; 8 S. Bayreuth.

Birckag, t. Bavaria; 2 S. Groszweinstein.

Birckenfeld, t. Bavaria; 8 SE. Konigshofen.

Birckenfeld, t. Prussia; 36 SE. Konigsberg.

Bird, see *Byrd*.

Bird Islands, small islands near NE. coast of New Holland, so called by Capt. Cook; they lie low, and almost covered with birds; 16 NW. Cape Grenville.

Bird-Island, isl. almost 4 miles in circumference, in the S. Pacific Ocean. Lon. 216. 24. E. Lat. 17. 48. S.

Bird-Island, small isl. near E. coast of Newfoundland; 6 SE. Cape Bonavista.

Bird-Island, small isl. in the gulf of St. Lawrence; 63 W. Cape Anguilla, on Newfoundland. Lon. 60. 45. W. Lat. 47. 55. N.

Bird-Island, small isl. near SW. coast of Ireland, at the entrance into Dunmannus Bay. Lon. 9. 40. W. Lat. 51. 28. N.

Bird-Island, small isl. in Strangford Lough, on the coast of Ireland; 8 S. Newtown. Lon. 5. 28. W. Lat. 54. 28. N.

Bird-Island, one of the Bermudas islands.

Bird-Island, isl. in the S. Pacific Ocean, near

NW. coast of New Georgia. Lon. 38. 22. W. Lat. 54. S.

Bird Island, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. Lon. 24. 40. S.

Bird Islands, near N. coast of Antigua, in the West-Indies; there are two, the Great and the Little; they are both small. Lon. 67. 46. W. Lat. 11. 50. N.

Bird Island, small isl. in E. Indian Sea, near W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 97. 25. E. Lat. 1. 49. N.

Bird Island, isl. in the Indian Sea, about 4 miles in circ.; it is a low spot of land, covered with green heath or shrubs, and quite a rock in many parts of the centre. No animal is seen but water-fowl and sea-lions. Lon. 54. 40. E. Lat. 3. 40. S.

Bird Island, isl. in N. Pacific Ocean. Its greatest extent, which is in a direction S. 74. W. and N. 74. E. does not exceed one mile; 117 miles from Onenow. Lon. 198. 8. E. Lat. 23. 6. N. It is a solitary rock rising abruptly in loftly rugged cliffs, having the shape of a saddle, without tree or shrub, and has its name from its affording an asylum to a vast multitude of birds.

Bird Islands, or *Aves*, cluster of islands in the Caribbean sea, near the coast of S. America. Lon. 66. 50. W. Lat. 12. N.

Bird Island, or *Avis*, small isl. in the Caribbean sea. A long bank, called the Bank of Aves, extends from this island to St. Eustatius, about 130 miles to the NNE. Lon. 64. W. Lat. 15. 40. N.

Bird's Key, or *Round Island*, small isl. or rock among the Virgin Islands, in the West-Indies; 3 NE. St. Croix, 6 from St. John's Island. Lon. 64. 50. W. Lat. 18. 15. N.

Bird's Nests Rocks, the rocky inlets in the Mergui Archipelago. Lat. 10. 42. N.

Birdsborough, t. Berks co. Pa.; on SW. side of the Schuylkill; 8 SE. Reading.

Birdstown, p-v. Cape Girardeau, co. Missouri; W. 939.

Birdsville, p-v. Burke co. Georgia; W. 660.

Biredgick, see *Beer*.

Birghe, see *Birki*.

Birhemabad, t. Hind., in Agra; 9 NW. Canoje.

Birikingham, t. Hind., in Berar; 15 S. Aurungabad.

Birkala, t. Finland; 37 NW. Tavasthus.

Birkan, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 24 S. Saade.

Birkenfeld, t. Ger., included in the Prussian province of the Lower-Rhine and government of Treves, but ceded to the duke of Oldenburg, on the Nahe; 30 ENE. Treves, 30 NNW. Deux Ponts. Pop. 1,351. This town gives name to a principality ceded to Oldenburg, containing 20,000 inhabitants, and 243 sq. m.

Birkenfels, t. Bavaria; 5 N. Anspach.

Birkestoff, t. Pru. Juliers; 1 N. Dueren.

Birket el Hadsji, or *Lake of the Pilgrims*, lake, Egypt, where the company and pilgrims assemble, which form the caravan to Mecca; 10 ENE. Cairo.

Birket il Kerun, lake, Egypt, in the province of Faioum. It is supposed to be the lake anciently called *Mæris*, said to have been artificially formed by one of the kings of Egypt, as

a receptacle for the superabundant waters of the Nile. It is now about 50 miles long, and 10 broad. Its water is salt.

Berket il Marioub, lake, Egypt, near the coast of the Mediterranean, and a little S. Alexandria; about 50 miles in circumference.

Birkholm, small isl. Denmark, about 6 miles S. Funen. Lon. 11. 31. E. Lat. 54. 56. N.

Birkin, r. Eng., which runs into the Bollin; 1 S. Altringham, in Chester.

Birkin Islands, cluster of small islands in the North Sea, near E. coast of Lewis. Lon. 6. 20. W. Lat. 58. 6. N.

Birkooty, t. Hind., in Bengal; 30 WNW. Moorshedabad. Lon. 87. 55. E. Lat. 24. 25. N.

Birkozowka, t. Rus., in Kiev; 40 SE. Biala-cerkiew.

Birkumita, t. Bengal; 38 ESE. Dacca.

Birlab, t. Egypt; 17 ENE. Catieh.

Birlat, t. Eu. Turkey, on a river of the same name, in Moldavia; 60 NW. Galatz, 116 SW. Bender. Lon. 27. 37. E. Lat. 46. 12. N.

Birlat, r. Eu. Turkey, which runs into the Siret, at Dubravitz, in Moldavia.

BIRMAH, extensive and powerful empire, Asia, including the ancient kingdoms of *Ava*, *Pegu*, and *Aracan*. Its limits are not ascertained with precision, but according to the most accurate accounts, it extends from Lon. 92. to 102. E. and from Lat. 9. to 26. N. 1,200 miles long, and 700 broad; bounded N. by Assam, Thibet, and China, and W. by a range of mountains which separates it from British India; the S. and E. boundaries have not been accurately ascertained.

The *climate* of the Birman Empire is generally healthy and agreeable; not subject to extreme heat or cold for any considerable length of time. The *soil* in the southern parts is fertile, and produces abundant crops of rice; in the northern parts the country is mountainous; but is extremely fertile in the plains and valleys. The art of agriculture, however, is but imperfectly understood. The *productions* are rice, wheat, tobacco, sugar, indigo, cotton, and the various tropical fruits.

Minerals, such as iron, lead, tin, antimony, arsenic, and sulphur, are found in great abundance. There are also several rich mines of gold and silver; and precious stones, as rubies, sapphires, amethysts, chrysolites, garnets, jaspers, loadstone, and beautiful marble, are met with in various parts. The commerce of the Empire is very considerable. The *manufactures* consist chiefly of cotton and silk goods, saltpetre, gunpowder, various kinds of pottery, and marble statues of the idols they adore.

The *population*, is not accurately known; Colonel Symes, however, says he was credibly informed that the number of cities, towns, and villages, amounted to 8,000, exclusive of Aracan; from which he estimates the population at 14,500,000, and including Aracan, at 17 millions. But Captain Cox, who succeeded Col. Symes as ambassador, does not estimate the population above 8,000,000.

The Birmans are lively, inquisitive, and intelligent; and, at the same time, irascible and impatient. In some respects they display the ferocity of barbarians, and in others, all the

softness and humanity of polished society. They resemble the Chinese, rather than the Hindoos. The women are fairer than the women of Hindoostan, but not so delicately formed. The men are not tall but athletic; they pluck out their hair instead of shaving with a razor. Polygamy is in practice among them. They have made considerable progress in knowledge, and their system of jurisprudence is said to be superior to that of the Hindoos. In religion they are worshippers of the Buddha; but the image which represents him is usually called Godama. They have numerous temples and idols. Other religions are tolerated. The government is despotic.

The chief river is the Irrawady. The present capital is Ummerapoora. The other most remarkable cities are, Ava, Pegu, Aracan, Rangoon, Prome, and Monchaboo.

Birmingham, t. Delaware co. Pa., on E. side Brandywine Creek, and bordering on Delaware. Pop. 515.

Birmingham, p-t. Centre co. Pa.; W. 213.

Birmingham, t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 323.

Birmingham, t. Huntingdon co. Pa., on the Little Juniatta; 18 NW. Huntingdon.

Birmingham, t. Eng., in Warwickshire, on a declivity, on the river Rea, which joins the Tame, 3 m. NE.; 62 NW. Oxford, 87 N. Bristol, 109 NNW. London. Pop. 85,753. Families 18,165. H. 16,653. Of the inhabitants 81,642 consist of families connected with trade and manufactures.

Birmingham has long been distinguished for the variety, extent, and excellence of its manufactures, particularly in hardware. With perhaps the exception of Manchester, it is the greatest manufacturing town in England. Among the principal manufactures are buttons of immense variety, buckles, and snuff boxes; toys, trinkets, and jewellery; polished steel watch chains, cork screws, &c.; plated goods for the dining and tea table; japanned, and enamelled articles; brass work of every description; swords and fire arms; medals and coins of various kinds; copying machines, and pneumatic apparatuses; the more ponderous productions of the casting furnace, and rolling mill; and, indeed, every hardware commodity that can be considered as curious, useful, or ornamental. The manufactories are established upon the largest scale, and the most astonishing ingenuity. A coining mill was erected in 1788, which is now capable of striking between 30, and 40,000 pieces of money in an hour. Before the close of the last war no less than 14,500 stand of arms were delivered per week to the ordnance office. At the pin works it is said 12,000 pins can be cut and pointed, and 50,000 pin-heads can be made from the wire in an hour.

Birmingham is about 2 miles in length. The lower part of the town consists chiefly of old buildings, is crowded with workshops and ware houses, and is inhabited principally by manufacturers; but the upper part has a superior appearance, consisting of new and regular streets, and containing a number of elegant buildings. It contains 3 churches and 5 chapels of ease; and many places of worship

belonging to dissenters, among which are 4 for Baptists, 3 for Independents, 3 for Methodists, 2 for Unitarians, 2 for Roman Catholics, and 2 Synagogues. St. Martin's church has a fine lofty spire, with a peal of 12 bells, and a set of chimes. It is distinguished for its charitable institutions, and has various schools, and several libraries, one of which contains 10,000 vols.

The town has the benefit of several canals, which enable it to carry on a direct intercourse with foreign countries. It has 3 weekly markets, and 2 annual fairs. The soil about the town is dry, and the climate is considered remarkably healthy. The average mortality for 6 years ending 1801, of Birmingham, was only 1 to 59; of Manchester 1 to 37; and of London 1 to 31.

Birna, r. Asia, which forms the S. boundary of Pera, and runs into the straits of Mallaca, Lon. 100.57. E. Lat. 3.48. N.

Birnbaum, t. Prussia, Posen, on the Wartha Pop. 1,739.

Birnam, hill, Scot., near Dunkeld, about 1,580 feet above the level of the sea, anciently a forest and a royal domain. Near the foot is a round mount called Duncan's Hill, where that king is said to have held a court of justice; and higher up are the ruins of a strong fortress. Birnam wood is rendered remarkable by Shakspeare in his tragedy of Macbeth.

Birnfield, t. Bav.; 4 E. Lauringen.

Biron, t. France, in Dordogne; 10 S. Belvez, 21 SW. Sarlet. Pop. 700.

Biron, isl. in gulf of St. Lawrence; 78 W. Cape Anguilla. Lon. 61. 10. W. Lat. 47. 52. N.

Bironico, t. Switz., in the bailiwick of Lugano; 10 NNW. Lugano.

Birouan, t. Candahar; 15 NW. Ghizni.

Birr, formerly called *Parson's Town*, t. Ireland, chief town of King's county, situated near the borders of Tipperary, on a river which runs into the Shannon; 34 NE. Limerick, 34 NNW. Kilkenny. Pop. in 1821, 5,429. H. 2,027.

Birs, or *Birsch*, or *Bursch*, r. Switz., which runs into the Rhine, near Bale.

Birsa, t. Pamona, the principal Orkney island. Lon. 3. 7. W. Lat. 58. 59. N.

Birskia, r. Siberia, which runs into the Lena; 28 SW. Olekminsk.

Birsk, t. Russia, in Orenburg. Lon. 55. 18. E. Lat. 55. 17. N. Pop. 1,400.

Birskar, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 13. E. Lat. 61. 22. N.

Birstein, t. Ger., Hesse, and county of Isenburg; 7 E. Buddingen, 27 ENE. Frankfort on the Maine.

Birt, or *Bir*, see *Beer*, and *Brit*.

Birturbury Bay, bay on W. coast of Ireland, open to the Atlantic. Lon. 9. 50. W. Lat. 53. 20. N.

Birtha, see *Tecrit*, and *Beer*.

Birtheim, or *Berethalom*, t. Transylvania, in Burzyn, district of Wedwisch. Lon. 24. 33. E. Lat. 46. 6. N. It is the residence of the superintendent of the Lutheran churches in Transylvania, and contains the church where all the Lutheran ministers are ordained.

Birthin, r. Eng., which runs into the Usk, near the town of Usk, in Monmouth.

Biru, t. Peru, in the diocess of Truxillo; 25 SSE. Truxillo.

Biruckpour, fortress, Hind., in Chanderee; 12 S. Chatterpour, 55 E. Chanderee.

Birviesca, or *Birbesca*, t. Spain, in Old Castile; 15 NE. Burgos. Pop. 2,500.

Biruisa, r. Siberia, which runs into the Tchiuna, Lon. 95. 14. E. Lat. 57. 35. N.

Biruitsch, t. Russia, in Voronez; 50 S. Voronez, 158 SSE. Petersburg.

Birze, or *Birsén*, t. Russia, in Wilna, formerly capital of a duchy in Samogitia, with 3 churches, 1 for Roman Catholics, and 2 for Protestants; 15 S. Bauske, 50 N. Troki. Lon. 43. 50. E. Lat. 55. 16. N.

Bisaccia, or *Bisacio*, t. Naples, in the Principato Ultra. Bp. see, united to St. Angelo de Lombardi; 13 N. Conza, 40 E. Benevento. Lon. 15. 21. E. Lat. 41. 3. N. Pop. 4,918.

Bisagu, isl. Africa, one of those called Bissagos, in the Rio Grande; 15 m. from its mouth.

Bisano, isl. about 20 miles in circ., lying off the NE. end of Celebes. Lon. 125. 5. E. Lat. 2. 5. N.

Bisantagan, t. Hind., Guzerat; 42 WNW. Gogo.

Bisbal, t. Spain, Catalonia; 15 SE. Gerona.

Biscara, t. Africa, in Zaab, of which it is the capital; 100 SSW. Constantina, 150 SSE. Algiers. Lon. 5. 12. E. Lat. 34. 35. N. It has a Turkish garrison in a small castle built by Hassan, bey of Constantina, on Roman foundations. The chief strength consists in 6 small pieces of ordnance, and some large muskets mounted on carriages.

Biscari, t. Sicily, in the valley of Noto; 9 W. Monte Rosso.

Biscay, pr. Spain, bounded N. by the Bay of Biscay, E. by France and Navarre, S. by Burgos; including the 3 following subdivisions or provinces:

	Sq. m.	Pop.	Capitals.
Biscay proper.....	1,375.....	112,731.....	Bilboa.
Guipuscoa.....	653.....	104,479.....	St. Sebastain.
Alava.....	1,138.....	71,396.....	Vittoria.

3,166 288,606

Biscay is a mountainous country, abounding in wood, and has mines of lead and iron. It abounds in apples, pears, lemons, oranges, figs, nuts, and currants; but produces little wine. The air is mild and more temperate than the rest of Spain. The country is well cultivated, and the houses clean and convenient.—The inhabitants call themselves Euscaldunæ, and boast of their descent from the ancient Cantabri, and preserve strong traces of the character of that high spirited and independent people. They are robust, brave, active, industrious, at the same time haughty and irritable; of open, animated countenance and handsome persons. Their language is supposed to be a dialect of the Celtic, and nearly allied to the Armorican.

Biscay forms a kind of separate state distinct from the rest of Spain, governed according to its ancient laws and usages. The king of Spain, who is simply styled lord of Biscay, has no right to impose taxes, and no custom houses were allowed till lately within the province.

Biscay Proper is bounded N. by the bay of Biscay, E. by Guipuscoa, S. by Alava, and W. by Santander. The coast is inhabited by seafaring people and fishermen; and in the interior great quantities of iron are extracted from

the ore and wrought into different articles. The richest mines are in the vicinity of Bilboa and Somorrostro.

Biscay, (*Bay of*,) that part of the Atlantic which lies N. the province of Biscay, between the projecting coasts of France and Spain, extending from Ushant to Cape Finisterre.

Biscay, (*Bay of*,) large bay on S. coast of Newfoundland, between Cape Race and Cape Pine. Lon. 53. 6. W. Lat. 46. 50. N.

Biscay, (*New*,) or *Durango*, pr. Mexico, bounded N. by New Mexico, E. by New Leon, S. Zacatecas, and W. by Culiacan; 600 miles long and 400 broad. Pop. 159,000. The country is in general mountainous, and watered by a great number of rivers and brooks; it has some mines of silver and lead. Durango is the capital.

Biscayno, small isl. in the gulf of Florida, near the coast. Lon. 80. 23. W. Lat. 25. 55. N.

Bischburg, or *Bischofsburg*, t. Prussia, in Königsberg; 54 S. Königsberg. Pop. 1,607.

Bischdorf, t. Prussia; 8 NNW. Bischofswerder.

Bischeim, t. France, in Lower-Rhine, on a small river which runs into the Rhine, 8 NE. Strasburg, 8 NW. Oberkirch.

Bischmarch, t. Prussia; 72 SSW. Dantzie.

Bishoffiach, or *Schosia Koloka*, t. Carniola; 4 SSE. Crainburg, 72 NNE. Trieste. Lon. 14. 17. E. Lat. 46. 18. N.

Bischoffrod, t. Pru. Erfurt; 5 NNW. Schleusingen.

Bischoffsheim, t. Baden, on the Tauber; 32 E. Heidelberg, 64 SE. Mentz. Lon. 9. 40. E. Lat. 49. 34. N. Pop. 1,873.

Bischoffstorf, t. Stiria; 13 ENE. Gratz.

Bischofsgottern, or *Grossengottern*, t. Pru. Saxony, in Erfurt, on the Unstrutt. Pop. 1,090.

Bischofshiem, t. Bav., on the Rhom; 32 N. Wurzburg, 16 NNW. Schweinfurt. Lon. 10. 12. E. Lat. 50. 28. N. Pop. 1,598.

Bischofsheim, t. France, in Lower-Rhine; 2 N. Strasburg. Pop. 1,406.

Bischofsheim, t. Hesse Cassel, in Hanau; 6 ENE. Francfort on the Maine, 3 WNW. Hanau.

Bischofsstein, or *Bistein*, t. Prussia, in Königsberg; 42 S. Königsberg. Lon. 20. 55. E. Lat. 54. N. Pop. 2,230. Here is a Catholic gymnasium.

Bischofsgrun, t. Bav., Upper-Maine; 6 W. Wunsiedel, 11 NE. Bayreuth. Pop. 700.

Bischofswerda, t. Sax., in Meissen, on an isl. and in the river Wesenitz; 20 E. Dresden, 28 E. Meissen. Lon. 14. 10. E. Lat. 51. 7. N. Pop. 1,450. Its principal commerce is white thread. It has 2 Lutheran churches.

Bischofswerder, t. Prussia, in Marienwerder; 63 SSE. Dantzie; 94 SSW. Königsberg. Lon. 19. 17. E. Lat. 53. 24. N. Pop. 1,200.

Bischofszelle, t. Switz., in Thurgau, with a castle; situated at the conflux of the Sitter and Thur; 8 NW. St. Gal, 11 S. Constance. Lon. 9. 13. E. Lat. 47. 26. N. Pop. 1,750.

Bischoltz, t. Prussia; 25 S. Brandenburg.

Bischwald, t. Prussia; 37 SE. Marienwerder.

Birchweiler, t. France, in Lower-Rhine, and district of Haguenau; 4 SE. Haguenau, 10 N. Strasburg. Pop. 3,320. It is situated on the Motte, near the Rhine, defended by a castle.

Biscina, t. Urbino; 8 S. Gubbio.

Biscopsvaare, t. Norway; 48 E. Bergen.

Biscupia, t. Prussia; 32 S. Marienburg.

Bisdorf, t. Anhalt Cothen; 9 N. Cothen.

Biseglia, t. Naples, in Bari; 5 E. Trani. Lon. 16. 35. E. Lat. 41. 8. N. Pop. 10,593. Bp. see. It is situated on a hill, in a fertile country, near the coast of the Adriatic.

Bisentina, or *Presentina*, small isl. Italy, in Castro, in lake Bolsena, with a convent, church, and gardens.

Bisentz, t. Moravia, in Hradisch; 14 SW. Hradisch. Pop. 2,548.

Bisert, t. Russia, on a small river, which runs into the Upha, in Perm; 80 SSE. Perm.

Biserta, see *Bizerta*.

Biseypour, t. Hind., in Oude, on the Dewah; 46 NW. Fyzabad.

Bishbesh, or *Basta*, (an. *Bubastus*, or *Bubaste*, and *Pibesel*.) t. Egypt; 40 NE. Cairo, 47 SW. Tineh. Lon. 31. 52. E. Lat. 30. 33. N. It is situated on the branch cut from the Khalits Abu Meneggi, or Canal of Trajan, to that which runs from the Nile to the lake of Menzaleh, near Tineh, anciently the Pelusiac canal. Here are many monuments of antiquity and hieroglyphics. Enormous masses of granite, almost all mutilated, lie in great heaps; many of them made into mill-stones, some of which, completely cut, have been left on the spot, probably from want of means to carry them away. This city was raised on massy foundations of unburnt brick; the extent is about 600 or 700 fathoms each way. In the centre is an immense basin, in the middle of which the monuments are situated. In this city the feast of Diana was celebrated annually by the Egyptians; on which occasion, Herodotus tells us, not less than 700,000 people assembled, besides children; it was a kind of bacchanalian orgy, and the quantity of wine consumed was astonishing. To this place were sent all the mummies of cats made in Egypt.

Bishbesh, r. Algiers, which rises in the province of Titterie, and being joined by several other streams, forms the Yisser. It is so named from the quantity of fennel found on its banks.

Bisheri, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir; 20 S. Meia Sarekin.

Bishni, t. Persian Armenia, on the Zenghi; 24 NE. Erivan.

Bishop, one of the Faroe Islands, in the N. sea.

Bishop and his Clerks, cluster of dangerous rocks, near W. coast of South Wales, at the entrance of St. George's Channel; 4 W. St. David's. Lon. 5. 20. W. Lat. 51. 54. N.

Bishop and his Clerks, rocks in the bay of Honduras. Lon. 88. W. Lat. 15. 53. N.

Biskop's Aukland, see *Aukland*.

Bishop's Castle, t. Eng., in Shropshire, with a well frequented market on Friday; 16 SSW. Shrewsbury, 152 NW. London. Pop. 1,367.

Bishop's Island, small isl. in the Atlantic, near W. coast of Ireland, and county of Clare. Lon. 9. 35. W. Lat. 52. 38. N.

Bishop's Islands, chain of small islands, among the Western Islands of Scot., extending about 12 miles from N. to S.; the principal are Bernera, Mingalla, and Pabbay, with a few islets. Lon. 7. 35. W. Lat. 56. 48. N.

Bishop's Hatfield, see *Hatfield*.

Bishop's Stortford, t. Eng., in Herts, near the borders of Essex, on a navigable canal, which communicates with the river Lea; 12 E. Hertford, 30 N. London. Lon. 0. 12. E. Lat. 51. 52. N. Pop. 2,630. The principal business is making malt, of which great quantities are sent to London. It has a large market, especially for corn, held on Thursday. Here was formerly a castle. This town is built in the form of a cross, having 4 streets turned to the cardinal points; and the river Stort runs through it.

Bishop's Waltham, t. Eng., in Herts, where the bishops of Winchester formerly had a palace; 10 SSE. Winchester, 65 WSW London. Pop. 1,530. It has a weekly market on Friday.

Bishop Wearmouth, t. and parish, Eng., in Durham, on the Wear; 12 NNE. Durham, 272 N. London. Pop. 7,060. It took its name from an ancient monastery; has considerable manufactures, and a cast-iron bridge over the river, 236 feet long.—Native, Bede.

Bisignano, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 14 N. Cosenza, 16 WSW. Rossano. Lon. 16. 33. E. Lat. 39. 32. N. Bp. see. It contains 14 churches. It is situated on a hill, near the river Cotila; surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains, and defended by a strong fortress.

Biskem, t. Prussia; 18 WSW. Heilsperg.

Biskupitz, t. Moravia, Znaym; 15 N. Znaym.

Bislan, t. Egypt, on the Nile; 3 S. Damietta.

Bisley, t. Eng., in Gloucester, near the canal which unites the Severn with the Thames; 10 SSE. Gloucester, 28 WNW. London. Pop. 4,757. There is a considerable manufacture of broadcloth carried on here.

Bislig, t. on E. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 126. 18. E. Lat. 8. 6. N.

Bismark, t. Pru., in Brandenburg, in Magdeburg; 12 W. Stendal. Lon. 11. 50. E. Lat. 52. 39. N. Pop. 846.

Bismeo, or *Bixmea*, t. Algiers; 25 W. Algiers.

Bisnagar, or *Annagoondy*, city, Hind., in Mysore, and circar of Sanore, once the capital of a mighty kingdom, on the Toombudra; 132 S. Visiapour, 172 N. Seringapatam. Lon. 76. E. Lat. 15. 20. N. The air is very hot, but winter nights extremely cold; it rains every year for 3 months together. The soil is fruitful, well watered, and abounds in cattle and deer, also in lions, tigers, elephants, and boars. The emperor was once so powerful as to bring into the field 3,400 horse, 76,000 foot, and 600 elephants. In 1563, it was sacked and ruined by a confederation of Mahratta princes, since which it has been deserted, and is now a vast heap of ruins.

Bisnatpour, t. Bengal, in Hoogly; 65 SSW. Calcutta. Lon. 87. 44. E. Lat. 21. 48. N.

Bisnee, country, Asia, situated partly in Bootan, and partly belonging to Bengal; bounded N. by mountains, E. by Assam, S. by the Burmampooter, and W. by part of Bootan-Bisnee, from which the whole is named. Bisnee is the chief town.

Bisnee, t. Bootan, which gives name to a country belonging partly to Bootan, and partly to Bengal; 116 SE. Tassusadon, 186 E. Moorshedabad. Lon. 90. 46. E. Lat. 26. 28. N.

Bisperode, t. Ger., in Brunswick, district of Eschershausen, on the Rempe. Pop. 1,017.

Bisraimpour, t. Bengal, Palamow; 15 NNW. Palamow. Lon. 84. 3. E. Lat. 24. 8. N.

Biss, r. Prussia, which runs into the Pregel, 6 S. Insterburg.

Bissa, t. Servia, on the Danube; 16 SSE. Orsova.

Bissag, t. Croatia; 16 NE. Agram.

Bissanpour, t. Hind., in Bahar; 5 W. Arrah.

Bissago, or *Bissaux*, or *Bissao*, isl. in the Atlantic, near W. coast of Africa, and the principal of the cluster called Bissagos, 100 miles in circumference. Lon. 14. 10. W. Lat. 11. 24. N. The ground rises imperceptibly to the middle of the island. The soil is cultivated and fertile, abounding with several sorts of trees, particularly fine large orange and mangroves near the shore. The inhabitants are Portuguese and negroes intermixed. The island is divided into 9 provinces, 8 of which are governed by officers appointed by the sovereign, each bearing the title of king.

Bissagos, or *Bissaos Islands*, (an. *Hesperides*), cluster of 18 or 20 islands, near west coast of Africa; 255 S. Cape Verd. Lon. 15. W. Lat. 11. 30. N.

Bissao, isl. Africa, at the mouth of the Rio Grande. Here the Portuguese have a settlement.

Bissaree, t. Hind., in Bundelcund; 8 SE. Chatterpour. Lon. 80. E. Lat. 24. 53. N.

Bissendorf, t. Han., in Osnabruck; 5 SE. Osnabruck.

Bissenpraag, t. Cashmere, on the Alacanunda. Lon. 79. 39. E. Lat. 30. 36. N. Pop. 5,000. It is a place of pilgrimage.

Bissentchar, t. Hind., Oude; 28 S. Lucknow.

Bissentz, Moravia, in Hradisch; 5 N. Strassnitz.

Bissengen, t. Bavaria; 4 SSW. Haaburg.

Bissipour, t. Bootan; 32 E. Amerpour.

Bissoah, t. Hind., in Oude; 12 E. Kairabad.

Bissolie, or *Bissonly*, t. Hind., in Delhi; 27 W. Bereilly. Lon. 78. 50. E. Lat. 28. 20. N. This was once a flourishing town, but is now much reduced.

Bissoo, t. Hind., in Guzerat; 22 N. Cambay.

Bissoolic, or *Bissolee*, t. Hind., and principal place of a district, in Lahore, on the Rauvee; 65 NE. Lahore. Lon. 74. 57. E. Lat. 32. 22. N. This town is fortified, and commands the entrance to the northern hills.

Bissore, t. Hind., in Orissa; 22 W. Balasore.

Bissory, harbour on W. coast of Mandioly, with 12 fathom water. Lon. 123. 40. E. Lat. 0. 18. S.

Bissow, t. Russia, in Kiev; 3 WSW. Kiev.

Bissiwlah, t. Hind., in Rohilcund; 25 W. Bereilly, 85 ESE. Delhi. Lon. 79. 15. E. Lat. 28. 17. N.

Bissumpourgola, t. Bengal, in Rajemal; 17 N. Rajemal. Lon. 87. 52. E. Lat. 25. 20. N.

Bissunpour, circar, Bengal, bounded W. by Midnapour and Pachete, and elsewhere by Burdwan; about 40 miles long, and nearly as much in breadth. Bissunpour is the capital.

Bissunpour, t. Hind., and capital of a circar in Bengal; 65 NW. Calcutta, 85 SW Moorshebad. Lon. 87. 29. E. Lat. 23. 5. N.

Bissunpour, t. Hind., Allahabad, at the union of the Dewah with the Ganges; 50 E. Gazy-pour.

Bissy, t. Hind., Nagpour; 22 S. by E. Nagpour.

Bistagno, v. Piedmont; 4 W. Acqui.

Bistam, or *Bistain*, t. Persia, in Comis; 240 NNE. Ispahan, 300 W. Herat. Lon. 54. 30. E. Lat. 35. 30. N.

Bistein, see *Bischofsstein*.

Bistineau, lake, in W. part of the state of Louisiana, 30 or 40 miles in length. Lon. 93. 20. W. Lat. 32. 20. N. It communicates with Red River, on the S., and the Dacheet flows into its N. end.

Bister, t. Switz., in Valais; 30 E. Sion.

Bisterfelt, t. Prussia, in Pomerelia; 9 WSW. Mareinburg.

Bistertz, t. Moravia, Brunn; 5 NW. Brunn.

Bistra, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim; 6 SSE. Politzka. H. 219.

Bistra, r. which rises in Transylvania, and runs into the Temes, 4 N. Karansebes.

Bistraca, r. Circassia, which runs into the Cuban, Lon. 40. 29. E. Lat. 44. 45. N.

Bistraia, t. Russian Tartary, on W. side of the Donetz; 70 ENE. Azoph.

Bistraia, r. Russian Tartary, which runs into the Donetz, 64 NE. Azoph.

Bistraia, r. Kamtchatka, which runs into the Bolchaia-raka, opposite Bolcheretskoi.

Bistrianka, t. Russian Tartary, on S. side of the Don; 100 ENE. Azoph.

Bistritz, or *Bistritz*, t. Transylvania, in Saxenland, capital of a district, to which it gives name, on the river Bistritz; 42 NNE. Clausenburg, 256 E. Vienna. Lon. 23. 54. E. Lat. 47. 14. N. Pop. 4,566. It contains a Lutheran gymnasium and a Catholic Latin school.

Bistritz, r. Transylvania, which runs into the Samos, 4 SW. Kozorvar.

Bistritz, t. Moravia, in Prerau; 8 ESE. Prerau. Lon. 17. 40. E. Lat. 49. 22. N. Pop. 1,300.

Bistritz, t. Moravia, in Brunn; 6 WSW. Els, 25 NNW. Brunn. Lon. 16. 6. E. Lat. 49. 31. N.

Bistritza, t. Eu. Turkey, in Moldavia, on a river of the same name; 20 SW. Jassy.

Bistritza, r. Eu. Turkey, which runs into the Siret, 6 SE. Bakeu.

Bistritza, t. Eu. Turkey, in Walachia; 26 WSW. Kimnik.

Bistritza, r. Walachia, which runs into the Tismana, 7 E. Kitzesti.

Bistritz, t. Bohemia, in Kaurzim; 4 SW. Beneschaw.

Bistroff, t. France, in Moselle; 4 NNE. Morhange.

Bistry, t. Bohemia, in Koniggratz; 10 miles from Gitschin.

Bistvisi, t. Georgia, in Carduel; 30 S. Teflis.

Bisuga, r. Russian Tartary, which runs into the sea of Azoph, 48 SW. Eiskoi.

Bisuton, mt. Persia, in Irak; 20 NNE. Kirmanshah.

Bisutan, t. Curdistan; 25 NE. Amadieh, 35 S. Betlis.

Biswah, t. Hind., in Oude; 37 N. by E. Lucknow.

Bitaxa, now *Badkis*.

Bitche, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Moselle; 3 posts S. Deux Ponts, 52 E. Paris. Lon. 7. 31. E. Lat. 49. 4. N. Pop. 2,481. It is situated on a river at the foot of

the Vosges mountains, on the frontiers of Deux Ponts. It was taken by Louis XIV., and fortified by Vauban.

Bilesch, t. Moravia, in Znaym; 42 N. Znaym. Lon. 16. 9. E. Lat. 49. 18. N. Pop. 2,597.

Bitetto, see *Bidetto*.

Bitford, t. Eng., in Warwick, on the Avon; 7. WSW. Stratford upon Avon, 101 NW. London.

Betiska-Weweroka, or *Eihorn-Bitesch*, t. Moravia, in Brunn, on the Schwarga; 8 NW. Brunn. Pop. 1,847.

Bithon, see *Beuthen*.

Bithynium, see *Bastan* and *Borla*.

Bithynia, ancient country, on N. side of Asia Minor, now in Natolia. Chief cities, Nicomedia, Nice, Prusa, and Chalcedon.

Bito, km. Africa, in Negroland, E. of Tombuctoo.

Bitonto, t. Naples, in Bari, about 8 miles from the Adriatic; 7 S. Bari, 11 SE. Trani. Lon. 16. 40. E. Lat. 41. 12. N. Pop. 13,797. Bp. see. Cathedral, 12 churches. Near this town the Spaniards, under the command of the duke of Mortemar, obtained a decisive victory over the Austrians, in 1734, by which the whole country of Naples submitted to the crown of Spain.

Bitow, or *Volltau*, t. Moravia, in Znaym, with a citadel on the Teya; 12 WNW. Znaym.

Bitschen, t. Prussia; 6 N. Strasburg.

Bitschen, see *Pitschen*.

Bitburg, t. Pru., Lower Rhine, in Treves; 30 NE. Luxemburg. Pop. 1,282.

Bittendorff, t. Silesia, in Neysze; 2 N. Otmuchau.

Bitterfield, t. Pru. Saxony, in Merseburg, situated on the Moldau; 16 S. Dessau, 18 SSW. Wittenberg. Lon. 12. 23. E. Lat. 51. 39. N. Pop. 1,460.

Bittounjah, small cirar, Hind., situated W. Bahar, and SE. Benares.

Bittrebund, cirar, Bengal, bounded N. by Coos-Beyhar, E. by Rangamatty and Baharbund, S. by Baharbund, and W. by Rungpour; about 15 miles long, and 7 broad; Coorsah and Paradangah seem the chief towns.

Bivero, see *Vivero*.

Bivio, t. Switz.; 22 NNE. Chiavenna.

Bivona, (an. *Hipponium*, and *Vibo*), t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 10 NE. Nicotera.

Bivona, t. Sicily, in Mazara; 6 N. Calata Bellota. Lon. 13. 36. E. Lat. 37. 41. N.

Bivoras, or *Pedro Shoals*, rocks in the Spanish Main; 30 S. Jamaica. Lon. 77. to 78. 20. W. Lat. 17. 18. N.

Biurales, t. Sweden, in Helsingland; 15 NW. Hudwickswall.

Biurgo, t. Sweden, West Bothnia; 45 NNE. Umea.

Biursaker, t. Sweden, in Helsingland; 20 NW. Hudwickswall.

Bixby, t. Franklin co. Ohio; 24 NNE. Columbus.

Bizantia, t. Eu. Turkey, in Moldavia; 40 SW. Birlat.

Bizarre Isle, in Lower Canada, a fertile and well cultivated tract, 4 miles long and 2 broad; enclosed by the lake of the Mountains and the river des Prairies.

Bizen, t. Abyssinia; 20 SW. Arkiko.

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Bizerta, or *Benzert*, (an. *Hippo Diarrhytus*, or *Zaritus*), s-p. Africa, in Tunis; 30 N. Tunis. Lon. 9. 48. E. Lat. 37. 10. N. Pop. 5,000. It is pleasantly situated upon a canal, betwixt an extensive lake and the sea. The harbour, formerly the finest in this part of Africa, now receives only small vessels. It is about a mile in circuit, defended by several castles and batteries, the principal of which are towards the sea. It was once large, and contained about 6,000 houses. The lake upon which Bizerta is situated, has an open communication with the sea. Besides fish and fruit of all kinds, the environs abound with corn, pulse, oil, cotton, and a variety of other valuable productions. The gulf of Bizerta, the *Sinus Hipponensis* of the ancients, is a beautiful and sandy inlet, near 12 miles in breadth. The bottom of it being low, presents a delightful prospect, through variety of groves and plantations of olive trees, a great way into the country; but to the eastward the eye is bounded by a high rocky shore, which reaches as far as Cape Zibeet, a distance of 21 miles.

Bizie, t. France, in Aube; 10 NW. Narbonne.

Bizonnes, t. France, in Isere; 12 NW. Moirans.

Bizoorgat, t. Candahar; 70 SW. Cabul.

Bizu, t. Africa, in Morocco, on a mountain, in a fertile country; 75 N. Morocco.

Bizya, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania; 50 E. Adrianople.

Black Bay, bay on SE. coast of Labrador. Lon. 56. 20. W. Lat. 51. 48. N.

Black Bay, bay in N. part of lake Superior. Lon. 88. 10. W. Lat. 48. 36. N.

Black Bay, bay in the Chesapeake, on the coast of Virginia. Lon. 76. 21. W. Lat. 37. 9. N.

Black Bay, bay in the Atlantic, on the coast of Virginia. Lon. 76. 4. W. Lat. 36. 35. N.

Blackbear Islands Lake, lake, N. A. full of small islands; about 30 miles long and from 5 to 10 wide. Lon. 105. 40. W. Lat. 55. 40. N.

Black Beard Island, isl. on the coast of Georgia, containing 1,600 acres. It belongs to the U. S. government, and was purchased in 1800, for \$15,000.

Blackbrook, r. Eng., which runs into the Stour, near Loughborough, in Leicestershire.

Blackburn, t. Eng., in Lancashire, on the Derwent; 21 NNW. Manchester, 203 NNW. London. Pop. 15,083. It is irregularly built, and contains 2 churches of the establishment, 7 Dissenting houses of public worship, a free grammar school, and other schools. It has extensive manufactures of calicoes or cotton goods; 2 weekly markets, on Wednesday and Saturday, and annual fairs in May and October.

Blackcave Head, cape on E. coast of Ireland, in the Irish sea. Lon. 5. 43. W. Lat. 54. 54. N.

Black Creek, r. New Jersey, which runs into the Delaware, Lon. 75. 20. W. Lat. 39. 25. N.

Black Creek, r. Georgia, which runs into the Savannah, Lon. 81. 18. W. Lat. 32. 16. N.

Black Creek, r. S. C., which runs into the Pedee, Lon. 79. 35. W. Lat. 34. 22. N.

Black Creek, r. Va., which runs into York river, Lon. 77. 15. W. Lat. 37. 34. N.

Black Down, mountainous district, Eng., in SW. part of Somersetshire, on the borders of Devonshire, about 4 S. Wellington. On this

down are immense quantities of flints lying in vast heaps, upwards of 600 yards in circumference, called Robin Hood's Butts, and supposed to have been placed over the graves of men who fell in the wars between the Danes and Saxons.

Blackford, v. Scot., in the county of Perth, which, in 1715, was burned by the rebels.

Black Forest, see *Forest*.

Blackhall Head, cape at SW. coast of Ireland, at N. side of the entrance into Bantry Bay, in the county of Cork. Lon. 9.55. W. Lat. 51.32. N.

Blackhead, cape on E. coast of Ireland, at N. entrance into Belfast Lough; 4 NE. Carrickfergus.

Blackhead, cape on S. coast of Ireland, on W. side of Kinsale harbour; 5 S. Kinsale.

Blackhead, cape on W. coast of Ireland, on S. side of the entrance into Galway bay. Lon. 9. 11. W. Lat. 53. 7. N.

Blackhead, cape on W. coast of Scot., in the county of Wigton; 6 WSW. Stranraer.

Blackhead, cape, Eng., on the coast of Cornwall. Lon. 5. 4. W. Lat. 50. 1. N.

Blackhead, cape on the E. coast of New Zealand; 22 NNE. Cape Kidnapper.

Blackhead, cape on E. coast of New Holland, forming NE. point of port Stephens; 12 NE. Point Stephens.

Blackhead, cape on E. coast of Labrador. Lon. 64. 50. W. Lat. 59. 58. N.

Blackheath, p-v. Randolph county, Illinois; W. 946.

Blackheath, open and elevated spot of ground at NW. extremity of Kent, of some celebrity in the history of England. Many good houses are built on the heath; and on the east side is Morden college, an hospital erected by Sir John Morden, a Turkey merchant, for the reception of poor, decayed, honest merchants.

Black Foot Indians, on Maria's River, North America. Lon. 111. W. Lat. 48. N. No. 800.

Black Horse, p-v. Burlington co. N. J.; W. 173.

Black Horse Tavern, p-v. Chester co. Pa.; W. 160.

Black Islands, islands near the coast of Labrador. Lon. 56. 30. W. Lat. 53. 54. N.

Black Island, small isl. on the east side of Penobscot bay, Maine. Pop. 9.

Black Islands, see *Heysan*.

Black Lake River, r. Louisiana, which rises in highlands in NW. part of the state, pursues a S. course, passes through Black Lake, which is 15 or 20 miles in length, and joins the Saline 8 NE. Natchitoches, to form the Rigolet de Bon Dieu.

Black Lake, or *Oswegatchie Lake*, lake, in St. Lawrence co. N. Y.; 20 miles long, and 2 broad; S. of Ogdensburg. It is nearly parallel to the St. Lawrence, about 4 miles distant. It communicates with the Oswegatchie by an outlet 3 or 4 miles long.

Black Lick, p-v. Indiana co. Pa.; W. 199. Pop. 1,303.

Black Lick, r. Ohio, which joins Big Walnut river, 10 SE. Columbus.

Black Mountain, mt. N. H. in Peeling and Lincoln; NE. of Moosehillock.

Black Mountain, (an. *Abnoba*), mt. in Ger. near the sources of the Danube.

Black Mountains, tract of Scotland, in Argyle-shire, supposed to be the most elevated public road in Great Britain, between Stirling and Fort William.

Blackley, t. Eng. in Lancashire; 4 NE. Manchester. Pop. 2,361.

Blackmoor Bay, bay on E. coast of the Isle of Wight. Lon. 0. 56. W. Lat. 50. 40. N.

Blackmoor Hill, eminence in the county of Wicklow, near Blessington.

Blackness Castle, ancient fortress, Scot., on S. side of the Forth, near Borowstonness. This is one of four forts, which, by the Union, are to be kept in repair. It has a governor, a lieutenant governor, and a small garrison.

Black Nib, cape, Ireland, on E. coast of Down, on the Irish sea. Lon. 5. 24. W. Lat. 54. 21. W.

Black Point, or *Saddle Point*, the SW. cape of Prince Charles' island, in the North sea. Lon. 10. 33. E. Lat. 78. 13. N.

Black Pool, v. Eng., in Lancashire, on the coast of the Irish sea, with accommodations for sea-bathing; 3 SW. Poulton, 237 NNW. London.

Black River, t. Huron co. Ohio. Pop. 354.

Black River, r. Vt. which rises in Greensborough, and runs into lake Memphremagog.

Black River, r. Ireland, which runs into Lough Corrib, 8 S. Ballinrobe.

Black River, r. Vt. which rises in Plymouth, and runs into the Connecticut, opposite to Charlestown.

Black River, r. N. York, which after a NW. course of 120 miles, flows into Hungary Bay, in Lake Ontario, N. of Sacket's Harbour. It has a passage under ground nearly a mile, at a distance of a few miles from its mouth. At the junction of Moose river it has falls of 63 feet; and 45 miles below are Long Falls, where the river descends by successive cataracts of 14, 12, and 24 feet, in the space of 24 miles. The country watered by this river is very fertile.

Black River, r. N. C., which runs SSE. into Cape Fear River; 23 miles above Wilmington.

Black River, r. which rises near the sources of the Gasconade and Merrimack, in Missouri, and joins White River in Arkansas Territory, about 40 below Poke Bayou, Lon. 92. W. Lat. 36. N. It is navigable for large boats more than 100 miles at all seasons.

Black River, a name given to the Ouachitta after the junctions of the Tensaw and Ocatahoola. Its course from the junction to its union with the Red River, is very winding, and is 30 miles in length.

Black River, (*Big*), r. Mississippi, which rises between the head waters of the Yazoo and Pearl river, and pursuing a SW. course of about 170 miles, flows into the Mississippi above the Grand Gulf, Lat. 32. 2. N.

Black River, see *Winee*, and *Washita*.

Black River, r. America, which runs into Honduras bay, Lon. 85. 28. W. Lat. 15. 50. N.

Black River, r. Ohio, which runs into Lake Erie, 27 W. of the Cuyahoga.

Black River, r. S. C., which runs into the Pedee, Lon. 99. 15. W. Lat. 33. 29. N.

Black River, r. America, which runs into Lake Michigan, Lon. 85. 52. W. Lat. 42. 42. N.

Black River, r. Canada, which runs into lake Superior, Lon. 86. 52. W. Lat. 48. 40. N.

Black River, r. N. America, which runs into Black Bay, in lake Superior, Lon. 88. 14. W. Lat. 48. 45. N.

Black Rock, small isl. near SE. coast of Ireland, in St George's channel; 4 SW. Carnsore Point, in Wexford. Lon. 6. 27. W. Lat. 52. 10. N.

Black Rock, p-v. in the township of Buffalo, Niagara co. N. Y., on the Niagara; 2½ NW. Buffalo. This village was burnt by the British during the war. It is now flourishing and pleasant, and contains a large ware-house, and about 35 houses. Here is a ferriage across the river. It is the station for steam-boats and other vessels employed on the lake; and has a safe harbour, but the current is rapid, about 4 knots an hour.

Black Rock, small harbour, Fairfield co. Ct., W. of Bridgeport.

Black Rock, rock, near W. coast of Ireland, in Sligo Bay.

Black Rock, v. Ireland, on S. side of Dublin bay, 4 miles from Dublin. It is a considerable village, and much resorted to for sea bathing.

Black Rocks, rocks in the Atlantic, near W. coast of Ireland; 6 NW. Saddle-Head, on N. coast of the island of Achil. Lon. 10. 9. W. Lat. 54. 4. N.

Blackrode, t. Eng., in Lancashire; 5 S. Chorley. Pop. 1,623.

Black Sea, or *Euxine Sea*, inland sea, partly in Europe and partly in Asia, bounded N. by Russian Tartary, E. by Mingrelia, Circassia, and Georgia, S. by Natolia, and W. by Eu. Turkey. Lon. 28. to 41. 30. E. Lat. 41. to 46. 30. N. Its length, from Rumania to the mouth of the Rione, is 932 miles; its breadth, from Cape Baba in Natolia to Odessa, about 380; circ. about 3,800 miles. It communicates with the sea of Azof by the straits of Caffa, and with the sea of Marmora by the straits of Constantinople.

The Black sea has been supposed to have received its name from its black and rocky shores, or from its dangerous navigation, or from the darkness which often covers it during winter, in consequence of thick fogs and heavy rains. Dr. Clarke states that the navigation is rendered difficult not only by dark fogs, but also by shallows which are laid down on no chart, and by furious and sudden storms. Some, however, represent the navigation as not more dangerous than that of other seas.

The chief rivers that flow into this sea, are the Danube, Dnieper, Dniester, Bog, Cuban, Rione, Kizil-Ermak, and Sakaria.—The principal ports on the Black sea are Odessa, Otchakov, Cherson, Eupatoria, Sevastopol, on the north; and Sinobe and Trebisond on the south.—The Turks granted by treaties in 1774 and 1791, a free passage to the Russian navy through the Dardanelles. The Black sea was opened to Austria in 1784. Since then it has been opened to other European nations, and its commerce greatly increased.

Black Swamp, p-v. in St. Peter's parish, S. C.; W. 644.

Black Walnut, p-v. Halifax co. Va.; W. 256.

Black Warrior, Cabo, or *Tuscaloosa*, r. Alabama. It is the principal eastern branch of the Tombigbee, and joins the main river 80 miles above St. Stephens, and is navigable to the falls, 60 or 70 miles. It rises not far S. of the river Tennessee.—At the Falls of the Black Warrior, about 150 miles above St. Stephens, and 150 by the road S. of Huntsville, the town of Tuscaloosa was begun in 1816, which contained in 1818 upwards of 400 inhabitants.

Blackburn Springs, p-v. Johnson co. Ten.; W. 667.

Blackford, t. Posey co. Indiana, about 35 S. by W. Princeton.

Blacksod Bay, bay of the Atlantic, on W. coast of Ireland, between the Mullet and the main land of the county of Galway. Lon. 9. 48. W. Lat. 54. 7. N.

Blacksod Point, cape, Ireland, at S. extremity of the Mullet, in the county of Mayo, at the entrance into Blacksod Bay. Lon. 9. 52. W. Lat. 54. 6. N.

Blackstairs, mountains between the counties of Wexford and Carlow.

Blackstock's Hill, eminence in S. C., near the river Tyger. In 1780, an action was fought here between the British under General Tarleton, and the Americans under General Sumpter, in which the former were worsted.

Blakstocks, p-v. Chester district, S. C.; W. 470.

Blackstone, r. which rises in Worcester co. Mass., and passing into R. I., takes the name of Pawtucket.

Blackstone's Island, small isl. Va., in the Potomac. Lon. 76. 50. W. Lat. 38. 16. N.

Blackstones, mt. Ireland, in Kerry; 12 W. Killarney.

Blacktail, great shoal of sand, Eng., on the coast of Essex, which runs out to sea for several miles from Shrewsbury Ness. A mark is erected at the end, as a sea-mark.

Blackwall, v. Eng., E. London, to which it in effect joins, on the side of the Thames, long celebrated for its docks and yards.

Blackwater, r. N. H., which flows into the Contoocook, in NE. part of Hopkinton.

Blackwater, r. Va., which joins the Nottoway, to form the Chowan, Lon. 77. 2. W. Lat. 36. 30. N.

Blackwater, r. Va., which runs into the sea, at Black Bay, Lon. 76. 10. W. Lat. 36. 30. N.

Blackwater, r. Md., which runs into the Chesapeake, Lon. 76. 15. W. Lat. 38. 24. N.

Blackwater, r. Michigan, which flows into Lake Michigan, 24 NNE. St. Joseph's river. It is 60 miles long, and navigable for canoes nearly to its source.

Blackwater, r. Eng. in Essex, which rises from Saffron-Walden, and is at first a continuation of the river Pant, increased by the Chelmer, at Malden, and 10 miles below joins the main ocean. It is celebrated for oysters.

Blackwater, r. Eng., which rises near Cranbourn, in Dorsetshire, and joins the Stour near its mouth.

Blackwater, t. Ireland, in Armagh; 5 NNW. Armagh.

Blackwater, r. Ireland, which runs into Lough Neagh; 5 NNE. Charlemont.

Blackwater, r. Ireland, which runs into the sea, near Youghal, in the county of Cork.

Bladen, co. in S. part of N. C. Pop. in 1810, 5,671; slaves 1,985. Pop. in 1820, 7,276. Chief town, Elizabethtown.

Bladensburg, p-t. Prince George's co. Md., on the Eastern Branch of the Potomac; 5 NE. Washington. Lon. 76. 57. W. Lat. 38. 56. N. It contains about 100 houses. A battle was fought here on the 24th of August 1814, between the English and Americans, in which the latter were defeated. This success of the British led the way to the conquest and burning of Washington.

Blaesheim, v. France, in Lower-Rhine; 5 Strasburg. Pop. 800.

Blagaitski, t. Croatia; 10 NNW. Sluin.

Blagnac, t. France, in Upper-Garonne, on the Garonne; 3 NW. Toulouse. Pop. 1,118.

Blagovetschenskoi, t. Russia, in Archangel, near SE. coast of the White Sea; 70 SW. Archangel.

Blain, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Lower-Loire; 18 NNW. Nantes, 40 S. Rennes. Lon. 1. 38. W. Lat. 47. 29. N. Pop. 1,897. Near this town the Royalists were defeated with great loss, by the French Republicans, in the month of December, 1793.

Blainville, t. France, in Channel; 5 W. Coutances, 13 N. Grenville.

Blainville-sur-l'Eau, t. France, in Meurte; 4 SW. Luneville, 12 SE. Nancy. Pop. 528.

Blair, or *Blair Athol*, t. Scot., in Perth, with a castle called Blair-Castle, the seat of the duke of Athol; 36 N. Perth, 80 S. Inverness. Pop. 2,515.

Blair Gowrie, t. Scot., in Perthshire; 17 N. of Perth. It is the borough of a barony.

Blairsville, p-v. York district, S. C.; W. 450.

Blaise, r. France, which runs into the Marne, near Larzicour, in Marne.

Blaise, t. France, in Upper-Marne; 12 NNW. Chaumont.

Blaisois, before the revolution a province of France, bounded E. by Orleannois, S. by Berry, W. by Touraine, and N. by Vendomois and Dunois. The country is accounted one of the most agreeable in France. Blois was the capital.

Blaison, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 8 SE. Angers. H. 220.

Blakely, p-t. and cap. Baldwin co. Alabama, on the Tensaw, or east channel of the Mobile; 6 N. Mobile bay, 10 ENE. Mobile, W. 1100. Lat. 30. 43. N. This town was laid out in 1813, by Josiah Blakely, Esq. The streets are laid out 99 feet wide, crossing each other at right angles, running N. and S., E. and W. The site occupies a mile square, and is elevated and pleasant. The harbour is convenient and secure. Vessels drawing 12 feet water can enter the port at full tide, and those that draw 16 feet, can approach within 12 miles. The town is abundantly supplied with excellent water, and is expected to become a place of commercial importance. A newspaper is published here.

Blakeley, t. Luzerne co. Pa. Pop. 450.

Blakeney, Snitterly, v. Eng., in Norfolk, on a river near the German sea, with a small har-

bour for vessels which trade for timber and coals; 5 NW. Holt, 138 NNE. London.

Blamont, t. France, principal place of a district, in Meurte; 13 E. Luneville, 25 E. Nancy. Lon. 6. 55. E. Lat. 48. 35. N. Pop. 1,863.

Blamont, t. France, in Doubs; 9 SW. Porrentrui, 4 N. St. Hypolite.

Blanc, see *Mont Blanc*.

Blanc-en-Berry, (Le,) t. France and principal place of a district, in Indre; 18 W. Argenton, 27 WSW. Chateauroux. Lon. 1. 8. E. Lat. 46. 38. N. Pop. 3,850.

Blanca, small isl. near the coast of Honduras. Lon. 86. 42. W. Lat. 15. 50. N.

Blanca, small isl. in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Yucatan. Lon. 88. 20. W. Lat. 21. 15. N.

Blanca, small isl. in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of America. Lat. 16. 30. N.

Blanca, small isl. in the gulf of Mexico, near the coast; 12 SSE. Vera Cruz.

Blanca, small isl. in the Caribbean sea, about 100 miles from the coast of S. A. Lon. 63. 40. W. Lat. 11. 40. N.

Blanche Island, or *Burnt Island*, small isl. in the Indian sea, near the coast of Adel. Lon. 47. 55. E. Lat. 11. 10. N.

Blankstettin, t. Bav.; 3 NNW. Berngries.

Blankamer, t. Brabant; 2 S. Breda.

Blanconi, small isl. in the Indian sea, near the E. coast of Africa. Lat. 7. 40. S.

Blandford, p-t. Hampden co. Mass.; 16 W. Springfield, 104 WSW. Boston, W. 381. Pop. 1,515.

Blandford, t. Prince George co. Va., on S. side of the Appomatox, bordering on Petersburg, and included within the borough of Petersburg. On the 7th March 1819, 50 or 60 buildings, including 2 tobacco warehouses, the principal part of the village, were destroyed by fire. See *Petersburg*.

Blandford, or *Blanford Forum*, t. Eng., in Dorset, on the Stour, in a plain and fertile country; 23 W. Salisbury, 105 W. London. Pop. 2,425. Few towns have handsomer buildings and shops. Market-day on Saturday. The principal manufacture of the town and neighbouring villages is that of thread, waistcoat and shirt-buttons, which employs many thousand women and children.

Blandona, now *Zara Vecchia*.

Blanerhasset's, see *Blannerhasset's Island*.

Blanes, (an. *Blanda*,) t. Spain, in Catalonia, on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Tordera; 34 NE. Barcelona. Lon. 2. 38. E. Lat. 41. 42. N. Pop. 3,600.

Blangies, v. Hainaut; 8 SE. Mons.

Blangis, t. France, in Lower-Seine; 14 NNE. Neufchatel, 20 E. Dieppe. Pop. 1,718.

Blangy, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 6 NE. Hesdin.

Blangy, t. France, in Calvados; 4 SE. Pont l'Eveque, 24 E. Caen. Pop. 771.

Blanguelade, v. France, in Somme, at a ford on the Somme.

Blankenau, t. Hesse-Cassel, Fulda. Pop. 375.

Blankenburg, s-p. and fortress, Flanders, near the sea coast; 10 NE. Ostend. Pop. 1,960.

Blankenburg, t. Pru. Dusseldorf; 20 SE. Cologne. Pop. 1,300.

Blankenburg, t. Ger., in Schwartzburg Rudolstadt, on the Rinne; 20 S. Weimar. Lon. 11. 21. E. Lat. 50. 39. N. Pop. 884.

Blankenburg, principality, in Lower Saxony, in the duchy of Brunswick. It is about 20 miles long, and about 8 wide; lying partly on the Harz mountain, and partly near it. In the northern part it is fertile in corn, the rest, which lies on the Harz, abounds in woods with quarries of marble and iron mines. Sq. m. 145. Pop. 11,614. H. 1,865.

Blankenburg, t. Ger., in Brunswick, and capital of a principality to which it gives name; 7 S. Halberstadt, 7 ESE. Wernigrode. Lon. 10. 37. E. Lat. 51. 48. N. Pop. 2,768. It contains a gymnasium, a hospital, and 3 chh. Here are large depots of iron, marble, and earthen ware.

Blankenhayn, t. Ger., in Weimar; 9 SW. Jena, 16 ESE. Erfurt. Lon. 11. 20. E. Lat. 50. 51. N. Pop. 1,970.

Blankenheim, t. Pru. Aix la Chapelle, 36 NNE. Treves. Lon. 6. 37. E. Lat. 50. 32. N. Pop. 460.

Blankense, v. Denmark, in Holstein, on the Elbe; 9 Hamburg. Pop. 2,000.

Blankensee, t. and lake, Pru., in Brandenburg; 6 E. Belitz.

Blankenstein, t. Pru. Arensburg, on an eminence near the Rhur; 13 ENE. Dusseldorf. Pop. 511.

Blankersdorf, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 9 W. Leypa.

Blannerhasset's Island, isl. in the Ohio, opposite Belpre; 13 below Marietta. It is a beautiful and fertile island, containing about 300 acres.

Blanquefort, t. France, in Gironde; 5 N. Bourdeaux. Pop. 1,990.

Blanquillo, mt. S. A. in Chili. Lat. 35. 4. S. Its height is estimated at 20,000 feet.

Blansko, t. Moravia, in Brunn; 10 N. Brunn. Pop. 980.

Blantyre, t. Scot., in Lanerkshire; 2 W. Hamilton.

Blanzac, t. France, in Gard; 3 SSW. Uzes.

Blanzac, t. France, in Charente, on the river Nay; 12 SSW. Angoulesme. Pop. 546.

Blaphose, t. Pru., in Culm; 30 ENE. Culm.

Blaregnies, v. Hainaut; 9 S. Mons. See *Malplaquet*.

Blaringhem, t. France, in North; 6 SE. St. Omer, 4 WSW. Hazebrouck.

Blasiencella, t. Ger., Saxe-Gotha, 16 S. Gotha. Pop. 1,200. Native, J. F. Schmidt.

Blasij Zelle, t. Ger., in Gotha, in which is a manufacture of fire-arms; 16 S. Gotha.

Blasimont, t. France, in Gironde; 10 N. La Reolle, 20 E. Blamont. Pop. 886.

Blaskets, or *Ferriter Islands*, cluster of islands in the Atlantic, near W. coast of Ireland; the largest being about 3 miles long, and half a mile broad. This island lies at N. side of the entrance into Dingle Bay. Lon. 10. 22. W. Lat. 52. 5. N.

Blatana, t. A. Turkey, in the government of Trebisond; 5 SW. Trebisond.

Blatchingworth, populous village or district in Lancashire, forming a part of the town of Huddersfield; 6 NE. Rochdale. Pop. 2,480.

Blatna, t. Bohemia, in Prachatiz; 25 N. Prachatiz, 44 SSW. Prague. Lon. 13. 50. E. Lat. 49. 26. N. H. 190.

Blatun, now *Middleby*.

Blau, r. Wurtemberg, which runs into the Danube, at Ulm.

Blaubeuren, t. Wurtemberg, the seat of a small bailiwick, on the Blau; 7 W. Ulm. Lon. 9. 78. E. Lat. 48. 46. N. Pop. 1,763.

Blauenthal, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 5 SW. Schwartzenberg.

Blavet, r. France, which runs into the sea, opposite to Belle Isle.

Blavet, (an. *Blavia*,) see *Port Louis*.

Blaufelden, t. Bav.; 3 NE. Gerhardsbron.

Blavignac, t. France, in Lozere; 6 S. St. Chely d'Apcher.

Blausluys, t. Holland; W. Gertrudenberg.

Blauzac, t. France, in Gard; 8 N. Nimes.

Blaye, or *Blayes*, (an. *Blavia*,) s-p. France, and seat of a tribunal, in Gironde; 20 N. Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 34. W. Lat. 45. 8. N. Pop. 3,580. It is situated on the right side of the river Gironde, near its conflux with the Dordogne. It is divided into Upper and Lower Town. The citadel has four bastions, surrounded with good works, and deep wide ditches; it is likewise defended by a fort called *Paté*, built on an island in the Gironde, which is there 1,900 toises wide. Vessels deposit their arms and cannon at Blaye, before they go to Bourdeaux.

Blazey Bay, bay in the English Channel, on S. coast of Cornwall, between Fowey and Deadman Point.

Blechingley, t. Eng., in Surry. It is a borough, and sends 2 members to parliament; 6 E. Ryegate, 20 S. London. Pop. 1,116.

Blechington, v. Eng., Oxford; 7 N. Oxford.

Bleda, t. Papedom, in the Patrimonio; 12 S. Viterbo.

Bledsoe, co. in W. part of Tennessee; W. 647. Pop. 4,005. Chief town, Pikeville.

Bleeda, (an. *Bida*,) t. Algiers, in Titterie, surrounded with mud walls; 33 E. Shershell. Lon. 3. 8. E. Lat. 36. 23. N.

Bleicherode, t. Pru. Saxony, in Erfurt; 10 SW. Nordhausen, 20 N. Muhlhausen. Lon. 10. 35. E. Lat. 51. 26. N. Pop. 1,805.

Bleidenstadt, t. Nassau; 9 NNW. Mentz.

Bleinfeld, t. Bav.; 14 N. Aichstatt.

Bleistein, or *Pleistein*, t. Bav., circle of the Regen; 22 ENE. Amberg. Lon. 12. 21. E. Lat. 49. 38. N. Pop. 2,650.

Blekede, t. Han., in Luneburg, on the Elbe; 20 ENE. Luneburg. Pop. 1,378.

Blekingen, or *Carlsrona*, district, Sweden, bounded N. by Smaland, E. and S. by the Baltic, and W. by Scania, about 90 miles in length, and 26 in breadth; the country is mountainous, but one of the most agreeable in the kingdom. The principal trade is in potash, pitch, tar, tallow, hides, timber, &c. Pop. 67,200. Sq. m. 930. Chief town, Carlsrona.

Blekna, small isl. at the entrance of the gulf of Bothnia, near the coast of Finland. Lon. 21. 8. E. Lat. 62. 52. N.

Bleneau, t. France, Yonne; 6 NW. St. Fargeau. Pop. 1,100.

Blenheim, p-t. Schoharie co. N. Y., on W. side

of Broome; 22 SW. Schoharie, 47 WSW. Albany, W. 381. Pop. 1,826.

Blenheim, or *Blindheim*, v. Bavaria, circle of the Upper Danube, and district of Hockstatt; 2 NE. Hockstatt, 8 SW. Donauwert. It is celebrated for a victory obtained here by the English and their allies, under the command of prince Eugene, and the duke of Marlborough, over the French and Bavarians, commanded by Marshal Tallard, and the Elector of Bavaria, on the 13th August 1704. The French and Bavarians lost 10,000 killed, 13,000 made prisoners, and 100 pieces of cannon. Of the allies about 4,500 were killed, and about 8,000 wounded or taken. This is indifferently called the battle of Hochstatt and Blenheim.

Blenheim House and Park, see *Woodstock*.

Blenkensop, an. castle, Eng., Northumberland, on the river Tippal; 2 NW. Haltwhistle.

Blenod, t. France, in Meurte; 5 S. Toul, 14 SW. Nancy.

Bleonne, r. France, which runs into the Durance, near Mees, in Lower-Alps.

Blerancourt, t. France, in Aisne; 6 S. Chauny, 10 NW. Soissons. Pop. 892.

Blère, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire; 6 S. Amboise, 12 ESE. Tours. Pop. 2,116.

Blergies, t. France, in Somme; 8 SW. Poix. H. 280.

Blerville, t. France, in Vosges; 5 E. La March, 22 WSW. Epinal.

Bleschino, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 3 E. Konigingratz.

Blesen, t. Pru. Posen; 48 W. Posen. Pop. 807.

Blesle, t. France, in Upper-Loire, on the Alaïgnon, and containing 2 parishes; 10 W. Brioude, 18 N. St. Flour. Pop. 1,414.

Blessington, t. Ireland, in Wicklow; 5 SW. Naas, 20 NW. Wicklow. Pop. 400.

Blestium, now *Monmouth*.

Blet, t. France, Cher; 18 SE. Bourges.

Bletterans, t. France, in Jura; 6 NW. Lons-le-Saunier. Pop. 800.

Blevio, t. Switz., Grisons; 12 SE. Furstenau.

Blevy, t. France, in Eure-and-Loir; 9 SSW. Dreux.

Blexen, t. Ger., in Oldenburg; 30 NNE. Oldenburg.

Bleymard, t. France, in Lozere; 10 E. Mende. Pop. 710.

Bleystadt, t. Bohemia, Saatz; 9 WNW. Elnbogen; 75 W. Prague. Lon. 12. 32. E. Lat. 50. 14. N.

Bleyswelch, t. Pru. Minden; 4 S. Wunnenberg.

Bleyswick, t. Holland; 8 N. Rotterdam.

Blies, r. Ger., which rises about 4 N. St. Vendel, and runs into the Sarre, near Sarguemines.

Blies-Castel, t. Bavaria, circle of the Rhine; 5 W. Deux Ponts, 10 E. Sarbruck. Pop. 1,278.

Bligh's Cap, or *Bligh's Night Cap*, small isl. in the S. Pacific Ocean, near Kerguelen's land. Lon. 68. 40. E. Lat. 48. 29. S.

Bligh's Island, isl. in N. part of Prince William's Sound, near W. coast of N. America, about 20 miles in circ. Lon. 213. 43. E. Lat. 60. 52. N.

Bligny sur Ouche, t. France, in Côte-d'Or; 9 NW. Beaune.

Blikovskoi, small isl. in the Frozen Sea. Lon. 125. 14. E. Lat. 71. 30. N.

Blind Harbour, bay on S. coast of Ireland, in county of Cork. Lon. 9. 4. W. Lat. 51. 31. N.

Blis, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir, on the Euphrates; 20 WSW. Racca.

Blitas, (*Las*), cluster of small islands in lake Nicaragua; 16 SE. Grenada.

Blithe, r. Eng., which runs into the Trent, 4 NE. Lichfield.

Block Island, (Indian name, *Mannisses*), small isl. in Newport co., R. I.; 15 SSW. Point Judith, 23 SSW. Newport. Lon. 71. 30. W. Lat. 41. 8. N. It constitutes the township of New Shoreham; is 8 miles from N. to S., and from 2 to 4 broad. The surface is uneven, the soil various, producing chiefly corn, barley, and potatoes. Pop. 955.

Blockley, t. Philadelphia co. Pa., W. side of the Schuylkill; 3 W. Philadelphia. Pop. 2,665.

Bloczyl, or *Bloczylschans*, t. and fort, Holland, in Overissel; 28 S. Lewarden, 32 WNW. Covorden. Lon. 5. 52. E. Lat. 52. 45. N. Pop. 1,325. It is situated at the mouth of the Steenwycker Aa, where it enters the Zuyder Sea, with a harbour capable of containing 200 vessels; defended with six bastions, and well fortified.

Blohhofen, t. Bav.; 8 S. Culmbach.

Blois, (an. *Blesæ*, and *Castrum Blesense*), city, France, and capital of Loir-and-Cher; 7 posts SW. Orleans, 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ SW. Paris. Lon. 1. 20. E. Lat. 47. 35. N. Pop. 13,054. Before the revolution, a bp. see, the seat of a lieutenant-general, a grand bailiwick, and capital of the Blaisois, once the abode of the kings of France. It is situated in a fertile and agreeable country, and trades in wine, brandy, corn, wood, and fruit; and has manufactures, of serge, stamine, glass, hardware, &c. There are several fountains in different parts of the town, supplied by an aqueduct, supposed to have been erected by the Romans.

Blomberg, t. Ger., in Lippe Detmold; 8 SE. Lemgow, 22 NNE. Paderborn. Lon. 8. 51. E. Lat. 51. 56. N. Pop. 1,617.

Blolmeholm, t. Sweden, in Bahus.

Blomel Sound, narrow strait of the North Sea, between the islands of Yell and Unst.

Blomendaal, v. N. Holland, near Haarlem. Pop. 1,051.

Blomo, small isl. in the gulf of Bothnia, between the island of Aland, and the coast of Finland. Lon. 20. 52. E. Lat. 60. 31. N.

Blonay, barony and castle, Switz., in Vaud; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mille from the lake of Geneva, 2 NE. Vevay.

Blond, t. France, in Upper Vienne; 5 W. Bellac. H. 250.

Blondvaury, t. France, in Charente; 15 E. Confolens. H. 540.

Blonie, t. Poland; 16 W. Warsaw. Pop. 797.

Bloniza, r. Silesia, which runs into the Oder; 8 below Oppeln.

Bloody-Bay, bay on N. side of Egmont, or New Guernsey, W. Harvey's Point.

Bloody Bay, channel of the Caledonian sea, between the islands of Mull and Icolmkill. Lon. 6. 33. W. Lat. 56. 20. N.

Blood Indians, Indians, N. America. Lon. 123. W. Lat. 53. 25. N.

Bloody-Island, isl. in the harbour of Port Mahon, in Minorca.

Bloody Point, cape on SW. coast of St. Christopher's. Lon. 62. 41. W. Lat. 17. 24. N.

Bloody Farland Point, cape on NW. coast of Ireland, in Donegal; 35 WNW. Londonderry. Lon. 8. 11. W. Lat. 55. 10. N.

Bloody Run, p-t. Bedford co. Pa.; W. 191.

Bloom, t. Morgan co. Ohio. Pop. 445.

Bloom, t. Scioto co. Ohio. Pop. 205.

Bloom, t. Columbia co. Pa. Pop. 1,626.

Bloom, t. Fairfield co. Ohio. Pop. 1,613.

Bloomfield, p-t. Somerset co. Maine, on W. side of the Kennebeck, opposite Canaan; 5 E. Norridgewock, W. 646. Pop. 889. It is a considerable town and contains an academy. Here is a bridge across the Kennebeck.

Bloomfield, p-t. Ontario co. N. Y. Pop. 3,621. It is a large and excellent agricultural town, divided into East and West-Bloomfield; *East-Bloomfield* is 6 W. Canandaigua, W. 373. *West-Bloomfield*, or *Bloomville*, is 12 W. Canandaigua, W. 377.

Bloomfield, p-t. Essex co. N. J.; 4 NW. Newark, 12 W. New-York, W. 222. Pop. of the township 3,085. the village is pleasant and flourishing, and contains 3 large paper mills, 3 manufactories of woollen, 1 of cotton, 3 tanneries, a Presbyterian meeting house of stone, and a respectable academy. The academy building is of brick, 4 stories high.

Bloomfield, p-t. Trumbull co. Ohio, on Grand River, 16 Warren, W. 346. Pop. 166. Grand river is navigable for boats to this town.

Bloomfield, p-t. Pickaway co. Ohio; 8 N. Circleville, 17 S. Columbus.

Bloomfield, t. Crawford co. Pa. Pop. 114.

Bloomfield, t. Jackson co. Ohio. Pop. 318.

Bloomfield, t. Knox co. Ohio. Pop. 468.

Blooming Grove, p-t. Orange co. N. Y.; 12 W. West-Point, W. 258. Pop. 2,219.

Bloomingburg, p-v. in Mamakating, N. Y.; W. 283.

Bloomingsville, p-v. Huron co. Ohio; W. 427.

Bloomsburg, p-v. Northumberland co. Pa.; W. 186.

Bloomsburg, p-v. Halifax co. N.; W. 286.

Bloomsburg, p-t. Hunterdon co. N. J., near the entrance of the Musconecunk into the Delaware; W. 200.

Blore-Heath, place, Eng., in Stafford, on the borders of Shropshire, where a bloody battle was fought between the Yorkists and Lancastrians, on the 23d of September, 1459.

Blot l'Eglise, or *Blot le Roche*, t. France, in Allier; 10 W. Gannat.

Blotno, t. Russia, in Wilna; 16 N. Lida.

Blowitz, t. Bohemia, in Pilsen; 10 SSE. Topel. Pop. 1,262.

Blowitz, t. Bohemia, in Klattau, on the Bratava; 10 SSE. Topel. Pop. 1,260.

Blouere, (La,) t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 9 NW. Chollet.

Blount, co. East Tennessee. Pop. in 1810, 8,839; slaves 806. Pop. in 1820, 11,258; slaves 1,050. Chief town, Maryville.

Blount, co. Alabama. Pop. 2,415. Chief town, Blountsville.

Blucksvelt-bay, or *Bluefield-Bay*, bay on E. coast of Nicaragua. Lon. 83. 10. W. Lat. 11. 40. N.

Blountsville, p-t. and cap. Sullivan co. Ten.; 130 ENE. Knoxville, W. 428.

Bloye, t. France, Upper-Rhine; 3 N. Befort.

Blue Anchor, p-v. Gloucester co. N. J.; W. 165.

Blue Earth River, r. Louisiana, which runs into the Kansas.

Bluefield's Bay, bay on SW. of Jamaica. Lon. 79. 59. W. Lat. 18. 10. N.

Blue-Ground Range, rocks in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Mexico. Lon. 88. 35. W. Lat. 16. 50. N.

Blue Hills, ridge of mountains in Nottingham, Barrington, Strafford, and Rochester, N. H.

Blue Hills, see *Milton*.

Bluehill, p-t. Hancock co. Maine, at the head of Bluehill bay; 15 E. Castine, 264 NE. Boston, W. 693. Lon. 68. 34. W. Lat. 44. 23. N. Pop. in 1810, 658; in 1820, 957. It contains a Congregational and a Baptist meeting house, and an academy. Blue-hill, the eminence which gave name to the place, is situated nearly in the centre of the town, and rises to the height of 960 feet above the level of the sea. It is seen from considerable distance at sea, and from its summit there is presented a very extensive and picturesque view of the islands in and about Penobscot and Bluehill bays.

Bluehill Bay, bay, on the coast of Maine, on W. side Mount Desert Island; 12 E. Penobscot bay.

Blue Licks, several salt springs on Licking River, Ken.; W. 405.

Blue Lick, (Upper,) p-v. Fleming co. Ken.; W. 522.

Blue Lick, (Lower,) see *Ellisville*.

Blue Mountain, mt. Peeling, N. H.; E. of Moosehillock.

Blue Mountain, ridge in Pa., which extends from the Delaware to the Susquehanna, through the counties, of Northampton, Berks, and Dauphin.

Blue Ridge, or *South Mountains*, the eastern range of the Alleghany mountains, branching off from the main range in North Carolina, crossing the state of Virginia, and extending to the Highlands on the Hudson, N. Y. The most noted summits are the *Peaks of Otter*.

Blue River, one of the head branches of Red River, Louisiana.

Blue River, (Big,) r. Indiana, which flows into the Ohio, 2 W. Leavenworthville.

Blue River, (Little,) r. Indiana, which flows into the Ohio, 10 or 12 miles below Big Blue River.

Blue Rock, t. Muskingum co. Ohio. Pop. 557.

Blue Stone, r. Giles co. Va., which runs into the Great Kenhawa.

Bluewater, r. Louisiana, which runs into the Missouri, 9 E. of the Kansas.

Bluff Point, cape, on the coast of N. Carolina. Lon. 76. 39. W. Lat. 36. 3. N.

Bluff Springs, p-v. Jefferson co. Mississippi; W. 1,231.

Blum, t. Prussia; 3 NE. Marienburg.

Blumberg, t. Baden, and lordship of Baar; 10 N. Schaffhausen, 13 SW. Duttlingen. Lon. 8. 29. E. Lat. 47. 53. N. Pop. 585.

Blumenau, t. Han., Calenberg, on the Aue; 10 NW. Hanover. Pop. 109.

Blumenau, t. Prussia; 15 S. Elbing.

Blumenfeld, t. Baden ; 8 NNE. Schaffhausen, 21 NW. Constance.

Blumenthal, or *Plumenthal*, t. Bav. ; 2 S. Aicha.

Blumenthal, t. Hanover, in Bremen ; 12 NW. Bremen. Pop. 263.

Blumenstein, t. Switz., in Berne ; 11 SSE. Berne, famous for its mineral waters.

Bluttaw, t. Pru. Ermeland ; 5 S. Frauenburg.

Blyring's Sound, or *Port Andrews*, bay on W. coast of N. America. Lon. 211. E. Lat. 59. 28. N.

Blysoog, r. South-Wales, which runs into the Tivy, about 3 SSE. Cardigan.

Blyth, t. Eng., in Nottingham, with a weekly market on Thursday ; 3 N. Nottingham, 150 NNW. London. Pop. 589.

Blyth, or *Blyth-Nook*, small s-p. Eng., on the coast of Northumberland. Lon. 1. 34. W. Lat. 55. 1. N. Pop. 1,522. Its chief trade is in coals and salt.

Blyth, r. Eng., which runs into the German Ocean near Southwold, Suffolk.

Blyth, r. Eng., which runs into the Tame, about a mile from Coleshill, in Warwickshire.

Blyth, r. Eng., which runs into the sea near Blyth, in Northumberland.

Blythborough, t. Eng., in Suffolk ; 10 S. Beccles, 98 NNE. London. Pop. 438.

Blythe, r. Eng., which rises near Cheadle in Staffordshire, and runs into the Trent, about 5 E. Rugely.

Bo, cluster of small islands in the E. Indian Sea. Lon. 126. 10. E. Lat. 1. 17. S.

Boad, t. Hind., in Orissa, on the river Mahanada ; 55 SSE. Sumbulpour, 100 W. Catak. Lon. 84. 11. E. Lat. 20. 40. N.

Boahinshi Rocks, rock in the Atlantic, near W. coast of Ireland. N. Inismury island. Lon. 8. 35. W. Lat. 54. 27. N.

Boanan, small isl. near NE. coast of Borneo. Lon. 118. 18. E. Lat. 6. 12. N.

Boansah, t. Hind., in Berar ; 10 SE. Aurungabad.

Boardman, p-t. Trumbull co. Ohio ; 10 SE. Warren, W. 286. Pop. 604.

Boari, t. Africa, on the Gold coast, where the Dutch had a factory, afterwards removed to Sama.

Boat Yard, see *Rossville*.

Boat Island, small isl. in the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, near S. coast of Labrador. Lon. 60. 55. W. Lat. 50. 2. N.

Boat Run, p-v. Clermont co. Ohio, near a rivulet of the same name ; W. 525.

Boadista, t. S. America, in Para ; 25 WSW. Curupa.

Boban, t. Arabia ; 32 S. Saade.

Bobarno, or *Bovarno*, t. Italy, in Brescia, on the Chiesa ; 3 WNW. Salo.

Bobbio, t. Italy, in Sardinian Milanese, at the conflux of the river Bobbio with the Trebia. Bp. see ; 24. SSE. Pavia, 30 NE. Genoa. Pop. 3,560.

Bobbio, see *Biobio*.

Bobenhausen, t. Upper-Hesse ; 17 E. Giesen.

Bobenhausen, t. Hesse-Cassel, in Hanau, on the Gerspritz ; 12 S. Hanau, 13 NE. Darmstadt.

Bobenneukirchen, t. Saxony, in the Vogtland ; 6 SW. Oelsnitz.

Bober, r. Silesia, which rises in S. part of

Jauer, passes by Hirschberg, Lowenberg, Buntzlau, Sagan, Naumberg, &c. and runs into the Oder, near Crossen.

Boberava, t. Prussia ; 4 NW. Strasburg.

Boberitsch, r. Saxony, which runs into the Freyberg-Mulda, near Roszwein.

Boberle, r. Silesia, which runs into the Bober, 3 miles above Buntzlau.

Bobersberg, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Frankfurt ; 6 S. Crossen, 70 ESE. Berlin. Lon. 15. 6. E. Lat. 52. 2. N. Pop. 999.

Bobilee, t. and fortress, Hind., in Cicacole, the residence of a polygar ; 30 NW. Cicacole.

Bobingen, t. Bav., circle of the Upper-Danube ; 9 S. Augsburg. Pop. 1,400.

Boblingen, t. Ger., in Thuringia ; 14 S. Sangershausen.

Boblingen, t. Wurtemberg, on a lake ; 7 SSW. Stuttgart, 7 SE. Weil. Pop. 1,905.

Bobr, r. Lithuania, which runs into the Dnieper, 12 SSE. Rohaczow.

Bobre, t. Aust. Galicia ; 8 S. Lemberg.

Bobritzsch, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg ; 4 SE. Freyberg.

Bobrowa, see *Obrawa*.

Bobrowka, r. Moravia, which runs into the Schwartz, 12 NW. Brunn.

Bobrownick, t. Poland, in Lublin ; 24 WNW. Lublin.

Bobruysk, t. Rus., Minsk ; 32 W. Rohaczow.

Boca de Alcatrazes, narrow channel between some small islands, near N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 79. 30. W. Lat. 23. N.

Bocabrito, t. New Navarre ; 65 E. Cinaloa.

Boca de Canavera, inlet of the N. Pacific Ocean, on SW. coast of the islands of Quadra and Vancouver. Lat. 235. 8. E. Lat. 49. N.

Boca de Carabelas, channel between some small islands, near N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 78. 52. W. Lat. 22. 28. N.

Boca de Caracheles le Chicas, channel between two small islands, near N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 77. 2. W. Lat. 21. 50. N.

Boca de Carangera, name given to W. entrance of the river Cambodia.

Boca de Cazavales, channel between two small islands, near N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 80. W. Lat. 23. 10. N.

Boca Chica, channel or entrance into the harbour of Carthage, in S. America.

Boca Chica, channel between two small islands, near the N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 79. 23. W. Lat. 22. 54. N.

Boca de Chiriqui, channel of the Spanish Maine, which forms the entrance into Chiriqui Lagoon. Lon. 81. 45. W. Lat. 8. 56. N.

Boca del Drago, (La,) the channel of the Atlantic, between Trinidad and the continent of America, so called by Columbus.

Boca del Drago, the W. entrance into Almirante-Bay. Lon. 82. 20. W. Lat. 9. 8. N.

Boca Escondida, bay, N. A., in the bay of Campeachy, on the coast of Yucatan. Lat. 18. 50. N.

Boca Grand, bay, N. A., at the mouth of the Zucar, on SE. coast of Costa-Rica. Lat. 10. 50. N.

Boca Nicolas, channel between the islands of Bue and Nicolas, on N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 79. 36. W. Lat. 23. 10.

Boca Nueva, channel between some small islands, near N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 79.10. W. Lat. 22. 45. N.

Boca de Padre, channel between some small islands, near N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 80. 12. W. Lat. 23. 18. N.

Boca Segura, channel between some small islands, near N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 78. 35. W. Lat. 22. 24. N.

Boca Tigris, narrow passage forming the mouth of the river Pe-kiang, through which vessels pass to Canton. It is about a musket shot across, formed by two points of land, on each of which is a fort.

Boca del Toro, channel of the Spanish Maine, which enters into Almirante Bay, E. the island of Bocaloro. Lon. 82. 8. W. Lat. 9. 6. N.

Bocage, before the revolution, a small country of France, in Normandy, of which Vire was the capital.

Bocalieu, small isl. near E. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 52. 26. W. Lat. 52. 26. N.

Bocaloro, isl. in the Spanish Maine, near the coast of Veragua, about 30 miles in circ., at the entrance into Almirante-Bay. Lon. 82. 16. W. Lat. 9. 12. N.

Bocas, r. Mexico, which runs into the gulf of Mexico, Lon. 94. 16. W. Lat. 18. 18. N.

Bocas, (*Las*), t. N. A. in New Biscay; 120 E. Parral.

Bocas, t. S. A. in Brazil; 20 NW. Canuto.

Bocas, see *Guanapu*.

Bocat, fertile valley, Syria, in which the ruins of Balbec are situated.

Bocaults Bay, bay in the Straits of Magellan, on the coast of Patagonia. Lon. of the anchoring place 71. 6. W. Monsieur Bougainville anchored here in 1767.

Bocca, t. Italy, in Mantua, on the Comesfazza; 5 NNE. Sabionetta.

Bocchianico, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra; 3 SE. Civita di Chieta.

Boch, r. Netherlands, which runs into the Meuse, 5 miles below Dinant.

Bocheim, or *Bochum*, see *Bockum*.

Bochetta, chain of mountains, or more properly a passage in the great road, which crosses the chain of mountains between Genoa and Lombardy. This defile is in some places so narrow, that scarce three persons can pass abreast.

Bochnia, or *Bocnia*, t. Austrian Poland, capital of a circle of the same name, in Galicia; 20 E. Cracow. Pop. 3,019. Here are large salt mines, discovered in 1251, which employ about 1,000 workmen, and yield annually about 900,000 cwt. The mines are 10,000 feet long, 750 broad, and 1,200 deep.

Bocho, t. Pru., in Querfurt; 3 SE. Juterbock.

Bochalnicze, t. Poland, Sandomirz; 20 ESE. Radom.

Bocholt, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Munster; 24 E. Cleves, 36 WSW. Munster. Lon. 6. 42. E. Lat. 51. 55. N. Pop. 3,446. There are iron mines in the neighbourhood of this town.

Bochoult, or *Bochoute*, t. Flanders, on a canal cut from the Scheldt; 4 NW. Sas-de-Ghent.

Bocicas, see *Bazaruto*.

Bock Kogel, mt. Tyrol, whose height is supposed to be nearly equal to that of Mont Blanc.

Bocka, or *Buckau*, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 20 SW. Chemnitz. Pop. 1,080.

Bocke, t. Pru. Minden, on the Lippe; 7 W. Paderborn.

Bockenbourg, t. Pru. in Minden; 1 mile from Minden.

Bockenheim, t. Hesse Cassel, in Hanau; 2 WNW. Frankfort on the Maine.

Bockenem, t. Hanover, Hildesheim, surrounded by the Nette; 14 E. Hildesheim, 18 NW. Goslar. Pop. 1,859.

Bocking, t. Eng., in Essex; 2 E. Braintree, 41 E. London. Pop. 2,554. Here is a manufacture of baize.

Bocko, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 20. E. Lat. 61. 41. N.

Bockolt, see *Bocholt*.

Bockum, or *Bochum*, or *Bocheim*, t. Prussian Westphalia, in Arensburg; 24 NE. Dusseldorf, 35 N. Cologne. Pop. 2,108.

Bockworth Mountains, mountains, Ireland, in the county of Mayo; 16 NW. Castlebar.

Bocono, t. Venezuela; 20 S. Truxillo.

Bocuto, t. Africa, in Mocaranga; 30 SE. Mas-sapa. Lon. 32. 30. E. Lat. 17. 45. S.

Bocza, or *Bolza*, t. Hungary, in Liptau. Lon. 19. 45. E. Lat. 48. 51. N. Pop. 1,200.

Boczki, t. Russia, in Grodno; 6 SW. Bielsk. Pop. 1,462.

Boda, t. Sweden, in West-Bothnia; 30 NNW. Umea.

Bodaiska, t. Hungary; 7 W. Patak.

Bodan, (*El*), t. Arabian Irak, on the Tigris; 20 NNW. Bagdad.

Bodanda, t. Hind., in Hissar; 40 SSW. Hissar.

Bodcau, a considerable lake, in NW. part of Louisiana. Red River flows through it. A river of the same name runs into the N. end of the lake.

Bode, or *Bude*, r. Thuringia, which runs into the Saale, near its union with the Elbe.

Bodecken, t. Pru. Minden; 4 NE. Buren.

Bodega, port on W. coast of North America. Lon. 122. 39. W. Lat. 38. 21. N.

Bodegas, t. Guatemala, in Vera Paz, on NE. coast of Dolce Bay. Lon. 90. 30. W. Lat. 15. 40. N.

Bodegon, t. Spain, in Andalusia; 12 Seville.

Boden, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 25 NW. Indelovoy.

Bodenburg, t. Hanover, in Hildesheim; 9 S. Hildesheim.

Bodendo, t. A. Turkey, in Marasch; 69 W. Marasch.

Bodenetz, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim; 10 N. Chrudim.

Bodenfeld, t. Hanover, in Gottingen, on the Weser; 15 NW. Gottingen. Pop. 1,005.

Bodenfeld, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Arensburg, on the Salme; 12 SW. Brilon.

Bodengrave, t. Holland, on the Rhine; 10 E. Leyden.

Bodenhausen, t. Hesse Cassel; 18 ENE. Cassel.

Bodenheim, t. Ger., in Hesse, between Mentz and Oppenheim. Pop. 1,225.

Bodeni, t. Eu. Turkey, in Walachia; 60 NW. Bucharest.

Boden Sea, see *Constance Lake*.

Bodenstadt, or *Podstata*, t. Moravia, in Prerau; 10 NE. Prerau, 20 E. Olmutz. Lon. 17. 39. E. Lat. 49. 33. N. Pop. 1,021.

Bodensteich, or *Bodentrich*, t. Hanover, in Luneburg; 32 NE. Zell. Lon. 10. 57. E. Lat. 52. 53. N. Pop. 1,893.

Bodenwerder, t. Hanover, in Calenberg, on the Weser; 16 S. Hameln. Pop. 1,264.

Bodgurva, t. Natolia; 25 SSW. Castamena.

Bodincus, now *Po*.

Bodkin's Point, cape, on the coast of Maryland, in Chesapeake Bay. Lon. 76. 35. W. Lat. 38. 10. N. Near this point are several small islands.

Bodman, t. Baden, on lake Constance. Pop. 741.

Bodmin, t. Eng., in Cornwall; 9 SSW. Camelford, 235 W. London. Lon. 4. 40. W. Lat. 50. 29. N. Pop. 2,050. It is a corporation town and a borough, sending 2 members to parliament. The summer assizes and Michaelmas quarter sessions for the county are held here. There is a good market weekly on Saturday. The principal manufacture is making of serges and preparing wool for spinning. A wake, or carnival, is held annually, about the middle of July, on Holgaver-moor, near the town.

Bododo, t. Africa, in Benin, near the mouth of the river Formosa.

Bodonitza, (supposed to be the ancient *Thronium*,) v. Greece, on mount Ceta, in a defile leading to Thermopylae.

Bodrog, t. Hungary, county of Bacs, on the Danube, which formerly gave name to a county; 30 SE. Colocza. Pop. 4,000.

Bodrog, r. Hungary, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, and runs into the Theysse, near Tokay.

Bodrun, or *Budrun*, s-p. and fortress, Natolia, on N. side of the gulf of Scalanova; 15 S. Smyrna. Lon. 26. 35. E. Lat. 38. 16. N. Dr. Pococke places here the ancient *Teos*, which D'Anville fixes at Sigagik.

Bodrum, or *Budrum*, (an. *Halicarnassus*,) t. Natolia, in the gulf of Stanchio; 24 S. Miletus. Lon. 27. 18. E. Lat. 36. 58. N. The houses are irregularly scattered on the shore, interspersed with gardens, burying grounds, and cultivated fields. It is still a convenient port, frequented by Turkish cruisers. In front of the town a broad, square rock projects into the bay, on which stands a castle, built of ancient materials; exquisite sculptures appearing in different parts of the walls. Vestiges of the ancient walls may be discerned, and many relics of antiquity are to be seen in and near the town.

Bodskar, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 30. E. Lat. 63. 28. N.

Bodungen, t. Pru. Erfurt; 5 N. Bleicherode. Pop. 1,200.

Bodzulin, t. Poland, in Sandomirz; 24 S. Radom.

Bodzow, t. Poland, in Masovia; 40 NW. Warsaw.

Boe, small isl. Norway; 75 N. Bergen.

Boe, t. Norway; 18 N. Bergen.

Boe, t. Norway; 36 N. Romsdale.

Boedgeroens, chain of small islands, in a large bay of the N. Pacific Ocean, near N. coast of New Guinea. Lon. 135. 33. E. Lat. 2. 25. S.

Boela Comba, km. Celebes, subject to the Dutch.

Boen, t. France, in Loire, on an eminence, near the Lignon; 10 N. Montbrison, 18 S. Roanne. Pop. 1,200.

Boen, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 132. 11. E. Lat. 4. 52. S.

Boenchy, t. Bengal; 22 ESE. Burdwan.

Bœotia, ancient country of Greece, NW. of Attica; now in Livadia. Chief city, Thebes.

Boer, t. Pru., in Recklinghausen; 6 WSW. Recklinghausen, 42 N. Cologne.

Boero, see *Bouro*.

Boerwalde, see *Baerwalde*.

Boeschot, t. Brabant; 12 NE. Malines.

Boeszt, t. Rus. Grodno; 14 SW. Bielsk.

Boeto, small isl. in the E. Indian Sea. Lon. 131. 45. E. Lat. 7. 1. S.

Boetzou, now *Oranienburg*.

Boevedoe, t. Benin, governed by a Portuguese, at the mouth of the Formosa. Lat. 5. 48. N.

Boeuf, r. which rises in Missouri, enters Louisiana, and joins the Ouachitta, 14 miles above the Tensaw. Its general course is S., and it is about 240 miles long, without regard to its windings. It is navigable for some distance.

Boeuf, (Le,) fort, Erie co. Pa.; 15 SSE. Presque Isle, near a small lake of the same name. Lon. 80. 6. W. Lat. 41. 56. N.

Bofo, see *Baffa*.

Bofzen, t. Hanover, on the Weser. Pop. 800.

Bog, (an. *Bogus*, and *Hypanis*, and *Vardanius*,) r. which rises in Podolia, and joins the Dnieper a little above Otchakov. It is a large and broad river, but unfit for navigation, on account of its many rocks and sand banks.

Bog, r. New Hampshire, which runs into the Connecticut, in N. part of Nothumberland.

Boganeu, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim; 6 S. Chrudim.

Bogar, see *Bukharia*.

Bogaria, t. Bengal; 25 SE. Curruckpour. Lon. 87. 3. E. Lat. 24. 52. N.

Bogarovskoi, t. Russia, in Tobolsk; 136 N. Tobolsk.

Bogas, t. Egypt, at the mouth of the Nile; 3 S. Damietta.

Bogas, (Great,) strait in the Grecian Archipelago, between the island of Samos and the islands of Furna and St. Menas; about 6 miles broad.

Bogas, (Little,) strait between the island of Samos and the coast of Natolia; about 1½ mile broad.

Bogasie, r. Africa, which runs into the Indian Sea, Lon. 32. 30. E. Lat. 27. 15. S.

Bogatoi, t. Russia, in Kursk; 58 SSW. Kursk, 532 SSE. Petersburg. Pop. 600.

Bogazi, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir; 50 W. Diarbekir.

Bogdana, t. Eu. Turkey, in Moldavia, on the borders of Transylvania; 60 S. Niemecz.

Bogdanowka, i. e. *The Gift of God*, called also *Melitopolis*, t. Eu. Russia, in Taurida, inhabited by a sect, called *Duchoboschi*, or *Melitopolites*, who have been styled the Quakers of Russia. Number of males 1,150.

Bogdikotz, t. Russian Siberia, on the Schusim 6 NW. Atchinsk.

Bogdo, mt. A. Russia, in Saratov ; 40 miles from the Volga.

Bogdo, mt. Chinese Mongolia, a part of the Altaian chain. Lon. 93. E. Lat. 47. N.

Bogdoi, country or nation, Asia, in Tartary, situated N. of China ; of great extent, and populous, and subject to the Chinese.

Bogdscha, see *Tenedos*.

Bogeda, settlement on W. coast of N. America, formed by the Russians in 1813 ; about 50 miles N. St. Francisco, the most northern Spanish settlement, and 500 S. Columbia river.

Bogenau, t. Silesia, in Breslau ; 10 S. Breslau.

Bogensee, t. Denmark, on a small bay on N. coast of Fyen ; 15 NW. Odensee. Lon. 10. 6. E. Lat. 55. 24. N.

Bogesund, t. Sweden, in West-Gothland ; 12 S. Falkioping.

Bogesund, see *Ulrishamn*.

Bogga, t. Hind., in Bahar, on the Gunduck ; 26 NW. Bettyah.

Bogga, (*Chuta*), t. Hind., in Bahar, on the Gunduck ; 20 NW. Bettyah.

Bogga, t. Bahar, on the Soane ; 12 S. Arrah.

Boggilcund, district or circar, Hind., in Allahabad, W. of Benares.

Boggs, t. Centre co. Pa. Pop. 847.

Bogie, r. Scot., which runs into the Deveron, near Huntly.

Bogkovitz, t. Moravia, in Hradisch ; 14 ESE. Hradisch.

Bogliasco, t. Genoa, on the sea coast ; 6 E. Genoa.

Boglio, or *Beuil*, t. Savoy, on the Tinca ; 21 NNW. Nice. It is the capital of a county, situated among the Alps, bordering on Nice and Tenda.

Boglion, or *Biolun*, t. Istria ; 27 SSE. Trieste.

Boglipour, or *Boglipore*, t. Bengal, capital of a province of the same name ; 96 E. Patna, 108 NNW. Calcutta. Lon. 87. 6. E. Lat. 25. 15. N. It is a flourishing and handsome town, and has manufactures of cotton and silk.

Boglipour, pr. Bengal, bounded N. by Furkah and Choy, from both of which it is separated by the Ganges, E. by Purneah and Rajemal, S. by Hendooa, and SW. by Curruckpour ; about 70 miles long and 30 broad. Boglipour is the capital.

Bogloray, t. Poland, in Sandomirz ; 24 ESE. Sandomirz.

Bogmutty, r. which rises in Thibet, and runs into the Ganges near Monghir, in Bahar.

Bogna, t. Tuscany ; 37 E. Florence. Lon. 12. E. Lat. 43. 50. N.

Bogna, t. Switz., in Tesin ; 8 NE. Lugano.

Bognor, v. Eng., on the coast of Sussex, close to the sea ; 7 S. Chichester. It has lately become a fashionable watering place. Near it are some rocks projecting into the sea, called *Bognor Rocks*.

Bogoduchov, t. Russia, in Charkov ; 84 NNW. Charkov. Pop. 6,749. The principal business is tanning leather.

Bogognano, t. Corsica ; 15 NE. Ajaccio.

Bogoiavlenskoi, t. Russia, in Archangel, near the coast of the White Sea ; 72 SW. Archangel.

Bogoiavlenskoi, t. Russia, in Archangel, near the river Onega ; 100 S. Archangel.

Bogoiavlenskoi, t. Russia, in Archangel, on the Pinega ; 70 E. Archangel.

Bogoiavlenskoi, t. Russia, in Ustiug ; 50 ENE. Ustiug.

Bogoliavlenskoi, t. Siberia, on the Tchulim ; 80 NNE. Tomsk.

Bogoiavlenskoi, t. Rus., in Upha ; 48 S. Upha

Bogordskoi, t. Rus., Archangel ; 8 SW. Mezen.

Bogoroditz, t. Russia, in Tula ; 16 E. Tula, 456 SSE. Petersburg. Pop. 1,742. H. 355. Chh. 4.

Bogoroditzsk, t. Russia, in Archangel, on the Dwina ; 44 SSE. Archangel.

Bogorodsk, t. Russia, Moscow, on the Kliasma ; 28 E. Moscow, 368 SE. Petersburg. Pop. 561.

Bogota, r. South America, see *Funza*.

Bogotes, r. South America, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 4. 52. N.

Bogra, mountains, bogs, and moors, Ireland, in the county of Cork ; 15 NW. Cork.

Bogru, t. Hind., in Oude ; 50 S. Canoge.

Bogubarry, t. Bengal ; 28 WNW. Beyhar.

Bogue, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of N. Carolina. Lon. 77. 20. W. Lat. 34. 35. N.

Bogue Chito, r. Mississippi, which runs SSE. 80 m., and joins Pearl river, 20 miles above the Rigolets.

Bogue Inlet, narrow channel between Bogue and another island, leading to White Oak river. Lon. 77. 24. W. Lat. 34. 33. N.

Boguinda, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 12. 40. N.

Bogumin, see *Oderburg*.

Boguslaw, t. Russia, in Kiow, on the Bog ; 32 SE. Bialacerkiew. Pop. 1,300.

Bogwan, t. Bengal ; 17 NNE. Kishenagur.

Bogwangola, t. Bengal, on the right bank of the Ganges ; 10 N. Moorshedabad. Lon. 88. 29. N. Lat. 24. 20. N. It is a large trading town, and a great mart for grain ; and from it the town of Moorshedabad is principally supplied. It is built of bamboos, mats, and thatch.

Bogwanpour, t. Bahar ; 18 W. Saseram.

Bohain, or *Boham*, t. France, in Aisne ; 8 NW. Guise, 10 NNE. St. Quentin. Pop. 2,155.

Boharowcze, t. Rus. Padolia ; 60 NW. Kaminiiec.

Bohary, t. Hind., in Guzerat ; 27 E. Surat.

Bohatteba, t. Palestine, near Acre, where is a ruined temple, employed as a place of worship both by Christians and Turks, but at different times.

Bohdalow, t. Moravia, Iglau ; 12 NE. Iglau.

Bohe, r. Md., which runs into the Chesapeake, Lon. 76. 8. W. Lat. 39. 30. N.

Bohea, isl. in Ireland, Lough-Erne ; 13 NNW. Enniskillen.

BOHEMIA, a name derived from *Boii*, a Celtic tribe, called by the inhabitants *Czechy*, by the Germans *Bohmen*, km. Europe, forming a part of the Austrian empire, bounded N. by the km of Saxony, by Lusatia, and Silesia, E. by Moravia, S. by Austria Proper, and W. by Bavaria. In addition to its present limits it once included Moravia, Silesia, and Lusatia. Its greatest length is about 200 miles, greatest breadth 180. Sq. m. 20,170. Pop. in 1813, 3,203,222, of whom 1,100,000 are Germans ; 2,052,593 Tschechen or Czechowe, a people originally from Scythia ; and 50,629 Jews. Catholics 3,102,339, Calvinists 34,800, Lutherans 10,900, Menonists, 6,500.

Towns 276; burghs 110; villages 11,904; houses 525,101; university 1; gymnasia 15; high schools 20; town and country schools upwards of 2,200. Pop. in 1817, 3,250,394.

Divisions. It is divided into 16 circles, which are named from their chief towns, viz. Prague, Beraun, Biczow, Budweis, Buntzlau, Chrudim, Czaslau, Elnbogen, Kaurzim, Klattau, Konigin-gratz, Leitmeritz, Pilsin, Prachim, Rakonitz, Saats, and Tabor.

Face of the country. Bohemia in respect to general structure may be compared to a great basin, being surrounded by mountains. The Erzgebirg are on the north, the Sudetian chain and the Riesengebirge are NE. the mountains of Moravia SE. and S., and the Bohmerwald W.—The rivers are the Elbe with its branches, Muldau, Auxa, Erlitz, Dobrawa, Iser, Eger, &c.

Soil and productions. The soil consists for the most part of a fat mould, and notwithstanding the backward state of agriculture, it yields corn, pulse, hops, flax, hemp, fruit, and garden vegetables in abundance; some wine and saffron.—The climate in the interior is temperate, but in the elevated parts severe.

Minerals. Bohemia is very rich in mineral productions. Its gold mines, formerly rich, are now nearly exhausted. The most important mineral product is tin, which is abundant. Other minerals are silver, iron, lead, copper, quicksilver, cobalt, zinc, arsenic, bismuth, calamine, antimony, sulphur, saltpetre, vitriol, alum, and coal; garnets, sapphires, topazes, hyacinths, chrysolites, amethysts, opals, chalcedonies, cornelians, and agates; marble, alabaster, porphyry, jasper, asbestos, serpentine, gypsum, moonstone, &c.

Commerce. Bohemia exports great quantities of manufactures, metals, vegetable products, cattle, and wool. Its exports are chiefly sent to Vienna, Trieste, Leipsic, and Hamburg. Prague is the only town of considerable trade in the country.

Religion. The established religion is the Catholic, with one archbishop, that of Prague, who has for suffragans the bishops of Leitmeritz, Konigingratz, and Budweis.

Bohemia is one of the most populous portions of the Austrian dominions. The nobility are not numerous, but in better circumstances than most other parts of Germany. There are reckoned 10 princes, 110 counts, 82 barons, and 238 knights. The peasantry labour under the most galling servitude.

Bohme, r. Ger., which runs into the Aller, 4 SE. Rethem, in Luneburg.

Bohmerwald, i. e. *The Bohemian Forest*, one of the greatest ridges of mountains in Germany, dividing Bohemia from Bavaria. It is almost entirely covered with wood, and contains a number of glass houses, iron works, &c. The most elevated points are Rachelberg and Aber.

Bohmischkrutt, t. Austria; 5 SSW. Feldsburg.

Bohmisch Nuendorf, see *Nuendorf*, &c.

Bohol, or *Bool*, one of the Philippine Islands. It is circular, about 30 miles in diameter, with a town named Loboc; about 90 N. Mindanao. Lon. 124. 15. E. Lat. 10. N.

Bohol, t. Celebes, on N. coast, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lon. 121. 56. E. Lat. 0. 58. N.

Bohonitz, t. Bohemia, Bechin; 2 SSW. Tein. *Bohrau*, t. Pru. Silesia, in Breslau; 16 S. Breslau, 18 W. Brieg. Lon. 16. 58. E. Lat. 50. 58. N. Pop. 338.

Böhrlitz, or *Bohorzelice*, or *Pohrlitz*, t. Moravia, in Brunn; 16 S. Brunn, 45 N. Vienna. Lon. 16. 27. E. Lat. 48. 57. N. Pop. 1,323.

Bohus, or *Bahus*, pr. Sweden, bounded N. by Norway, E. and S. by West Gothland, and W. by the Scagger-Rach; sometimes considered as included in West Gothland; now forming the greater part of the government of Gotheburg; 112 miles long, and 18 broad; mostly level, and tolerably fertile.

Bohuslawitz, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 10 NE. Konigingratz.

Bohuzowicze, t. Russ. Minsk; 50 SE. Minsk.

Boia, t. Great Bukharia; 6 N. Termed.

Boiabad, t. Natolia; 27 SE. Castamena.

Boiano, (an. *Bovianum*), t. Naples, in Molise. Bp. see. 8 S. Molise, 42 N. Naples. Lon. 14. 25. E. Lat. 41. 30. N. Pop. 3,444.

Bojanowa, t. Pru., in Posen, circle of Piesern, on the frontier of Silesia. Pop. 2,613.

Boiarke, t. Russia, in Kiev; 38 SSE. Biala-cerkiew.

Bojepour, t. Hind., Orissa; 6 E. Sonepour.

Boji, ancient division of *Cisalpine Gaul*.

Boina, t. Hungary; 4 S. Topoltzan.

Boinak, t. Daghestan; 26 NNW. Derbend.

Boiodurum, now *Passau*.

Boinitz, t. Hungary; 11 WNW. Kremnitz.

Boione, t. Italy, in Padua; 7 E. Padua.

Boinpour, t. Bengal; 8 SE. Moorshedabad.

Bojowka, t. Rus. Podolia; 48 E. Braclaw.

Bois, (*Du*), see *Lake of the Woods*.

Bois-Belle, before the revolution a small sovereignty of France, belonging to the family of Bethune Sully, which was exempt from all taxations or gabelles whatsoever. It is situated in Berry, between Bourges and Sancerre, about 30 miles in circ., containing about 6,300 inhabitants. The principal towns are Henrichemont and Bois-Belle.

Bois-Belle, t. France, Cher; 13 NE. Bourges.

Bois Brule, r. NW. Territory, which rises near the sources of St. Croix, and flows N. into Fond du Lac bay in Lake Superior. It is connected with the St. Croix by a portage.

Bois Blanc, isl. in Lake Huron, a little to the SSE. of the island of Michilimackinac. It has a fertile soil, well adapted to tillage; with a growth of white wood, elm, maple, oak, and ash; the lower part covered with pitch pine. It is a valuable appendage to the settlement of Michilimackinac.

Bois Commun, t. France, principal place of a district, in Loire; 15 W. Montargis, 21 NE. Orleans. Lon. 2. 28. E. Lat. 48. 2. N. Pop. 1,100.

Bois-le-Duc, or *Herzogenbosch*, i. e. the *Duke's Wood*, sometimes simply *Bosch*, city, Neth., capital of North Brabant, at the conflux of the Dommel and Aa; 18 ENE. Breda, 42 SSE. Amsterdam. Lon. 5. 9. E. Lat. 51. 40. N. Pop. 13,347. H. 3,773. It is situated in a woody country, where the dukes of Brabant were accustomed to take their diversion in hunting. It is surrounded with walls flanked by 7 bastions, and is protected by a strong citadel and several forts, and can be insulated at pleasure by the

waters of the Dommel and Aa. It is entered by 4 gates and approached by water at 3 openings. It contains 10 Catholic churches, 4 Reformed, and 1 Lutheran, and a Reformed gymnasium. It was formerly a bishop's see, and the cathedral is one of the finest edifices in the Netherlands. Its commerce is promoted by numerous canals, and the trade is considerable, particularly in corn. The manufactures consist of knives and needles, and in bleaching.—Native, William Gravesande.

Bois-Halbout, (*Le*,) t. France, in Calvados; 10 S. Lisieux.

Bois St. Marie, (*Le*,) t. France, in Saône-and-Loire; 7 SE. Charolles, 12 ENE. Mareigny.

Boisaco, t. Popayan; 10 NE. Pasto.

Bois-de-Yoingt, t. France, in Rhône; 13 NW. Lyons.

Boisseaux, t. France, Loiret; 12¹/₂ N. Neuville.

Boisseron, t. France, in Hérault; 9 NE. Montpellier.

Boissezon d'Aumontel, t. France, in Tarn; 7 ESE. Castres. Pop. 3,009.

Boissière, (*La*,) t. France, in Somme; 6 ENE. Montdidier.

Boississi, or *Boissi*, see *Bussi*.

Boiszky, t. Rus. Grodno; 12 SW. Bielsk.

Boitmansdorf, or *Boesdorf*, t. Silesia, Neysze; 5 NNE. Neysze.

Boitze, r. Luneburg, which runs into the Elbe, at Boitzenburg.

Boitzenburg, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam; 8 SW. Prenzlau, 47 N. Berlin. Lon. 13. 40. E. Lat. 52. 16. N. Pop. 700.

Boitzenburg, or *Botzenburg*, t. Ger., in Mecklenburg Schwerin, at the conflux of the Boitze and the Elbe; 36 ESE. Hamburg, 38 SW. Wismar. Lon. 10. 58. E. Lat. 53. 23. N. Pop. 2,096. It was surrounded with walls in the 14th century, and it is one of the neatest and liveliest towns in the country. Vessels that pass the river pay a toll at the town.

Boka, t. Arabia, Yemen; 23 NNE. Hodeida.

Boka, t. W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 120. 1. E. Lat. 3. 42. S.

Bokanne, t. Hind., in Bahar; 35 SE. Bettiah.

Boke, t. Pru. Minden; 9 W. Paderborn.

Bokenem, see *Bockenem*.

Bokkarak, see *Bukhara*.

Bokhtscha Adassia, see *Tenedos*.

Bokian, r. Congo, which runs into the Zaire, 35 SW. Pango.

Bokira, r. which rises in Guzerat, and runs into the sea, Lon. 68. 67. E. Lat. 21. 45. N.

Bokinagur, t. Bengal; 62 N. Dacca. Lon. 90. 43. E. Lat. 24. 44. N.

Bokka, *Meala*, see *Bukameala*.

Boklet, t. Bavaria, with a medicinal spring; 4 N. Kissingen.

Boksan, t. Hungary; 10 S. Lugos.

Bola, t. Africa, in Mandingo. Lon. 6. 50. W. Lat. 12. 42. N.

Bola, t. Hind. in Malwa; 25 E. Ougein.

Bolabola, one of the Society Islands, in the S. Pacific Ocean, surrounded by a reef of rocks and small islands, about 24 miles in circumference. Lon. 151. 52. W. Lat. 16. 32. N.

Bolador, t. Italy, Valteline; 9 SW. Bormio.

Bolao, t. Portugal, in Beira; 9 NE. Coimbra.

Bolarosanska, t. Russia, in Irkutsk; 80 NW. Iliusk.

Bolas, r. Peru, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, Lat. 2. 40. S.

Bolate, t. Italy; 6 NW. Milan.

Bolaut, t. Hind., in Malwa; 48 ENE. Saunungpour.

Bolbach, r. Stiria, which rises in a lake, 10 SW. Voitsberg, and runs into the Sulm, near Wippelsbach.

Bolbec, or *Bollebec*, t. France, in Lower Seine, and district of Caudebec; 10 W. Caudebec. Pop. 4,921. H. 663.

Bolbitinum, ancient city, Egypt, the ruins of which exist $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile above Rosetta. From this city this artificial channel was called the Bolbitine branch of the Nile.

Bolca, mt. Italy; 18 NE. Verona; remarkable for its fossils, uncommon shells, and petrifications. Near it is a village of the same name.

Bolcareszti, t. Walachia; 33 NW. Bucharest.

Bolch, mt. France, the highest in the chain of the Vosges, department of the Upper Rhine, consisting properly of two, one near Gicomagmy, rich in silver, lead, &c.; the other near Gebweiler, 3,800 feet above the sea.

Bolcan, t. S. A. in Tucuman; 20 N. Jujui.

Bolcheretskoi, see *Bolscheretsk*.

Bolchov, t. Russia, in Orlov, on the Oka; 32 NNW. Orel. Pop. 10,614. H. 1,776. It contains 22 churches; and has manufactures of hats, gloves, and stockings; and trades in hemp, tallow, linseed oil, and leather.

Bold Fountain, p-v. Charlotte co. Va.; W. 253.

Boldeniga, t. Italy; 8 SSW. Brescia.

Boldo, (an. *Paltos*,) t. Syria; 16 Latakia.

Bolee, t. Hind., in Malwa; 18 NE. Seronge.

Bole, t. Sweden, W. Bothnia; 36 Pithea.

Bole, t. Negroland, in Melli, on the river Geba.

Boleeling, t. and district, island of Balli.

Bolene, t. France, in Drôme; 9 N. Orange.

Bolengam, t. on N. coast of Celebes. Lon. 123. 14. E. Lat. 0. 46. N.

Bolera, t. Spain, in Aragon; 12 Huesca.

Bolesko, t. Hungary; 28 N. Tropoltzan.

Boleslaw, or *Buntzlau*, see *Buntzlau*.

Bolestawiec, t. Poland, in Kalisch; 24 SSW. Siradia. Pop. 700.

Bolgar, t. Hungary; 13 E. Erlau.

Boli, or *Bolli*, (an. *Hadrianopolis*,) t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, capital of a district, and residence of a sangiac; 74 NW. Angora, 140 E. Constantinople. Lon. 31. 20. E. Lat. 41. 30. N. It is large, populous, and surrounded by an open palisade, and contains numerous public edifices, but of indifferent structure; and has manufactures of cotton and leather, and some warm baths.

Bolia, r. Asia, which runs into the Rangoon branch of the Ava.

Bolina de Valdelona, t. Piedmont, in Nice; 25 N. Nice. Pop. 1,000.

Bolinao, s-p. on Luçon, or Manilla.

Bolingbroke, t. Eng., in Lincoln, with a manufacture of earthen ware; 13 NE. Boston, 129 N. London. Lon. 0. 58. W. Lat. 53. 8. N. Pop. 361. Here are some small remains of a castle. The market is on Tuesday.

Bolingbroke, r. Talbot co. Md., which runs into the Choptank.

Bolipleika, t. Russia, in Saratov, on W. side of the Volga; 124 S. Saratov.

Bolkenhayn, t. Pru., in Silesia, capital of a circle of the same name; 10 NW. Schweidnitz, 40 SW. Breslaw. Lon. 16. 5. E. Lat. 50. 46. N. Pop. 1,322.

Bolkowitz, t. Silesia; 20 S. Glogaw.

Boll, t. Wurtemberg, district of Goppingen, remarkable for its public bath, and curious cave of petrifications. Pop. 1,183.

Bolla, t. Spain, Aragon; 10 NNW. Huesca.

Bollebec, see *Bolbec*.

Bollene, t. France, Vaucluse; 10 N. Orange, 20 NW. Carpentras. Pop. 4,060.

Bollenz, *Palenzerthal*, or *Valle di Bregno*, one of the most fertile valleys in Switz., in Tisino, 7 leagues long, and $\frac{1}{2}$ league broad.

Bollen, t. Carinthia; 7 E. Millstat.

Bollheim, t. Wurzburg; 3 SE. Melrichstadt.

Bollin, r. Eng., which runs into the Mersey, 4 ENE. Warrington.

Bollington, t. Eng., in Cheshire; 5 N. Macclesfield. Pop. 1,230.

Bollenas, t. Sweden, in Helsingland; 21 W. Soderhamn.

Bollo, t. Negroland, in Kumbo.

Bolloda, t. Hind., Guzerat; 25 SW. Pattun.

Bolm, see *Bulum*.

Bolmen, t. Sweden, Smaland; 32 W. Wexio.

Bolne, t. W. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 47. 25. E. Lat. 16. S.

Bolniki, t. Rus. Wilna; 14 ESE. Wilkomeirz.

Bolnisi, t. Georgia, Carduel; 55 S. Teflis.

Bolo, r. Luçon, which runs into the sea, Lon. 125. 51. E. Lat. 18. 43. N.

Bologna, (an. *Felsina*, *Bononia*, and *Boionia*,) city, Italy, the 2d in size in the Ecclesiastical States, capital of the delegation of Bologna, formerly of the Bolognese; 32 SE. Mantua, 48 N. Florence, 180 NNW. Rome. Lon. 11. 21. E. Lat. 44. 30. N. Pop. 64,078. H. 8,000. Abp. see. It is situated at the foot of the Apennines, in a beautiful and extremely fertile plain, between the rivers Savena and Reno. It is of an oblong form, 6 or 7 miles in circuit, and surrounded by a brick wall. The streets are narrow, and rather gloomy; the houses are tolerably built, having arcades, and are flat roofed. The public buildings are large and elegant, remarkable both for their architecture and their internal decorations. No town in Italy except Rome is said to contain more valuable paintings by the first masters. The number of churches has been differently stated at 74, and about 200; many of them elegant. The other public buildings and palaces are numerous. The tower of Asinelli, built in 1109, stands in the centre of the city. It is 371 feet high exclusive of the cupola, which was originally 130 feet high, now reduced to nearly 70. The tower is ascended by 464 wooden steps, and is the loftiest in Italy, except the cupola of St. Peter's.

The university of Bologna according to some was founded in 433, by Theodosius; according to others it was founded by Charlemagne. It first drew the attention of Europe to the Roman Law, and received the title of *Mater Studiorum*, and became so famous that about the beginning of the 13th century it is said to have been attended by 10,000 students. The number of students in 1819 was 413. It is now distinguished chiefly as a school of medicine. The

city contains an academy of sciences, the *Academia Clementina Bonarum Artium*, a public library of 150,000 volumes, and other institutions. Here are manufactures of cloth, silk stockings, twisted silk, satins, damasks, taffetas, velvet, gauze, crape, and linen.—Natives, Campeggi, Marcello, Malpighi, Aldrovandi, Marsigli, Manfredi, Beccari, Monti, Galvani, Dominichino, Guido, and Pellegrino.

Bologne, t. France, in Upper-Marne, and district of Chaumont; 6 N. Chaumont.

Bolognese, country, Italy, in the Ecclesiastical States, bounded N. by Ferrara, E. by Romagna, S. by Tuscany, and W. by Modena; anciently inhabited by the Boi and Ligures, The present delegation of Bologna comprises the Bolognese. Pop. 280,701.

Bolole, t. on E. coast of Celebes. Lon. 122. 38. E. Lat. 3. 21. S.

Bolory, t. Bengal; 7 WSW. Nuldingah.

Bolotovo, t. Russia, in Irkutsk; 24 NE. Nerthchinsk.

Bolschaia, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Ir-tisch; 240 ESE. Tobolsk.

Bolschaia-Reka, or the *Great River*, r. Kamtschatka, which rises from a lake near the centre of the peninsula, about 120 miles from its mouth, and flows into the sea of Ochotsk, Lat. 54. 52. N. It may be navigated nearly to its source, though with some difficulty, on account of its rapidity. There is a light-house on S. side of its entrance.

Bolschakina, t. Russia, in Irkutsk; 68 S. Or-lenga.

Bolscharetsk, t. and fortress, Kamtschatka, formerly the capital of the peninsula, on the river Bolschaia-Reka, 20 miles from its mouth. Lon. 156. 50. E. Lat. 53. N. Pop. 237, mostly Cosacs. The houses are built of logs, and thatched. The whole country around is heath and waste, covered with rein-deer moss, on which are pastured 2,000 or 3,000 rein-deer, belonging to the crown of Russia.

Bolsena, (an. *Volscinium*,) t. Poppedom, in the patrimony of St. Peter, on the side of a lake; 7 S. Orvieto, 48 NW. Rome. Lon. 11. 54. E. Lat. 42. 37. N. It was one of the twelve principal cities of Etruria; and it is asserted that it contained at one time near 2,000 statues in the temples, squares, and streets; at present it is but a poor place; it is however, surrounded with a pretty high wall, flanked with towers, and encompassed by a dry ditch.

The lake, anciently called *Lacus Volsciniensis* and *Lacus Tarquiniensis*, is of an oval form; its circumference has been variously estimated from 24 to 30, and even 40 miles. It is one of the most agreeable lakes in Italy, being surrounded with very fruitful hills, and a variety of towns and villages. There are also two islands, called Martana and Pressentina in it; the former is very inconsiderable, and has only a hermitage with its chapel, and some trees on its sides; the other is much larger, having a fine Franciscan convent, with large gardens, and a little wood.

Bolsover, t. Eng., in Derby, on an eminence; 5 E. Chesterfield, 148 N. London. Pop. 1,091. Near it is a small castle, belonging to the Duke of Portland. It has a market on Friday.

Bolswaert, t. Neth., in Friesland; 7 SSE. Harlingen, 13 SW. Lewarden. Lon. 5. 27. E. Lat. 53. 7. N. Pop. 2,783. About 3 miles from this town is a port, which, though much obstructed by sand, is of great utility to the inhabitants. Bolswaert is about 2 miles round, and was anciently one of the Hanse Towns.

Bolt-Head, promontory, Eng., on S. coast of Devonshire; 19 SE. Plymouth. Lon. 3. 48. W. Lat. 50. 13. N.

Bolt-Head, high point of land or cape, on NE. coast of New Holland. Lon. 217. 18. W. Lat. 12. 38. S.

Bolt-Tail, promontory, Eng., on S. coast of Devon; 5 WNW. Bolt-Head.

Bolton, p-t. Chittenden co. Vt.; 18 NW. Montpelier, W. 502. Pop. 306.

Bolton, p-t. Worcester co. Mass.; 18 NE. Worcester, 33 W. Boston, W. 449. Pop. 1,229.

Bolton, p-t. Tolland co. Ct.; 14 E. Hartford, W. 355. Pop. 731.

Bolton, p-t. Warren co. N. Y., on W. side of Lake George; 14 NNE. Caldwell, W. 518. Pop. 1,087.

Bolton, or *Bolton-le-Moor*, t. Eng., in Lancashire; 11 N. Manchester, 196 NNW. London. Lon. 3. 34. W. Lat. 53. 33. N. It consists of 2 townships, Great and Little Bolton. Pop. of Great Bolton 17,070; of Little Bolton 7,079. It carries on a great trade in fustian and cotton manufactures, of which all the branches are carried on here; and the annual returns are said to exceed a million sterling. Navigable canals from Manchester and Wigan are a great advantage to the town. The market is on Monday and Saturday, and there are 2 annual fairs.

Bolton, v. Eng., in North Riding of Yorkshire; 10 SE. Richmond. Mary, queen of Scots, was confined here in 1568.

Boltsacken, or *Boltsack*, rocks at N. entrance of the Great Belt, 5 SE. the island of Samsoe. Lon. 10. 40. E. Lat. 55. 48. N.

Boltznitz, r. Ger., which runs into the Elster, near Elsterwerda, in Meissen.

Bolu, mt. Asia, in Armenia; 144 SE. Erivan.

Bolouadin, (an. *Diniæ*.) t. A. Turkey, in Nattolia; 32 E. Kara-hissar.

Bolun, see *Boglion*.

Bolus-Head, cape, Ireland, on SW. coast of Kerry; 38 SW. Killarney. Lon. 10. 44. W. Lat. 51. 50. N.

Boluskhisar, t. in Irak; 15 S. Hamadan.

Bolwyck, t. Norway; 40 W. Tonsberg.

Bolzano, or *Bolzen*, t. Tyrol, capital of a circle; 18 SW. Brixen, 27 N. Trent. Lon. 11. 10. E. Lat. 46. 32. N. Pop. 8,080. It is a place of considerable trade, which is much assisted by 4 annual fairs, which continue several days, and rank among the greatest in Germany, and are frequented by both German and Italian merchants. The neighbourhood abounds in excellent wine.

Bolzano, t. Italy, Vicenza; 6 NNE. Vicenza.

Bomjardim, v. Brazil, in Paraiba; 60 W. Goiana, 75 WNW. Pernambuco. Pop. 500.

Bomal, or *Bohemal*, t. Luxemburg, on the Ourte; 7 SW. Spa, 53 NW. Luxemburg.

Bomarsana, small isl. in the Baltic, E. of Åland. Lon. 20. 5. E. Lat. 60. 13. N.

Bomba Anjoy, or *Bombangoy*, s-p. Congo, on W. coast of Africa, at the mouth of the Zaire; 60 S. Cacongo. Lat. 6. 10. S.

Bomarzo, t. Papedom, in the Patrimonio; 6 ENE. Viterbo, 14 NW. Citta Castella.

Bombally, see *Santa Bombally*.

Bomban Point, cape on W. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 124. 17. E. Lat. 6. 42. N.

Bombarde, t. and fort, St. Domingo; 18 SE. St. Nicholas Mole. Lat. 42. 19. N.

Bombay, city and island, on the west coast of Hind., formerly in Aurungabad, now the capital of all the British possessions on that side of the peninsula; 175 SW. Surat, 650 WNW. Madras, 1,050 W. Calcutta. Lon. 72. 38. E. Lat. 18. 57. N. Pop. estimated by Hamilton in 1815, at 220,000; but the population of the island of Bombay, together with that of Colaba, was stated by enumeration in 1816, at 456,987; of whom 403,786 were Hindoos, 27,811 Mahometans, 13,155 Parsees, 11,454 native Christians, and 781 Jews.

The island is about 10 miles long and 3 broad. It is connected with the island of Salsette by a causeway constructed in 1805. It is separated from the main land by a narrow channel, and forms, together with the neighbouring islands of Colaba, Salsette, Butcher's island, Elephanta, and Caranjah, a commodious and well sheltered harbour. The city is about 1 mile long, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile broad, and is surrounded by fortifications. In the centre of the town is a green, an open space, which is surrounded by many well built houses; a magnificent government house, an elegant English church, a large bazar, &c.

Bombay is favourably situated for commerce, and has an extensive trade with the countries situated in the Persian and Arabian gulfs; with both the western and eastern coasts of India; the islands of the Eastern ocean, and China; also with Europe and America. The exports in the year 1811-12, amounted to £2,003,411.—The climate often proves fatal to Europeans, the liver complaint being more frequent here than in any other part of India.—The extent of territory in the presidency of Bombay is not well defined. Hamilton estimates it at 10,000 geographical square miles, and the population at upwards of 2,500,000. The chief seaport towns, besides Bombay, are Surat, Cambay, Gogo, and Broach.

Since 1814 Bombay has been a station of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; and in 1820, they had 5 missionaries employed here and in the neighbourhood; having in their schools about 1,000 scholars. The Methodist society have also supported a missionary here.

Bombay Hook, isl. in Delaware Bay, on the coast of Delaware, at the mouth of Duck Creek; 11 S. Reedy Island.

Bombazine, lake, Vt., chiefly in Castleton; 7 miles long.

Bomberg, t. Bavaria; 4 E. Gerhardsbron.

Bombi, t. Congo, on the Loze, governed by a marquis; 120 SSW. St. Salvador. Lon. 13. 35. E. Lat. 7. 30. S.

Bombichie, t. Syria; 44 ENE. Aleppo.

Bombo, t. Congo; 25 SE. Sundi.

Bombon-Sobbi, t. Congo; 45 NW. Sundi.

Bomel, t. Hind., in Berar; 10 W. Mahur.

Bomineah, t. Bengal; 5 N. Moorshedabad.

Boming, isl. Bengal, in mouth of the Ganges. Lon. 91. 25. W. Lat. 22. 45. N.

Bomkins, small isl. near N. coast of Java. Lon. 108. 21. E. Lat. 5. 51. S.

Bomium, now *Axbridge*.

Bomma, isl. on W. coast of Africa, at the mouth of the Zaire, in which are many mines of iron ore.

Bomman, t. Hind., in Guzerat, on the coast; 65 NW. Puttanumnaut.

Bommel, t. Holland, in the island of Overflakee; 7 W. Willemstadt.

Bommel, t. Neth., in Gueldres, on the Wahal, in the isle of Bommelwaert; surrounded with a wall; 7 N. Bois-le-Duc, 60 NE. Antwerp. Lon. 4. 55. E. Lat. 51. 49. N. Pop. 2,905.

Bommeloe, small isl. in the North Sea, near the coast of Norway. Lat. 59. 40. N.

Bommelwaert, called by Cæsar *Insula Batavorum*, isl. formed by the waters of the Meuse and the Wahal, about 15 miles in length, from Louvestein west to Fort St. Andrew east, its breadth where widest hardly six. It is well defended by the 3 forts of St. Andrew, Voorrn, and Crevecœur. The island belongs to the province of Guelderland, except the town of Louvestein, which with a very small district at the W. end of the island, belongs to Holland. Pop. 3,000.

Bommene, s-p. Holland, in the isl. of Schowen, with a fortress; 3 E. Browsershaven.

Bomnoul, t. Hind., Bahar; 30 SW. Arrah.

Bomnya, t. Bengal; 30 W. Silhet.

Bomoa, t. New Navarre; 10 S. Cinaloa.

Bomosa, see *Bumosa*.

Bompoka, one of the Nicobar Islands, about 2 miles in circ., rising out of the sea like a lofty mountain; partly covered with wood. Lon. 93. 43. E. Lat. 8. 18. N.

Bomrauzepollam, t. Hind., in the Carnatic; 35 N. Arcot, 50 WNW. Madras. Lon. 79. 37. E. Lat. 13. 25. N.

Bomst, t. Pru., in Posen, circle of Meseritz. Pop. 1,466.

Bomy, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 8 SW. Aire.

Bon Port, harbour on W. coast of the island of St. Catharine's, near the coast of Brazil; formerly much used by the French, in their trade to the Pacific Ocean.

Bona, r. N. A., which runs into the bay of Campeachy, 25 W. the mouth of the Tabasco.

Bona, (the *Aphrodisium* of *Ptolemy*), s-p. Algiers; 66 NNE. Constantina. Lon. 7. 36. E. Lat. 36. 32. N. Pop. 8,000. This town is built above a mile S. of the ancient *Hippo*, or *Hippona*. The harbour, which is situated to the east of the town, is capacious, and a considerable trade is carried on here in corn, wool, hides, and wax. The situation is good, being near the mouth of the Seibouse, and with proper care it might be made one of the most flourishing towns in Barbary.

Bonaa, isl. about 25 miles in circ., lying off NW. extremity of Ceram. Lon. 128. 5. E. Lat. 3. S.

Bonacuo, see *Guanaja*.

Bonachi, t. N. A., in New-Navarre; 180 S. Casa Grande.

Bonadutz, t. Switz., Grisons; 10 N. Tuis.

Bonair, see *Buen Ayre*.

Bonames, t. Ger., in the territory of Francfort; 3 NNW. Francfort on the Maine. Pop. 428.

Bonandria, or *Bondaria*, t. Africa, on the coast of Barca; 11 NE. Curen.

Bonanza, t. Spain, in Seville, near the mouth of the Guadalquivir.

Bonarbashy, warm springs, in Natolia, near the Mender, W. of Mount Ida. They burst violently out of the earth, having the temperature of 62°. Here is a small village, and from the fragments of columns, bas reliefs, and other remains, it is supposed to be the site of an ancient city.

Bonares, t. Spain, in Andalusia; 3 Lucena.

Bonascola, t. Genoa, near the sea coast; 5 SSW. Bruggnetto.

Bonassyl, t. Hind., in Bengal; 32 E. Silhet.

Bonaventura, see *Buenaventura*.

Bonaviso, t. Italy, Verona; 4 NW. Legnano.

Bonavista, or *Buena Vista*, one of the Cape de Verd Islands, so called, from the beautiful appearance it made to the first discoverers in the year 1450; about 48 miles in circ. Lon. of N. extremity, according to Capt. Cook, 22. 59. W. Lat. 16. 7. N. Pop. 8,000. The soil is for the most part low, but in some places rocky and mountainous; it was formerly fertile, but now become barren; milk, goats, fish, and turtle form the principal food of the inhabitants.

Bonavista Bay, bay on E. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 53. 25. W. Lat. 49. 20. N.

Bonawasi, t. Hind., in Soonda. Lon. 75. 12. E. Lat. 14. 27. N. About 50 years ago it contained about 500 houses; but is now much reduced.

Bonayas, t. Bengal; 12 S. Ghidore.

Bonbond, t. Hind., Bahar; 40 SW. Arrah.

Boncat, t. France, in Lower-Pyrenees; 18 N. Bayonne.

Bonchamps, t. France, in Mayenne; 2 SW. Craon.

Bonconica, now *Oppenheim*.

Bonconvento, see *Buonconvento*.

Bond, co. Illinois. Pop. 2,931. Chief town, Greenville.

Bonda, t. Hind., in Gohud; 35 E. Raat.

Bonden, small isl. in the gulf of Bothnia, near the coast of Sweden. Lat. 63. 33. N.

Bondeno, or *Buondeno*, t. Italy, in Ferrara, at the conflux of the Panaro and the Po; 9 W. Ferrara.

Bonde-coos, t. Ceylon; 30 N. Candy.

Bondgom, t. Baglana; 20 Saler Mouler.

Bonhaut, t. Bengal; 28 W. Moorshedabad.

Bondo, t. Switz.; 5 NE. Chiavenna.

Bondo, pr. in SW. part of Matamba.

Bondorf, co. Ger., in Swabia, now belonging to Baden, about 15 miles long, and 9 wide. It joins the Brisgau. The territory includes the town of Bondorf, and about 12 villages. Sq. m. 88. Pop. 8,957.

Bondorf, t. Ger., capital of a county, in Baden; 6 NNW. Stuhlingen, 28 NNW. Zurich. Lon. 8. 20. E. Lat. 47. 52. N. Pop. 819.

Bondou, or *Bondu*, km. Africa, bounded N,

by Kajaaga, E. by Bambouk, SE. and S. by Tenda, SW. by Woolly, and W. by Foota Torra. The country is pretty generally covered with woods, and the land rises in some parts with considerable hills; the soil is fertile. From its situation between the rivers Senegal and Gambia it is much frequented, both by the Slatees, or free black merchants, who trade in slaves, and generally pass through it in going from the coast to the interior countries; and for occasional traders, who frequently come hither from the inland countries to purchase salt. The inhabitants are Mahometans, and have numerous schools, in which their children are instructed in the doctrines of their religion. Chief town, Fatteconda.

Bondour, t. Natolia; 24 W. Isbarteh.

Bondy, t. France; 5 NE. Paris.

Bonef, t. Netherlands, in Namur; 9 N. Namur.

Bonencontre, t. France, in Côte-d'Or; 5 SW. St. Jean.

Bonensack, t. Prussia; 5 NE. Dantzick.

Bonezida, t. Transylvania, on the Samos; 12 N. Clausenburg.

Bonfatti, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 9 W. St. Marco.

Bonfeld, t. Wurtemberg, Lower-Neckar; 6 NE. Heilsbroan.

Bongamah, t. Hind., in Bahar; 37 SE. Durbungah. Lon. 86. 41. E. Lat. 25. 52. N.

Bongamah, t. Bahar; 45 ENE. Durbunga.

Bongary, t. Carnatic; 20 SW. Cuddalore.

Bonghir, t. Hind., in Hyderabad; 21 E. Hyderabad.

Bongo, or *Bungo*, one of the Japanese islands. Lon. 131. 56. E. Lat. 32. 41. N.

Bongol, t. on E. coast of Panay. Lon. 122. 12. E. Lat. 10. 36. N.

Bonhampton, v. Middlesex co. N. J.; 6 NE. New-Brunswick.

Bonhara, t. Hind., in Guzerat; 22 E. Surat.

Bonhof, t. Bav.; 2 NNE. Heilsbronn.

Boni, see *Bony*.

Bonifacio, or *Bonfacio*, s-p. Corsica, on S. coast; fortified, and the harbour safe; 84 S. Bastia. Lon. 9. 9. E. Lat. 41. 22. N. Pop. 3,170.

Bonilla, small isl. North Pacific ocean, NW. Banks' Island. Lon. 229. 38. E. Lat. 53. 30. N.

Bonilla, t. Spain, Old Castile; 25 NW. Avila.

Bonita, small isl. in the Indian sea, near W. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 48. 10. W. Lat. 14. 27. S.

Bonizo, t. Italy, in Mantua, on S. side of the Po, opposite to Ostiglia.

Bonlieu, t. France, in Ardèche; 15 NNW. Tournon.

Bonmont, t. Switz., in Vaud; 12 N. Geneva.

Bonn, (an. *Bonna*, *Ara Ubiorum*, and *Colonia Julia Bona Verona*,) t. Pru. Juliers-Cleves-Berg, in Cologne, on the left side of the Rhine; 14 SSE. Cologne, 30 E. Aix-la-Chapelle. Lon. 7. 6. E. Lat. 50. 40. N. Pop. 8,837. H. 900. Bonn is a beautiful town, well built, with wide streets, and has a castle, a hospital, and four catholic churches. An academy was established here in 1777, which took the rank of a university in 1786; but was converted by the French into a lyceum. Since the town has come into the possession of Prussia, a university has been

again instituted, which, in 1818, had 37 teachers; of whom 24 were regular professors; 500 students, and a library of 25,000 volumes.

Bonnat, t. France, in Creuse; 10 N. Gueret. Pop. 2,087.

Bonnay, t. France, in Doubs; 6 N. Besançon. Pop. 1,067.

Bonne, t. Savoy; 10 ESE. Geneva. Pop. 627.

Bonne Bay, bay on W. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 53. W. Lat. 49. 35. N.

Bonne Esperance, abbey, Hainaut, near which the French obtained a victory over the allied troops, on the 21st of May, 1794; 3 SSW. Binche.

Bonnebosq, t. France, in Calvados; 6 SW. Pont l'Eveque.

Bonnee, see *Bramnee*.

Bonnefond, or *Bonneford*, t. France, in Upper Pyrenees, district of Bigorre. H. 180.

Bonneguir, t. Hind., in Golconda; 18 E. Hyderabad.

Bonneres, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise; 25 NW. Versailles. Pop. 700.

Bonnes, t. France, in Vendee; 10 E. Poitiers. H. 300.

Bonnes, t. France, in Charente; 5 W. Aubeterre. H. 260.

Bonnet, r. Ireland, which runs into the Lough Gill, 5 ESE. Sligo.

Bonnetable, t. France, in Sarthe, anciently called *Malestable*; 9 W. la Ferté Bernard. Pop. 4,587.

Bonneval, t. Savoy; 32 E. St. Jean de Maurienne.

Bonneval, t. France, in Eure-and-Loire; 7 N. Chateaudun, 15 S. Chartres. Pop. 1,551.

Bonneville, t. Savoy, capital of Lower Faucigny; 14 SE. Geneva. Lon. 6. 21. E. Lat. 46. 4. N. Pop. 989. On the north side of the town is an ancient castle.

Bonneville, see *Neuville*.

Bonneville les Bouchoux, t. France, in Jura; 6 S. St. Claude.

Bonnieux, or *Bonjoux*, t. France, in Vaucluse; 5 SW. Apt, 1 E. Avignon. Pop. 2,405.

Bonny, t. France, in Loiret; 9 SSE. Gien. Pop. about 1,300.

Bonny, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 4. 35. N.

Bono, small isl. in the English channel, near the coast of France. Lon. 3. 32. W. Lat. 48. 53. N.

Bonoa, small isl. in the East Indian sea, near W. coast of Ceram. Lon. 128. 12. E. Lat. 2. 59. S. Pop. 1,500 Malays.

Bononia, see *Bologna*, *Boulougne*, *Illok*, and *Viddin*.

Bonpas, r. Illinois, which flows into the Wabash, about 50 N. Shawneetown.

Bonsal, t. Eng., in Derbyshire; 4 N. Wirksworth. Pop. 1,278.

Bonthain, s-p. Celebes, belonging to the Dutch, situated on NE. part of a large bay, where ships may lie in perfect security during both the monsoons. Lon. 120. 9. E. Lat. 5. 20. S. It lies on the S. side of a small river, and there is water for a ship to come close to it. Wood and water are to be obtained here in plenty.

Bontaldim, t. Hind., in the circar of Cuddapa; 15 NW. Gendicotta.

Bontem, t. Cochin-China, on a river which runs into the Chinese sea. Lon. 109. 3. E. Lat. 12. 15. N.

Bonto-bonto, t. on W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119. 58. E. Lat. 4. 30. S.

Bontory, t. Rus. Podolia; 20 E. Braclaw.

Bonuge, cluster of small islands, near E. coast of Borneo. Lon. 118. 50. E. Lat. 1. 32. N.

Bony, t. Celebes, and capital of a kingdom of the same name. Lon. 120. 35. E. Lat. 2. 50. S. The people of Bony are called Buggesse, or Bouginese, and are the most powerful nation of the island, and were converted to the Mahometan religion about 1512.

Bony Bay, called also *Sewa Bay*, and *Buggess Bay*, a large bay or gulf of the E. Indian sea, on S. coast of Celebes, about 180 miles from N. to S., and 52 to 60 broad from E. to W. It is full of rocks and shoals. Lon. 121. 20. E. Lat. 4. S.

Boo Shatter, or *Stacor*, (an. *Utica*), t. Africa, in Tunis; 20 N. Tunis. Lon. 10. E. Lat. 37. 32. N. Here are yet remaining many interesting ruins of walls, cisterns, the remains of ancient Utica, a city memorable for the death of Cato, 45 B. C.

Booberack, r. Algiers, which separates S. from E. province, and runs into the Mediterranean, a little W. Dellys.

Boobooan, small isl. in the Sooloo sea. Lon. 122. 9. E. Lat. 6. 17. N.

Booby Island, small island in the West Indies, near St. Christopher's.

Booby Island, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near N. coast of New-Holland. Lon. 219. 22. W. Lat. 10. 33. S.

Booby Rock, rock in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of New-Ireland; 5 SE. Point Carteret.

Booby Shoal, shoal in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 159. 24. E. Lat. 21. 24. S.

Booda, t. on S. coast of Java. Lon. 106. 36. E. Lat. 7. 14. S.

Boodah, pr. Bengal, bounded N. by Bootishazary, E. by Coos Beyhar and Rungpour, S. and SW. by Dinagepour, and W. by Purneah; 28 miles long, and from 5 to 10 broad.

Boodegovia, t. Mysore; 32 WSW. Gooty.

Boodicotta, t. Mysore; 20 SW. Vencatighery.

Boodighery, t. Mysore; 10 NE. Bangalore.

Booferjoone, mud-walled t. Africa, in Sahara, celebrated for its fruit, especially apricots and figs. It is situated on the Wed-el-Shaier, 125 SSE. Shershell.

Boog, or *Bogoe*, small isl. Denmark, between the islands of Moen and Falster.

Boogebooge, t. Hind., in Cutch; 120 SE. Tatta, 200 W. Amedabad. Lon. 69. 2. E. Lat. 23. 15. N. It is a place of considerable trade.

Boojemah, r. Algiers, which joins the Seibouse, at Bona.

Bool, see *Bohol*.

Boolah, or *Boulah*, small isl. in the Caspian sea, near W. coast; 30 S. Baku.

Boolburya, t. Bengal, in Bettooriah; 34 SE. Nattore.

Boolcoote, t. Hind., in Baglana; 35 E. Saler Moular.

Boolecamba, t. on S. coast of Celebes. Lon. 120. 50. E. Lat. 5. 27. S.

Booloo, t. on S. coast of Celebes. Lon. 120. 8. E. Lat. 5. 35. S.

Boomban, t. Ludamar; 16 W. Benowm.

Boomboey-Oste-Sando, small isl. near the coast of Norway; 12 W. Suroy.

Boomptjes, small isl. in a bay on N. coast of New-Guinea. Lon. 135. 42. E. Lat. 2. 54. S.

Booms, small isl. in the North Sea, near the coast of Lapland; 15 N. Suroy.

Boomuggur, t. Algiers; 14 N. Tubnah.

Boon, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Maine; 8 E. York. Lon. 70. 30. W. Lat. 43. 1. N. Here is a light-house.

Boona, t. A. Turkey, in Sivas, on a point of land, which projects into the Black sea; 95 E. Samsoun. Lon. 38. E. Lat. 40. 44. N.

Boondy, t. Hind., in Agimere; 15 SSW. Rantampour, 84 SE. Agimere. Lon. 76. 26. E. Lat. 25. 35. N.

Boone, co. N. part of Ken., on the Ohio; W. 514. Pop. in 1810, 3,608; slaves, 656. Pop. in 1820, 6,542.

Boone's Mills, p-v. White co. Illinois; W. 804.

Boonerschans, fortress, Groningen, on the borders of E. Friesland, about three miles from Dollart bay, 15 S. Embden.

Booneton, p-v. Morris co. N. J.; W. 244.

Booneville, p-t. and cap. Cooper co. Missouri, opposite to Franklin, of which it commands a fine view.

Boongas Bay, bay on W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 99. 52. E. Lat. 0. 50. S.

Boonsborough, p-v. Washington co. Md.; W. 60.

Boonsborough, t. Madison co. Ken., on Kentucky river; 20 SSE. Lexington. Pop. 68.

Boone's Station, p-v. Fayette co. Kentucky; W. 580.

Boonville, p-t. Oneida co. N. Y.; 27 N. Utica, W. 421. Pop. in 1810, 393; in 1820, 1,294.

Booradung, t. Hind., in Malwa; 27 NNE. Budawar.

Boorah, t. Oude; 35 miles from Budayoon.

Boordhana, t. Hind., in Delhi; 37 NNW. Delhi.

Boorinen, t. Algiers; 30 SW. Boujeiah.

Boorkoo, t. Hind., in Guzerat; 6 SW. Amran.

Boorogird, city, Persia, in Irak, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 12,000. It is peopled by a tribe called Sack.

Booron, small isl. near W. coast of Borneo. Lon. 109. 16. E. Lat. 0. 21. N.

Boor Sallum, see *Bursali*.

Boorset, t. Guzerat; 20 ENE. Cambay.

Boos, t. France, Lower-Seine; 5 SE. Rouen. Pop. 800.

Boosangur, t. Hind., in Visiapour; 12 NE. Currer.

Boosellam, r. Algiers, which rises near Settef, and joins the Summam, about 9 SW. Boujeiah.

Boosnah, pr. Bengal, bounded NE. by the Ganges, E. by Dacca, SW. by Jessore, and W. by Mahmudshi; about 75 miles long, and from 10 to 30 broad. Mahmudpour is the capital.

Boosnah, t. Bengal capital of a circar of the same name; 10 N. Mahmudpour, 82 SE. Moorshedabad. Lon. 89. 43. E. Lat. 23. 32. N.

Boossitah, t. Bengal; 8 N. Mahmudpour.

Bootan, country, Asia, situated between Bengal and Thibet, surrounded on all sides by ve-

ry high mountains, situated principally between the 27th and 28th deg. N. Lat. It is about 200 miles long, and 90 broad. The country presents the most mishapen irregularities; mountains covered with eternal verdure, and rich with abundant forests of large and lofty trees. Almost every mountain has a rapid torrent at its base, and many of the loftiest have populous villages amidst orchards and other plantations. The country affords almost every variety of climate. The Booteas are stout and athletic. In religion they are of the sect of Buddha. The chief towns are Tassasudon, the capital, Poonakha, Wandipour, Ghassa, and Murrichom.

Boottee, t. Bengal, in Nagpour; 10 NW. Doessa. Lon. 84. 37. E. Lat. 23. 13. N.

Boottee, t. Hind., Baglana; 45 SE. Tolnam.

Bootgony, t. Orrissa; 40 SE. Ruttunpour.

Booth, (*Goldsham*,) *Higher Booth*, *Lower Booth*, *Old Booth*, four townships, Eng., in Lancashire, containing about 3,400 inhabitants. They are all situated in the neighborhood of Blackburn.

Boothaut, t. Bengal, in Bootishazary; 50 N. Dinagepour.

Boothbay, p-t. Lincoln co., Maine; 8 SE. Wiscasset, 180 NE. Boston, W. 613. Pop. in 1810, 1,582; in 1820, 1,950. It is situated between Sheepscot, or Booth bay, and Damariscotta river.

Bootishazary, pr. Bengal, bounded N. by Bootan and Morung, E. by Coos Beyhar, S. by Boodah, and W. by Purneah and Morung; about 25 miles long, and 15 broad. Sanasbygotta is the chief town.

Boothypour, t. Oude; 25 SE. Pilibeat.

Boourou, small isl. near E. coast of Otaheite.

Bopatol, or *Bopal*, t. Hind., and capital of a cicar of the same name, in the country of Malwa; 90 E. Ougein, 368 S. Delhi. Lon. 77. 30. E. Lat. 23. 15. N. This place is extensive, and surrounded by a stone wall, with square towers.

Bopara, t. Hind., Baglana; 32 E. Basseen.

Bopfingen, t. Wurtemberg, in Jaxt, on the Eger; 5 N. Nordlingen, 28 NNE. Ulm. Lon. 10. 22. E. Lat. 48. 48. N. Pop. 1,750.

Boppenhausen, t. Bav.; 3 NNW. Schweinfurt.

Boppart, or *Boppard*, t. Pru., Lower-Rhine, in Coblentz, 8 E. Coblentz, 48 NE. Treves. Lon. 7. 33. E. Lat. 50. 15. N. Pop. 2,841. It is a place of considerable antiquity, and once imperial, built on the margin of the Rhine, and surrounded with walls.

Boqueron, lake, Caraccas; 30 SE. Segovia Nueva.

Boquerones, cluster of small islands in the Spanish Maine, near the coast of Darien. Lon. 77. 45. W. Lat. 8. 55. N.

Boques Creek, r. Ohio, which runs into the Scioto, 5 W. Delaware.

Boquia, see *Bekia*.

Boqu, t. Guinea, situated at the mouth of the Rio Suiero da Costa.

Boquinen, t. Spain, in Aragon; 18 NW. Saragossa.

Bor, see *Hayd*.

Bora, t. Bengal; 16 N. Noony.

Borabassou, t. Celebes, where are manufactures of cotton and silk stuffs.

Borah, t. Hind., in Malwa; 30 SW. Seronge.

Borahs, or *Boras*, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 10 SW. Ulrichamn. Pop. 1,947. It has manufactures of woollen and hardware, and many of the inhabitants are employed as travelling pedlars to vend their goods.

Boragos, (*Los*,) rocks in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Mexico. Lat. 16. 46. N.

Borani, t. Arabia; 100 N. Jamama.

Boratiras, cluster of small isl., near the coast of S. America. Lon. 65. W. Lat. 10. 15. N.

Borau, t. Silesia, in Breslau; 18 S. Breslau.

Borazjoon, t. Persia, in Farsistan; 30 NE. Busheer. Pop. 10,000.

Borbas, t. Portugal, in Alentejo; 7 E. Estremoz. Pop. 2,734. It was once fortified.

Borbo, r. Piedmont, which runs into the Tanaro, at Asti.

Borch, t. Pru., in Magdeburg; 12 miles from Magdeburg.

Borchen, see *Borken*.

Borchiskevi, t. Turkish Armenia, in Erzerum; 24 N. Ispirah.

Borchloen, or *Loosz*, t. Neth., in Liege; 12 NW. Liege. Lon. 5. 21. E. Lat. 50. 48. N. Pop. 1,314.

Borcholz, t. Pru., in Minden; 8 NNW. Warburg. Pop. 900.

Borchorst, see *Borghorst*.

Borchworm, or *Borgworm*, or *Warcw*, t. Neth., in Liege; 10 W. Liege.

Borcke, t. Prussia, in Natangen; 10 N. Heilspurg.

Borckeloe, or *Borclo*, t. Holland, in Zutphen, on the Berckel; 15 ENE. Zutphen, 42 WNW. Munster. Lon. 6. 22. E. Lat. 52. 12. N. Pop. 1,000. Borckeloe has been rendered remarkable as being the subject of two wars, which the States General were engaged in; first, against the bishop of Munster, in 1665; and secondly, against France, in 1672. It is fortified and furnished with a good garrison.

Borco, t. Italy, in the Trevisan; 11 WNW. Trevigio.

Borcum, (an. *Byrchanis*,) small isl. in the German ocean, near the coast of East-Friesland. Lon. 6. 32. E. Lat. 53. 26. N.

Bord, see *Bort*.

Bord, r. Moravia, which runs into the Marsch, 5 N. Muglitz.

Bordeaux, see *Bourdeaux*.

Bordekow, t. Aust. Galicia; 36 S. Lemberg.

Bordentown, p-t. Burlington co., N. J. on E. side of the Delaware; 4 SSE. Trenton, 26 NE. Philadelphia, W. 174. Lon. 74. 41. W. Lat. 40. 12. N. It is a pleasant town, principally built on one street, and contains an academy, a Baptist meeting house, and about 100 dwelling houses.

Borderes, t. France, in Higher-Pyrenees; 12 S. La Barthe. H. 160.

Bordes, t. France, in Arriege; 22 W. Mirepoix. H. 350.

Bordiczow, t. Volhynia; 34 SSW. Zytomiers.

Bordighera, t. Genoa; 8 E. Vintimiglia.

Bordisholm, t. Holstein; 16 W. Ploen, 35 N. Hamburg.

Bordo Nuovo, t. Eu. Turkey, in Servia; 18 ESE. Pistrina.

Bordoe, one of the Faroe Islands, with a harbour on NW. coast.

Bordogna, t. Italy, in Bergamio; 15 N. Bergamo.

Bore, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 70 ENE. Cogni.

Bore, r. Ireland, which runs into the Slaney, 2 S. Enniscorthy.

Bore, t. Hind., Dowlatabad; 25 E. Poonah.

Borea, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 3. 10. N.

Boreah, t. Hind., in Malwa; 8 NNE. Seronje.

Boreholm, one of the smaller Shetland Islands, near W. coast of Mainland. Lon. 2. 0. W. Lat. 60. 38. N.

Borek, t. Poland, in Kalish; 28 W. Kalish.

Borek, see *Gerkow*.

Borenstein, see *Barenstein*.

Boreray, one of the smaller Western Islands of Scot., situated 3 N. North Uist. Lon. 7. 18. W. Lat. 57. 43. N. Pop. 90.

Boresail, t. Hind., in Boggilcund, on an island in the Soane; 15 Makoonda.

Borgazano, t. Italy; 3 S. Rimini.

Borg, or *Burg*, t. Denmark, in the island of Femern. Lon. 11. 8. E. Lat. 54. 30. N.

Borge, t. Cephalonia; 2 S. Cephalonia.

Borgentrick, or *Borrenrik*, t. Pru., in Minden; 5 NNE. Warburg. Pop. 1,347.

Borghetto, t. Aust. Italy, Mantua, on the right bank of the Mincio, opposite Valeggio, where, in the beginning of June 1796, a severe battle was fought between the French and Austrians, in which the latter lost 1,500 men, and 500 horses; the French passed the river, and took Valeggio.

Boghetto, t. Genoa; 8 E. Albenga.

Borghetto, t. Tyrol, near the Adige; 8 SSW. Roveredo.

Borghetto, t. Italy, in Lodi, on the Lambro. Pop. 2,400.

Borgolzhausen, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Minden; 6 SW. Hervorden. Pop. 1,920.

Borgholm, fortress, Sweden, on W. coast of the island of Oeland, near the harbour of Borgholm, with a citadel.

Borghorst, t. Pru., in Munster; 3 E. Steinfurt. Pop. 880.

Borgi, t. Algiers; 6 S. Biscara.

Borgian, see *Bojian*.

Borgnas, t. Finland; 22 NNE. Helsingfors.

Borgne, t. St. Domingo, on N. coast; 24 SE. Port Paix.

Borgne, lake, or gulf, Louisiana, E. of lake Ponchartrain. It communicates with the gulf of Mexico, and lake Ponchartrain, and is 40 miles long, and about 15 broad.

Borgo, t. Tuscany; 31 NW. Florence. Lon. 10. 37. E. Lat. 44. 6. N.

Borgo, s-p. Rus., Finland, on a river of the same name, which runs into the gulf of Finland, about ten miles from its mouth; 25 ENE. Helsingfors. Lon. 25. 40. E. Lat. 60. 23. N. Pop. 2,038. Bp. see. The harbour is but indifferent.

Borgo d'Alles, t. Piedmont; 6 WSW. Ivrea. Pop. 2,552.

Borgo d'Ashdeieh, t. Cyprus; 3 NW. Baffa.

Borgo Franco, t. Piedmont; 3 N. Ivrea.

Borgo de Fornari, t. Genoa; 10 N. Genoa.

Borgo-forte, t. Italy, in Mantua, at the conflux of the Oglio and the Po; 3 SSW. Mantua. Pop. 2,000.

Borgo Maniera, or *Borgomanero*, t. Sardinian Milanese, on the Gogna; 11 ESE. Borgo de Sesia, 12 NNW. Novara. Lon. 8. 27. E. Lat. 45. 42. N. Pop. 5,000.

Borgo d'Osma, (El,) t. Spain, in Old Castile; 23 W. Soria. 40 SE. Burgos. Lon. 2. 57. W. Lat. 41. 46. N. Pop. 200 families. It is situated on a small river, that soon after runs into the Duero, near the town of Osma, and is surrounded with walls.

Borgo St. Dalmazzo, t. Piedmont; 3 SW. Coni. Pop. 2,754.

Borgo St. Donino, (an. *Fidentia*,) t. Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza, on the Stirone; 12 NW. Parma, 18 SE. Piacenza. Pop. 5,000. Bp. see. It owes its foundation to the death of St. Donino, who was beheaded here in 304. It contains a cathedral, 4 parish churches, 6 convents, and a college.

Borgo de St. Marco, t. Italy, in Padua; 5 WSW. Montagnano.

Borgo di St. Sepolcro, t. Tuscany; 11 NE. Arezzo, 48 ESE. Florence. Lon. 12. 8. E. Lat. 43. 35. N. Pop. 3,300. Bp. see. It is situated near the source of the Tiber, on the borders of the Papedom, with a fort built on a rock. It contains 4 churches, and several convents.

Borgo di Sesia, t. Italy, in Sardinian Milanese, chief town of a district called Val de Sesia; 20 NW. Novara, 50 NNE. Turin. Lon. 8. 16. E. Lat. 45. 43. N. Pop. 5,000.

Borgo di Valdi Taro, t. Parma, capital of the Valdi Taro; 23 SW. Parma, 35 S. Cremona.

Borgo Vercelli, t. Italy; 3 NE. Vercelli.

Borgogni, t. Naples, Otranto; 7 N. Otranto.

Borgognoni, small isl. in the Adriatic, near the coast of Venice, and by means of a wooden bridge connected with Torcello.

Borgona, t. Italy, in Friuli; 8 NNE. Friuli.

Borgsio, t. Sweden, in Angermannland; 38 W. Sundswall.

Borgstall, t. Brandenburg; 12 SSW. Stendal.

Borgworm, see *Borchworm*.

Boria, or *Borja*, t. Spain, in Aragon, capital of a district; 24 N. Calataiud, 34 WNW. Saragossa. Lon. 1. 34. W. Lat. 41. 50. N. Pop. 3,200. It is situated near Mount Cayo, in one of the most agreeable spots in the whole province; and contains 3 parish churches, 3 convents, and a hospital.

Borja, see *St. Francisco de Borja*.

Boriah, t. Hind., in Orissa; 45 NW. Ruttunpour.

Borjian, t. Persia, in Kerman; 50 S. Kieh.

Borjokfit, t. Podolia; 28 E. Kaminiec.

Boriquen, see *Bieque*.

Boriquetta, pr. S. A., in New Grenada.

Borissoglebsk, t. Russia, in Jaroslavl; 20 W. Jaroslavl, 32 ESE. Petersburg. Pop. 2,076.

Borissoglebsk, t. Russia, in Tambov; 72 SSE. Tambov, 644 SSE. Petersburg. Pop. 1,788.

Borissoglebskaia, fortress, Russia, on the Dnieper, in Ekaterinoslav; 48 NW. Ekaterinoslav.

Borissow, or *Borisof*, t. Rus., in Minsk; 36 NE. Minsk. Pop. 2,000.

Boristan, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 7 SE. Toplitz.

Boristhenes, see *Dnieper*.

Boritsch, t. Bohemia, Pilsen; 12 SSE. Pilsen.

Borium, or *Bonium*, now *Bangor*.

Borkan, t. Persia, in Laristan; 64 SW. Lar.

Borkelo, see *Borckeloe*.

Borken, t. Prussia; 4 S. Johannesburg.

Borken, t. Hesse-Cassel; 8 S. Fitzlar. Pop. 985.

Borken, or *Borchen*, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Munster, district of Aahaus, on the Aa; 30 W. Munster. Pop. 3,380. It belongs to the prince of Salm-Salm.

Borkum, small isl. in the German sea, near the coast of East-Friesland, belonging to Hanover; 12 m. in circ. Lon. 6. 40. E. Lat. 53. 34. N. Pop. 500.

Borkzowka, t. Podolia; 20 WNW. Kaminiec.

Borla, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, supposed by Dr. Pococke to be the ancient *Bithynium*, which D'Anville places at Bastan.

Bormes, t. France, in Var, on the coast of the Mediterranean; 9 E. Hieres, 24 NW. Frejus. Pop. 1,316.

Bormida, or *Bormia*, r. Italy, which runs into the Tanaro, near Alexandria.

Bormida, t. Genoa; 12 W. Savona.

Bormio, t. Austria, in Sondrio, formerly capital of a country so called, situated at the foot of Mount Bralio, at the conflux of the rivers Adda and Fredolfo; 30 SE. Coire, 45 NW. Trent. Lon. 10. 22. E. Lat. 46. 17. N. Pop. 1,200. About a mile from the town are the warm baths of Bormio, recommended for rheumatic complaints, &c. The county of Bormio formerly belonged to the Grisons; about 10 leagues long, and nearly as many broad; surrounded by the Alps; the soil fertile. Pop. 14,000.

Bormos, t. Spain, in Seville; 6 NE. Arcos.

Born, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne, and district of Monflanquin; 4 NNW. Monflanquin.

Borna, t. Saxony, in Leipsic; 12 SSE. Leipsic. Lon. 12. 26. E. Lat. 51 7. N. Pop. 2,299. It is situated on an island formed by the Wichra and Pleiss. It contains 2 churches.

Borne, r. Eng., which runs into the Tame, 1 SW. Tamworth.

Borne, r. Savoy, which runs into the Arve, 2 N. Bonneville.

Borneo, isl. Asia, next to New-Holland, the largest in the known world; about 800 miles long, and 700 broad. Lon. 109. to 119. E. Lat. 7. N. to 4. 20. S. Pop. uncertain; by some estimated at 3,000,000; by Hassel at 5,000,000. Sq. m. about 300,000.

The climate is temperate for the latitude; the coast for 10 or 15 miles inland generally marshy, and the climate unhealthy to Europeans. Violent earthquakes are sometimes experienced. The interior is partly mountainous; in the central part is a ridge, called the *Crystal Mountains*. There are many considerable rivers; those best known are the Borneo, Banjar-Massim, and Passmir. The island has been but little explored by Europeans.

Valuable minerals are found; fine diamonds, some weighing 20, 30, or 40 carats; gold in considerable quantities; copper, tin, iron, pearls, and mother of pearl. Vegetables are numerous; pepper is the staple production; and of camphor about 4,375 pounds are annually exported,

esteemed the best from the eastern islands. In many parts it is covered with forests of tall timber; has a variety of animals, as elephants, tigers, panthers, leopards, wild boars, deer, &c.; but the most remarkable is the *oran-outang*, an animal bearing a strong resemblance to the human species. The salangane or swallow, which constructs the edible bird's nest, and the bird of paradise are common.

Borneo is inhabited by various races of men, some represented as mild, especially those dwelling on the coast, others in the interior, as wild and savage. There are numbers of Mahometans; and on the coast are Chinese, Malays, Javanese, and natives of Celebes. The island is divided into several districts, governed by independent sovereigns. Several European powers have endeavoured to establish settlements in Borneo; but none, except that of the Dutch, have been attended with any permanent success. The Dutch have a fort and factory at Banjar-Massim. Among the other places of trade are Borneo, Sambas, and Succadana.

Borneo, s-p. and capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Borneo, on NW. part of the island. Lon. 113. 40. E. Lat. 3. 40. N. It is situated on a river 10 miles from the sea, the channel having 6 fathoms of water. The houses occupy the banks on both sides, extending inland about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. All are supported on posts, and are ascended by stairs. The town carries on considerable trade with China in black wood, clove bark, camphor, canes, pepper, dammen, and birds' nests.

Bornevelt, t. Pru. Dusseldorf; 3 W. Lennep.

Bornheim, t. Ger., in the territory of Frankfort on the Maine; 1 NE. Frankfort. Pop. 1,881.

Bornhem, or *Bornheim*, t. Neth., in Antwerp; 8 NE. Dendermond. Pop. 3,563.

Bornholm, isl. Denmark, in the Baltic sea, nearly surrounded with rocks. Lon. 15. E. Lat. 55. 10. N. Pop. 18,902. It is about 28 miles long, and 18 broad. Sq. m. 218. The soil is stony, but fertile, with excellent pastures; oats, butter, and fish constitute the principal riches of the inhabitants. There are mines of coal and quarries of marble in the island.

Borno, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, 10 S. the Camarones.

Bornou, extensive kingdom, in the interior of Africa; the limits not well defined, but supposed to be bounded N. by the deserts of Bilna and of Lybia, E. by unknown regions, S. by Bergoo and Begherme, and W. by Cassina and Asben. The emperor is reputed by far the most powerful sovereign in the interior of Africa; Bergoo, Begherme, Wangara, and Cassina being tributary to him.

The climate is hot; the soil fertile; the chief produce grain, maize, also rice and beans; grapes, apricots, melons, limes, lemons, and pomegranates, abundant; sheep, goats, cows, horses, camels, and buffaloes, common; also lions, leopards, civet cats, antelopes, crocodiles, hippopotami, &c.; ostriches and partridges; and a variety of reptiles. The country is traversed by the river Wed-el-Gazel. The mountains are the Tibesti. The commerce is carried on chiefly by the merchants of Fezzan. The exports are slaves, gold, and civet.

The power of the sovereign appears to be absolute, though the throne is in some measure elective. The military strength consists chiefly in cavalry; the arms are the sabre, lance, pike, and bow. The general habits of life appear to be marked with great simplicity. The inhabitants are represented as courteous and humane; but violently addicted to gaming. They are partly Mahometans and partly pagans.

Bornou, city, Africa, capital of the above kingdom, about a day's journey from the Wed-el-Gazel; 420 W. Dongola, 600 SE. Mourzouk. Lon. according to Major Rennel, 22. 57. E. Lat. 24. 32. N. It is a large city; according to Ben Ali four times the size of Tripoli; and according to Hadji-Hamet larger than Cairo. The houses are built in a very straggling manner. The palace is of vast extent, surrounded by high walls; the mosques numerous, built of stone, and contain schools, which are supported at the expense of the sultan.

Bornstett, t. Pru. Merseburg; 4 SW. Eisleben.

Borny, t. France, in Moselle; 2 E. Metz.

Boroo, or *Borro*, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, 25 S. the Camarones.

Boroczane, t. Aust. Galicia; 28 SSW. Halicz.

Borodino, v. Russia, in Moscow, near the Moskwa; 10 W. Mojaisk, 75 W. by S. Moscow. It is remarkable for a great battle fought here on the 7th Sept. 1812, between the French under Bonaparte, and the Russians under Kutusoff. The loss on each side was nearly 30,000 men. Prince Bagration, a Russian general, was slain. The French had the advantage; there was no pursuit, but in the course of the night the Russians evacuated their position, and took the road to Moscow.

Borogotty, t. Bengal; 15 SSW. Calcutta.

Boronga, t. on E. coast of Samar. Lon. 125. 35. E. Lat. 11. 53. N.

Boronov, t. Russia, in Archangel; 80 S. Archangel.

Boror, pr. Africa, N. Zambese.

Boros-Jeno, t. Hungary, capital of the county of Arad; 28 S. Gros-Wardein. Pop. 3,877.

Borotare, t. S. A. in Carthageua; 6 E. Ocana.

Borotin, t. Bohemia, in Bechin; 5 NNW. Tabor. H. 100.

Boroughbridge, or *Burrowbridge*, t. Eng., in the West Riding of York, on the river Ure; 17 NW. York, 217 N. London. Pop. 747. It sends 2 members to parliament.

Borovits-chi, t. Eu. Russia, in Novgorod, on the Msta; 85 ESE. Novgorod. Pop. 2,574.

Borovsk, or *Bord*, t. Russia, in Kaluga; 48 N. Kaluga, 348 SSE. Petersburg. Pop. 5,176.

Borow, t. Hind., in Guzerat; 24 NW. Cambay.

Borowa, t. Bohemia, in Czaslau; 8 ENE. Deutsch Brod.

Borowica, t. Rus. Volhynia; 20 N. Lucko.

Borowick, t. Rus. Kiev; 32 SE. Czerkasy.

Borowka, t. Rus. Podolia; 54 E. Braclaw.

Borowsko, t. Bohemia, in Czaslau; 7 W. Ledetsch.

Borowniza, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 18 SE. Konigingratz.

Borozdinka, fortress, Russian Tartary, in Caucasus, on the Ural; 32 N. Guriel.

Borpar, t. Bengal; 28 S. Doesa.

Borrenrick, see *Borgentrick*.

Borriana, t. Spain, at the mouth of the Millas, in the gulf of Valencia; 21 N. Valencia. Pop. 6,300.

Borriol, or *Burriol*, t. Spain, in Valencia, near which is a silver mine; 20 ENE. Segorba. Pop. 2,350.

Borro, see *Boroo*.

Borromean Islands, three beautiful islands, in Lago Maggiore, which see.

Borrow, t. Hind., in Oude; 13 NE. Etaya.

Borrowstonness, or *Bowness*, s-p. Scot., in Linlithgow, on a point of land, which projects into the Forth; 4 N. Linlithgow, 18 W. Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 38. W. Lat. 56. 2. N. Pop. 2,790. It is a burgh of barony.

Borrudos, r. Brazil, which runs into the Paraguay.

Borrune, t. Hind., in Bahar; 30 SW. Arrah.

Borschod, or *Borsod*, co. Hungary, containing 4 circles. Sq. m. 1,380. Pop. 146,208. Chief town, Miskolcz. Soil fertile in wheat, vines, &c.

Borschowka, t. Volhynia; 15 SSW. Zytomiers.

Borselen, or *Munster*, t. Holland, on W. coast of South-Beveland; 6 SSW. Goes.

Borsippa, now *Semaué*.

Borsk, t. Pru. Posen; 35 S. Posen.

Borskaia, fortress, Russia, in Upha; 120 SE. Simbirsk, 188 WSW. Upha.

Borskar, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 22. 30. E. Lat. 63. 53. N.

Borsoe, small isl. Denmark, 6 NE. Appenrade, on E. coast of Sleswick.

Borsolowkah, t. Podolia; 24 NW. Braclaw.

Borstel, t. Han., Osnabruck; 8 N. Furstenau.

Borstel, t. Holstein; 14 SE. Bamstede.

Borszejowka, t. Rus., in Kiev; 10 W. Kiev.

Bort, or *Bord*, t. France, in Correze; 12 SE. Ussel. Pop. 1,792.—Native, Marmontel.

Bortfeld, v. Ger., in Brunswick, bailiwick of Eich. Pop. 677.

Bortwick, v. Scot., in Mid-Lothian; 12 Edinburgh.—Native, Dr. William Robertson.

Bortsch, t. Turkish Armenia; 120 E. Trebisond.

Bortzutim, t. Transylvania; 12 N. Clausenburg.

Borua, t. Portugal, in Alentejo; 6 Villa Viciosa.

Borudgow, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 35 S. Amednagar.

Borvasia, t. Russian Tartary, on N. side of the Don; 64 ENE. Azoph.

Borwalde, see *Baerwalde*.

Bory, t. Hind., in Baglana; 13 S. Demaun.

Borysthenes, see *Dnieper* and *Prypiec*.

Borza, t. Persia, Adirbeitzan; 80 S. Tabris.

Borzenitz, t. Bohemia, in Czaslau; 25 SW. Czaslau.

Borzinskoi, t. Siberia, on the Argun; 144 SE. Nertchinsk.

Borzna, t. Russia, Tchernigov; 50 SE. Tchernigov, 548 S. Petersburg.

Bos, see *Ebus*.

Bosa, s-p. Sardinia; 18 SSW. Alghieri, 36 SSW. Sassari. Lon. 8. 42. E. Lat. 40. 18. N. Pop. 5,000. Bp. see. It is situated on the W. part of the island, and defended by a castle, on a river to which it gives name.

Bosaraddaheba, or *Jesardecheb*, t. Asia, in Sablestan; 63 S. Candahar.

Bosbos, t. on E. coast of Gilolo. Lon. 128. 18. E. Lat. 1. S. N.

Boscastle, or *Botereaux*, t. Eng., in Cornwall, on the Bristol Channel; 5 N. Camelford, 16 WNW. Launceston. It receives coals and other merchandise from Bristol, &c., and exports in return slate, dug in the neighbouring quarries. It has a market on Thursday.

Boscawen, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H., on W. side of the Merrimack, opposite Canterbury, with which it is connected by a bridge; 9 N. Concord, 56 NW. Portsmouth, W. 514. Pop. 2,113. It contains 2 parishes, in each of which there is a Congregational meeting house.

Boscawen's Island, isl. in the S. Pacific Ocean, 9 miles in circumference. Lon. 175. 10. W. Lat. 15. 30. S.

Bosch, small isl. German sea, near the coast of Groningen. Lon. 5. 53. E. Lat. 53. 33. N.

Boschowitz, t. Moravia, in Brunn; 12 SE. Brunn. Pop. 658.

Boscleard, t. France, in Lower-Seine; 11 N. Rouen.

Boscho, or *Boschi*, t. Italy, in Alexandria, on the Orba; 5 SE. Alexandria. Pop. 2,661.

Bosco Regale, t. Naples, Lavora. Pop. 3,468.

Bosco, v. Naples, near the city of Naples. Pop. 10,738.

Boscobel, v. Eng., Shropshire, where Charles II. king of England, was concealed in an oak from his pursuers, after the battle of Worcester; 11 NNE. Bridgenorth.

Boseham, or *Bosenham*, v. and parish, Eng., Sussex, on an arm of the sea; 4 W. Chichester. Pop. 1,049.

Bosen, t. Prussia; 50 S. Königsberg.

Bosenbrunn, t. Saxony, in the Vogtland; 3 SW. Oelnitz.

Bosentin, see *Bodzetin*.

Bosham, t. Africa, in Zendero, bordering on Abyssinia. Lat. 7. 45. N.

Boshavir, r. Persia, which runs into the Persian gulf, near Bender Rigk.

Boshavir, see *Busheer*.

Boshuanas, a numerous class of tribes in the interior of Southern Africa. Their territory is stated to extend from the 25th to the 20th degree S. Lat.; 30 or 40 days' journey N. of the river Kuruhman. They are supposed to be of the same stock with the Caffres, but are more civilized. Their towns are of considerable magnitude, of which Leetakoo is the largest known.

Bosje, r. Africa, which runs into the Indian sea, Lat. 29. S.

Bosjesmans, tribe of Hottentots, inhabiting mountains near the Cape.

Boskovitz, t. Moravia, in Brunn; 22 W. Olmutz. Pop. 3,617.

Bosle, t. France, Loiret; 2 N. Beaugency.

Bosna, r. Bosnia, which passes by Serajo, and joins the Save, 50 N. Bosna Serajo.

Bosna-Serajo, or *Bosna-Serai*, t. Eu. Turkey, capital of Bosnia, near the influx of the small river Aliljazka into the Bosna; 118 W. Belgrade, 230 S. Vienna. Lon. 18. 5. W. Lat. 44. 25. N. Pop. 18,000. Cath. bp. see. It contains 100 mosques, great and small, and has a castle. With the exception of some public buildings,

the town is generally meanly built. It has manufactures of arms, and carries on considerable trade, chiefly with Dalmatia.

Bosnia, pr. Eu. Turkey, bounded N. by Sclavonia, from which it is separated by the river Save, E. by Servia, S. by Servia and Albania, and W. by Dalmatia and Croatia; about 120 miles in length, and 72 in breadth. It is mountainous, but fertile, especially near the rivers; the arable land producing good wheat, and the pastures feeding a great quantity of cattle; and in the mountains are mines of silver. It was anciently that part of *Pannonia*, called *Inferior*. The greatest part of the inhabitants are Greek Christians, with some Mahometans. The principal towns are Bosna-Serajo, Banjaluka, Zvornick, and Strebernik. Pop. 600,000. Sq. m. 12,720.

Bosok, t. Hungary; 3 E. Baja.

Bosotandy, t. Hind., in Bengal; 8 S. Beyar.

Bosphorus, or *Thracian Bosphorus*, or *Strait of Constantinople*, the narrow sea, which forms a communication between the Black sea and the sea of Marmora; about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad, and 20 long. It is called *Bogaz* by the Turks.

Bosphorus, see *Kerch*.

Bosphorus, (*Cimmerian*), see *Caffa*.

Bosra, or *Bozrah*, t. Syria, in the pachalic of Damascus; 50 S. Damascus, 80 NE. Jerusalem. Lon. 36. 30. E. Lat. 32. 40. N.

Bosagua, t. Quito; 100 W. Quito.

Bosse, (*La*), t. France, in Oise; 8 SW. Beauvais.

Bossee, t. Holstein; 6 ESE. Rendsburg.

Bossepul, t. Pru. Dantzic; 2 S. Dantzic.

Bosseron, t. Knox co. Indiana.

Bossiney, or *Tintagel*, t. Eng., in Cornwall, on the Bristol channel; 4 NW. Camelford. Pop. of the parish 793. The name of the town is *Trevenna*, or *Trevenner*. It sends 2 members to parliament.—Near it are the ruins of a castle, in which the celebrated king Arthur is said to have been born.

Bossum Pra, r. Africa, which crosses the Gold coast, and runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 2. 24. W. Lat. 5. 7. S.

Bossut, v. Hainaut; 6 Mons.

Bost, (an. *Abeste*), city, Persia, and capital of a territory in Segestan, on the Heermund; 60 SW. Candahar. Lon. 64. 45. E. Lat. 32. 30. N.

Bostan, (*El*), or *Olukisla el Bostan*, (an. *Comana*), t. A. Turkey, in Marasch; 50 NNW. Marasch.

Bostett, t. Bav.; 4 NNE. Geroltzhofen.

Boston, (*New*), p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H.; 8 NNW. Amherst, W. 492. Pop. 1,685.

Boston, city, s-p. and cap. Mass., in Suffolk co.; 14 SSW. Salem, 40 NNE. Providence, 56 S. by W. Portsmouth, 63 SSE. Concord, N. H., 100 ENE. Hartford, 115 SSW. Portland, 210 NE. New York, 300 SSE. Montreal, 300 NE. Philadelphia, W. 436. Lon. 71. 4. W. Lat. 42. 22. N. Pop. in 1765, 15,520; in 1790, 18,038; in 1800, 24,937; in 1810, 33,250; in 1820, 43,298; white males 20,108; white females 21,450; coloured persons 1,690; other persons 50.

It is situated at the head of Massachusetts bay, built, with the exception of the part called South Boston, on a peninsula of uneven surface,

and is nearly 3 miles in length, and 1 mile and 25 rods, where widest, in breadth ; and is connected with the main land at the south end by a narrow isthmus, called the Neck, leading to Roxbury. The outer harbour is formed by Nahant Point on the north, and Point Alderton on the south, and is studded by about 40 small islands, 15 of which afford excellent pasture ; and are frequented in summer by numerous parties of pleasure. The inner harbour is so capacious, that 500 vessels may ride at anchor in a good depth of water ; while the entrance is so narrow as scarcely to admit 2 ships abreast. It is one of the best harbours in the United States, accessible at every season, and protected from all winds. The entrance is defended by 2 strong forts, Fort Independence on Castle Island, and Fort Warren on Governor's Island. The city is admirably situated for commerce, and is a place of great trade and opulence. The quantity of shipping belonging to this port exceeds that of any other port in the United States, with the exception of New York ; and in 1816, amounted to 143,420 tons ; in 1821, 126,323 tons. In 1821 the number of foreign arrivals was 854 ; clearances 613 ; arrivals coastwise 1,831 ; clearances 2,082. The duties on imports, in 1821, amounted to nearly \$4,000,000. The city pays one third of the state tax. Among the manufacturing establishments are brass and iron founderies, a type foundery, and 2 large glass manufactories, in which window glass and fancy and ornamental work are made of a very superior quality. The other manufactures are cordage, cards for wool and cotton, paper-hangings, hats, plate, soap, candles, rum, sugar, &c.

Boston contains 155 streets, 27 lanes, exclusive of courts and squares, and about 80 wharfs and quays ; 11 banks including a branch of the United States bank, 12 insurance offices, a state house, a court house, a theatre, 2 jails, an almshouse, a workhouse, an asylum for female orphans, and one for indigent boys, 4 market houses, 4 museums, a circus, and a riding school ; a Medical college, (see Cambridge ;) and 29 places of public worship ; 11 for Congregationalists, 5 for Episcopalians, 3 for Baptists, 3 for Universalists, 2 for Methodists, 1 for Roman Catholics, 1 for Friends, 1 for Africans, a New Jerusalem church, and the seamen's chapel. Many of the churches are elegant, and most of them are ornamented with steeples or cupolas. To the public buildings may be added the old state house, the Massachusetts general hospital, the Custom house, Faneuil hall, Concert hall, Barristers hall, and Merchants hall. The last is in the same building with the post-office, and has an extensive public reading room, which is a grand focus of political and commercial intelligence. Among the public objects may be enumerated the Gallery of Fine Arts and the Washington Gardens.

In 1817, there was erected on both sides of Market Street a block of stores, 485 feet in length on one side, and 442 on the other, and 4 stories high ; and on Central wharf another immense pile of building was completed the same year, 1,240 feet in length, containing 54 stores 4 stories high, and having a spacious hall in the centre, over which is erected a convenient

observatory. These buildings, for extent, convenience, and elegance, are said not to be exceeded in the commercial world. The general hospital is a very spacious and elegant edifice, and the new court house is large and commodious, both built of Chelmsford granite. The state house is built on ground, elevated about 100 feet above the level of the harbour, and is a noble edifice. It is 173 feet in front, and 61 deep, and its situation and size render it a very conspicuous object. The dome is 50 feet in diameter, terminated by a circular lantern, at an elevation of 100 feet from the foundation. The prospect from the top is exceedingly magnificent and beautiful, surpassing every thing of the kind in this country, and will bear a comparison with the Castle hill of Edinburgh, the famous bay of Naples, or any other of the most picturesque scenes in Europe. Here may be seen at a view, the town with its shipping and buildings, the harbour and its islands, Charles river, a fine country, ornamented with elegant country seats, and more than 20 flourishing towns. In front of the state house is the common, containing 44 acres, surrounded by the mall, an extensive and most delightful public walk. In the north part of the city the streets are narrow, irregular, and crooked ; many of the houses of wood, more than a century old, and built with little regard to convenience or taste ; but in the parts recently built, the streets are wider, the houses mostly of brick, and the private buildings display more elegance and splendour, than in any other city in the United States. The city exhibits a very picturesque and beautiful view when approached from the sea ; and its general appearance is much admired by strangers. The surrounding country is well cultivated, populous, and remarkably pleasant, having numerous elegant country seats, and many handsome villages ; and surpasses in natural scenery and artificial improvement the vicinity of any city in the Union.

Boston is the literary as well as commercial metropolis of New England. It is well supplied with schools, both public and private ; and has several valuable libraries, and numerous literary and humane societies. The Boston Athenæum is a noble establishment, commenced in 1806, and has a large brick building appropriated to its accommodation. It contains a library of 21,000 volumes, is well furnished with domestic and foreign periodical publications, and open every day in the week, except Sunday. The Boston Library contains 8,000 volumes ; the Theological Library 2,000 ; the Social Law Library 1,000 ; the Mercantile Library 1,200 ; the Mechanic Apprentices Library about 2,500. The Massachusetts Historical Society has a library of upwards of 2,000 volumes, and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences one of about 1,500. These, together with the other principal societies in the state, hold their meetings here. There are published in Boston, 19 newspapers ; 3 daily, 1 three times a week, 5 twice a week, and 10 once a week ; and 11 other periodical works are published or republished. The citizens are distinguished for their enterprize, intelligence, hospitality, and public spirit ; and for the liberality with which they support humane and charitable objects.

The bridges, which are 5 in number, are objects of particular interest. Charles river bridge, connecting Boston with Charlestown was first opened for passengers in 1786. It is 1,503 feet long, 42 broad, and stands on 75 piers. West Boston bridge, connecting Boston with Cambridge-port, was opened in 1793. It is 3,483 feet long, 40 broad, and stands on 180 piers. South Boston bridge, connecting the main part of the town with South Boston, was constructed in 1805, and is 1,628 feet long, and 42 broad. Craigie's or Canal bridge, connecting Boston with Lechmere's point, was opened in 1809. It is 2,740 feet long, and 56 broad, floored with earth. This bridge, on the Cambridge side, is connected with Charlestown by Prison point bridge, 1,831 feet long. The Mill Dam bridge, forming a grand avenue into Boston from Brookline and Brighton, was begun in 1818, and finished in 1821, and cost about \$600,000. It is constructed of stone and earth, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, about 13 feet high, and so broad that 5 carriages may be driven over it abreast. It encloses 2 basins, a full basin consisting of 200 acres, and a receiving basin containing 500 acres. These basins are separated by a cross dam, on which it is contemplated to erect various mills. A large corn mill has been recently finished, and is in successful operation. A water power is created sufficient to put in operation very extensive water works.

The Indian name of Boston was *Shawmut*. It was settled by the English in 1630, and at first called *Tremount* or *Trimountain*, from three hills. It was greatly distinguished for the part it took in the revolution, which originated here. It was styled and governed as a town till 1822, when it was erected into a city, and a representative government was instituted. It is divided into 12 wards, and the elections are now held by wards. It has suffered much by fires; some of the principal of which have happened in 1676, 1679, 1683, 1711, 1760, 1767, 1775, 1787, and 1794. In 1760 happened what is called the *great fire*, which consumed 174 dwelling houses and 175 other buildings. In 1818, Nov. 3, the exchange, a magnificent brick edifice, of 7 stories, 127 feet long, containing 202 rooms, was burnt.—Benjamin Franklin was born here Jan. 17, 1706.

Boston, (an. *Botolph's Town*.) t. Eng., in Lincoln; 34 SSE. Lincoln, 115 N. London. Lon. O. 2. W. Lat. 52. 48. N. Pop. in 1801, 5,926; 1811, 8,113. It is nearly surrounded by fens, on the Witham, which is navigable, and forms a port, well frequented, and much assisted by navigable canals. It has 4 annual fairs, and markets on Wednesday and Saturday; during the spring very large for cattle. It has a flourishing trade with the Baltic for hemp, tar, timber, &c. In former periods it stood high as a commercial town. The church is a handsome structure, and serves as a mark to seamen.

Bosvogan, one of the Philippine Islands, and the largest of those called Calamianes, about 30 miles long and 12 broad. Lon. 120. 15. E. Lat. 12. 16. N.

Bosuls, t. France, Aveyron; 10 NE. Rhodéz.

Bosworth, or *Market Bosworth*, t. England, in Leicester, situated on a hill; 11 W. Leicester,

106 NNW. London. Lon. 1. 24. W. Lat. 52. 38. N. Pop. 791.

Bosworth, (*Husband*.) t. Eng., in Leicester-shire; 14 S. Leicester. Pop. 660.

Boszut, r. Slavonia, which runs into the Save, 20 miles above Sabacz.

Bota, t. Sweden, in Angermannland; 31 N. Hernosand.

Bot, t. Negroland, in Melli, near the mouth of the Geba.

Bota, t. Africa, in Ambozes. Lat. 3. 58. N.

Botagong, t. Bengal; 15 NE. Rangamatty.

Botany Bay, spacious bay on SE. coast of New Holland, the part called New South Wales. Lon. 151. 15. E. Lat. 34. 4. S. It was discovered by Capt. Cook in 1770, and so named from the great variety of plants, hitherto unknown, found here by Sir Joseph Banks and Dr. Solander. The bay appears at first sight to afford perfect shelter and good anchorage, but the water is too shallow for large vessels. It gives name to a settlement, originally projected here, but Sydney, the chief town of the settlement, is on the bay of Port Jackson, some miles distant.

After the separation of the United States from Great Britain, Botany bay was fixed on as a place of exile for English convicts; and the settlement was first formed by the transportation, in 1787, of 760 convicts in 11 vessels. The colony embraces a considerable extent of territory, and is divided into 4 districts, with the chief town of the same name, viz. Sydney, Paramatta, Hawkesbury, and Newcastle. The colony has 2 dependencies, Hobart Town and Port Dalrymple, on Van Diemen's Land, 300 miles distant. Pop. of the colony in 1804, 7,410; in 1810, 11,952; of whom 1,100 were military; in 1817, 20,379; of whom 17,165 were in New Holland, and 3,214 were in Van Diemen's Land. Pop. in 1818, 25,050. In 1808 there were belonging to the colony 55,450 horned cattle, 3,675 horses, 201,242 sheep, 24,822 hogs, and 49,600 acres of land under cultivation. In 1810 the proportion of men to women was nearly as 5 to 2.

The colony has been formed almost wholly of criminals, many of whom, both males and females, have been reclaimed to a virtuous life, and have acquired considerable fortunes. But the general state of society, as might be expected, is deplorable; the colonists are much addicted to intemperance and gaming, and atrocious crimes have been frequent.—Much has been done to promote the comfort of the inhabitants; schools have been instituted; and there are 2 orphan hospitals, one for males, and one for females.

The climate is temperate and healthy. The thermometer in summer sometimes rises to 100 degrees, and in the winter nights there is sometimes hoar frost, but fire is not necessary. Much of the soil is very fertile, interspersed, however, with barren tracts. Wheat, barley, maize, and garden vegetables have been successfully introduced, and the country has proved favourable to domestic animals. No minerals of importance have been found in the vicinity, except iron and coal.—The environs of Botany bay are inhabited by a race of savages, among the lowest in point of civilization any where known.

Botany Island, small island, in the S. Pacific ocean, near SE. coast of New Caledonia. It is a mere sand-bank, not exceeding $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in circuit. Lon. 168. 16. E. Lat. 22. 26. S.

Botoa, t. Portugal, in Beira. Pop. 1,200.

Botaschany, see *Butaszany*.

Boternhosen, t. Holstein; 9 SSW. Nordorp.

Botesdale, t. Eng., in Suffolk; 6 S. Diss, 85 NNE. London. Pop. 575.

Botetourt, co. central part of Va., bounded N. by Bath co., NE. by Rockbridge co., SE. by Bedford and Franklin cos., SW. by Montgomery co., and NW. by Monroe co. Pop. in 1810, 13,801; slaves 2,275. Pop. 13,589. Chief town, Fincastle.

Both, r. Bavaria, which runs into the Inn, near Scherding.

Bothnia, (*East*,) pr. formerly belonging to Sweden, but ceded to Russia in 1809, situated on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia, bounded N. by Lapland, E. by the Russian government of Archangel and Olonetz, S. by Finland, and W. by the gulf of Bothnia; about 300 miles in length, and from 60 to 210 in breadth. Towards the S. and on the sea-coast, the land is low and marshy. The summers are often so cold as to destroy great part of the crops. Pop. about 70,000; divided into 28 parishes; spread over this large space; the cattle are small, and bears are numerous. Their salmon fishery is abundant, and that of pearls oftentimes successful. The principal exports are timber, butter, whale oil, pitch, tar, &c. The principal towns are Cajana, or Cajaneborg, Ulea, Christinestadt, &c.

Bothnia, (*West*,) pr. Sweden, situated on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia, bounded N. and W. by Lapland, S. by Angermania, and E. by the gulf of Bothnia. The country is tolerably fertile, but sudden frosts in the month of July oftentimes destroy the labourer's hopes. There are mines of copper and iron. The principal towns are Umea, Pithea, and Lulea. Pop. about 56,000.

Bothnia, (*Gulf of*,) sea or large gulf, branching from the Baltic, from which it is separated by the island of Aland, bounded W. by the dominions of Sweden and E. by Finland; about 350 miles from N. to S. and from 50 to 145 broad, from E. to W. Lon. 17. to 25. E. Lat. 60. 20. to 65. 50. N.

Bothoa, t. France, in North-Coast; 8 NE. Rostrenen.

Bothwell, v. and parish, Scot., in Lanark, on the Clyde; 9 SE. Glasgow. Pop. 3,745. In the year 1679, at Bothwell bridge, a battle was fought between the troops of Charles II. under the command of the Duke of Monmouth, and the Scotch Covenanters, headed by their ministers. The latter were defeated; 700 being killed, and 1,200 taken prisoners.

Boti, t. Russia, in Irkutsk; 22 S. Orlenga.

Boti, t. Russia, Irkutsk; 76 NE. Nertchinsk.

Boticelli, or *Beit Giala*, or *Bottesham*, t. Palestine, inhabited by Greek Christians; 8 NW. Bethlehem.

Botley, v. Berkshire, Eng.; 1 m. from Oxford.

Botley, v. Bucks, England; 1 mile from Chessham, 29 from London.

Botna, or *Kauzen*, r. Eu. Turkey, which runs into the Dnieper, near Bender.

Botoa, t. Africa, on the Grain Coast; 20 S. Sanguin.

Botonga, country, Africa, E. of Mocaranga, about 200 miles long from N. to S. and 100 broad. The river Sofala crosses it from W. to E., and the river Sabia bounds it on the S.

Botol Tabacoxima, or *Batol Tobago Xima*, isl. in the Chinese sea, S. of Formosa, and N. the Bashee Islands. "This island," says Mon. La Perouse, "on which no navigator has hitherto been known to land, may be about four leagues in circumference." Lon. of the SE. point, 122. 0. E. Lat. 21. 57. N.

Botom, t. Great Bukharia; 120 E. Samarcand.

Botovskaia, t. Russian Tartary; 20 SSW. Kopersk.

Botrys, or *Botryum*, see *Patrona*.

Botta, (*Il*,) t. Parma, in Piacenza, on the Po; 4 NNW. Piacenza, 14 S. Lodi.

Bottle, group of rocks in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Italy, composed of compact lava; 5 SE. Ponza. Lon. 13. E. Lat. 40. 55. N.

Bottlestatt, see *Buttlesatt*.

Bottenstein, see *Pottenstein*.

Bottesdale, or *Buddesdale*, see *Botesdale*.

Botteshall, see *Botticelly*.

Bottesttano, t. Tyrol; 10 S. Brauneck.

Bottle Hill, p-t. Morris county, N. J.; 2 NW. Chatham, 15 NW. Elizabethtown; W. 228. It is a pleasant village, and contains a Presbyterian church.

Bottomless Bay, (*Bahia sin Fondo*,) bay of the Atlantic, on the coast of S. A. Lat. 41. 50. S.

Boltono, t. Italy, in Parma; 9 SSE. Parma.

Botwar, or *Gross Botwar*, t. Wurtemberg, on a small river of the same name, which runs into the Neckar; 10 S. Heilbron. Lon. 9. 24. E. Lat. 49. 1. N. Pop. 2,255.

Botwar, r. Wurtemberg, which runs into the Muehr, at Steinheim.

Botzen, see *Bolzano*.

Botzenburg, see *Boitzenburg*.

Bova, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra. Bp. see, at the foot of the Apennines, near the sea; 20 SE. Reggio. Lon. 16. 19. E. Lat. 37. 56. N. Pop. 2,321. This town is said to have been founded by the Albanians, who emigrated after the death of their celebrated prince John Castriot; of whom it is estimated that there are not less than 100,000, inhabiting different towns and villages, who speak their native language, and are ignorant of the language of Calabria.

Bouage, t. France, in Lower-Loire; 8 SW. Nantes.

Bovamoote, t. Bengal; 48 SSW. Calcutta.

Bouan-Sima, small isl. in the Chinese sea, near the coast of Tonquin. Lon. 105. 30. E. Lat. 18. 30. N.

Bovarno, see *Bobarno*.

Bouca, Lord Anson's island, so called by Mons. Bougainville.

Boucan de Lalen, t. on W. coast of Bourbon; 25 SW. St. Denys.

Boucaut, (*Vieux*,) t. France, in Landes, near the sea; 15 W. Ax, 18 N. Bayonne.

Bouchain, t. France, North, on the Scheldt; 7 NNE. Cambray, 9 SW. Valenciennes. Pop. 1,128. It has considerable trade in cattle and corn, and is very strongly fortified. The surrounding country, for a great extent, can be laid under water by means of sluices.

Bouchemaine, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 4 S. Angers.

Boucheng, t. Persia, Korasan; 20 N. Herat.

Boucher, t. Persia, in Farsistan, on N. coast of the Persian gulf; 160 SW. Schiras.

Bouclans, t. France, Doubs; 9 E. Besançon.

Boucnaesch, t. Holstein; 5 ENE. Rendsburg.

Boucairan, t. France, in Gard; 9 W. Uzes.

Bouconville, t. France, in Meuse; 6 E. St. Mihiel.

Boudebou, t. Benin, on the Formosa; 40 SW. Benin.

Boudelore, t. Carnatic; 8 W. Tanjore.

Boudet, r. Upper Canada, which flows into Lake St. Francis.

Boudevillers, t. Switz.; 4 NW. Neufchatel.

Boudeuse, small isl. in the Indian Sea. Lon. 54. 15. E. Lat. 6. 10. S.

Boudgong, t. Bengal; 25 W. Moorshedabad.

Boudham, t. Hind., in Guzerat; 20 E. Surat.

Boudoire, or *Pic de la Boudeuse*, name given by Bougainville to the island of Osnabruck, in the S. Pacific Ocean.

Boudok-uzi, t. A. Turkey, in Sivas; 20 W. Tschurum.

Boudron, see *Bodrun*.

Boudry, t. Switz., in Neufchatel; 4 SW. Neufchatel. Pop. 1,200.—Native, Marat.

Boudziac, t. A. Turkey, Sivas; 100 N. Sivas.

Bovee, t. France, Meuse; 15 SE. Bar-le-Duc.

Bovelles, t. France, Somme; 6 WSW. Amiens.

Bovenden, t. Hanover, in Gottingen; 4 N. Gottingen. Pop. 1,385.

Bovense, t. Denmark, on the coast of Fyen; 15 NW. Odense.

Boves, t. France, in Somme; 6 SE. Amiens.

Boves, t. Piedmont; 4 S. Coni. Pop. 6,702.

Bovel's Island. This is supposed by Captain Cook to be an island of ice.

Bovey Tracey, t. and parish, Eng., in Devon; 12 SW. Exeter. Pop. 1,385.

Bouxiere, (La,) t. France, Ille-and-Vilaine; 10 NE. Rennes.

Boufflers, t. France, formerly called *Cagni*, in Oise; 7 W. Beauvais.

Bouframont, t. France, in Vosges; S. Neufchâteau.

Bougainville's Bay, bay in the straits of Magellan, on the coast of Patagonia. Lon. 72. 9. W. Lat. 53. 50. N. It is about 200 toises long, and 50 deep; high mountains surround and defend it against all winds, so that the sea is always smooth, as in a basin. Observatory isl. and lies before this bay.

Bougainville's Island, isl. in the Pacific Ocean, between New Britain and New Georgia.

Bougainville's Straits, passage of the S. Pacific ocean, between Bougainville's Island and New Georgia. Lon. 156. E. Lat. 6. 50. S.

Bouglon, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 4 N. Castel Jaloux. Pop. 2,437.

Boutree, one of the smaller Friendly islands.

Bouis, or *Poloni*, two islets in the Grecian Archipelago. Lon. 25. 58. E. Lat. 37. 16. N.

Boujalu, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia; 22 W. Castamena.

Bovianum, new *Boiano*.

Boujeiah, or *Bugia*, (an. *Salda*, or *Sarda*.) s-p. Africa, in Algiers; 80 E. Algiers. Lon. 5. 10. E. Lat. 36. 42. N. The harbour is large, and con-

finied by a wall of square stones, and defended by two castles. The principal trade of the inhabitants is ploughshares, spades, and other instruments of agriculture, made of iron, obtained from mountains near the town; considerable quantities of oil and wax are exported, the produce of the country round about. Besides the castle, upon the summit of a hill, which commands the whole city, there are two others at the bottom of it, for the security of the port. Boujeiah is one of the garrisoned towns of this kingdom, where three companies of Turkish soldiers constantly reside.

Boujepour, or *Boujepore*, or *Shawabad*, pr. Bahar, bounded N. by the Ganges, E. by Bahar Proper, SW. by Rotas, and NW. by Chunar and the Ganges, about 45 miles long, and 35 broad. Arrah is the capital.

Boujepour, t. Hindoostan, in Bahar; 57 W. Patna.

Bovidjal, t. Circassia, on the Black sea; 50 miles SE. Anapa.

Bouillac, t. France, in Upper-Garonne; 9 NW. Grenade.

Bouille, (La,) t. France, in Lower-Seine; 9 SSW. Rouen. Pop. 940.

Bouille Menard, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 6 NW. Segrè.

Bouillon, t. Neth., capital of a duchy, lying between Luxemburg and Leige; 6 miles NNE. Sedan, 12 posts SSE. Leige, 32 NNE. Paris. Lon. 5. 8. E. Lat. 49. 48. N. Pop. 2,138. The castle is built on a rock by the side of the Semois, near its junction with the Meuse. The duchy is about 18 miles long, and 9 broad; woody and mountainous. Pop. 16,000. The duke is under the sovereignty of the king of Netherlands, as grand duke of Luxemburg.

Bouilly, t. France, in Aube, and district of Ervy; 7 S. Troyes.

Bouin, small isl. France, near the island of Noirmoutier, in Vendee, having a town of same name with 2,000 inhabitants.

Bovincoral, t. Hind., Mysore; 7 N. Erroad.

Bovina, t. Delaware co. N. Y. Pop. 1,522.

Bovines, see *Bouvignes*.

Bovino, t. Naples, in the Capitanata; Bp. see; 10 S. Lucera, 28 ENE. Benevento. Lon. 15. 20. E. Lat. 41. 15. N. Pop. 3,500.

Bouisse, t. France, in Aude, in the district of La Grasse; 9 SW. La Grasse.

Bovium, now *Church Stretton*.

Bouk Houma, or *Red River*, r. Mississippi, which runs into the bay of St. Louis, Lon. 89. 18. W. Lat. 30. 20. N.

Boukier, see *Abukir*.

Bouk Oke Yannale, r. Mississippi, which runs into the bay of St. Louis, Lon. 89. 16. W. Lat. 30. 30. N.

Boulac, see *Bulac*.

Boulah, see *Boolah*.

Boulam, see *Bulam*.

Boulam, km. in S. part of Celebes.

Boulanchair, t. A. Turkey, in Aladulia; 20 SW. Malatia.

Boulay, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Moselle; 12 NE. Metz, 16 SE. Thionville. Pop. 2,669.

Boulene, t. France, in Gard; 5 E. Pont St Esprit.

Bouleteranes, t. France, in Eastern-Pyrenees; 12 W. Perpignan.

Boulki, t. Aust. Lemberg; 16 SE. Lemberg.

Boullonois, before the revolution a country of France, in the northern part of Picardy, of which Boulogne was the capital.

Boulogne, or *Boulogne-sur-Mer*, (an. *Bononia*, and *Gesoriacum*), city and s-p. France, in Straits-of-Calais, capital of a district; 4 posts SSW. Calais, 31 N. Paris. Lon. 1. 37. E. Lat. 50. 44. N. Pop. 13,228. H. 1,600. It is divided into Upper and Lower town, the former of which is surrounded with walls, and contains about 400 houses. Before the revolution it was the see of a bishop and the seat of a governor. It has considerable trade in fish, coal, salt, butter, soap, earthen ware, linen and woollen goods. It is a favourite place of resort for English emigrants, and about 3,000 British are resident here. The harbour is difficult to enter and the anchorage not good.

Boulogne, t. France, in Upper-Garonne; 12 N. St. Gaudens, 38 SW. Toulouse. Pop. 1,476.

Boulloire, t. France, in Sarthe; 15 E. Le Mans. Pop. 1,490.

Boulon, (Le,) t. France, in Eastern-Pyrenees; 12 S. Perpignan. Pop. 480.

Boundbrook, p-t. Somerset co. N. J.; on N. bank of the Raritan; 7 NW. New-Brunswick, W. 200.

Bounkee, t. Hind., in Orissa; 36 NE. Pada.

Bounty Islands, islands in S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 179. 10. E. Lat. 47. 32. S.

Bovolante, t. Italy, Padua; 7 SE. Padua.

Bouper, (Le,) t. France in Lower-Pyrenees; 10 SW. Mauleon.

Bouquenais, t. France, in Lower-Loire, on the left bank of the Loire; 3 below Nantes.

Bouquenon, t. France, in Lower-Rhine; 15 SW. Bitche. Pop. 2,950.

Bouquet, r. Essex co. N. Y. which runs into lake Champlain, 23 N. Crown point; 35 miles long.

Bour, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 4 SE. Akserai.

Bourac, t. Arabian Irak; 70 SSE. Bagdad.

Baurasingy, t. Hind., in Cicacole; 39 E. Kimedy.

Bourbach, or *Grand Bourbach*, t. and castle Ger., in Nassau; 9 W. Dillenburg.

Bourbon, co. N. part of Kentucky. Pop. in 1810, 18,009; slaves 4,169. Pop. in 1820, 17,664. Chief town, Paris.

Bourbon, (New,) v. Missouri, on W. side of the Mississippi, 2 miles below St. Genevieve.

Bourbon, once called by the Portuguese *Marscarehas* and *Reunion*, isl. in the Indian ocean, belonging to France; 100 WSW. Mauritius, 400 E. Madagascar. Lon. 55. 20. E. Lat. 21. S. It is about 48 miles long, and 36 broad. Pop. stated in 1811, at 80,346, of whom 16,400 were whites, 3,496 free people of colour, and 60,450 slaves. The island is composed of two mountains; the smallest is the southern one, in which the volcanic fires are still raging. The volcanic substance, though in a state of perpetual agitation, never rises so high as to issue out of the crater. But from lateral openings it rolls down the sides of the mountain, presenting at a distance the appearance of a fiery cascade, and

being seen at a distance at sea, serves as a kind of pharos to mariners.

In the central part are three inaccessible peaks, supposed to have an elevation of 3,200 yards. The mountains give the island at a distance a globular appearance. A great part of it consists of volcanic desert, destitute of vegetation. In other parts the soil is fertile, the air pure, the climate delicious: the sky always beautiful, and the water pure and abundant. The staple production is coffee; other productions, cattle, corn, rice, maize, sugar, also ebony, aloes, palm, benzoin, &c.

Bourbon Lake, lake N. America, composed of the waters of the Bourbon river, which rises a great way to the southward, not far from the northern heads of the Mississippi. It is about 80 miles in length, N. and S., and is nearly circular. The weather here is extremely cold, and few animals are to be found in the country that borders on it. The timber growing here is chiefly fir, cedar, spruce, and some maple,

Bourbon l'Archambaud, t. France, in Allier, and district of Cerilly; 12 W. Moulins. Pop. 2,542. It is celebrated for its hot medicinal waters and baths, and contains two hospitals.

Bourbon Archipelago, name given to the Society islands, by Monsieur Bourgainville, in 1763.

Bourbon Lancy, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Saône-and-Loire; 28 SW. Autun, 45 WNW. Macon. Lon. 3. 51. E. Lat. 46. 37. N. Pop. 2,623. It is celebrated for its medicinal springs, and contains 3 parishes and 2 hospitals. Near it are found ruins, which bear evidence of its former magnificence.

Bourbon Vendee, formerly *Roche sur Yon*, and during the reign of Bonaparte, *Napoleon*, t. France, capital of Vendee, on the Yon; 30 NW. Fontenay le Comte. Lon. 1. 20. W. Lat. 46. 44. N. Pop. 3,080. The royalists were defeated here by the republicans, Dec. 28, 1795.

Bourbonne les Bains, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Upper-Marne; celebrated for its hot baths; 18 ENE. Langres. Lon. 5. 50. E. Lat. 47. 57. N. Pop. 3,913.

Bourbonnois, before the revolution a province of France, bounded E. by Burgundy, N. and W. by Nivernois and Berry, and S. by Auvergne. The climate is very temperate, and the country abounds in corn, hemp, fruit, wine, pasturage, and wood; there are some mines of coal, and medicinal springs.

Bourbonton, see *Paris*.

Bourbourg, t. France, in North, on a navigable canal, which communicates with Calais, St. Omer, Dunkirk, Gravelines, &c.; 3 SE. Gravelines, 9 SW. Dunkirk. Pop. 1,966.

Bourbriac, t. France, in North-coasts; 5 S. Guingamp.

Bourcherville, t. Canada, on S. side of the St. Lawrence. It contains 90 or 100 houses.

Bourchet, t. Luxemburg; 4 NW. Dicrich.

Bourdeaux, or *Bordeaux*, (an. *Burdigala*), city and s-p. France, capital of Gironde, on the west bank of Garonne, 16 leagues from its mouth; 55 S. Saintes, 90 S. Rochelle, 280 WSW. Lyons, 325 SW. Paris. Lon. 0. 34. W. Lat.

44, 50. N. Pop. 92,374. H. 7,810. Abp. see. Before the revolution it was the capital of Bourdellois, and of the whole of Guienne. It has 19 gates, 12 of them towards the river, and though not regularly fortified, is surrounded by a wall and several old towers, and has two small forts. The maritime commerce is next to that of Marseilles, the most extended in France, and owed its origin to the spacious harbour formed by the Garonne. The tide rises 12 feet, so that large merchant vessels and frigates can come up close to the town. Its trade in wine and brandy with Britain, Ireland, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, the Hanse Towns, &c., is great. It is computed that 100,000 pipes of wine, and 20,000 of brandy are annually exported by foreigners. It exports various other articles, and has a considerable trade with Spain, Portugal, the United States, and the colonies; also in the whale and cod fisheries.

It contains a cathedral, 46 Cath. chh., 1 Ref. ch., 1 synagogue, a public library of 105,000 vols., an academy, or provincial university with 2 faculties, an academy of sciences, with a library of 20,000 vols., and other public buildings and institutions. The interior of the town is not remarkably handsome, the streets being mostly crooked, narrow, and badly paved; but a number of its edifices are elegant.—Vestiges of Roman grandeur are still to be seen. Native, Ausonius.

Bourdeaux, t. France, in Drôme; 18 S. Valence. Pop. 1,156.

Bourdeille, t. France, in Dordogne; 10 NW. Périgueux. Pop. 1,560.

Bourdelins, (*Les*), t. France, in Cher; 20 SE. Bourges.

Bourdellois, before the revolution, a country of France, in the province of Guienne, in the environs of Bourdeaux; bounded E. by Agénois and Périgord, S. by Gascony, W. by the sea, and N. by Saintonge.

Boardieu's Bay, large bay in Cooke's inlet, on W. coast of N. America; 20 NW. Cape Douglas.

Bourdonnay, t. France, in Meurthe; 6 SE. Marsal, 12 NE. Luneville.

Bourdour, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 98 SW. Cogni.

Bouretoute, t. France, in Lower-Seine; 24 NNW. Rouen.

Bourg, or *Bourg-sur-Gironde*, or *Bourg-sur-Mer*, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Gironde, with a tide harbour; 15 N. Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 28. W. Lat. 45. 4. N. Pop. 2,704. It carries on a considerable trade in wine.

Bourg, t. France, in Ardennes; 24 S. Mézières.

Bourg, (*Le*), t. France, in Lower-Loire; 21 W. Nantes.

Bourg, (*Le*), t. France, in Charente, on S. side of the Charente, opposite Jarnac; 5 E. Cognac.

Bourg, t. isl. of Cayenne, in S. America.

Bourg, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme; 9 S. Amber.

Bourg Argental, t. France, in Loire; 12 SE. St. Etienne. Pop. 1,070.

Bourg d'Arant, (*Le*), t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme; 35 SE. Clermont.

Bourg-en-Bresse, city, France, and capital of Ain; 9 posts N. Lyons, 57 $\frac{3}{4}$ SE. Paris. Lon. 5. 18. E. Lat. 46. 12. N. Pop. 7,417. H. 608. It contains 12 chh., a hospital, and a public library of 25,000 vols. It is situated on the Res-souze, in a country a little marshy, but fertile; its principal commerce is in corn, horses, cattle, and white leather.—Natives, Lalande and Vaugelas.

Bourg des Comtes, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine; 10 S. Rennes.

Bourg Dieu, t. France, in Indre; 1 N. Châteauroux. Pop. 1,532.

Bourg Lastie, or *Bourg l'Arhé*, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme; 24 WSW. Clermont. Pop. 2,135.

Bourg de Lestra, t. France, in Ardèche; 18 NNW. Privas.

Bourg Neuf, s-p. France, on the English Channel, in Lower-Charente; 6 WNW. Machecoul, 19 SW. Nantes. It is situated at the mouth of Loire, in a bay to which it gives name, between the Isle of Noirmoutier and the continent. The harbour and bay are safe; the chief trade of the town is salt, made from salt marshes near the place.

Bourg d'Oisans, (*Le*), t. France, in Isere, on the Romanche; 15 SE. Grenoble. Pop. 2,079.

Bourg le Reine, or *Bourg l'Egalité*, t. France, principal place of a district, in Seine; 4 S. Paris. Pop. 750.

Bourg Libre, see *Huningen*.

Bourg le Roy, t. France, in Sarthe; 6 S. Alençon.

Bourg le St. Andeol, t. France, in Ardèche; 21 SSE. Privas. Pop. 3,964.

Bourg Theroude, t. France, Eure; 15 E. Pont Audemer. Pop. 900.

Bourg de Peage, t. France, in Drôme; 1 N. Valence. Pop. 2,345.

Bourg de Visat, t. France, in Lot; 8 W. Lauzerte.

Bourg d'Ault, t. France on the sea coast, in Somme; 3 N. Eure.

Bourg Dun, (*Le*), t. France, in Lower-Seine; 9 SW. Dieppe.

Bourgachard, t. France, in Eure; 16 E. Pont Audemer.

Bourganeuf, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Creuse; 13 S. Guéret, 16 W. Abusson. Lon. 1. 50. E. Lat. 45. 57. N. Pop. 1,988.

Bourges, (an. *Avaricum*, and *Biturigæ*), city, France, and capital of Cher, at the conflux of the Auron and Eure; 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ posts W. Nevers, 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ S. Paris. Lon. 2. 24. E. Lat. 47. 5. N. Pop. 16,352. H. 3,738. Abp. see. It is ill built and contains a cathedral, 22 chh., 4 hospitals, and a public library of 30,000 volumes. It formerly had a university, but it was dissolved in the revolution, but since the restoration an academy has been established. The cathedral church is considered as a beautiful piece of Gothic architecture. The principal manufactures are cloth, woollen stuffs, and stockings, great quantities of which are disposed of at their annual fairs; besides which the commerce is small. Caesar took it by storm after a vigorous defence, it being one of the strongest cities in Gaul.—Natives, Bourdaloue, Lubbie, and Orleans.

Bourget, t. Savoy, at the extremity of a lake to which it gives name; 6 N. Chamberry. Pop. 1,169.

Bourget, lake, Savoy; 8 miles long, and 2 to 3 wide; 6 N. Chamberry.

Bourget, (Le,) t. France, in Seine; 6 N. Paris.

Bourgneuf, t. France, in Saône-and-Loire; 8 NW. Châlons, 18 SW. Autun. Pop. 2,033.

Bourgneuf, t. France, in Lower-Loire; 22 SW. Nantes. Pop. 2,040.

Bourgneuf de la Forest, (Le,) t. France, in Mayenne; 9 NW. Laval.

Bourgogne, late pr. France, now forming a part of Côte-d'Or.

Bourgoin, t. France, in Isere; 6. W La Tour du Pin. Pop. 3,595.

Bourgon, t. France, in Mayenne; 15 NW. Laval.

Bourgone, t. France, in Marne; 6 N. Reims.

Bourgheroude, t. France, in Eure; 15 E. Pont Audemer. Pop. 743.

Bourgueil, t. France, seat of a tribunal, in Indre-and-Loire; 10 W. Longeais, 22 W. Tours. Lon. 0. 15. W. Lat. 47. 16. N. Pop. 2,810.

Bourgueta, or *Burgueta*, t. Spain, in Navarre, in the road from Pamplona to France; 15 NE. Pamplona.

Bouri, t. Bengal, on the Adji; 50 NW. Birbaum.

Bourlos, lake, Egypt, between the Damietta and Rosetta branches of the Nile, separated from the Mediterranean by a narrow neck of land; about 40 miles long, and 12 broad.

Bourlos, t. Egypt, with a fort, at the point where the lake approaches nearest to the sea; 30 E. Rozetta.

Bourmont, t. France, principal place of a district, in Upper Marne, on a steep mountain; 18 ENE. Chaumont en Bassigny, 24 N. Langres. Lon. 5. 40. E. Lat. 48. 13. N. Pop. 1,071.

Bournabat, v. Natolia, 4 or 5 NE. Smyrna. H. about 1,000, about $\frac{1}{2}$ Greek, and $\frac{1}{2}$ Turkish. It is pleasantly situated on the rivulet Melas, at the foot of a mountain.

Bournan, (Le Grand,) t. Savoy; 12 E. Annecy, 27 N. Chambery.

Bournabashi, v. A. Turkey, in Natolia, near the site of ancient Troy.

Bournasal, t. France, in Aveyron; 13 NW. Rhodéz.

Bourne, r. Eng., which rises in Wiltshire, at little to the NW. of Ludgershall, and runs into the Avon at Salisbury.

Bourne, t. Eng., in Lincoln, with a market on Saturday; 36 S. Lincoln, 97 N. London. Lon. 1. 18. W. Lat. 52. 46. N. Pop. 1,591. Here was anciently a castle and priory of Augustine canons; near it is Grimthorpe, a seat of the Duke of Ancaster.

Bourneville, t. France, in Eure; 6 NW. Pont Audemer. H. 170.

Bournezau, t. France, in Vendée; 15 NW. Pontenay-le Compté. H. 260.

Bourniquet, t. France, in Lot, on the Aveyron; 13 ENE. Moutauban, 25 SSE. Cahors.

Bournou, see *Bornou*.

Bouro, small isl. N. of Sumatra; 15 NE. Acheen.

Bouro, one of the Molucca islands, the larg-

est next to Ceram, and the most westerly; 55 W. Amboyna. Lon. 127. E. Lat. 3. 30. S. It is 75 miles long, and 38 broad; exceedingly fertile, producing rice, sago, oranges, lemons, pepper, fine timber, &c. The cayuputi tree, or maleluca catigolia, is so plentiful that the natives obtain much cayuputi oil by distilling the leaves. Here are numerous wild boars, goats, deer, enormous snakes, &c.

On NE. coast is a spacious bay with a good harbour, called Cayeliroad, much frequented by English whalers. The Dutch have a fort here and a small garrison.

The inhabitants consist of two races besides the Dutch settlers, the Aborigines or Aforese, a savage tribe, and the Moors or Mahometans.

Bouron, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania; the see of a Greek bishop; 15 miles from the coast of the Archipelago.

Bourè, or *Burrè*, km. Africa, S. of the river Sierra-Leone, near the coast.

Bourtang, t. and fortress, Groningen; 12 SSW. Winschotten. Pop. 224.

Bourth, t. France, in Eure; 6 NW. Verneuil. Pop. 1,640.

Bourthes, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 12 SE. Boulogne.

Bousa, t. Africa, in Negroland. Lon. 7. 25. E. Lat. 14. 55. N.

Boush, t. Egypt, on the Nile, at the mouth of the canal of Fayoum, supposed to have been anciently called *Ptolemais*; 12 N. Benisuef. It has a market for cattle.

Bousha, (an. *Turza*,) t. Tunis; 18 SW. Tunis. Here are some Roman inscriptions.

Bouslagar, t. Hind., in Goondwanah; 95 S. Ruttunpour.

Boussa, t. Africa, on N. bank of the Niger; 90 E. Tombuctoo.

Boussac, t. France, principal place of a district, in Creuse; 15 NW. Evaux, 10 NE. Gueret. Lon. 2. 17. E. Lat. 46. 21. N. Pop. 586.

Boussanges, t. France, in Herault; 18 N. Beziers.

Boussay sur Sevre, t. France, in Lower-Loire; 15 SE. Nantes.

Boussile, t. France, in Maine-and-Loire, on the Loire; 25 W. Angers. H. 240.

Boussole, (Channel de la,) passage from the sea of Jesso to the great Pacific ocean, between the Company's island, and the island of Marikan.

Bouta, t. Prussia; 20 S. Dantzic.

Boutan, high round island, lying off NE. coast of the peninsula of Malacca. Lon. 99. 10. E. Lat. 6. 32. N.

Boutan, see *Bootan*.

Boutkouja, t. Persia, in Ghilan; 120 NNW. Reshd.

Bouteillerie, (La,) t. Canada, on the right bank of the St. Lawrence. Lon. 69. 50. W. Lat. 47. 22. N.

Boulon, or *Buton*, isl. near SE. coast of Celebes, separated from the island of Pangesana by a narrow strait. It is 85 miles long, and from 20 to 30 broad; partly mountainous, high, and woody; fertile, producing abundance of fruits and vegetables; abounding in buffaloes, deer, and wild boars. The inhabitants on the

coast speak the Malay language, and are Mahometans.

Boulton, the capital of the above island, situated on W. coast, is the residence of the sultan, surrounded with walls, the streets strait and narrow, and the houses of bamboo. Lon. 122. 30. E. Lat. 5. 28. S.

Boultonne, r. France, which runs into the Charente, 6 E. Rochefort. It passes by St. Jean d'Angely, and is navigable to that town.

Boutra, or *Boutrou*, t. Africa, on the Gold Coast, where the Dutch have a fort; 45 WSW. Cape-Coast-Castle.

Bouteville, t. France, in Loiret; 14 S. Montargis, 45 E. Orleans. H. 400.

Bouveret, t. Switz., in the Valais; 12 NW. St. Maurice.

Bourignes, t. Neth., in Namur, on the Meuse; 12 S. Namur. Near it are the remains of a city, called *Chieremont*, once a strong place. Pop. 554.

Bouvillers, t. France, in Meurte; 3 N. Luneville.

Bouvines, or *Point-à-Bouvines*, v. France, in North; 9 SE. Lille.

Bouxières-aux-Dames, t. France, in Meurte; 3 N. Nancy.

Bouxwiller, t. France, in Lower-Rhine; 12 W. Haguenau, 18 NW. Strasburg. Pop. 2,520.

Bouzagheh, t. Natolia; 38 NE. Ismid.

Bouzanne, r. France, which runs into the Creuse, about 3 miles NW. Argenton, in Indre.

Boujdaghi, (an. *Tmolus*), mt. Natolia; 30 E. Smyrna.

Bouzdogen, t. Natolia; 24 NW. Mogla.

Bouze, t. France, Côte-d'Or; 3 NW. Beaune.

Bouzek, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 32 ENE. Kir-shehr.

Bouzellé, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 3 SE. Ancenis.

Bouzils, t. France, Vendee; 5 S. Montaigu.

Bouzkir, t. Natolia; 30 SEE. Beishehri.

Bouzok, t. A. Turkey, in Sivas; 20 SW. Tschurum.

Bouzos, t. France, in Upper-Loire; 3 S. Puy-en-Velay.

Bouzonville, t. France, and seat of a tribunal, in Moselle, on the Nied; 7 WSW. Sar Libre, 15 E. Thionville. Lon. 6. 37. E. Lat. 49. 18. N. Pop. 1,389.

Bow, t. Rockingham co. N. H.; on W. side the Merrimack; 5 S. Concord. Pop. 935.

Bow, or *Stratford-le-Bow*, v. and parish, Middlesex, on the Lea; 3 E. London. Pop. 2,259.

Bow, isl. Ireland, in Lough Erne, in Fermanagh; 15 WNW. Enniskillen.

Bow Island, isl. in the S. Pacific Ocean, about 30 miles in circumference. It is a low island, and shaped exactly like a bow. Lon. 141. 12. W. Lat. 18. 23. S.

Bow-bell, small isl. in the Spanish Main, near the Musquito shore. Lon. 82. 5. W. Lat. 14. 52. N.

Bowah, t. Hind., in Oude; 40 NNE. Goorac-poor.

Bowal, v. Bengal; 18 N. by E. Dacca.

Bowampour, t. Bengal, in Bettoriah; 25 ENE. Nattore.

Bowang, or *Bewan*, or *Sooloo*, t. Sooloo, capital of the island, and the residence of the sultan. Lat. 5. 58. N. Pop. 6,000.

Bowanigunge, t. Hind., in Bengal; 13 NW. Nattore.

Bowany, t. Bengal, in Burdwan; 36 S. Burdwan. Lon. 88. 6. E. Lat. 22. 40. N.

Bowanygunge, t. Bootan; 14 N. Beyhar.

Bowanypour, t. Hind., in Bengal; 20 SW. Purneah. Lon. 87. 18. E. Lat. 25. 37. N.

Bowara, fort, Hind., in Bahar; 13 NE. Durbungah. Lon. 86. 15. E. Lat. 26. 18. N.

Bowback, mt. in Stratford, N. H.

Bowchagong, t. Pegu, on a branch of the Ava; 60 SSW. Lundsey.

Bowlee, t. Hind., in Allahabad; 45 ENE. Gazy-pour.

Bowat, or *Vintane*, t. Ceylon; 16 N. Candy. Lon. 80. 47. E. Lat. 7. 56. N.

Bowdoin, p-t. Lincoln co. Maine; 20 WNW. Wiscasset, 148 NE. Boston, W. 617. Pop. in 1810, 1,649; in 1820, 1,777.

Bowdoinham, p-t. Lincoln co. Maine, on the Kennebeck; 15 WNW. Wiscasset, 148 NE. Boston, W. 590. Pop. in 1810, 1,412; in 1820, 2,259.

Bowe, or *Nymet*, t. Eng., in Devon, with a weekly market on Thursday; 7 W. Crediton, 188 W. London. Pop. 727.

Bower, t. Hind., in Oude; 30 S. Nidjibabad.

Bower, t. Scot., in Caithness; 7 NW. Wick.

Boices, (an. *Lavatrae*), t. Eng., in that part of the county of York, called Richmondshire, with a weekly market on Friday; 13 NW. Richmond, 245 N. London. Pop. 773.

Bowler's, p-v. Essex co. Va.; W. 129.

Bowling, t. Eng., in W. Riding of Yorkshire, near Bradford. Pop. 2,055.

Bowling Green, p-t. Caroline co. Va.; 46 NE. Richmond, W. 80. Lon. 77. 24. W. Lat. 38. 1. N. It is the seat of justice for the county.

Bowling Green, p-t. Warren co. Ken., about 30 E. Russellville, W. 702. Pop. in 1810, 155. It is the seat of justice for the county, and contains a bank.

Bowling Green, t. Licking co. Ohio. Pop. 479.

Bowly, t. Hind., in Berar; 25 W. Chanda.

Bowmore, t. Hind., Malwa; 7 NW. Runnode.

Bownes, t. Eng., in Westmoreland, on E. side of Winander-Mere; 8 W. Kendal.

Bowness, or *Bullness*, v. Eng., in Northumberland; 16 W. Carlisle. Lon. 3. 23. W. Lat. 54. 59. N. Pop. 500. It is situated on a rock, near the Solway Firth, supposed by some to have been a Roman station, called *Tunnocelum*, by others *Baltum Bulgium*.

Bowness, see *Borrowstownness*.

Bowr, t. Hind., in Bahar; 14 NW. Durbunga. Lon. 80. 20. E. Lat. 26. 14. N.

Bowrassia, t. Hind. Malwa; 21 E. Seronge.

Bowri, t. Bengal, in Birboom; 50 WNW. Nagore.

Bowry, t. Hind., in Bahar; 50 S. Bahar.

Bowrya, t. Bengal, Hindooa; 4 NE. Noony.

Bowsar, t. Bengal; 28 S. Curruckpour.

Bowyer's Sulphur Springs, p-v. Green Brier co. Va.; W. 261.

Bowyersville, p-v. Southampton co. Va.; W. 224.

Box, v. Eng., in Wiltshire; 6 E. Bath. Pop. 1,165. Near it is a medicinal spring.

Boxah, t. Hind., in Rohilcund; 18 miles from Budayoon.

Boxberg, t. Baden, capital of a district, in the circle of the Maine and Tauber; 34 E. Heidelberg. Pop. 971.

Boxborough, t. Middlesex co. Mass; 30 WNW. Boston. Pop. 424.

Boxford, p-t. Essex co. Mass.; 15 NW. Salem, 24 N. Boston, W. 467. Pop. 906.

Boxford, t. England, in Suffolk; 5 Sudbury. Pop. 702.

Boxhooren, or *Box Ornen*, small isl. in the Chinese sea, near the coast of Cochin-china. Lon. 108. 51. E. Lat. 14. 10. N.

Boxmeer, t. Neth., in N. Brabant, on W. side of the Meuse; 12 SSW. Cleves, 24 E. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 1,300.

Boxtehude, see *Burtehude*.

Boxtel, t. Neth., in N. Brabant, on the Dommel, and furnished with sluices; 5 S. Bois-le-Duc. Pop. 2,635.

Boyd's Creek, p-v. Sevier co. Ten.; W. 581.

Boyd's Creek, r. Louisiana, which runs into the Mississippi, Lon. 91. 25. W. Lat. 31. 50. N.

Boydton, p-t. Mecklenburg co. Va.; 100 SSW. Richmond, W. 197. It contains a court-house and jail.

Boykunpour, t. Bengal; 50 WNW. Beyhar.

Boyle, p-t. Ontario co. N. Y., on the Genesee; 20 NW. Canandaigua, W. 396. Pop. 2,860.

Boyle, t. Ireland, in Roscommon, near Lough Key; 18 S. Sligo, 23 NNW. Longford. The linen manufacture flourishes in the neighbourhood.

Boylston, t. Worcester co. Mass.; 7 NNE. Worcester, 42 W. Boston, W. 425. Pop. 902.

Boylston, (*West*), p-t. Worcester, co. Mass.; 7 N. Worcester, 44 W. Boston, W. 425. Pop. 886. Here is a cotton manufactory.

Boylston, t. Oswego co. N. Y.

Boyndie-Head, cape, Scot., on the coast of Bamfshire. Lon. 2. 34. W. Lat. 7. 39. N.

Boyne, r. Ireland, which rises in the N. part of Kildare, crosses the county of Meath, runs into the Irish sea, 4 miles below Drogheda.

Boyne, t. France, in Loiret; 6 SE. Pithivers, 21 NE. Orleans. Pop. 1,847.

Boyne Islands, or *Islands of Benodet*, cluster of small islands and rocks near the coast of Kerguelen's Land. Lon. 68. 47. E. Lat. 49. 49. S.

Boyra, t. Bengal; 30 SE. Kishenagur.

Boyrah, t. Bengal; 33 E. Calcutta.

Boysee, t. Hind., in Berar; 30 S. Nagpour.

Boysola, see *Betygola*.

Boytzenburg, see *Boitzenburg*.

Boza, t. Sardinia, near W. coast; 13 S. Alghieri. Lon. 8. 35. E. Lat. 40. 17. N.

Bozingur, t. Hind., in Baramaul; 26 N. Darmpour.

Bozlingen, t. Switz., in Uri, between Altorf and Shattorf, near a large and beautiful meadow, where is held the annual meeting of the diet.

Bozouls, t. France, Aveyron; 10 NE. Rhodéz. Pop. 2,310.

Bozowka, t. Rus. Podolia; 42 ENE. Braclaw.

Bozrah, t. New London co. Ct.; 5 W. Norwich, 14 N. by W. New London. Pop. 1,083.

Bozrah, see *Bosra*.

Bozzolo, t. Aust. Italy, in Mantua, fortified in 1734; 15 W. Mantua, 20 E. Cremona. Lon. 10. 30. E. Lat. 45. 6. N. Pop. 4,500.

Bra, t. Piedmont, in Alba; 2 NW. Cherasco,

10 SE. Carmagnola. Lon. 7. 53. E. Lat. 44. 43. N. Pop. 10,327. It contains 3 churches, a hospital, a gymnasium, and a college.

Braan, r. Scotland, which runs into the Tay, near Dunkeld, in Perth.

Brabançon, t. Hainaut; 12 E. Maubeuge.

Brabant, (*Duchy of*) country, Netherlands, bounded N. by Holland and Guelderland, E. by Guelderland and Liege, S. by Namur and Hainaut, and W. by Flanders and Zealand. It is about 140 miles in circumference, and contains 26 walled towns, besides others of less consequence. The northern part is covered with moss, heath, and wood, but it is on the whole productive in corn, especially wheat, also in flax and hops; even in ordinary years it produces one-half more grain than the population can consume. In the southern part called Walloon Brabant, a species of corrupted French is spoken; in the northern part the common people speak Flemish; the higher classes throughout pure French.—Brabant was formerly divided into Austrian or Spanish and Dutch Brabant; now into the three following provinces:

Provinces.	Pop.	Sq. m.	Capitals.
North Brabant....	294,111	1,744	Bois le Duc.
South Brabant....	441,422	1,404	Brussels.
Antwerp.....	249,376	1,091	Antwerp.
Total.....	984,909	4,239	

Braborg, t. Sweden, in East-Gothland; 24 E. Nordkioping.

Bracadale, t. Skye, in a bay called Loch Bracadale, on W. coast. Lon. 6. 23. W. Lat. 57. 22. N.

Bracara Augusta, now *Braga*.

Bracberg, t. Bavaria; 3 WNW. Heilsbron.

Bracamoras, see *Jaen*.

Bracciano, t. Papedom, Viterbo, capital of a duchy; 6 miles from the Mediterranean, 15 NW. Rome. Lon. 12. 15. E. Lat. 42. 5. N. Pop. 3,500. It gives name to a lake, and near it are some medicinal baths. Printing paper manufactured here, is in great repute.

Braccigliano, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 7 NNW. Salerno.

Braceville, p-t. Trumbull co. Ohio, on W. side of Warren; W. 317. Pop. 380.

Bracieux, t. France, in Loir-and-Cher; 9 NE. Blois.

Bracht, t. Pru. Juliers-Cleves-Berg, in Cleves; 6 W. Cologne. Pop. 185.

Bracke, t. Ger., in Oldenburg, on the Weser, 4 miles below Elsfleth; 20 NNE. Oldenburg. It is an anchoring place for large vessels.

Bracke, or *Brake*, t. Ger., in Lippe Detmold; 1 SE. Lemgow. Pop. 830.

Brackel, see *Brakel*.

Bracken, co. N. part of Ken., on the Ohio. Pop. in 1810, 3,706; slaves 358. Pop. in 1820, 5,280. Chief town, Augusta.

Bracken Creek, r. Ken., which runs into the Ohio, Lon. 84. 8. W. Lat. 38. 36. N.

Brakenheim, t. Wurtemberg; 5 SE. Heilbron, 18 N. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,469.

Brackenwitz, t. Pru., in Brandenburg; 3 S. Treunbrietzen.

Brackley, t. Eng., in Northampton, on the borders of Buckinghamshire, near the source of the Ouse, with a market on Wednesday; 13 SSW. Northampton, 67 NNW. London. Lon. 1. 10. W. Lat. 52. 3. N. Pop. 1,580.

Brackmeer, lake, Eng., in Cumberland; 4 S. Keswick.

Brackstar, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17. 2. E. Lat. 61. 38. N.

Brackwede, t. Pru., in Minden; 4 SE. Bielefeld. Pop. 1,094.

Braclaw, t. Russia, in Podolia, capital of a circle, formerly capital of a palatinate of the same name, situated on the Bog; 100 E. Kaminiac, 112 NW. Bender. Lon. 28. 55. E. Lat. 48. 50. N. Pop. 318.

Bradano, (an. *Bradanus*;) r. Naples, which runs into the gulf of Tarento.

Braddock's Field, place, in Pa., on Turtle creek; 6 ESE. Pittsburg. Here Gen. Braddock fell into an ambuscade of Indians, was defeated and mortally wounded.

Braddock's Bay, bay, on S. side of lake Ontario; 5 W. of the mouth of the Genesee, in Gates.

Bradfield, t. Eng., in Essex, market on Thursday; 12 E. Colchester, 63 E. London. Pop. 613.

Bradfield, t. Eng., in the West Riding of Yorkshire; 4 W. Sheffield. Pop. 4,354.

Bradfield Canal, inlet on W. coast of N. A. branching to NE. Prince Ernest's sound.

Bradford, p-t. Orange co. Vt. on the Connecticut; 7 S. by W. Newbury, 20 E. Chelsea, 22 N. Hanover, 35 SE. Montpelier, W. 505. Pop. 1,411. It contains a cotton manufactory, a paper-mill, and an academy.

Bradford, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H.; 20 WNW. Concord, W. 514. Pop. 1,318.

Bradford, p-t. Essex co. Mass., on S. side of the Merrimack, opposite to Haverhill; 28 N. Boston, 18 NNW. Salem, W. 472. Lon. 71. 1. W. Lat. 42. 46. N. Pop. in 1810, 1,369; in 1820, 1,600. It is a pleasant town, and has 2 parishes. In the west parish there is a respectable academy, which has a preceptor and 2 preceptresses, and had, in 1821, about 120 scholars.

Bradford, co. Pa., formerly *Ontario*, bounded N. by N. Y., E. by Susquehanna and Luzerne cos., S. by Lycoming co., and W. by Tioga co. Pop. 11,554.

Bradford, (East,) t. Chester co. Pa., watered by the Brandywine. Pop. 1,217.

Bradford, (West,) t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 1,739.

Bradford, t. Clearfield co. Pa. Pop. 572.

Bradford, t. Eng., in Wilts, on the river Avon; 7 SE. Bath, 100 W. London. Lon. 2. 17. W. Lat. 51. 20. N. Pop. 9,435. It is celebrated for the manufacture of superfine broad cloth, which is carried on here more extensively than in any place in England. It has markets on Monday and Saturday, and two yearly fairs.

Bradford, or *Bradforth*, t. Eng., in the West Riding of Yorkshire; 10 W. Leeds, 201 NNW. London. Pop. 7,767. It is situated on a rising ground, in which good stone for building is dug. Here are manufactures of worsted stuffs, shalloons, calimancoes, &c., and some iron founderies. Coals and iron ore are found near the town, and a canal is made to join the grand one from Leeds to Liverpool.

Brading, t. on E. coast of the Isle of Wight, with a haven, which at high tides is capable of receiving vessels of 400 tons, but at low water is dry. It has a market on Monday; 8 Newport. Pop. 1,215.

Bradley, (North,) t. Eng., in Wiltshire; 3 S. Trowbridge. Pop. 922.

Bradley Hall, p-v. Prince William co. Va.; W. 33.

Bradley's Shoals, sandy shoals in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 161. 6. E. Lat. 6. 52. S.

Bradleyvale, t. Caledonia co. Vt.; 38 N. Newbury.

Bradleysville, p-v. Litchfield county, Ct.; W. 329.

Bradnich, t. Eng., in Devon, with a weekly market on Thursday; 8 NE. Exeter, 170 W. London. Pop. 1,321.

Bradore, harbour, on S. coast of Labrador. Lon. 57. 15. W. Lat. 51. 30. N.

Braemar, mountainous district, Scot., in SW. part of Aberdeenshire.

Braetz, t. Pru. Posen, in Meseritz. Pop. 1,140.

Braga, (an. *Bracara-Augusta*;) city, Portugal, and capital of Entre-Duero-e-Minho, on the river Cavedo; 27 NNE. Oporto, 80 N. Coimbra. Lon. 8. 5. W. Lat. 41. 33. N. Pop. 18,048. H. 4,512. It is the sea of an archbishop, primate of Portugal. The archbishop is lord of Braga, and judge both of civil and criminal matters; only for the latter an appeal may be carried to Lisbon. It contains 5 churches besides the cathedral, 8 convents, and a theological seminary, and has an extensive manufacture of hats.

It was one of the principal cities in Spain, and the capital of a government. When the Suevi invaded Galicia and Portugal, Braga became the capital of their kingdom, and so continued for 170 years, when it was taken by the Goths, and preserved the same dignity under them about as long. There are some ruins of an amphitheatre, and an aqueduct.—The diocese contained, in 1810, 1,292 parishes, 162,960 houses, and 638,102 inhabitants.

Bragança, (an. *Bragantium*;) city, Portugal, in Tra-los-Montes, on the river Fervança; 30 NW. Mirande de Duero, 60 NE. Lamego. Lon. 6. 25. W. Lat. 41. 44. N. Pop. 3,758.

Bragança Nova, see *Aveiro*.

Bragnas, or *Bragernaes*, s-p. Norway, on the left bank of the Drammen, with a considerable trade in planks, beams, and iron; 20 SW. Christiania. Lon. 10. 17. E. Lat. 59. 45. N. Pop. 2,859. See *Drammen*.

Bragos, r. Spain, in Catalonia, which runs into the Segra, 18 NE. Balaguer.

Braguz, t. Tyrol; 27 W. Trent.

Brahampootra, see *Burrampooter*.

Brahestad, s-p. Finland, in East Bothnia, with a convenient harbour, on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia; 33 SSW. Ulea. Lon. 24. 25. E. Lat. 64. 41. N. Pop. 1,169.

Brahilow, or *Brailu*, or *Ibraili*, t. Walachia, on the Danube, on the confines of Moldavia; 130 SSW. Bender. Lon. 28. 16. E. Lat. 45. 16. N. Pop. 30,000. It is the capital of a district of the same name, and has considerable trade with Constantinople in corn, as well as the sturgeon fishery. It has a citadel, with a garrison.

Brahin, t. Russ. Minsk; 48 E. Mozyr.

Brahm, r. Holstein, which runs into the Stoer, 7 N. Bramstede.

Brahmapootra, see *Burrampooler*.

Brahooio Mountains, a great chain of mountains on the eastern borders of Persia; 280 long, and 200, where widest, broad. The elevation is compared to that of the highest ranges in Europe.

Braid, r. Ireland, which runs into the Maine, 1 WSW. Ballymenagh, in Antrim.

Braidalbane, see *Breadalbane*.

Brainard's Bridge, p-v. Nassau, N. Y.; W. 409.

Brainerd, in a district of country formerly called *Chickamaugah*, a missionary station among the Cherokees, on Chickamaugah creek; 7 E. Lookout mountain, about 50 SSW. Washington, Ten., 100 E. by N. Huntsville, 140 WSW. Knoxville, 155 NW. Athens. It is 15 miles by the course of the creek above its entrance into the Tennessee, and only 6 from the river at the nearest point; and is near the chartered limits of Tennessee and Georgia. The Chickamaugah is navigable for boats to Brainerd. The missionary establishment was commenced here early in 1817. The labours of the missionaries have been attended with encouraging success. They have here 2 shcools, which contained, in 1821, 96 Cherokee children, about $\frac{2}{3}$ males. The children receive instruction not only in the branches of common education and the principles of religion, but also in the most useful arts of civilized life. The general aspect of the country around is pleasant.

Braine sur Allonne, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 6 NE. Saumur.

Braine, t. France, in Aisne, on a beautiful plain, on the Vesle; 9 E. Soissons. Pop. 1,291.

Braine, or *Brenne*, t. France, in Aisne; 10 E. Soissons. Pop. 1,300.

Braine Alleu, or *Branieil Allieu*, t. Neth., in S. Brabant; 10 ENE. Braine le Comte. Pop. 2,519.

Braine le Comte, t. Neth., in Hainaut; 15 NNE. Mons, 16 SSW. Brussels. Lon. 4. 13. E. Lat. 50. 25. N. Pop. 3,060. It had formerly a fortress.

Braintree, t. Orange co. Vt.; 6 WNW. Randolph, 23 SSW. Montpelier. Pop. 1,033.

Braintree, t. Norfolk co. Mass.; 12 SSE. Boston. Pop. 1,466.—This town is famous for being the birth-place of the Hon. John Adams, the second president of the United States.

Braintree, (New,) t. Worcester co. Mass.; 18 W. Worcester, 58 WSW. Boston. Pop. 888. This is a valuable township, and produces large quantities of beef, butter, and cheese.

Braintree, t. Eng., in Essex, noted for the manufacture of baize; market on Wednesday; 12 NE. Chelmsford, 40 NE. London. Pop. 2,293.

Braintrem, p-t. Luzerne co. Pa., on the Susquehanna; W. 265. Pop. 904.

Brait, *Mark Brait*, or *Unter Brait*, t. Bav., in Lower Maine, on the Maine; 12 SSW. Wurzburg, 36 SW. Bamberg. Lon. 10. 12. E. Lat. 49. 43. N. Pop. 1,600.

Braitnburg, t. Austria; 3 N. Steyregg.

Brajio, t. Switz.; 13 NNE. Bellinzona.

Brakel, t. Pru., in Minden, formerly imperial; 3 E. Paderborn. Lon. 9. 20. E. Lat. 51. 42. N. Pop. 2,301.

Brakeness, cape on W. coast of Pomona, the chief of the Orkneys. Lon. 3. 10. W. Lat. 58. 49. N.

Brakyla, t. Finland; 65 SE. Kuopio.

Brala, small island, lying off the eastern coast of Malacca. Lon. 103. 40. E. Lat. 4. 55. N.

Bralia, t. on S. coast of Curzola. Lat. 43. 21. N.

Bralin, t. Pru. Silesia, in Breslau; 8 E. Warthenberg, 32 NNE. Brieg. Lon. 17. 55. E. Lat. 51. 18. N. Pop. 801.

Bralio, see *Braulio*.

Bram, r. Holstein, which runs into the Stoer, 10 miles above Itzehoa.

Bramabad, t. Hind., in Oude; 7 W. Canouge.

Bramant, t. Savoy; 21 S. St. Jean de Maurienne.

Brama, see *Birmah*.

Bramas, country, Africa, N. of Loango, and 100 miles from the Atlantic.

Brambach, t. Sax. Vogtland; 13 SSE. Oelnitz.

Brambanan, v. Java, nearly in the centre of the island, and the district of Mataram. Here are many extraordinary remains of Hindoo images, temples, and inscriptions. The area occupied by ruins of all descriptions, is equal to 10 miles. The most remarkable ruins are known to the natives by the name of the thousand temples.

Bramber, small bor. Eng., in Sussex, on the Adur; it returns 2 members to parliament; 1 SE. Steyning, 51 S. London. Pop. 95.

Bramble, rock and shoal near the coast of Hampshire, a little below Southampton water. Lon. 19. W. Lat. 50. 47. N.

Bramham, v. Eng., in York; 4 S. Wetherby.

Braminabad, or *Bamborah*, t. Hind., and once the capital of the province of Tatta; 3 SW. Tatta. It is said to have been once defended by 1,400 bastions; but is now a heap of ruins. This is supposed to be the ancient city Manhawar, or Mahaura, mentioned by Persian authors.

Bramley, t. Eng., in West Riding of York; 4 miles from Leeds. Pop. 2,562. It is noted for its excellent slate pits.

Bramnee, or *Bonnee*, r. Hind., which runs into the bay of Bengal, 40 S. Balasore.

Bramon, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17. 28. E. Lat. 62. 12. N.

Brampour, see *Burhampour*.

Brampton, (an. *Bremetunacum*), t. Eng., in Cumberland, on the Irthing, with a weekly market on Tuesday; 5 N. Carlisle. Pop. 2,043. Near the town is a fortification, on a hill, with a ditch and moat.

Brampton, t. England, in Derbyshire; 4 NW. Chesterfield. Pop. 2,260.

Bramsche, t. Hanover, in Osnabruck, on the Hase; 5 SW. Vorden. Pop. 1,200.

Bramsche, t. Han., Lingen; 5 SSE. Lingen.

Bramstede, or *Brahmstedt*, t. Holstein, on the Bram; 21 N. Hamburg, 38 W. Lubeck. Near it is a medicinal spring. Pop. 800.

Bramstedt, t. Hanover; 17 N. Bremen.

Bran, r. Scot., which runs into the Tay, near Dunkeld.

Branau, see *Braunau*.

Branca, one of the small Cape de Verd isl.

ands; 3 S. St. Lucia. It is a huge steep rock, about 2 or 3 miles long; on S. side is a place where fishing-boats may ride, but not very safely, in gusts of wind. Between this island and St. Lucia are some rocks above and below water, very dangerous to those who are not acquainted with the navigation.

Brancaleone, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 9 SE. Bova.

Brancaster, or *Brancester*, (an. *Branuodunum*,) t. Eng., in Norfolk; 4 W. Burnham Market. Pop. 517. Here is a rampart inclosing a square of 8 acres, called the Castle, where Roman coins are often found.

Brancion, t. France, in Saône-and-Loire; 4 W. Tournus.

Branco de Malambo, s-p. S. A. in St. Martha, on the Magdalena. Bp. see. 78 N. Carthagen. Lon. 75. 30. W. Lat. 11. 40. N.

Brancorani, t. Walachia; 28 N. Nicopoli, 80 W. Bucharest. Lon. 24. E. Lat. 44. 25. N.

Branco, see *Parima*.

Brancourt, t. France, Aisne; 10 W. Laon.

Branczyce, t. Rus. Minsk; 10 N. Sluck.

Brand, t. Sax., in Erzgebirg, chiefly inhabited by miners; 2 S. Freyberg. Pop. 1,450.

Brandaon, t. in the island in Java.

Brandano, r. Naples, which runs into the gulf of Tarento, 10 S. Castellanetta.

Brandaris, or *Branderis*, t. Neth., in Friesland, in the island of Schelling. In 1666, this place, rich and flourishing, with a population of 1,000 families, was pillaged and burnt by the English, under Sir Robert Holmes.

Brandau, t. Prussia; 6 ESE. Marienwerder.

Brandeis, t. Bohemia, in Kaurzim, on the Elbe; 13 ENE. Prague, 18 NW. Kaurzim. H. 191.

Brandenburg, s-p. Prussia, in Königsberg, near the Frische-Haff, inhabited by fishermen; 12 SW. Königsberg. Lon. 20. 16. E. Lat. 54. 38. N. Pop. 964.

Brandenburg, pr. Prussia, bounded N. by Mecklenburg and Pomerania, E. by Posen, S. by the km. of Saxony, SW. and W. by the Prussian province of Saxony. Pop. 1,191,121. Sq. m. 14,909. H. 169,570. Towns 162. Villages 3,241. It is divided into three governments, Berlin, Potsdam, and Frankfort. The inhabitants are chiefly Lutherans; the remainder mostly Calvinists.

The country is mostly level, in some parts sandy, but by good cultivation yields good crops of wheat, rye, barley, oats, flax, hemp, hops, and tobacco; it is likewise rich in wool, wood, and iron. The woods here are of great value, as they furnish the inhabitants with fuel both for domestic use and for glass and iron works. They also yield charcoal, tar, and great quantities of timber for house and ship building; which is exported in part to Holland and France. The breeding of cattle, particularly sheep, is an important branch of employment. Silk is successfully cultivated. There are considerable manufactures of woollen and linen stuffs, leather, and salt. The inland trade is promoted by many navigable rivers and canals. The country is traversed by the Elbe and Oder; also watered by the Havel, Spree, Wartha, Ucker, and Dosse.

Brandenburg, styled the *Mark* or *Marquisate of Brandenburg*, was formerly divided into 5 parts, viz. 1. The *Altmark*, or *Old Mark*, of which Stendal was the capital; 2. the *Middle Mark*, containing the towns of Berlin, Potsdam, and Brandenburg; 3. *Ucker Mark*, of which Prenzlau was the capital; 4. *New Mark*, of which Custrin was the capital; and 5. *Vor Mark*, or *Mark of Pregnitz*, of which Perleberg was the capital. These divisions are now discontinued.

Brandenburg, city, Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam; 31 W. Berlin. Lon. 12. 53. E. Lat. 52. 27. N. Pop. 10,575. H. 1,320. It is situated on the Havel, which separates the old town from the new, and the whole from the castle. The old town contains about 400 houses, the new 900; there are 6 churches, 7 hospitals, and a gymnasium. Manufactures of linen, fustian, and canvass, have been established by the French; and the navigation of the Havel brings a great deal of trade to the town.

Brandenburg, (*New*,) t. Germany, and capital of a district in Mecklenburg-Strelitz; 48 W. Stettin, 60 N. Berlin. Lon. 13. 13. E. Lat. 53. 34. N. Pop. 4,700.

Branderim, t. France, in Morbihan; 3 E. Hennebon.

Brandeti, t. Bohemia, in Königgratz; 21 SE. Königgratz.

Brandguth, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 4 NE. Lauterstein.

Brandis, t. Saxony, in Leipsic; 9 E. Leipsic. Lon. 12. 35. E. Lat. 51. 48. N. Pop. 800.

Brandis, t. Switz., in Berne; 11 ENE. Berne.

Brandlecht, t. Hanover, in Bentheim; 3 SSE. Northorn.

Brando, t. Corsica; 6 N. Bastia.

Brando, small isl. in N. part of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 22. 12. E. Lat. 65. 43. N.

Brandon, p-t. Rutland co. Vt., on the Otter Creek; 16 N. Rutland, 16 S. Middlebury, 90 NNE. Troy, 165 NW. Boston, W. 465. Pop. in 1810, 1,375; in 1820, 1,495. It is a valuable agricultural township; in the central part is a pleasant village, through which runs a mill stream, and on which are situated various mills and manufactories. Here is an academy. The township contains some mineral springs, and a valuable bed of iron ore, from which bar and cast iron are manufactured.

Brandon, t. Eng., in Suffolk, on the Lesser Ouse, which is navigable from Lynn to Thetford; 35 WSW. Norwich, 78 NNE. London. Pop. 1,360. It has a weekly market on Thursday, and carries on a considerable trade in corn, malt, timber, iron, bricks, &c.

Brandon Mountains, mountains, Ireland, in the county of Kerry; 7 N. Dingle.

Brandon Bay, bay on W. coast of Ireland, between Tralee bay and Brandon head.

Brandon Head, cape, Ireland, on W. coast of Kilkenny; 11 N. Dingle. Lon. 10. 1. W. Lat. 52. 17. N.

Brandon Hill, mt. Ireland, Kilkenny; 7 E. Thomastown.

Brands Oe, small isl. Denmark, in the Little Belt. Lon. 9. 44. E. Lat. 55. 22. N.

Brandt, t. Bavaria, 6 ESE. Wunsiedel.

Brandy Pots, cluster of small islands in the St. Lawrence. W. the mouth of the Saguenay.

Brandywine, t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 1,431.

Brandywine, hundred, in NE. corner of New-castle co. Delaware. Pop. 2,796.

Brandywine, r. which rises in Pa., and passing into Delaware, joins the Christiana a little below Wilmington. It is 40 miles long, and through its whole course is a fine stream well adapted to water works. The descent in 25 miles is 300 feet. For an account of *Brandywine Mills*, see Wilmington.

Brandywine Manor, p-v. Chester co. Pa.; W. 138.

Brandywine Bay, bay on W. coast of an island in the North sea. Lon. 17. 50. E. Lat. 80. 18. N.

Brane, r. S. Wales, which runs into the Towy, near Llanmiddovrey, in Carmarthenshire.

Brane, r. S. Wales, which runs into the Usk, 3 W. Brecknock.

Branford, p-t. New-Haven co. Ct., on Long Island sound; 8 E. New-Haven, W. 311. Lon. 72. 50. W. Lat. 41. 17. N. Pop. 2,230.

Branford, (North,) t. New-Haven co. Ct.; 5 N. Branford.

Brang, t. Volhynia; 44 SW. Lucko.

Brangau, t. Prussia, Dantzic; 15 W. Dantzic.

Branges, t. France, in Saône-and-Loire; 2 NW. Louhans.

Brangman's Bluff, cape on the Mosquito shore. Lon. 83. W. Lat. 14. N.

Branits, t. Aust. Silesia, in Troppau; 4 SE. Jagerndorf. Pop. 800.

Branksea, or *Brownsea Island*. isl. in Pool harbour, about 3 miles in circ. Lon. 1. 57. W. Lat. 50. 41. N.

Brankyrka, t. Sweden, in Sudermania.

Branna, supposed to be the an. *Brauron*, v. Greece, near the plain of Marathon.

Branne, t. France, Gironde; 6. S. Libourne.

Brannodunum, now *Brancaaster*.

Bransee, small isl. Denmark, in the Little Belt; 5 WNW. Assens.

Bransk, t. Russia, in Grodno, district of Bielystok; 16 W. Bielsk. Pop. 1,026.

Brant, r. N. Wales, in the isle of Anglesea, which runs into the Menai, 3 S. Newburgh.

Brant, t. Austria; 8 E. Zwettl.

Brant, r. N. C. which runs into the Pamlico sound, Lon. 76. 50. W. Lat. 35. 8. N.

Branthome, t. France, in Dordogne; 10 N. Perigueux. Pop. 2,461.

Branton, t. Eng., in Devonshire; 4 NW. Barnstaple. Pop. 1,300.

Brantrim, t. Luzerne co. Pa. Pop. 525.

Branzol, t. Tyrolese; 8 S. Bolzano.

Brara, t. Italy, district of Padua, on the Adige. Pop. 2,000.

Braru, rocky islet, one of the Out Skerries. Lon. 0. 44. W. Lat. 60. 43. N.

Brarup, small isl. Denmark, in the gulf of Schley; 10 ENE. Sleswick.

Bras, t. France, in Var; 4 ENE. St. Maximin.

Braschen, t. Pru., in Brandenburg; 5 SSE. Crossen.

Brachin's Creek, r. Kentucky, which runs into the Salt river, Lon. 85. 36. W. Lat. 37. 50. N.

Braschexskoi, fortress, Siberia, on the Irtysh; 60 E. Semipolatnoi.

Braslaw, or *Braclaw*, t. Russia, in Wilna, on the side of a lake, which communicates with the Dwina; 76 NNE. Wilna, 296 NE. Warsaw. Lon. 25. 50. E. Lat. 55. 31. N.

Braspars, t. France, in Finisterre; 8 NE. Châteaulin. Pop. 2,333.

Brassovia, or *Brassau*, see *Cronstadt*.

Brassa, see *Bressay*.

Brassac, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme, on the Allier; 9 S. Issoire. Pop. 1,538.

Brassac de Belfortes, t. France, in Tarn, and district of La Caune; 12 E. Castres.

Brassos, r. Mexico, which runs into the gulf of Mexico, Lat. 28. 40. N. 750 miles long.

Brassy, t. France, Nievre; 10 E. Corbigny.

Bralenlohe, t. Bav.; 3 SE. Schlusselfeld.

Bratonitz, t. Bohemia; 7 W. Prague.

Bratskoi, t. Russia, in Irkutsk, on the Angara; 140 NE. Niznei Udinsk.

Brattelen, plain, Switz., near Bâle, where, in the year 1444, 1,500 Swiss withstood the whole army of France, amounting to 30,000 men, till they were all cut to pieces; only 16 escaped, and 30 only were found alive of those wounded in the field.

Brattia, now *Brazza*.

Brattleborough, p-t. Windham co. Vt.; on the Connecticut; 12 SE. Newfane, 20 S. by W. Walpole, 36 E. Bennington, 41 N. Northampton, 96 WNW. Boston, 110 S. Montpelier, W. 427. Lon. 72. 27. W. Lat. 42. 52. N. Pop. in 1810, 1,891; in 1820, 2,017. It is one of the most considerable and flourishing towns in Vermont, and contains two parishes, in each of which there is a handsome village. The village in the east parish is on the W. bank of the river, and contains a Congregational meeting house, a cotton manufactory, a paper mill, and a large printing establishment, where the quarto bible is printed. It is a pleasant and flourishing village, and has considerable trade. Here is a bridge across the Connecticut. The other village is about 2 WNW., and contains a Congregational meeting house, and a woollen manufactory. A weekly paper is published in this town.

Bralton, t. Eng., Wilts; 3 ENE. Westbury. Pop. 641. Here are remains of a fortification.

Bralton's River, r. N. America, which runs into the Missouri, 2,232 miles from the Mississippi.

Bratzlow, see *Braclow*.

Brava, (an. *Essina*), s-p. Africa, on the coast of Zanguebar. Lon. 44. E. Lat. 1. 10. N. It is the capital of a republic, founded by seven brothers, who fled from the tyranny of a king of Arabia Felix, and carries considerable trade with Arabia and India. The inhabitants dress in the Portuguese manner, and consume great quantities of European commodities.

Brava, or *St. John*, one of the Cape de Verd islands; the land is high and mountainous; 12 W. Fuego. Lon. 24. 46. W. Lat. 14. 50. N. There are scarcely 500 inhabitants; they cultivate maize, gourds, water-melons, potatoes, &c.

Bravas, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 7. 40. N.

Braubach, t. Nassau, on the Rhine, opposite Rees; 10 W. Nassau, 18 NW. Mentz. Pop. 960.

Braubach, see *Brumbach*.

Braughing, v. Eng., in Hertfordshire, formerly a large town; 28 N. London.

Bravinium, now *Ludlow*.

Braulin, t. Italy, in Friuli; 5 W. Gemona.

Braulio, or *Bralio*, the highest of the *Rhetian Alps*, in the country of the Grisons, and on the borders of the Tyrol, near the town of Bormio.

Braunau, or *Branau*, t. Austria, circle of the Inn, on the Inn; 60 NE. Munich, 160 W. Vienna. Lon. 12. 57. E. Lat. 48. 14. N. Pop. 1,733. It is fortified, and well built, and formerly belonged to Bavaria.

Braunau, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 25 E. Konigingratz. Lon. 16. 9. E. Lat. 50. 25. N. Pop. 2,682. It has gymnasium, a Benedictine abbey, and manufactory of linen and woollen.

Brauneck, or *Braunegg*, t. Tyrol, in Brixen; 16 NE. Brixen, 38 E. Tyrol. Lon. 12. E. Lat. 46. 45. N. Pop. 1,500.

Braunfels, t. Pru. Coblenz, with a castle fortified in the ancient manner, near the Lahn; 5 E. Wetzlar, 39 NNE. Mentz. Lon. 8. 27. E. Lat. 50. 30. N. Pop. 1,308.

Braunlage, t. Ger., in Brunswick, circle of Hasselfeld. Pop. 770.

Braunsbach, or *Braunspach*, t. Wurtemberg, on the Kocher, in Jaxt; 6 S. Weickersheim. Pop. 900.

Braunsberg, s-p. Prussia, in Königsberg, on the passage, which soon after discharges itself into the Frisch-Haff; 20 NE. Elbing, 36 SW. Königsberg. Lon. 19. 48. E. Lat. 54. 20. N. Pop. 5,798. It is a good trading town, by means of the river, which is navigable for small vessels, and has an academy, and a gymnasium.

Braunsberg, t. Pru., Coblenz; 4 NE. Neu Wied.

Braunsberg, or *Brunsparg*, t. Moravia; in Prerau; 25 ENE. Prerau. Pop. 1,689.

Braunsdorf, t. Sax., in Erzgebirg; 11 NE. Freyberg.

Braunsdorf, t. Austria; 6 E. Meissau.

Braunself, or *Braunselfaga*, or *Braunselffen*, t. Moravia, in Olmutz; 16 NNE. Olmutz.

Braunswald, t. Prussia; 5 N. Allenstein.

Braunswieg, t. Holstein; 1 N. Kiel.

Bravo, see *del Norte*.

Braux, t. France, Ardennes; 5 N. Charleville.

Brawalla Heide, plain, Sweden, in Smaland, where the women in the absence of their husbands defeated an army of Danes.

Braweiler, t. Pru. Cologne; 7 WNW. Cologne.

Bray sur Seine, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne, on the Seine; 9 S. Provins, 24 E. Meaux. Pop. 2,030.

Bray sur Somme, t. France, in Somme, on the Somme; 9 W. Péronne, 16 ENE. Amiens.

Bray, small s-p. Ireland, on E. coast, in St. George's channel, with a harbour for small vessels, much resorted to for sea-bathing; 13 N. Wicklow. Lon. 6. 6. W. Lat. 53. 12. N.

Bray Bank, a sand bank in St. George's channel, near E. coast of Ireland; 6 E. Bray head.

Bray Head, cape on E. coast of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow. Lon. 6. 5. W. Lat. 53. 12. N.

Bray, r. Westphalia, which runs into the Roer, soon after its rise.

Bray, v. and parish, Eng., in Berkshire; 1 m. from Maidenhead, 25 W. London. Pop. 2,604. It is remarkable for a song of its famous complying vicar, Simon Symonds; who, it is said, was twice a papist, and twice a protestant; adhering to one principle, that of living and dying vicar of Bray.

Braze, t. France, in Côte d'Or; 6 Dijon.

BRAZIL, country, comprehending the whole Portuguese territories in S. America, extending from the mouth of the Amazon to Lat. 33. S.; bounded N. by the Amazon, NE., E., and SE. by the Atlantic, and W. by Buenos Ayres and Peru. About 2,000 long, and nearly the same in its greatest breadth from E. to W.

The following table exhibits the population of the several capitanias, or provinces, according to Mr. Brackenridge.

Provinces.	Pop.	Chief Towns.
Pernambuco.....	550,000.....	Pernambuco.
Bahia.....	500,000.....	St. Salvador.
Minas Geraes.....	380,000.....	Villa Rica.
Rio Janeiro.....	400,000.....	Rio Janeiro.
St. Paul.....	300,000.....	St. Paul.
Rio Grande.....	250,000.....	Portalagre.
Maranham.....	200,000.....	St. Luis.
Para.....	150,000.....	Para.
Matto Grosso.....	100,000.....	Cuyaba.
Goyas.....	170,000.....	Villa Boa.

3,000,000

Population, stated in 1792, at 2,184,273; $\frac{1}{4}$ of Portuguese descent; $\frac{1}{2}$ negroes; according to Hassel and Malte-Brunn, 2,100,000; according to Brackenridge, exclusive of uncivilized Indians, 3,000,000, of whom 1,000,000 are Europeans, and their descendents, 1,200,000 Negroes, and 800,000 subdued Indians. Sq. m. 2,000,000.

Government. Brazil was a colony belonging to Portugal, till 1807, when the royal family of Portugal removed to Rio Janeiro, the capital, and Brazil became an independent kingdom, and so continued till 1821, when the royal family returned to Lisbon. It has since been in a revolutionary state.

Rivers. The principal rivers are the Amazon, Madeira, Topayas, Xingu, Tocantins, St. Francisco, Paraguay, Parana, and Uruguay.

Description. There is scarcely to be found on the globe a finer country than Brazil; one blessed with a more genial climate, or a more fertile soil; more happily diversified with wood and water, or with abundance of navigable rivers; or more famed for its precious produce of gold and diamonds. It comprises within its limits almost all the most valued productions of the earth. Viewed from the sea the country appears rugged and mountainous; but on a nearer approach its appearance is highly romantic and picturesque, clothed, as it is, with the most luxuriant vegetation, its hills covered with thick woods, and its valleys with a verdure which never fades. Towards the interior the land rises by gentle gradations to the height of from 3, to 6,000 feet above the level of the sea; and in these temperate regions European fruits and grain are raised in abundance, while

the intermediate valleys are extremely favourable to the production of sugar, coffee, and all kinds of tropical produce. A large part of the interior is overspread with an impenetrable forest; the trees closely interwoven with brushwood and shrubs, and covered with creeping plants, adorned with beautiful flowers; thus giving a peculiar and rich appearance to the scenery. The forests abound in a great variety of useful and beautiful wood, adapted for dyeing, cabinet work, and ship building. They contain numerous wild animals.

The *climate* in the neighbourhood of the Amazon and in the northern parts is hot, but tempered by the humidity of the air; in the southern parts it is temperate and generally healthy.

Gold and diamonds, for which Brazil has been so long celebrated, abound in almost all the higher regions of the interior, and are chiefly found in the beds of the mountain torrents, where the stream is most rapid. Almost all the streams that rise from the chain of mountains that extend through the province of Minas Geraes, are rich, especially near their sources, in gold and diamonds. The towns of St. Paul and Villa Rica, and others in the interior, have grown out of mining establishments. The chief town in the principal diamond district is Tejuco.

Brazza, (an. *Brattia*), isl. in the Adriatic, about 30 miles long, and 9 broad, near the coast of Dalmatia. Sq. m. 286. Pop. 13,800. It belongs to Austria. Lon. 17. E. Lat. 43. 45. N. Notwithstanding the stony soil of Brazza, it produces a great quantity of wine, which is generally held as the best in Dalmatia; this article, firewood, and sheep, form the principal revenue of the Brazzani. The island also produces oil, figs, almonds, silk, saffron and a little corn. The lentisk grows here in great plenty, and the poor peasants make oil of the berries when there is a scarcity of olives.

Brazzoc, t. Italy, in Friuli; 5 NW. Udina.

Brazzo de Maina, see *Maina*.

Bre, r. Denmark which runs into the North sea; 6 SW. Tondern.

Bre, see *Breno*.

Brea, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Mexico. Lat. 16. N.

Brea Head, cape on SW. coast of Ireland in the county of Kerry. Lon. 10. 16. W. Lat. 51. 50. N.

Breadalbane, district, Scot., in the western part of Perth, bordering on Argyle. The country of Breadalbane has not a village of ten houses; yet, from its latinised name Albania, has often given the title of duke to some of the royal family; it is near the centre of Scotland, and is alleged to be the highest ground in it.

Breage, v. and parish, Eng., in Cornwall, among the tin mines; 3 NW. Helston. Pop. 2,888.

Breaker Island, small isl. in the Mergui Archipelago, near the coast of Sullivan's island. Lat. 11. 8. N.

Breakneck Hill, on the Hudson, at the entrance of the Highlands, opposite to Butter hill; 60 N. New-York. Height 1,187 feet.

Breaksea Island, small isl. at N. entrance of Dusky bay, on the coast of New-Zealand.

Breaksea Spit, shoal on E. coast of New-Holland, a little N. Sandy cape.

Breal, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine; 6 SE. Montfort, 7 SW. Rennes.

Bream Bay, bay on E. coast of New Zealand. W. Bream Head.

Bream Head, cape on E. coast of New Zealand, forming N. point of Bream bay. Lon. 185. 7. W. Lat. 35. 46. S.

Bream Tail, cape on E. of New Zealand; 12 S. Bream head.

Bream's Heights, eminence, N.Y., on Hudson's river, where Gen. Gates had a camp previous to the capitulation of Saratoga.

Breauté, t. France, in Lower-Seine; 13 NW. Caudebec. H. 200.

Brebince, r. France which runs into the Loire, near Digoin.

Brecey, t. France, in Channel; 7 E. Avranches. Pop. 2,100.

Brecey, t. France, in Mayenne; 7 NW. Mayenne. H. 250.

Brechen, t. Hesse; 16 WSW. Wetzlar.

Brechin, t. Scot., in Angus, a royal burgh; 8 W. Montrose, 40 S. Aberdeen, 43 NNE. Perth. Lon. 2. 45. W. Lat. 56. 42. N. Pop. 5,559. It is situated on the South Esk, over which it has a stately bridge of two arches, and is considerable for its salmon, and cattle markets. There is a well-supplied weekly market on Tuesday. The chief trade is in linen and yarn. The church is collegiate. The Culdees had a convent here. The ruins of the abbey of red friars are yet to be seen in the college wynd, adjoining to the north-western end of the grammar-school. It was formerly a bp. see.

Brecht, t. Neth., in Antwerp. Pop. 2,121.

Breckenridge, co. Ken. Pop. in 1810, 3,430; slaves 505. Pop. in 1820, 7,485.

Breckerfeld, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Arensburg; 26 NNE. Cologne. Pop. 929.

Brecknock, t. Lancaster co., Pa. Pop. 1,062.

Brecknock, t. Berks co. Pa. Pop. 536.

Brecknock, or *Brecon*, (an. *Aberhonddy*), t. S. Wales, capital of the county to which it gives name; 62 W. Gloucester, 162 W. London. Lon. 3. 20. W. Lat. 51. 52. N. Pop. 3,196. It has 3 parish chh., an arsenal, and manufactures of cloth and stockings. It is situated on the river Usk, where it is joined by the Honthy, and has markets on Wednesday and Saturday.

Brecknockshire, inland co. S. Wales, bounded N. and NE. by Radnorshire; E. by Herefordshire and Monmouthshire; S. by Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire; and W. by Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire. It was anciently inhabited by the Silures, and under the Romans made a part of the province of Britannia Secunda. The form is irregular, inclining to a triangle; the length about 35 miles, and the breadth 30. It is divided into 6 hundreds, which contain 4 towns, Brecknock, Builth, Crickhowel, and Hay; and 61 parishes; it sends two members to parliament; for the county and town of Brecknock, one each. The higher mountains are barren, but the smaller hills cultivated to the summits; the valleys are in general fertile, but the proportion of good land to bad does not amount to one third. Pop. 37,735. Families 7,919; 4,667 engaged in agriculture;

2,239 in manufactures; 1,013 otherwise. Sq. m. 731.

Breda, city, Neth., in N. Brabant, on the Aa and Mercke, two small rivers which unite here, and form the river Roever; 22 SSE. Rotterdam, 46 S. Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 37. E. Lat. 51. 35. N. Pop. 8,259. H. 1,500. It is a strong town, well built, and contains 3 Reformed, 1 Lutheran, and 3 Catholic churches, and an athenæum or academy. The great church is an elegant structure, remarkable for its tower; the height of the spire is 362 feet. The town house is large, the apartments regular, and sumptuously furnished. The city is of a triangular form; at every angle is a gate, and trees are planted along the ramparts. Breda was once a place of commerce, and had extensive manufactures of cloth. It has now a few manufactures of stockings, carpets, and hats, and several breweries.

Breda, small isl. in the gulf of Tonquin, near the coast of China. Lon. 109. 27. E. Lat. 21. 24. N.

Bredano, r. Naples, which runs into the gulf of Tarento, Lon. 16. 47. E. Lat. 40. 35. N.

Brede, (La,) v. France, in Gironde, with a chateau, in which Montesquieu was born and resided; 7 SE. Bourdeaux. Pop. 1,334.

Brede, r. Eng., which rises in Sussex, and joins the Rother, near Winchelsea.

Breda, t. Algiers; 10 SSW. Oran.

Bredenborn, t. Pru., in Minden; 4 E. Neheim. Pop. 757.

Brederode, ancient and noble signiory, Holland, between Beverwick and Haerlem.

Bredewig t. Norway, in Aggerhuus; 44 SSW. Christiania.

Bredl, t. Bohemia, in Boleslaw; 6 NE. Turnau.

Bredstedt, t. Denmark, in Sleswick, capital of a district; 21 WNW. Sleswick. Lon. 9. 1. E. Lat. 54. 42. N. Pop. 1,500.

Bredskar, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 22. 43. E. Lat. 63. 42. N.

Bredskar, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 2. E. Lat. 62. 54. N.

Bredydt, t. Pru., Lower-Rhine; 11 E. Treves.

Bree, t. France, in Mayenne; 10 NE. Laval. H. 210.

Bree, t. Neth., in Liege. Pop. 1,184.

Bree, see *Bray*.

Breek, t. Algiers, near the coast, formerly a Roman town; 9 W. Shershell.

Breesbach, r. Ger., which runs into the Unstrutt, 4 S. Weissensee, in Upper Saxony.

Brefort, see *Brevoordt*.

Breg, or *Breig*, r. Swabia, which joins the Danube, near its source.

Bregançon, fortress, France, on a small isl. on the coast, between Toulon and St. Tropez. Lon. 6. 19. E. Lat. 43. 5. N.

Bregentz, ci-devant county, Ger., in Swabia, but annexed to the circle of Austria, bounded N. by the territory of Wangen, E. by the bishopric of Augsburg and Tyrolese, S. by the counties of Pludentz and Montfort, and W. by the Rhine and the lake of Constance.—The Austrian circle of Bregentz includes Bregentz, Feldkirch, Sonnenberg, Pludentz, Hohenembs, and Lustenau. Pop. 84,750. Sq. m. 938.

Bregentz, (an. *Brigantia*,) t. Tyrol, capital of

the circle, formerly of a county of the same name, situated at E. end of the lake of Constance; 4 SE. Lindau, 60 ENE. Zurich. Lon. 9. 44. E. Lat. 47. 30. N. Pop. 1,951. There are several forges in its environs, and towards the south it has a fort.

Bregentz, r. Ger., which runs into the lake of Constance, near the town so called.

Breglio, t. Italy, in Nice; 18 NE. Nice.

Bregovitz, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria; 30 NW. Sofia.

Brehal, t. France, in Channel; 9 SSW. Coutances. Pop. 1,159.

Brehan Loudeac, t. France, in Morbihan; 6 N. Josselin. Pop. 2,538.

Brehat, small isl. in the English channel, near the coast of France, in dep. North-Coasts. Lon. 2. 55. W. Lat. 48. 50. N. Pop. 1,134.

Brehar, or *Bryer*, one of the Scilly islands; it is rocky and mountainous, with but few inhabitants; about 30 miles from the Land's End. Lon. 6. 47. W. Lat. 50. 2. N.

Brehemont, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire; 12 W. Tours. H. 220.

Brehna, or *Brena*, t. Pru. Saxony, in Merseburg; 26 SW. Wittenberg, 62 NW. Dresden. Lon. 12. 15. E. Lat. 51. 37. N.

Bried al Mortah, t. Arabia, in Hedsjas; 30 SE. Mecca.

Breidenbach, t. France, Moselle; 5 N. Bitche.

Breisach, see *Brisach*.

Breisch, t. Prussia; 8 S. Crossen.

Breissa, t. Africa, in Kordofan; 100 W Senaar. Lon. 31. 38. E. Lat. 13. 20. N.

Breit, t. Bavaria; 2 NE. Aichstatt.

Breitenbach, t. Ger., in Schwartzburg-Sondershausen, with 2 churches; 14 S. Erfurt. Pop. 2,175.

Breitenberg, t. Ger., in Holstein, on the river Stoer; 2 S. Itzehoa.

Breitenbrunn, t. Saxony, Erzgebirg. Pop. 750.

Breiteneck, t. Bavaria, Upper-Danube; 3 NE. Dietfurt, 18 WNW. Ratisbon. Lon. 11. 35. E. Lat. 40. 3. N. Pop. 1,414.

Breitenfeld, t. Saxony, Leipsic; 5 N. Leipsic.

Breitenstein, t. Ger., Upper-Hesse. Pop. 263.

Breitungen, t. Ger.; 5 NW. Smalkalden.

Breitungen, (Alt,) t. Ger.; 5 W. Smalkalden.

Breitungen, (Frauen,) t. Ger.; in Meiningen; 4 W. Smalkalden. Pop. 505.

Breitzenheim, v. Pru. Coblenz, near Creutznach, on the Nahe. Pop. 522.

Breitzenheim, see *Bretzenheim*.

Brelands, t. Norway; 7 WNW. Christiansand.

Brelles, t. France, Finisterre; 10 NW. Brest.

Brem, or *Prem*, t. Carniola; 18 E. Trieste.

Brema, t. Italy, near the conflux of the Sesia and the Po; 28 W. Pavia.

Bremba, r. Italy, which runs into the Adda, 8 from Bergamo.

Brembato, t. Italy, Bergamo; 6 W. Bergamo.

Bremen, duchy or pr. Hanover, lying between the Weser and the Elbe, having the German ocean N., and Luneburg and Verden S. These limits include Hadeln, which forms a part of the province. Pop. 168,504; mostly Lutherans. H. 28,979. Sq. m. 2,135. Chief town, Stade. The whole country is entirely level, and in some places so low that it is necessary to secure it from the inundations of the rivers by expensive

dikes. The lands bordering on the rivers are very good, and produce abundantly corn, fruit, hemp, and flax, and afford excellent pasture. The central part has an arid soil, but yields plenty of buckwheat, and has excellent sheep walks and turf pits.

Bremen, one of the four free cities, Ger., in the duchy of the same name, on the Weser, about 50 miles above its mouth; 54 SW. Hamburg, 95 NW. Brunswick. Lon. 8. 48. E. Lat. 53. 5. N. Pop. 36,630. H. 5,350. It lies on both sides of the river, which divides it into old and new towns. It has an extensive maritime commerce, although boats only can come up to the town. At Elsfleth, a considerable distance below, is the harbour, which, however, is too shallow to admit large vessels, most of which anchor at Bracke, 4 miles lower. About 200 Bremen ships pass, on an average, through the sound yearly, and about 900, great and small, enter the port. The trade is founded partly on its manufactures of refined sugar, cotton, woolen cloths, dye-stuffs, &c.; but chiefly on the exportation of the products of Westphalia and Lower Saxony, and the importation of foreign goods.

The town is fortified, and is generally well built and paved; the principal street is of great length. The most important public buildings are the cathedral, exchange, and town house. Here is a distinguished academy, founded in 1529, partly Lutheran and partly Calvinist. Calvinism is the prevailing religion, but there are many Lutherans. Bremen was formerly a leading member of the Hanseatic league.—Natives, Olbers and Heeren.—The district belonging to the city includes 75 sq. m. Total pop. 46,300.

Bremerford, or *Bremervorde*, t. Hanover, in Bremen, defended by a castle; 10 SW. Stade, 30 N. Bremen. Pop. 1,200. Lon. 9. 3. E. Lat. 53. 29. N. Here was formerly a palace of the archbishop of Bremen.

Bremersford, t. Bavaria; 2 SSE. Burg Barnheim.

Bremetunacum, now *Brampton*.

Bremgarten, t. Switz., in Aargau; 11 W. Zurich, 20 N. Lucerne. Lon. 8. 11. E. Lat. 47. 16. N. Pop. 80.—Native, Bullinger.

Bremis, t. Switz., in Valais; 4 ESE. Sion.

Bremo, small isl. in the gulf of Bothnia, near the coast of Sweden. Lat. 62. 8. N.

Bremont la Motte, t. France, Puy-de-Dôme; 10 Clermont.

Brems, r. France, which runs into the Sarre, near Sar-Libre.

Brenchly, t. Eng., in Kent; 10 SE. Tunbridge. Pop. 1,854.

Brenckhausen, t. Pru. Westphalia; 4 NW. Corvey.

Brendola, t. Italy, in Vicenza; 7 SW. Vicenza. Pop. 2,200.

Brenets, (*Les*), v. and mayoralty, Switz., in Neufchâtel; 10 NW. Neufchâtel. Pop. 1,000. It is situated near the river Doubs, which begins here to be navigable, and forms a cataract in the neighbourhood of nearly 200 feet in height.

Brenna, or *Ober-Brenna*, t. Bohemia, in Bitchow. Pop. 1,400.

Brenne, before the revolution, a small country of France, now part of Indre.

Brenner, or *Brennerberg*, mountains of the Tyrol, between Inspruck and Storzing, over which the high road continues 12 miles in length. The summit, from which the chain derives its name, is 5,109 feet high. Other summits are Glockner and Ortel, 11,500, Hock-horn, 10,663 feet high, Gefron and Bock-Kogel. They are a part of the Alps.

Brenying, r. South Wales, which joins the Tyvy, near Tregaren, in Cardiganshire.

Brennitz, r. Silesia, which runs into the Oder, 4 miles below Appeln.

Breno, or *Bree*, t. Italy, in Brescia, on the Oglio; 25 S. Bormio, 32 N. Brescia. Lon. 10. 14. E. Lat. 56. 3. N. Pop. 2,000.

Brenod, t. France, in Ain; 5 S. Nantua.

Brenschat, t. Neth., Antwerp; 6 NE. Antwerp.

Brenschen, t. Bavaria; 7 S. Miltenberg.

Brent, r. Eng., which runs into the Thames, at Brentford, in Middlesex.

Brent, or *Bense*, island on the coast of Africa, at the mouth of the river Sierra Leone.

Brent, or *South Brent*, t. Eng., in Devon, situated in a valley surrounded with hills; 16 E. Plymouth, 200 W. London. Pop. 1,238.

Brenta, (an *Medoacus*), r. which rises in Tyrol, 7 E. Trent, passes by Padua, and runs into the Adriatic, a little S. of Venice.

Brentello, t. Italy, in Padua; 5 NNW. Padua.

Brentford, t. Eng., in Middlesex, on the N. side of the Thames; so called from the river Brent, which crosses it at W. end; 7 W. London. Pop. 1,733. It is a place of great trade, which is much assisted by the vicinity of the river; market-boats go every tide to London. The business of distilling is very large, as well as brick making, malting, and mealing. Members of parliament for the county of Middlesex are elected in this town.

Brentinego, t. Tyrol; 12 SSW. Trent.

Brenton's Reef, the most southerly point of the island of Rhode Island.

Brentwood, or *Burntwood*, t. Eng., in Essex, in the road from Colchester and Harwich; 18 E. London, 33 W. Colchester. Pop. 1,238.

Brentwood, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H.; 20 WSW. Portsmouth, W. 521. Pop. 892.

Brentz, or *Brenz*, r. Ger., which rises in Wurtemberg, and runs into the Danube, 2 E. Gundelfingen.

Brentz, or *Brenz*, t. Wurt., on the Brentz; 3 WNW. Gundelfingen, 13 NE. Ulm. Pop. 750.

Brenzighofen, t. Switz., Berne; 10 SE. Berne.

Bresar, small isl. in E. Indian sea, near W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 100. 4. E. Lat. 1. 17. S.

Bresca, t. on SE. coast of Veglia, containing about 200 inhabitants.

Brescia, (an. *Brixia*), city Aust. Italy, in the government of Milan, capital of the Bresciano or rather delegation of Brescia; 32 NE. Mantua, 43 E. Milan. Lon. 10. 14. E. Lat. 45. 32. N. Pop. 34,168. H. 5,000. Bp. see. It is situated in a beautiful plain, on the Garza, the rivers Mela and Navilo likewise passing near it. It contains a castle, a cathedral, 12 parish chh., 30 convents, 7 hospitals, a public library, an academy, and a cabinet of coins. The cathedral is a large edifice of white stone, overloaded with ornaments, and contains the supposed standard of Constantine. The town is sur-

rounded with walls and ditches, and contains several handsome squares and streets. The articles of trade and manufacture are linseed oil and arms; also silk, flax, woollen, linen, and wine.

Bresciano, *Bressan*, or *Bressin*, country, Italy, bounded N. by Bormio and Trent, E. by lake Garda, Veronese, and Mantua, S. by Mantua and Cremonese, and W. by Cremasco, Bergamasco, and Valteline. The northern part is mountainous, the southern level, very fertile, populous, and well cultivated. The rivers are the Mela, Oglio, Clise, and Susa. Lake Garda is on the east, and Iseo on the west. It now forms the Austrian delegation of Brescia, in the government of Milan. Pop. 305,763. Sq. m. 1,191.

Bresello, see *Bersello*.

Bresins, or *Bressons*, small isl. in the Atlantic, near SW. coast of Eng., a little to SW. of cape Cornwall.

Bresk, or *Brescar*, t. Algiers, on the sea coast, at the bottom of a bay in the Mediterranean; 50 WSW. Algiers. Lon. 2. 30. E. Lat. 36. 50. N.

Breskens, t. Flanders, Cadsand; 10 N. Sluys.

Breslau, or *Breslaw*, gov., Prussia, in Silesia, divided into 14 circles, viz. Breslau, Neumarkt, Namslau, Brieg, Ohlau, Strehlen, Oels, Trebnitz, Creutzburg, Wartenburg, Militsch, Guhrau, Steinau, and Wahlau. Pop. 494,598. Sq. m. 3,275. The late principality of Breslau comprised the circles of Breslau, Neumarkt, and Namslau, with 950 sq. m. and 178,000 inh.

Breslau, city, Prussia, capital of Silesia, and of the government and circle of Breslau, on S. side of the Oder, at the junction of the Ohlau; 80 S. Posen, 130 E. Dresden. Lon. 17. 2. E. Lat. 51. 6. N. Pop. in 1810, 63,020; Luth. 43,732, Cath. 14,732, Ref. 6,691, Jews 3,625. H. 4,438. Pop. in 1819, including the suburbs and military, 76,813; 4,400 Jews. Bp. see. It is divided into old and new towns, has 5 suburbs, is surrounded by strong walls and other fortifications, and has 6 large and 6 small gates. It contains 268 public buildings; 28 Cath. chh., 13 Luth. chh., 1 Ref. ch., 16 hospitals, 14 public libraries, 4 gymnasia, 2 Luth., 1 Cath., and 1 Ref.; and a well endowed university, founded in 1702, partly Protestant and partly Catholic, having in 1817, 52 teachers, and 366 students.

Breslau is the centre of the trade of Silesia, has an easy communication with Hamburg, by means of a canal which joins the Oder with Elbe, carries on an extensive commerce with the north of Germany and the Baltic, and supports various important manufactures, as linen, the staple article; next printed cottons, calico, chintz, woollen stuffs, silk, Turkish yarn, and thread. It has 6 annual fairs, 2 of them very large, continuing 8 days. Natives, Wolf and Garve.

Bresle, t. France, in Oise; 7 SE. Beauvais.

Bresle, r. France, which rises near Aumale, and separates Somme from Eure, till it falls into the sea at Treport.

Bresnitz, t. Bohemia, in Saatz; 22 NW. Saatz. Lon. 18. 9. E. Lat. 50. 26. N.

Bressan, see *Bresciano*.

Bressay, or *Brassa*, one of the Shetland isl.

ands of Scotland, about 4 miles long and 2 broad, separated from the main land of Shetland by a narrow sea, called Bressay sound, one of the best harbours in the world, in which 1,000 sail of ships may ride at the same time. Lon. 1. 12. W. Lat. 60. 14. N.

Bresse, before the revolution a country of France, in the province of Burgundy, bordered E. by Savoy, S. by Viennois, W. by Lyonnois and Dombes, and N. by Franche Compté. Bourg was the capital.

Bressuire, t. France, seat of a tribunal, in Two-Sevres; 15 NNW. Partenay, 30 N. Niort. Lon. 0. 25. W. Lat. 46. 51. N. Pop. 1,950.

Brest, (an. *Brivates Portus*, and *Gesobrivata*;) s-p. France, and principal place of a district, in Finisterre; 23 posts NW. Vannes, 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ W. Paris. Lon. 4. 29. W. Lat. 48. 23. N. Pop. 25,865. H. 2,600. It has one of the best harbours in France, and a safe road capable of containing 500 men of war, in 8, 10, and 15 fathoms at low water, and it is the chief station of the French marine. The coast on both sides is well fortified. The entrance is narrow and difficult, with covered rocks that make it dangerous to those not well acquainted with it. It contains two parishes, and a marine seminary. The arsenal is an immense and superb building, and the dock-yards well constructed. It is the seat of a governor, of an admiralty board, and a municipality. The climate of Brest is wet and uncomfortable, and the sky is almost always obscured.

Brestice, see *Brsestz*.

Bretagne, or *Brittany*, before the revolution a considerable province of France, bounded NW. and S. by the sea, and E. by Maine and Anjou. The climate is temperate, and the soil unequal; in some places covered with wood; in others the inhabitants cultivate wheat, hemp, flax, &c. Numerous herds of cattle are bred and fattened in the pastures; game and fish are plentiful; cider is the common drink of the inhabitants. There are some medicinal springs; and mines of iron, lead, and coal. The inhabitants are reckoned brave and excellent seamen. By the new division, Bretagne forms the departments of Finisterre, North-Coasts, Ile-and-Vilaine, Morbihan, and Lower-Loire. Pop. 2,292,109.

Bretchen, or *Gratham*, t. Pru.; 48 E. Culm.

Brelenoux, t. France, Lot; 4 NNW. St. Cere.

Breteuil, t. France, principal place of a district, in Oise; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ posts S. Amiens, 12 N. Paris. Lon. 2. 23. E. Lat. 49. 38. N. Pop. 2,160.

Breteuil, t. France, in Eure; 7 N. Verneuil, 15 SSW. Evreux. Pop. 1,896.

Bretherton, v. Eng., Lancashire; 6. Chorley.

Breligny, v. France, in Eure-and-Loire; 3 miles from Chartres. It is remarkable for a treaty of peace between the French and English, by which John, king of France, obtained his freedom, which he lost at the battle of Poitiers.

Breton, r. Eng., which runs into the Stour, near Hadleigh in Suffolk.

Breton, see *Cape Breton*.

Bretoncelles, t. France, in Orne; 15 E. Mortagne. H. 230.

Brett, r. Eng., which joins the Essex Stour, near Neyland.

Brettach, r. Wurtemberg, which runs into the Kocher, at Neustadt.

Brettach, t. Wurtemberg, Lower-Necker, on the Brettach. Pop. 850.

Bretten, t. Sweden, in Dalecarlia, at W. extremity of the lake Wener; now desolate.

Bretten, or *Brettheim*, t. Baden, capital of a district in Pfingst-and-Enz; 18 SE. Spire, 21 S. Heidelberg. Pop. 2,594. In November 1799, the French were defeated here by the Austrians. —Philip Melancthon was born here in 1497.

Bretteville, t. France, in Calvados; 8 S. Caen, 10 NNW. Falaise. Pop. 800.

Bretteville l'Orgueilleuse, t. France, in Calvados; 6 WNW. Caen, 7 SE. Bayeux.

Bretton Monk, t. Eng. in W. Riding of Yorkshire; 1½ Barnsley. Pop. 530.

Bretton West, t. Eng., 6 Barnsley. Pop. 410.

Bretton Woods, t. Coos co. N. H.; 12 SSE. Lancaster. Pop. 19.

Bretzenheim, v. Pru. Lower-Rhine, in Coblenz, on the Nahe; 5 NE. Creutznach. Pop. 522.

Breval, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise; 3 SW. Nantes.

Brevanne, t. France, in Upper-Marne; 6 S. Bourmont.

Breuberg, t. and strong mountain citadel, Ger., in Hesse, on the Mumblering; 8 SSW. Aschaffenburg, 22 NW. Wertheim.

Brevelle, p-t. Natchitoches co. Louisiana.

Brevine, t. Switz., in Neuchâtel; 12 W. Neuchâtel.

Brevoordt, t. and fortress, Neth., Guelderland, in Zutphen, surrounded by marshes; 21 SE. Zutphen, 30 E. Arnheim. Pop. 530.

Breunlingen, t. Baden; 4 Villingen. Pop. 1,400.

Brew, see *Brue*.

Brewer, p-t. Penobscot co. Maine, on E. side of the Penobscot, opposite Bangor; 34 N. Castine, W. 696. Pop. 744.

Brewer's Haven, harbour on N. coast of Chiloé. Lon. 74. W. Lat. 42. 30. S.

Brewer's Lagoon, bay on the coast of Honduras. Lon. 84. 40. W. Lat. 15. 48. N.

Brewerton Fort, at W. end of Oneida lake, N. Y.; 25 SE. fort Oswego. It is in ruins.

Brewood, t. Eng., in Stafford, with a weekly market on Tuesday; 7 N. Wolverhampton, 129 NW. London. Pop. 991.

Brewster, p-t. Barnstable co. Mass.; 16 E. Barnstable, 88 SE. Boston, W. 498. Pop. 1,285.

Brewster's Droogte, rocky islet at E. entrance of the straits of Sunda. Lon. 107. E. Lat. 5. 24. S.

Brewton, see *Bruton*.

Brey, t. Neth., on the Neer; 29 N. Leige.

Brenandy, r. S. Wales, which runs into the Clethy, near Lanekeven, in Pembrokeshire.

Breyel, t. Pru. Juliers-Cleves-Berg, in Cleves. Pop. 3,524.

Breyeldre, t. Flanders; 8 S. Alost.

Breysich, see *Brisich*.

Breze, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 8 S. Saumur. H. 200

Brezolles, or *Bressolles*, t. France, in Eure-and-Loire; 4 W. Dreux, 9 NW. Châteauneuf. Pop. 810.

Briacchinow, now *Bulgar*.

Briaden, t. Syria; 100 NNE. Damascus.

Briançon, (an. *Brigantio*), t. France, princi-

pal place of a district, in the Higher-Alps; 8 N. Embrun, 56 NNE. Gap. Lon. 6. 43. E. Lat. 44. 54. N. Pop. 2,976. It is situated on the Durance, surrounded with rocks and mountains, and defended by forts and redoubts.

Briançonnet, fortress, Savoy, near the town of Moustiers, on a rock, inaccessible every way, except by the side of a river, where it is ascended by 2, or 300 steps. The common passage from the Savoy to the Tarentaise and Italy is by this fortress.

Briançonnois, before the revolution a country of France, in Dauphiny, about 36 miles long, and 18 wide, situated among the Alps. The air is cold in winter and warm in summer. The inhabitants are sober, active, and industrious; they cultivate some wheat and fruit, and feed numbers of sheep; they gather manna from the trees, and make some wine. They were known to the Romans under the name of Brigantines. It now forms some part of Lower-Alps.

Briansk, t. Rus., in Orlov, capital of a circle, on the Desna; 60 WNW. Orel, 440 SSE. Petersburg. Pop. 4,000.

Brianza, mountains, Italy, near the lake of Como, in the Milanese.

Briar Creek, t. Columbia co. Pa. Pop. 1,719.

Briare, t. France, in Loiret, on the Loire; 6 SE. Gien. Pop. 1,655. It is celebrated for a canal, which from hence forms a communication between the Loire and the Seine.

Briar's Creek, r. Georgia, which runs into the Savannah, 40 miles below Augusta. In 1779, a part of the American army was surprised on this river by the British, and entirely routed, with the loss of 400 men killed or taken; the whole of their artillery, their stores, baggage, and most of their arms were taken.

Brieg, see *Breg*.

Briasca, t. Eu. Turkey, in Moldavia; 25 NW. Bender, 76 E. Jassy.

Briatexte, t. France, in Tarn, and district of Lavaur; 4 NE. Lavaur. Pop. 1,006.

Briatico, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 11 NE. Nicotera.

Bribekou, t. Africa, on the Gold Coast.

Briceland Cross Roads, p-v. Washington co. Pa.; W. 251.

Bricherasco, t. Piedmont; 3 SSW. Pignerola. Pop. 2,795.

Brick, r. Ireland, in Kerry, which runs into the Cashin, 10 N. Tralee.

Brick House, p-v. Sussex co. N. J.; W. 377.

Brick-Meeting-House, p-v. Cecil co. Md. W. 102.

Bricksville, t. Cuyahoga co. Ohio. Pop. 315.

Bricky, r. Ireland, which runs into the bay of Dungarvan, in the county of Waterford.

Bricon, t. France, in Upper-Marne; 7 W. Chamont.

Briczani, t. Eu. Turkey, in Moldavia; 30 SE. Chokzim, 89 N. Jassy.

Bride, r. Ireland, which runs into the Blackwater, about 5 miles E. Tallow, in Waterford.

Bridgebranch, or *Cridgeville*, p-v. Sussex co. Delaware, W. 132.

Bridgefield, p-v. Shelby co. Kentucky; W. 612.

Bridgend, t. S. Wales, in Glamorgan, on the

Ogmore; 20 W. Cardiff, 181 W. London. Pop. 1,701. The soil near it is exceedingly fertile and well cultivated; a woollen manufacture is carried on here. It has a market on Saturday.

Bridgeford, v. and parish, Eng., in Nottingham, supposed to be on the site of the ancient *Margidunum*; 10 ENE. Nottingham. Pop. 662.

Bridgehampton, p-v. in Southampton, N. Y.; W. 336.

Bridgeness, small s-p. Scot., in Linlithgow, on S. bank of the frith of Forth; 17 W. Edinburgh.

Bridgenorth, t. Eng., in Salop, on the Severn, first built by Ethelfreda, lady of the Mercians; 21 ESE. Shrewsbury; 139 NW. London. Lon. 2. 30. W. Lat. 52. 38. N. Pop. 4,179. It is a large market and borough town, sending 2 members to parliament, and consists of 2 towns, separated by the Severn, but united by a stone bridge of 8 arches, with a gate. The Upper Town is situated on a hill, or rock of red sand, in which the cellars and many mean houses are hewn. It has been walled, and 2 of the gates remain at the ends of the High-street.

Bridgeport, s-p. and bor. in the township of Stratford, Ct., on Long island sound, at the mouth of the Pequannock; 3½ W. Stratford, 17½ SW. New-Haven, W. 286. Lon. 73. 12. W. Lat. 41. 10. N. Pop. 1,089. It contains a bank and 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Episcopalians. It is a pleasant and flourishing village, and has considerable trade. Two weekly newspapers are published here.

Bridgeport, bor. Fayette co. Pa., on the Monongahela, separated from Brownsville by Dunlap's creek. Pop. 624. See *Brownsville*.

Bridgeport, p-v. Harrison co. Va.; W. 265.

Bridges Town, t. Kennebeck co. Maine. Pop. 214.

Bridgeton, p-t. Cumberland co. Maine; 39 NW. Portland, 130 NNE. Boston, W. 589. Pop. in 1810, 832; in 1820, 1,160. Here is an academy.

Bridgetown, t. Middlesex co. N. J.; 5 SW. Elizabethtown, 20 SW. New York, 70 NE. Philadelphia.

Bridgetown, p-t. and cap. Cumberland co. N. J. on the Cohanzy; 56 S. Philadelphia, W. 173. Lon. 75. 8. W. Lat. 39. 29. N. It contains a court-house, a jail, a bank, an academy, and a printing office, and is a place of considerable trade. The shipping belonging to this port, in 1816, amounted to 14,822 tons. The Cohanzy is navigable to this town for vessels of 100 tons.

Bridgetown, t. Queen Anne co. Md., on the Tuckahoe; 8 E. Centreville.

Bridgetown, p-t. Kent co. Md. on the river Chester; 18 E. Chester, W. 126. It has about 40 houses.

Bridgetown, t. Antigua, in Willoughby Bay.

Bridgetown, s-p. cap. Barbadoes, in the West Indies, lying in SW. part of the island, and in the parish of St. Michael. Lon. 59. 40. W. Lat. 13. 5. N. Pop. 15, or 20,000. It is situated on the innermost part of Carlisle Bay, which is large enough to contain 500 ships, being 4 miles in breadth, and 3 in depth; but the bottom is foul and apt to cut the cables. It suffered greatly by fire, on Feb. 8, 1756; May 14th, 1766; and Dec. 27th, 1767, when the greatest part of the town was destroyed; before which

time it had about 1,500 houses, mostly brick, very elegant, and said to be the finest and largest in all the Caribbee islands, the greatest part of which have been rebuilt. It has a college, founded liberally, and endowed by Colonel Codrington. Here are commodious wharfs for loading and unloading goods, with some forts and castles for its defence; but the town is subject to hurricanes. On the E. side of the town is a small fort of 8 guns, where the magazines of powder and stores are kept by a strong guard. This is the seat of the governor, council, assembly, and court of chancery.

Bridgewater, t. Windsor co. Vt.; 17 NW. Windsor. Pop. 1,125.

Bridgewater, p-t. Grafton co. N. H. on the Merrimack; 10 S. Plymouth, 70 NW. Portsmouth, W. 532. Pop. 727.

Bridgewater, p-t. Plymouth co. Mass.; 20 NW. Plymouth, 25 S. Boston, 30 N. New Bedford, 30 ENE. Providence. Pop. in 1810, 5,157; in 1820, 5,662. It is a large and valuable agricultural town, containing about 75 sq. m., comprising 4 parishes, in each of which are a Congregational meeting-house and a post-office; and in the south parish there is an academy, and in the west, a town-house. There are also in the town an Episcopalian and a Baptist house of public worship. The parish of Titicut also is included partly in Bridgewater and partly in Middleborough. Pop. of East Bridgewater, 1,435; West, 1,055; North, 1,480; South, 1,370; part of Titicut, 322 = 5,662. *West Bridgewater* was incorporated a separate town in 1822. The surface is very level, and much intersected by the head branches of Taunton river, which afford numerous mill seats. It is one of the most considerable manufacturing towns in the state, and contains among its manufacturing establishments, 3 forges, 2 slitting and rolling mills, 2 anchor shops, 4 trip hammer shops, 3 nail manufactories, 1 air furnace, 3 cotton and woollen manufactories, 11 grist mills, and 18 saw mills.

Bridgewater, p-t. Oneida co. N. Y.; 12 S. Utica, W. 401. Pop. 1,533.

Bridgewater, p-t. Susquehanna co. Pa.; W. 275. Pop. 1,994.

Bridgewater, t. Somerset county, N. J.; 3 N. Boundbrook. Pop. 2,906.

Bridgewater, r. Mass., which unites with the Namasket to form Taunton river.

Bridgewater, s-p. Eng., near the Bristol channel, on the river Parret, in Somerset; 11 NNE. Taunton, 44 SW. Bristol, 137 W. London. Lon. 2. 59. W. Lat. 51. 8. N. Pop. 4,911. It carries on considerable foreign trade, and has some coasting. The houses are irregular, but the streets are wide and well paved. It is a borough town, and sends 2 members to parliament. The castle here was built in the reign of king John. Here is a quay, called the haven; and an iron bridge over the river Parret. The market is weekly, on Thursday, for cattle, cheese, corn, and provisions.

Bridi, or *Bradi*, t. Arabian Irak, on a canal between the Tigris and Euphrates; 30 NE. Sura.

Bridlington, see *Burlington*.

Bridport, p-t. Addison co. Vt.; E. of Lake Champlain; 50 WSW. Montpelier, W. 468. Pop. 1,511.

Bridport, s-p. Eng., in Dorset; 15 W. Dorchester, 135 W. London. Lon. 2. 51. W. Lat. 50. 41. N. Pop. 3,666. It has a harbour in the English channel, capable of containing about 40 sail of small vessels; situated at the mouth of the Brit. The trade of the town is chiefly in twine, hats, and sail cloth. It sends 2 members to parliament; the situation of the town is low. The quarter-sessions for the county are held here once a year. Saturday is the market day.

Brie, before the revolution, a country of France, which was situated partly in Champagne, and partly in the Isle France; and called from its particular situation Brie Champenoise, and Brie Françoise, or Brie Parisienne. The principal towns were Meaux, Provins, and Chateau Thierry.

Brie Comte Robert, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne, founded by Robert, count of Dreux; $3\frac{1}{2}$ posts SE. Paris. Pop. 2,571.

Briec, t. France, in Finisterre; 6 NNE. Quimper, 6 SSE. Châteaulin. Pop. 4,059.

Brieg, ci-devant principality, Silesia, bounded N. by the principality of Oels, NE. by the principality of Ratibor, E. by the principality of Oppeln, S. by the principalities of Niesse and Munsterburg, W. by the principality of Schweidnitz, and NW. by the principality of Breslau; its form is irregular, about 36 miles in length, and from 8 to 21 in breadth. The country is fertile in corn, madder, and tobacco.

Brieg, city, Pru. Silesia, in Breslau, capital of a circle, formerly capital of the principality to which it gave name; 24 SE. Breslau, 84 N. Olmutz. Lon. 17. 30. E. Lat. 50. 48. N. Pop. 8,682. It is well fortified, and contains 4 suburbs, with several churches for Roman Catholics and Protestants, and has a gymnasium, a public library, and a cloth manufacture. Pop. of the circle 30,668.

Brieg, or *Brigg*, t. Switz., capital of a dixain, in the Valais, on the Rhone; 28 E. Sion. The country about affords excellent pasture. About a short league from the town are some warm medicinal baths, said to be serviceable in rheumatism and eruptions of the skin, but are not much frequented.

Brieg, see *Bregg*.

Briel, or *Brill*, s-p. Neth., in S. Holland, at the mouth of the Meuse, on N. side of the Isle of Voorn, with a good harbour; 24 W. Dort. Lon. 4. 10. E. Lat. 51. 54. N. Pop. 3,170. It is remarkable for being the place where the confederates laid the foundation of the republic of Holland in 1572.

Briena, t. Italy, in Milan; 10 N. Como.

Briennac, t. France, in Upper Vienne; 12 S. Confolens. H. 380.

Brienne, t. France, in Aube; 12 NW. Barsur-Aube, 18 ENE. Troyes. Pop. 3,191.

Briennois, before the revolution, a small country of France, in Burgundy, near the Loire, of which Semur-en-Briennois was the capital.

Brienon, or *Briesnon*, t. France, in Yonne; 6 W. St. Florentin.

Brientz, lake, Switz., in Berne; 7 miles long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ wide.

Brientz, t. Switz., Berne, famous for the cheese made in its neighbourhood; 22 SSE. Berne.

Brienza, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 20 N. Policastro. Pop. 4,352.

Briescia, see *Brsesta*.

Briesnitz, r. Silesia, which runs into the Oder, near Naumburg.

Briessnitzbach, r. Meissen, which runs into the Rotherwasser, 5 N. Lauenstein.

Brietenbach, t. Prussia; 3 N. Schleusingen.

Brietzen, or *Wrietzen*, t. Pru., Brandenburg, in Potsdam, near the Oder, with 2 churches; 18 S. Custrin, 32 E. Berlin. Lon. 14. 11. E. Lat. 52. 47. N. Pop. 3,845.

Brieul-sur-Bar, t. France, in Ardennes; 9 N. Grandpré.

Briex, or *Brix*, or *Most*, t. Bohemia, in Saatz; 13 N. Saatz, 40 NW. Prague. Lon. 13. 40. E. Lat. 50. 30. N. Pop. 2,300. It contains 4 churches and a gymnasium.

Briey, t. France, principal place of a district, in Moselle; 10 SW. Thionville, 12 NW. Metz. Lon. 1. 6. W. Lat. 49. 15. N. Pop. 1,661.

Brig, see *Brug*.

Briga, (*La*), t. Piedmont, in Tenda; 2 SE. Tenda, 22 NE. Nice. Pop. 2,895.

Brigeuil, t. France, in Vienne; 8 E. Montmorillon.

Brigantia, now *Bregentz*.

Brigantine Inlet, a channel between Great and Little Egg Harbour, on the coast of N. J. Lon. 74. 26. W. Lat. 39. 34. N.

Brigantinus, now *Lake Constance*.

Brigantio, now *Briançon*.

Brigantium, see *Compostella* and *Betancos*.

Brigg, see *Glandford Brigg*.

Brigham, v. Eng., in Cumberland; 3 Cocker-mouth. Pop. 277.

Brighton, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass.; $4\frac{1}{2}$ W. Boston. Pop. in 1810, 608; in 1820, 702. It is a pleasant town, and contains a number of elegant country seats.—A cattle fair was begun here during the revolutionary war, and has been increasing since the peace of 1783. Most of the cattle for the supply of Boston market are driven to this place; often from 2, to 3,000, and even 5,000, have come in one week; and sleep also in great numbers.—In 1816, the trustees of the Mass. Agricultural Society commenced a Cattle Show and Exhibition of Domestic Manufactures, which is fixed at this place, and a commodious house, 70 feet by 36, has been erected, for the accommodation of the trustees, and the exhibition of cloths, implements of husbandry, &c.

Brighton, p-t. Ontario co. N. Y. on E. side of the Genesee, at the falls opposite to Rochester. Pop. 1,972.

Brighton, t. Beaver co. Pa. Pop. 738. Here are an iron furnace and a forge, and valuable mills.

Brighton, or *Brighthelmstone*, s-p. Eng., Sussex, at the bottom of a bay formed by Beachy head and Worthing point, in the English channel; 32 E. Chichester, 54 S. London. Lon. 0. 8. W. Lat. 50. 49. N. Pop. in 1801, 7,339; in 1811, 12,012. It is a place of considerable antiquity, but till recently was inhabited only by a few families of fishermen. It has of late rapidly increased, and is now one of the most fashionable places of resort, particularly for sea-bathing, in the kingdom, and during the summer season the population is nearly doubled by the resort of strangers.

It occupies an eminence gently declining to-

wards a lawn, called the Steyne, which is frequented as a promenade. The houses are mostly new, commodious, and elegant, many of them specially adapted to the accommodation of strangers. Baths, hot and cold, of fresh and salt water, and of vapour; also baths after the eastern fashion, are appropriated for the use of both sexes. The sea-bathing is convenient. The promenades and various places of amusement render a residence here particularly agreeable. An elegant mansion, called the *Marine Pavilion*, was erected, in 1784, for the prince of Wales, near the northwest corner of the Steyne. A handsome front extends 200 feet, with a circular building in the centre, having a lofty dome supported by pillars. Since its original construction, it has been enlarged, and splendidly decorated and furnished within.

Brightside Bierlow, t. Eng., near Sheffield, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 4,030.

Brigiosum, now *Briou*.

Briglia, t. Italy; 17 NNW. Breno.

Brignais, t. France, in Rhône; 6 S. Lyons. Pop. 1,050.

Brigneuil l'Aine, t. France, in Charente; 9 SE. Confolent. Pop. 2,064.

Brignola, t. Genoa; 20 NE. Genoa.

Brignolles, t. France, principal place of a district, in Var; 18 N. Toulon, 28 E. Aix. Lon. 6. 5. E. Lat. 43. 24. N. Pop. 5,460. It is celebrated for its fruits, particularly the plums, which take their name from it. The country is fertile, and surrounded with mountains.

Brihuega, t. Spain, in New Castile, on the Tajuna, containing 3 parishes; 20 SSW. Sigüenza, 40 ENE. Madrid. Lon. 3. 10. W. Lat. 40. 40. N. Pop. 1,600. Its chief trade is in wool.

Brilan, see *Friedland*.

Brillac, t. France, Charente; 5 N. Confolent.

Brille, see *Briel*.

Brille Shoal, shoal in the E. Indian sea, near the isle of Saleyer. Lon. 119. 30. E. Lat. 6. S.

Brilon, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Arensburg; formerly Hanseatic; 30 W. Cassel, 70 NE. Cologne. Lon. 8. 38. E. Lat. 51. 28. N. Pop. 2,603. It contains a hospital, and a gymnasium. Calamine is found in the neighbourhood.

Brimfield, p-t. Hampden co. Mass.; 19 E. Springfield, 70 WSW. Boston, W. 375. Pop. 1,612.

Brimfield, (South,) p-t. Hampden co. Mass.; 16 E. Springfield, W. 380. Pop. 683.

Brimness, cape on N. coast of Scotland. Lon. 3. 32. W. Lat. 58. 34. N.

Brinches, t. Portugal, Alentejo; 15 W. Beja.

Brindisi, (an. *Brundisium*.) t. Naples, in Otranto, at the entrance of the Adriatic; 35 NW. Otranto, 180 E. Naples. Lon. 17. 40. E. Lat. 40. 48. N. Pop. 5,390. Abp. see. It was anciently large and flourishing, with a large and safe harbour; the harbour is now choaked up, and the city much reduced from its ancient splendour; the port was ruined by the Venetians, so that small barks can hardly enter. It contains 2 churches and 2 convents. But few remains of the ancient city are visible. Virgil died here B. C. 19.

Brindle, t. England, in Lancashire; 5 WSW. Blackburn. Pop. 1,425.

Brinja, t. Hind., Baglana; 12 NNW. Nassuk.

Briniates, now *Brugnetto*.

Brinjaun, t. India, in Travancore, on the coast of Malabar; 25 W. Travancore.

Brinke, t. Han. Osnabruck; 16 SE. Osnabruck.

Brinkleysville, p-v. Halifax co. N. C.; W. 225.

Brinn, see *Brunn*.

Brinon les Allemands, t. France, in Nievre; 10 S. Clamecy. Pop. 1,000.

Brinon le Archevêque, t. France, in Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Florentin; 4 W. St. Florentin; 12 N. Auxerre. Pop. 2,372.

Brins, t. Bohemia, Boleslaw; 3 SSE. Gabl.

Brinstadt, t. Bavaria; 5 NE. Volckach.

Brion, t. France, in Two-Sevres; 4 N. Thouars.

Brion, t. France, in Lozere; 9 WSW. St. Chely d'Apcher.

Brion, t. Spain, Old Castile; 8 NNE. Calzada.

Brioni, small isl. in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of Istria; 4 W. Pola. Lon. 13. 53. E. Lat. 45. 3. N. This with Coseda and St. Girolamo, two other small isles near, are called the *Brioni Isles*. They belong to Austria, and have been long celebrated for their marble quarries.

Brionne, t. France, in Eure; 10 NNE. Bernay, 12 SE. Pont-Audemur. Pop. 1,720.

Briord, t. France, in Ain; 10 S. Belley.

Briostombos, or *Brios-Tombos*, t. France, in Oise; 10 N. Beauvais.

Briou, (an. *Brigiosum*.) t. France, Two Sevres; 6 SW. Melle, 13 SE. Niort. Pop. 864.

Brioude, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Upper-Loire, on the Allier; 21 NNE. St. Flour, 25 NW. le Puy. Lon. 3. 26. E. Lat. 45. 17. N. Pop. 5,486. Native, the Marquis de La Fayette.

Brioude, Vielle, (an. *Brivas*, or *Brivatum*.) t. France, in Upper-Loire; 2 S. Brioude.

Briouze, t. France, in Orne; 12 NE. Dumfront, 13 W. Argentan. Pop. 1,000.

Briquebec, t. France, in Channel; 6 W. Valognes, 10 S. Cherbourg. Pop. 4,000.

Briquenay, t. France, Ardennes; 4 N. Grand-pré.

Briqueras, t. Piedmont; 12 S. Pignerola.

Brisach, or *Old Brisach*, t. Baden, capital of a district, on the Rhine; 27 N. Bâle, 15 WNW. Freyburg. Pop. 2,514. It was formerly the capital of Brisgau, and imperial, and was one of the strongest towns in Europe, and from its strength was denominated the citadel of Alsace, the head of Germany, and the pillow of Austria. It has a gymnasium. The Rhine is passed here by a bridge of boats.

Brisach, (New,) t. France, in Upper-Rhine, about a mile from W. side of the Rhine, opposite Old Brisach, fortified by M. Vauban; 7 SE. Colmars, 27 N. Bâle. Lon. 7. 37. E. Lat. 48. 2. N. Pop. 1,682.

Brisago, t. Italy, on Lake Maggiore; 15 S. Locarno.

Brisau, or *Brzezowa*, t. Moravia, in Olmutz; 20 W. Olmutz.

Brisello, see *Bersello*.

Brisentino, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 10 SW. Manfredonia.

Brisgau, extensive tract in SW. part of Suabia, which has been in the possession of different powers. In 1806 it was annexed to Baden, with

the exception of *Frickthal*, or that part lying on the left bank of the Rhine, which belongs to Switzerland, and a small portion in the NE., which was given to Wurtemberg. In 1810 the Brisgau lost its ancient form and privileges, and was included in the circles Treisam and Kinzig.

Brisich, or *Breysich*, t. Pru., Lower-Rhine; 16 NNW. Coblenz. Pop. 1,080.

Brisighella, t. Italy, State of the Church, on the Lamone; 6 S. Faenza. It is a small well built town, and has a great trade in silk.

Brisignola, t. Italy, in Romagna; 6 Faenza.

Brisk, t. Pru., Brandenburg; 8 SSW. Beeskow.

Briskow, t. Pru., Brandenburg; 4 S. Francfort on the Oder.

Brissac, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 7 SSE. Angers, 12 N. Vihiers. Pop. 877.

Brissarthe, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 12 N. by E. Angers. H. 190.

Bristol, p-t. Addison co. Vt.; 25 WSW. Montpelier, W. 482. Pop. 1,051.

Bristol, p-t. Lincoln co. Maine, on E. side of the Damariscotta, at its mouth; 13 E. Wiscasset, 180 NE. Boston, W. 609. Pop. 1,950. Here is an academy.

Bristol, t. Grafton co., N. H. Pop. 675.

Bristol, co. S. part of Mass.; bounded N. by Norfolk co., E. by Plymouth co., S. by Buzzard's bay, and W. Rhode Island. Pop. in 1810, 37,168; in 1820, 40,908. Chief towns, Taunton and New-Bedford.

Bristol, co. R. I.; bounded N. and NE. by Mass., E. by Mount Hope bay, and W. by Narraganset bay. It contains the towns of Bristol, Warren, and Barrington. Pop. in 1810, 5,072. in 1820, 5,637. Chief town, Bristol.

Bristol, (Indian names *Pocanocket*, and *Sowam*,) s-p. and cap. Bristol co. R. I., on the continent; 4 S. Warren, 15 S. Providence, 15 N. Newport, 56 SSW. Boston, W. 424. Lon. 71. 12. W. Lat. 41. 38. N. Pop. in 1810, 2,693; in 1820, 3,197. It is a very pleasant town, finely situated, and handsomely built, and has a safe and commodious harbour, and is a place of considerable trade. The shipping belonging to this port in 1820, amounted to 10,701 tons. The trade is chiefly to the West-Indies, and to Europe. It contains a court house, a jail, a market house, a masonic hall, 4 banks, an academy, a public library containing about 1,400 volumes, and 4 houses of public worship, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Congregationalists, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Methodists. Great quantities of onions are raised here for exportation. Mount Hope is in the NE. part of Bristol. See *Mount Hope*.

Bristol, p-t. Hartford co. Ct.; 16 SW. Hartford, W. 331. Pop. 1,362. Here are considerable manufactures, especially of clocks and tin-ware.

Bristol, p-t. Ontario co. N. Y.; 10 SW. Canandaigua, W. 374. Pop. 2,429.

Bristol, bor. and p-t. Bucks co. Pa., on W. bank of the Delaware, nearly opposite to Burlington, N. J.; 19½ NE. Philadelphia, W. 157. Lon. 74. 53. W. Lat. 40. 6. N. Pop. 908; including the township, 2,073. It contains a market house, and 3 houses of public worship, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Quakers, and 1 for Methodists. It is a handsomely built village, pleasant-

ly situated, and is the resort of much genteel company in summer.

Bristol, t. Trumbull co. Ohio. Pop. 313.

Bristol, t. Philadelphia co. Pa. Pop. 1,257.

Bristol, t. Morgan co. Ohio. Pop. 452.

Bristol, city, Eng., in the counties of Gloucester and Somerset; 117 W. London. Lon. 2. 35. W. Lat. 51. 27. N. Pop. 76,433. Bp. see. It was called by the Britons the *City of Oder* in *Baden Valley*, or *Caer Brito*, and by the Saxons *Brightstowe*, or *Bristowe*. It is situated on an elevated peninsula formed by the rivers Frome and Avon, and was, till recently exceeded by Liverpool, the second city in England for wealth, trade, and population. The quay, esteemed one of the finest in Europe, is one uninterrupted wharf of hewn stone, extending nearly a mile along the inner shores of the Frome and Avon, from St. Giles to Bristol bridge. At flood tides there is sufficient depth of water for vessels of 1,000 tons to ride close to the walls, and discharge their cargoes. The docks are very extensive, and the harbour is capable of accommodating 1,000 vessels. Bristol has extensive commercial connexions with Ireland, and has long carried on a great foreign trade, chiefly with the West Indies.

The city is more than 7 miles in circuit, and the surface occupied by it is computed at about 1,500 acres, over which the buildings are irregularly dispersed in about 600 streets and lanes. Many of the houses in the older part are built of wood and plaster, and are crowded together in narrow and irregular streets; but those of more modern erection are of brick and stone, and are disposed in spacious streets and squares. It contains a cathedral, 17 chh., 5 chapels; about 30 places of public worship for various classes of dissenters; is distinguished for its numerous and well conducted charitable institutions; and has many fine public buildings.—It has considerable manufactories of glass, sugar, various kinds of metals, &c. Its brass works are the most extensive in England. It has also large distilleries. It returns two members to parliament. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday.—Chatterton, the poet, was born here, Nov. 22, 1752.

About a mile from the city is the village of the *Hot Wells*, celebrated for a tepid spring, of a temperature of between 72 and 76 degrees, which has been found a powerful specific in various maladies, but is more frequented, by the fashionable than the valetudinarian.

Bristol Bay, large bay in the N. Pacific ocean, on W. coast of N. America, into which a large river empties itself, of the same name. Lon. 157. 33. W. Lat. 58. 12. N.

Bristol Bay, bay on NW. coast of Nova-Scotia. Lon. 63. W. Lat. 44. 42. N.

Bristol Channel, that part of the Atlantic which lies between S. coast of Wales, and the counties of Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall.

Brit, r. Eng., which runs into the sea; 2 S. Bridport, in Dorsetshire.

BRITAIN, commonly called *Great Britain*, the most considerable island in Europe, between Lat. 50. and 58½. N., bounded N. by the North sea, E. by the German ocean, S. by the English channel, and W. by St. George's chan-

nel and the Atlantic ocean. Length from N. to S. 580 miles; greatest breadth from North Foreland in Kent, to Land's end in Cornwall, about 370. In compass its three sides are found to contain, allowing for the windings of the coast, 1,800 miles. Sq. m. 87,502.

Great Britain is composed of England, Wales, and Scotland. Ireland also and the islands adjacent form a part of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The British possess colonies in all quarters of the world; in Europe, Gibraltar, Malta, and Heligoland; in Asia, the whole peninsula of India from Cape Comorin to about Lat. 23. N.; the island of Ceylon, New-Holland, and other islands in the Eastern and Southern oceans; in America, the Canadas, New-Britain, Nova-Scotia, New-Brunswick, Cape Breton, Newfoundland, the Bermudas, a great part of the West Indies, and a part of Guiana; in Africa, the Cape of Good Hope, Sierra Leone, Bathurst, and the islands of St. Helena and Mauritius.

Pop. in 1811.

England,.....	9,538,827
Wales,.....	611,788
Scotland,.....	1,805,688
Army and Navy,.....	640,500

Pop.

Total in Great Britain,.....	12,596,803
Ireland, supposed,.....	5,000,000
Isle of Man, supposed,.....	30,000
Scilly islands,.....	2,358
Guernsey,.....	21,293
Jersey,.....	22,855
Alderney, &c.....	1,600
Malta, Gibraltar, and Heligoland,.....	106,672

Total in Europe,....17,781,581

Foreign Possessions.

Possessions,	In N. America,....	630,000
	In the West Indies,.....	760,000
	In Guiana,.....	100,000
	In Africa,.....	180,000
	In Asia,.....	55,000,000

64,471,581

Great Britain in 1811.

Houses inhabited,.....	2,101,597
Families engaged chiefly in agriculture,.....	895,998
Families engaged chiefly in trade and manufactures,.....	1,129,049
Other families,.....	519,168

Total families,....2,544,215

Males,.....	6,334,087
Females,.....	6,262,716

12,596,803

Debt. The national debt, was stated, in 1818, at £1,106,759,615 sterling.

Revenue and expenditure. In 1816 the revenue amounted to £61,755,153 sterling; in 1817, £51,728,757. In 1813 the expenditure was £118,872,813. In the year ending Jan. 1817, the expenditure was £80,185,828, and the sum raised by taxes the same year, was £66,579,520.

Army. The army in 1818, amounted to 115,486 men; in Europe 65,126 men.

Navy. The British navy consisted in 1814, of

1022 vessels of war, of which 250 were of the line, and manned with 140,000 seamen.

Shipping. The tonnage of the British empire in 1816, was 2,783,940 tons; of England 2,152,968; of Scotland 263,536; of Ireland 63,229 tons.

Exports. The exports in 1816 amounted to £60,983,894, of which goods to the amount of £44,053,455 were of British produce or manufacture.

Banks. There are in the island between 700 800 banks, at the head of which is the bank of England.

Newspapers. No. in Great Britain in 1819,....211

London,.....63

Rest of England,.....120

Scotland,.....28

Ireland, about,.....70

Nobility. There are 5 orders of English nobility, who have a hereditary seat in parliament and hereditary titles; viz. 1. Dukes; 2. Marquises; 3. Earls; 4. Viscounts; 5. Barons. There are also baronets, who have hereditary titles.

Government. The constitution of Great Britain is a hereditary monarchy, in which the power of the sovereign is controuled by the influence of the aristocracy in the house of peers, and by that of the democracy in the house of commons.—The house of lords is composed, 1st, of all the nobility of England who have attained the age of 21 years, and who labour under no disqualification;—number in 1820, 298; viz. 25 dukes, (7 of them royal dukes), 17 marquises, 100 earls, 22 viscounts, and 133 barons;—2ly, of 16 representative peers from Scotland;—3ly, of 28 representative peers from Ireland; and 4ly of 32 spiritual lords, viz. the 2 English archbishops and 24 bishops, and 5 representative Irish bishops: total in 1820, 372.—The house of commons consists of 658 members chosen by counties, cities, and boroughs; 489 are chosen for England, 24 for Wales, 45 for Scotland, and 100 for Ireland.

The ministry is composed of the first lord of the treasury, the chancellor of the exchequer, the 3 secretaries, of foreign affairs, of the home department, and of war; the lord chancellor, the president of the council, the treasurer of the navy, the paymaster of the forces, the commissioners of the treasury, and other persons of high trust. The first lord of the treasury is usually considered the premier, or prime minister. It sometimes happens that the offices of first lord of the treasury, and of chancellor of the exchequer, are held by the same person.—See *England, Scotland, &c.*

Britain, (Little,) t. Lancaster co. Pa. Pop. 1,700. It borders on Maryland.

Britain, (New,) t. Bucks co. Pa. Pop. 1,082. It is at the head waters of the Neshaminy.

Britain, (New,) vast country, N. A. lying round Hudson's bay, north and north west of Upper and Lower-Canada, comprehending Labrador, New North Wales, and New South Wales; attached to the government of Lower-Canada, and belonging to Great Britain.

The face of the country is various. On the south west of Hudson's bay, from Moose river to Churchill's river, in some parts for the distance of 600 miles inland, the country is flat,

marshy, and wooded, in many parts, with pines, birch, larch, and willows. North of Churchill's river, and on the eastern coast, the country is high, rocky, and barren, every where past the efforts of cultivation; covered with masses of rock of amazing size, composed of fruitless valleys and frightful mountains, some of them of great height. The valleys are full of lakes formed by rain and snow, and are covered with stunted trees, pines, fir, birch, and cedar, or juniper. The mountains have here and there a blighted shrub, or a little moss. The climate is extremely severe, and in Lat. 60., on the coast, vegetation ceases.

The principal rivers are Mackenzie's river, Copper-Mine river, Nelson's, Churchill's, Albany, Moose, Seal, Severn, Rupert, and Pokerekesko. The most considerable lakes are Winnipeg, Slave lake, lake of the Hills, and Athapescow.

The principal article of trade is fur. The trade is carried on by two companies; the Hudson's bay company and the North-West company, who employ 4 ships and about 130 seamen, and have several forts, viz. Forts Prince of Wales, Chippeyan, Alexandria, Churchill, Albany, Nelson, Severn, &c.

The wild animals are numerous, such as bears, beavers, deer, musquashes, &c. The Esquimeaux Indians occupy the coasts of Labrador; the interior is inhabited by various tribes of a diminutive and miserable race.—The Moravians have missionary establishments in Labrador.

Britain, (*New*), isl. in the East-Indian sea, seen by Dampier, Roggewein, and Carteret. Lon. 148. 5. to 50. 55. E. Lat. 1. 30. to 6. 50. S. What Dampier and Roggewein thought was only one island, Capt. Carteret has since found divided into two by a narrow channel, which he sailed through, from SE. to NW., and gave the name of New-Ireland to the most northern. The coasts of New-Britain are high and mountainous, covered here and there with wood. The inhabitants were of a dark copper colour, well made, and hardy; near the southern coast are a number of smaller islands, among which is one with a volcano.

Britannia, now *Great Britain*.

Britain's Bay, bay in the Potomac, on the coast of Md. Lon. 76. 50. W. Lat. 38. 21. N.

Brittany, see *Bretagne*.

Britten, isl. in the Frozen ocean, near SW. coast of Nova Zembla. Lon. 55. 14. E. Lat. 71. 6. N.

Britvin, cape on W. coast of Nova Zembla. Lon. 52. 14. E. Lat. 74. 40. N.

Briva Isaræ, now *Pontoise*.

Brivas, now *Biourde*.

Brivates Portus, now *Brest*.

Brive, or *Brives la Gallarde*, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Correze, in a fertile valley, on the Correze; 5 S. Uzerches, Lon. 1. 36. E. Lat. 45. 10. N. Pop. 5,762.

Brivesac, t. France, in Correze; 18 E. Brive.

Briviesca, see *Birviesca*.

Brivio, t. Aust. Italy, in Bergamo, on the Adda; 10 NW. Bergamo, 18 NNE. Milan. In 1799 a battle was fought near this place between the Austrians and the French, in which the latter were defeated.

Brix, see *Briex*.

Brix, t. France, in Channel; 5 W. Valognes. Pop. 2,599.

Brixa, (*Le*), see *Lebrixa*.

Brixellum, now *Bersello*.

Brixen, formerly a bishopric, now a principality, Austria, in Tyrol, between Tyrol Proper and Trent. Sq. m. 374. Pop. 26,800.

Brixen, (an. *Brixentes*, and *Sublavio*), t. Austria, in Tyrol, capital of a principality of the same name; 38 S. Innsbruck, 39 NNE. Trent. Lon. 11. 37. E. Lat. 46. 40. N. Pop. 3,800. Bp. see. It is situated in a pleasant spot, on the river Eysack, at its union with the Rienz. Exclusive of the cathedral, there are one parochial and 6 other churches, and 2 cloisters.

Brixenstadt, t. Bavaria, Lower-Maine; 16 ENE. Wurzburg, 23 WSW. Bamberg. Lon. 10. 22. E. Lat. 49. 52. N. Pop. 973.

Brixham, small s-p. Eng., on W. side of Torbay, in Devon, celebrated for its fishery; 3 NE. Dartmouth. Pop. 4,341.

Brixia, now *Brescia*.

Brizembourg, t. France, in Lower-Charente; 7 NE. Saintes. H. 390.

Brizen, t. Pru., in Brandenburg; 12 N. Wittenberg.

Bro, t. Sweden, Warmeland; 22 SW. Carlstadt.

Bro, r. Prussia, which runs into the Vistula, 2 miles from Culm.

Broach, t. Hind., in Guzerat, capital of a district of the same name, on the Nerbuddah, about 22 miles above its mouth. Lon. 73. 6. E. Lat. 21. 41. N. At the period of the great famine, in 1791, the number of houses in the district immediately attached to Broach was 14,835, and the inhabitants 80,922. Of these 21,295 died. The population of the town and environs, in 1807, was estimated at 100,000.

Broadalbin, p-t. Montgomery co. N. Y.; 10 N. of the Mohawk, W. 493. Pop. 2,428. There are 2 meeting houses for Presbyterians, and 1 for Methodists in this town.

Broad Bay, bay on the coast of Maine. Lon. 65. 19. W. Lat. 43. 50. N.

Broad Bay, see *Loch Tua*.

Broad Creek, p-v. Queen Ann co. Md., W. 50.

Broad Creek, r. N. C., which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 77. 26. W. Lat. 34. 42. N.

Broad Creek, r. Delaware, which runs into Nanticoke, Lon. 75. 46. W. Lat. 38. 36. N.

Broad Creek, r. Md., which runs into the Potomac, Lon. 77. 9. W. Lat. 38. 50. N.

Broad Creek, hundred, in S. part of Sussex co. Delaware. Pop. 2,599.

Broadfield, p-v. Westmoreland co. Va.; W. 90.

Broadhead's Creek, r. Pa., which runs into the Delaware, in N. part of Northampton co.

Broad-haven, bay of the Atlantic, on the W. of Ireland, and NW. coast of the county of Mayo. Lon. 10. 12. W. Lat. 54. 26. N.

Broad Inlet, channel between 2 small islands, near the coast of N. Carolina. Lon. 77. 57. W. Lat. 34. 8. N.

Broad Kill, p-t. and hundred, in Sussex co. Delaware, on Delaware bay; W. 173. Pop. 2,731.

Broad Kill, r. Delaware, which runs into Delaware bay, Lon. 75. 19. W. Lat. 38. 50. N.

Broad River, r. or arm of the sea, S. C., between Port Royal island and the main land. Upon this river is Beaufort.

Broad River, r. S. C., formed by the rivers Enoree, Tyger, and Pacolet. After a course of 40 miles it unites with the Saluda, a little above Columbia, to form the Congaree.

Broad River, r. Georgia, which runs into the Savannah, at Petersburg.

Broad Run, r. Va., which runs into the Potomac, Lon. 77. 30. W. Lat. 39. 9. N.

Broad Sound, inlet on N. coast of Holland, in the bay of Inlets, SE. cape Palmerston.

Broad Stairs, v. Eng., Kent, close to the sea; 2 N. Ramsgate, 75 E. London. Many people of fashion frequent this place in the summer season, for the benefit of air and sea-bathing.

Brobach, t. Pru., in Treves; 15 SE. Treves.

Broc, (Le,) t. France, Var; 4 NNE. Venice, 6 N. St. Paul.

Brocarum, now *Brougham*.

Brocco, t. Naples, in Lavora; 5 W. Capua.

Brochdorf, v. Holstein, on the Elbe; 6 Glückstadt.

Brockdrop, t. Holland; 6 W. Krempe.

Brockel, or *Brakel*, t. Hanover, in Verden; 5 E. Rotenburg.

Brock Graben, r. or canal in Hildesheim, which runs into the Innersee, at Sarstede.

Brocken, or *Brocksberg*, mt. Pru. Saxony, in Magdeburg, district of Wernigerode, near the borders of Hanover and Brunswick, the highest summit of the Hartz, and one of the highest in Germany. Lon. 10. 37. E. Lat. 51. 48. N. It is much resorted to by travellers on account of its natural curiosities. Towards the summit there is a delightful inn, for the accommodation of visitors. Height 3,455 or 3,690 feet. It contains iron ore, and the summit is always covered with snow.

Brockhagen, t. Pru., in Minden. Pop. 2,187.

Brocomagus, now *Brumpt*.

Brod, fortified town, Sclavonia, on the Save; 50 N. Bosna Serajo, 110 W. Belgrade. Lon. 18. 10. E. Lat. 45. 20. N. Pop. 3,676. H. 600. It is the capital of a military district, containing 63,848 inhabitants, and 662 square miles.

Brod Bohmisch, t. Bohemia, in Kaurzim; 7 NW. Kaurzim, 18 E. Prague. Lon. 14. 56. E. Lat. 50. 2. N. H. 140.

Brod, Teutsch, t. Bohemia, in Czaslau, on the Sazava; 20 SSE. Czaslau, 54 SE. Prague. Lon. 15. 30. E. Lat. 49. 36. N. H. 360.

Brod Ungarish, t. Moravia, Hradisch; 8 SE. Hradisch. Lon. 17. 39. E. Lat. 49. 2. N. Pop. 3,000.

Brode, see *Pforten*.

Brodenfeld, t. Sax. Vogtland; 3 E. Oelsnitz.

Brodera, or *Brodrah*, t. Hind., in Guzerat, celebrated for its beautiful linens, indigo, and lace; 22 SW. Champaneer, 55 SSE. Amedabad. Lon. 73. 12. E. Lat. 22. 16. N.

Brodetz, t. Bohemia, in Boleslaw; 5 S. Jung Buntzlaw.

Brodick, t. E. coast of Arran, (belonging to the Scotch Hebrides,) in a bay to which it gives name. Lon. 4. 51. W. Lat. 53. 39. N.

Brodnitza, t. Prussia, in Culm; 30 E. Culm.

Brodow, t. Holstein; 5 NE. Neustadt.

Brodra, t. Hind., in Agimere; 30 NE. Kottah.

Brody, t. Austrian Poland, in Galicia, circle of Zloczow; 30 S. Lucko. Lon. 25. 28. E. Lat. 49. 50. N. Pop. 24,000; of whom 15,000 are

Jews. H. 2,600. It contains a strong castle, 3 Greek churches, 1 Catholic church, 1 synagogue, 2 high schools, 1 of which belongs to the Jews. The houses are mostly of wood, and meanly built. The inhabitants carry on an extensive commerce.

Brodziec, t. Russ. Minsk; 48 E. Minsk.

Broeck, t. Neth., in North Holland; 3 W. Monikedam. Pop. 752. It is remarkable for the elegant neatness of the houses and streets, whose inhabitants trade in cattle and corn.

Brogie, t. France, in Eure; 6 S. Bernay, 6 SW. Beaumont le Roger.

Broglio, or *Broil*, t. Piedmont, in Nice; 15 NE. Nice.

Brogne, t. Neth., Namur; 10 WSW. Namur.

Brok, t. Poland, Masovia; 45 ESE. Warsaw.

Brojo Castro, t. Eu. Turkey, in Livadia; 22 ENE. Livadia.

Broie, r. Switz., which rises in Friburg, and runs into the lake of Morat, near Avenches.

Broken Bay, bay on E. coast of New Holland. Lon. 151. 27. E. Lat. 33. 34. S.

Broken Bay, or *Bay of St. Antonio*, bay on E. coast of the island of Paraguay. Lon. 117. 51. E. Lat. 8. 22. N.

Broken Island, isl. in the bay of Bengal, near the coast of Ava. Lon. 94. 28. E. Lat. 16. 30. N.

Broken Island, small isl. in a bay on N. coast of New Guinea. Lon. 135. 12. E. Lat. 2. 52. S.

Broken Islands, cluster of small islands in the bay of Bengal, near the coast of Aracan. Lon. 92. 56. E. Lat. 19. 58. N.

Brokenstraw, t. Warren co. Pa. Pop. 902.

Brokenstraw Creek, p-v. Crawford co. Pa.; W. 362.

Brokenstraw Creek, r. Pa., which runs ESE. into the Alleghany, about 8 W. Warren.

Brokry, t. Hind., in Candeish; 8 SW. Burhampour.

Brolanda, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 20 S. Skara.

Brolo, fortress, Sicily, Demona; 7 W. Pati.

Bromangerland, small isl. in the North Sea, near the coast of Norway. Lat. 61. 48. N.

Bromberg, t. Bavaria; 3 W. Ebern.

Bromberg, or *Bidgoschtsch*, t. Pru. Posen, capital of a government and circle of the same name, on the Bro or Brahe; 30 W. Thorn, 40 N. Inowroslaw. Pop. 4,764. It contains 1 Lutheran and 2 Catholic churches, 3 convents, 3 hospitals, an academy, and a large public granary. This town gives name to a canal, 20 miles long, which connects the Bro with the Netze, completing the communication between the Vistula, the Oder, and the Elbe.—It is famous for a treaty concluded there in 1657, between the king of Poland and the elector of Brandenburg.—Pop. of the gov. 221,835. Sq. m. 4,452. The soil is sandy, marshy, and unfruitful.

Brome, or *Brohme*, t. Hanover, in Luneburg, on the Ohre; 34 E. Zell. Pop. 403.

Bromham, t. Eng., in Wiltshire; 4 NNW. Devizes. Pop. 1,150.

Bromley, t. Somerset co. N. J.; about 10 NW. Boundbrook.

Bromley, t. Eng., in Kent, on the river Ravensburn; 10 SSE. London. Lon. 0. 1. E. Lat. 51. 24. N. Pop. 2,965. Near the town is a palace of the bishop of Rochester, to whom the

manor belongs, where is a mineral spring. Here is a college, with a handsome allowance for twenty poor clergymen's widows. It has a weekly market on Thursday.

Bromley Abbey, or *Abbot's Bromley*, or *Paggett's Bromley*, t. Eng., in Stafford; 13 E. Stafford, 128 NW. London. Pop. 800.

Brompton, flourishing village, Eng., in Kent, near the Medway, where barracks are erected for the marines stationed at Chatham, to which place it joins; 30 E. London.

Brompton, populous village, Eng., in Middlesex, a little to the west of London. Here is an extensive botanic garden.

Brompton, v. Eng., in the North Riding of Yorkshire; 14 N. New Malton. Pop. 435.

Bromsbro, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 12 Christianople. It is remarkable for a treaty made there in the year 1645, between Sweden and Denmark.

Bromsgrove, t. Eng., in Worcester, on the river Salwarp; 12 NNE. Worcester, 114 WNW. London. Pop. 6,932. It is a borough town, and sends two members to parliament. Here are manufactures of worsted, linsey, linen, cloths, fishhooks, needles, and nails. The market is held on Tuesday.

Bromwich, (*West*,) t. Eng., in Staffordshire; 7 SE. Wolverhampton. Pop. 7,485.

Bromyard, t. Eng., in Hereford, with a weekly market on Monday; 13 NNE. Hereford, 125 WNW. London. Pop. 1,101.

Bron, (*Nieder*, and *Ober*,) two towns, France, in Lower-Rhine; 10 W. Haguenau.

Bronchorst, or *Bronhorst*, t. Holland, in Zutphen; 5 N. Doesburg.

Brondaris, see *Brandaris*.

Brondolo, (an. *Brondulus Portus*,) t. Aust. Italy, in S. part of the island of Chioggio, with a harbour; 12 S. Venice. At present it is almost decayed.

Bronddragene, small isl. Denmark, in the Baltic, or rather 2 or 3 very narrow slips of land, the whole not 3 miles long, near S. coast of the island of Laland. Lon. 11. 27. E. Lat. 54. 37. N.

Broni, or *Bronno*, t. Piedmont; 10 SW. Pavia. Pop. 2,902.

Bronnikov, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Irkutsk; 28 N. Tobolsk.

Bronti, or *Bronte*, t. Sicily; 28 W. Taormina. Pop. 6,000. Lord Nelson was honoured by the king of Naples with the title of duke of Bronti, for his naval services to that crown.

Bronx Creek, r. N. Y., which runs into East-River, in Westchester. Length 28 miles.

Bronzolo, t. Tyrol, on the Adige; 5 S. Bolzano.

Brooke, co. NW. point of Va., bounded W. and N. by the Ohio, E. by Pennsylvania, and S. by Ohio co.; W. 270. Pop. in 1810, 5,843; slaves 332. Pop. in 1820, 6,631. Chief town, Wellsburg.

Brookfield, t. Orange co. Vt.; 6 N. Randolph, 17 S. Montpelier. Pop. 1,507.

Brookfield, t. Strafford co. N. H.; 31 NNW. Portsmouth. Pop. 690.

Brookfield, p-t. Worcester co. Mass.; 18 W. Worcester, 58 WSW. Boston, W. 396. Lon. 72. 7. W. Lat. 42. 13. N. Pop. 2,292. This is a valuable township, and contains 2 parishes, in

each of which there is a pleasant village with a post-office and a Congregational meeting house; and in the east parish there is also a Baptist meeting house, and in the west there is a printing office. The village of West Brookfield is 3 W. of the east parish; W. 393.

Brookfield, (*North*,) t. Worcester co. Mass.; 19 W. Worcester, 59 WSW. Boston. Pop. 1,095.

Brookfield, p-t. Fairfield co. Ct.; 6 NE. Danbury, 33 NW. New Haven, W. 305. Pop. 1,159.

Brookfield, p-t. Madison co. N. Y., on the Unadilla; 22 S. Utica, 93 W. Albany, W. 348. Pop. 4,240.

Brookfield, p-t. Essex co. N. Y.; W. 525.

Brookfield, p-t. Trumbull co. Ohio; 15 N. Warren, W. 325. Pop. 524.

Brookhaven, p-t. Suffolk co. N. Y., on Long Island; 70 E. New York, W. 306. Pop. 5,218. This is a very large township, extending from one side of the island to the other, and containing 9 post offices, viz. *Brookhaven*, *Salauket*, *Stony Brook*, *Middletown*, *Patchogue*, *Fire Place*, *Forge*, *Drowned Meadow*, and *Moriches*; and 7 houses of public worship.

Brook Hill, p-v. Montgomery co. Ten.; W. 821.

Brookline, t. Windham co. Vt.; 40 S. Windsor. Pop. 391.

Brookline, t. Hillsborough co. N. H.; 9 SSW. Amherst, 65 WSW. Portsmouth. Pop. 592.

Brookline, t. Norfolk co. Mass.; 4 WSW. Boston. Pop. in 1810, 784; in 1820, 900. It is a pleasant town, connected with Boston by the Mill-Dam bridge, and contains a number of elegant country seats.

Brooklyn, p-t. and cap. Windham co. Ct., on W. side of the Quinibaug; 7 N. Canterbury, 30 W. Providence, 40 E. Hartford, W. 373. Pop. in 1810, 1,200; in 1820, 1,264. This town was established the seat of justice for the county of Windham in 1820, and contains the county buildings and a printing office. It is one of the best grazing townships in the state.

Brooklyn, p-t. King's co. N. Y., on Long Island, opposite to New York, from which it is separated by East River, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile over; W. 228. Pop. in 1810, 4,402; in 1820, 7,175. The village is elevated, pleasant, and flourishing. It contains 2 market houses, 2 printing offices, 3 houses of public worship; 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Dutch Reformed, and 1 for Methodists; and has considerable manufactures and some trade. The *Wallabout*, on NE. side of the village, includes a tract of land lying round a small bay of the same name, and is the site of the United States navy yard.—A bloody battle was fought here August 27, 1776, between the British and the Americans, in which the latter were defeated.

Brooklyn, t. Cuyahoga co. Ohio, opposite to Cleveland. Pop. 348.

Brooko, country, Africa, E. of Bambouk, and N. Gadou. The river Senegal bounds it on NE. and separates it from Fooladoo.

Brooks, t. Hancock co. Maine. Pop. 318.

Brooksville, t. Hancock co. Maine. Pop. 972.

Brookville, p-t. Montgomery co. Md., on W. side of the Patuxent; W. 22.

Brookville, or *Franklin*, p-t. and cap. Franklin co. Indiana, on the White Water; 30 N. Lawrenceburg, 42 NW. Cincinnati, W. 578. It

was laid out in 1811; is a very flourishing town, finely situated, and contains a court house, a jail, a market house, a printing-office, and about 100 houses, and has considerable trade.

Broome, p-t. Schoharie co. N. Y.; 20 S. Schoharie; 32 WNW. Catskill, 35 W. by N. Hudson, 35 WSW. Albany, W. 381. Pop. in 1810, 1,942; in 1820, 2,680. The township is about 10 miles square, situated on the northern declivities of the Catskill mountains; the surface is diversified, but the soil generally fertile, and well adapted to grazing.

Broome, co. S. part of N. Y.; bounded N. by Courtland and Chenango cos., E. by Chenango and Delaware cos., S. by Pennsylvania, and W. by Tioga co. Pop. in 1810, 8,130; in 1820, 14,343. Chief town, Chenango.

Broomridge, or *Broomriggs*, place of Northumberland, Eng.

Broons, t. France, principal place of a district, in North-Coasts; 10 SW. Dinan, 13 SE. Mamballe. Lon. 2. 7. W. Lat. 48. 15. N. Pop. 2,001.

Broos, or *Bros*, t. Transylvania, near the Marosch, SW. of Weissemburg. Lon. 13. 23. E. Lat. 45. 41. N. Pop. 3,190.

Brootzi, t. Siberia; 48 NW. Tomsk.

Broozenkowa, t. Podolia; 32 NE. Kaminiec.

Broquies, t. France, in Aveyron, on the Tarn; 21 S. Rhodéz.

Brora, s-p. on E. coast of Scot., in Sutherland; near it is a coal mine; 12 NNE. Dornoch. Lon. 3. 45. W. Lat. 58. N.

Brora, r. Scot., which passes through a lake of the same name, in Sutherland, and runs into the sea at Brora. The lake is 4 miles long.

Brore, r. Neth., which runs into the Meuse, about 3 miles below Maestricht.

Broschan, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 4 S. Leitmeritz.

Broseley, t. Eng., in Shropshire, with a market on Wednesday. Here are extensive iron works, and a manufactory of pipes; 6 NW. Bridgnorth, 146 NW. London. Pop. 4,850.

Brosna, r. Ireland, which runs into the Shannon 3 miles above Branagher, in King's County.

Brosna, (*Little*), r. Ireland, which runs into the Shannon, 4 miles above Banagher.

Brossac, t. France, in Charente; 10 SSE. Barbesieux. Pop. 1,020.

Brosselsheim, t. Bavaria; 4 W. Volkach.

Broterode, t. Hesse-Cassel; 3 N. Smalkalden. Pop. 1,803.

Brother, one of the smaller Shetland islands, between Yell and N. part of Mainland. Lon. 1. 33. W. Lat. 60. 48. N.

Brothers, cluster of small islands, in the straits of Babel-Mandeb. Lon. 43. 19. E. Lat. 12. 10. N.

Brothers, two small islands in the E. Indian sea, about 36 miles from W. coast of Siam. Lon. 98. 21. E. Lat. 7. 36. N.

Brothers, two small islands in the E. Indian sea; 18 S. Pulo Laut. Lon. 116. 18. E. Lat. 4. 27. S.

Brothers, two small islands in the E. Indian sea, near E. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 106. 8. E. Lat. 5. 8. S.

Brothers, cluster of small islands, near N. coast of Java. Lon. 107. 12. E. Lat. 6. 36. S.

Brothers, (*Seven*), islands in the Indian sea. Lon. 60. 25. E. Lat. 3. 24. S.

Brothers, (*Three*), see *Three Brothers*.

Brother's Island, small isl. in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Mexico. Lon. 89. 28. W. Lat. 16. 42. N.

Brother's Valley, t. Somerset co. Pa. Pop. 1,301.

Brotherton, v. Eng., in the West Riding of Yorkshire; 16 N. Doncaster, 178 N. London. Pop. 1,325.

Brothick, r. Scot., which runs into the German sea, at Aberbrothick.

Broto, t. Spain, in Aragon; 18 E. Jaca.

Brou St. Romain, t. France, in Eure-and-Loir; 10 NW. Châteaudun, 18 SSW. Chartres. Pop. 1,918.

Brouage, t. France, in Charente; 6 SW. Rochefort. Pop. 798. Here are salt works.

Brouck, or *Broug*, see *Brugg*.

Brouette, r. Indiana, which runs into the Wabash.

Brough, called also *Burgh upon Stanmore*, t. Eng. in Westmoreland; 6 SE. Appleby, 262 N. London. Lon. 2. 24. W. Lat. 54. 32. N. Pop. 758. Here are the remains of a large castle, and the ruins of a town, supposed to have been named *Verteræ*.

Brougham, v. Eng., in Westmoreland, supposed, by the number of antiquities found there, to be on the site of the ancient *Brocavum*; 2 S. Kendal. Pop. 164.

Broughton, v. Eng., 1½ Manchester. Pop. 825.

Broughton in Furness, t. Eng., in Lancashire; 9 NNW. Ulverstone. Pop. 966.

Broughton, t. Eng., in Hants; 2 SW. Stockbridge. Pop. 608.

Broughton's Archipelago, extensive range of islands, rocky islets, and rocks, in an arm of the Pacific ocean, on W. coast of N. America. Lon. 232. 56. to 233. 40. E. Lat. 50. 33. to 51. N.

Broughty Castle, castle, Scot., in Fife, on the Tay; 10 N. Cupar.

Brousse, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme; 18 E. Clermont.

Brouvêlieure, t. France, Vosges; 3 N. Bruyres.

Brow Head, cape on S. coast of Ireland, in the county of Cork. Lon. 9. 39. W. Lat. 51. 23. N.

Browarshaven, s-p. Neth., in Zealand; 5 S. Goree, 8 SW. Helvoetsluys. Lon. 3. 48. E. Lat. 51. 44. N. Pop. 690. It is situated on N. side of the isle of Scouwen, opposite Goree. In 1426, a bloody battle was fought near this town, between Philip, duke of Burgundy, and Humphrey duke of Gloucester, brother to Henry V. king of England.

Brown, t. Lycoming co. Pa. Pop. 322.

Brown, t. Miami co. Ohio. Pop. 349.

Brown, t. Stark co. Ohio. Pop. 365.

Brown, co. Michigan Territory. Pop. 952.

Brown, p-t. Hancock co. Maine; W. 696.

Brown, co. Ohio, on the river Ohio, W. of Adams co., formed in 1818. Pop. 13,356.

Brown Inlet, channel between two small islands on the N. coast N. Carolina. Lon. 77. 30. W. Lat. 34. 42. N.

Brownhelm, t. Huron co. Ohio. Pop. 282.

Browned Key, small isl. in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Mexico. Lon. 88. 45. W. Lat. 17. 30. N.

Brown's Passage, channel of N. Pacific ocean,

between Dundas' island, and Stephens' island, entering easterly into Chatham sound.

Brownfield, p-t. Oxford co. Maine; 28 SW. Paris, 160 NNE. Boston, W. 575. Pop. in 1810, 388; in 1820, 747.

Brownington, p-t. Orleans co. Vt.; 55 NNE. Montpelier, W. 571. Pop. 236.

Brown's Corner, p-v. Kennebeck co. Maine; W. 618.

Brown's Cross Roads, p-v. Ross co. Ohio; W. 444.

Brownsburg, p-t. Rockbridge co. Va., on Hay's creek; 12 NNE. Lexington, W. 193.

Brownsburg, p-v. Columbia co. Geo.; W. 612.

Brownsburg, p-v. Washington co. Ten.; W. 462.

Brownstown, p-t. and cap. Jackson co. Indiana; 25 N. by E. Salem, W. 637.

Brown's Point, cape at S. extremity of Tobago. Lon. 60. 40. W. Lat. 11. 10. N.

Brownsea Island, see *Branksea*.

Brownstown Head, cape on S. coast of Ireland, in the county of Waterford. Lon. 7. 7. W. Lat. 52. 7. N.

Brownsville, p-t. and bor. Fayette co. Pa., on the Monongahela at the junction of Dunlap's and Red Stone creeks; 12 NW. Union, 25 SE. Washington, 32 SSE. Pittsburg, 55 ESE. Wheeling, 210 NW. Baltimore, W. 215. Pop. 976; and including the borough of Bridgeport, separated only by Dunlap's creek, 1,600. It is situated at the point where the great Cumberland road strikes the head of navigation of the Monongahela; and has long been a place of embarkation for emigrants to the west. The town has a picturesque site, built on the declivity of a hill, and the most elevated houses being about 300 feet higher than those on the river. It contains a bank, a printing office, a masonic hall, and 4 houses of public worship for Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Quakers, and Methodists. The town is built principally of brick and stone. It is situated in a district of country abounding in coal and iron ore, and contains various manufacturing establishments for the manufacture of iron, glass, cotton, cards, nails, wire, flour, &c. Salt water also abounds in the vicinity.

Brownsville, p-t. and cap. Jackson co. Illinois, on the Big Muddy river, 25 miles above its junction with the Mississippi, 12 in a right line E. of the Mississippi, 40 SSE. Kaskaskia, 120 S. Vandalia. It was laid out in 1817, and in 1821, contained a count-house and 25 houses. It is situated in a tract of country very fertile, and covered with wood. Here is a valuable salt spring, and in the vicinity are great quantities of coal. The river is navigable for boats a little above the town. Vestiges of an old furnace and other remains of ancient salt-works are to be seen.

Brownsville, p-v. Marlborough district, S. C.; W. 429.

Brownville, p-t. Jefferson co. N. Y., at E. end of lake Ontario; 6 NW. Watertown, 180 NW. Albany, W. 477. Pop. in 1810, 1,662; in 1820, 3,990. The village is situated on Black river, 5 miles from its mouth, and is a place of considerable business.

Broye, r. Switz., which rises in the canton of Friburg, crosses lake Morat, and runs into the lake of Neufchatel, 2 N. Cudresin.

Brozas, t. Spain, in Estramadura. Pop. 2,500.

Brozo, t. Italy, in Brescia; 5 N. Brescia.

Brozzo, t. Piedmont; 5 NW. Ivrea, 25 N. Turin.

Brzeskie, *Brsestz*, see *Brzesc*.

Brzesnitz, t. Bohemia, in the Prachatitz; 5 N. Blatna.

Brsestz, or *Brresc*, see *Brzesc*.

Brucca, t. Naples, in the Principato Citra; 13 W. Policastro.

Bruce Hill, mt. Ireland, in Cavan; 11 SSW. Cavan.

Bruch, or *Broich*, ancient castle, Ger, which gives name to a signiory in Berg, about 18 in circ.; 4 E. Duisburg.

Bruch, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 5 NNE. Nerac, 9 W. Agen. Pop. 1,068.

Bruche, r. France, which runs into the Ill at Strasburg.

Bruchhausen, t. Han., in Hoya; 5 W. Hoya. Pop. 745. It is the capital of a district.

Bruchkobel, t. Ger. in Hanau; 2 N. Hanau.

Bruchsal, t. Baden, in Pfingz-and-Enz, on the Salza; 11 SE. Spire, 15 S. Heidelberg. Lon. 8. 58. E. Lat. 49. 8. N. Pop. 5,916. It is a well built town, and contains 7 churches, a castle, a hospital, and an academy.

Bruck, t. Bavaria, in Rezat, on the Rednitz; 17 NNW. Anspach. Pop. 1,050.

Bruck, or *Brugg*, t. Austria, on the Leyta; 20 ESE. Vienna, 25 E. Baden. Lon. 16. 45. E. Lat. 48. 2. N. H. 300. Asparagus grows without culture in the environs of the town.

Bruck, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Postdam; 10 SW. Potsdam, 21 N. Wittenberg. Lon. 12. 41. E. Lat. 52. 52. N. Pop. 970.

Bruck, or *Pruck*, t. Bavaria, in Regen; 18 NNE. Ratisbon. Pop. 809.

Bruck, see *Brugg*.

Bruck, t. Bavaria, on the Ammer; 8 W. Munich. Pop. 923.

Bruck am Muhr, (an. *Muripons*, or *Bruga ad Murum*), t. Upper Stiria, capital of a circle, on the Muhr; 18 N. Gratz, 70 SW. Vienna. Lon. 15. 8. E. Lat. 47. 25. N. Pop. 1,434.—Pop. of the circle 68,091. H. 11,831. Sq. m. 1,495.

Bruck, see *Pruck*.

Brucken, t. Pru. Saxony, in Merseburg, on the Helme; 4 SW. Sangerhausen. Pop. 630.

Bruckeo, t. Thuringia; 4 SW. Sangershausen.

Bruckenau, t. Hesse-Cassel, in Fulda; 14 S. Fulda. Near it is a medicinal spring.

Bruckendorf, t. Prussia; 8 SE. Morungen.

Bruckhausen, (New,) t. Han., in Hoya; 10 W. Hoya. Pop. 429.

Brucklaw, t. Germany, in Reuss; 8 WNW. Greitz.

Bruda, r. Naples, which runs into the gulf of Squillace, Lon. 16. 50. E. Lat. 38. 27. N.

Brudnik, r. Silesia, which runs into the Oder, 7 miles below Oppeln.

Brue, or *Brew*, r. Eng., which rises near Bruton in Somersetshire, and crossing the county, runs into the Bristol channel, 8 N. Bridgewater.

Bruegel, t. Guelderland; 10 SE. Venlo.

Bruel, t. Ger., in Mecklenburg Schwerin; 11 SE. Wismar. Lon. 11. 46. E. Lat. 53. 49. N. Pop. 853.

Bruel, or *Brühl*, t. Pru. Juliers-Cleves-Berg, in Cologne; 6 S. Cologne. Pop. 1,885.

Brutere, t. France, in Cher, on the Cher; 4 NW. St. Amand, 18 S. Bourges.

Bruer's Island, isl. in the Mergui Archipelago, of an oval form, and about 12 miles in circ. Lat. 9. 28. N.

Bruffier, (La,) t. France, in Vendee; 9 W. Mortagne.

Brug, or *Brig*, t. Switz., and principal place of a district in the Valais, on E. side of the Rhône; 27 E. Sion.

Bruga, t. Italy, Bergamasco; 11 N. Bergamo.

Bruges, t. France, in Lower-Pyrenees; 12 S. Pau, 13 SE. Oleron. Pop. 1,650.

Bruges, city, Neth., capital of West Flanders; 12 E. Ostend, 21 W. Ghent. Lon. 3. 14. E. Lat. 51. 13. N. Pop. in 1806, 32,990; in 1816, 45,000. It is about 4 m. in circ., and advantageously situated in a plain, having, by means of canals, a navigable communication with Ghent, Ostend, Dunkirk, Nieuport, Furnes, Damme, Sluys, &c. This city was in the 14th century one of the greatest places of commerce in Europe. From the year 1489 Bruges began to decline, and Antwerp, so advantageously situated on the banks of a considerable river, became its rival, and soon its superior. Having a communication with the sea from Ostend, by means of a navigable canal, it is yet a place of considerable trade, with manufactures of stuffs, linen, &c. The streets, 260 in number, are in general spacious, and the houses large but old; there are 7 gates and 6 grand markets, but they have neither fountain nor river, the water which supplies the city being brought from Ghent, from the rivers Lys and Scheldt, by means of pipes.

The principal buildings are the town-house, the halls, the exchange, the lyceum, the mint, &c. At the end of the grand market is a fine steeple, one of the most beautiful of the kind in Europe, 533 steps in height, and furnished with bells and chimes, which play a different tune every quarter of an hour. There are several fine churches, but that of Notre-Dame, whose steeple is a sea mark to sailors coming to Ostend, is the most beautiful.

Brugg, or *Bruck*, t. Switz, in Aargau, on the Aar; 21 SE. Bâle, 42 NNE. Berne. Pop. 1,500. It is the birth place of J. G. Zimmerman.

Bruggen, t. Han., in Hildesheim, on E. side of the Leine; 12 SW. Hildesheim.

Bruggen, or *Bruck*, t. Pru. Juliers-Cleves-Berg, in Cleves, on the Schwalm; 6 NE. Ruremond. Pop. 1,809. On the 2d March 1793, a battle was fought near this town between the Prussians, under the command of prince Frederick of Brunswick, and the French, in which the latter were defeated, with the loss of 1,300 killed, and 700 prisoners.

Brughan, r. N. Wales, which runs in the Severn, about 2 miles above Llanydlos, in Montgomery.

Brughat, t. France, in Allier; 7 E. Gannat.

Brugnara, t. Italy, in Friuli; 8 SSW. Torre.

Bruggnetto, (an. *Briniates*), t. Genoa, at the foot of the Apennines; Bp. see; 35 ESE. Genoa. Lon. 9. 33. E. Lat. 44. 17. N.

Bruguiere dit Dulac, (La,) t. France, Tarn; 4 S. Castres. Pop. 3,759.

Bruguieres, t. France, in Upper-Garonne; 9 N. Toulouse.

Bruhl, see *Bruel*.

Bruka, or *Bruko*, t. Africa, belonging to Yani, on S. coast of the Gambia; 160 miles from the sea. Lon. 13. 49. W. Lat. 13. 18. N.

Bruksal, isl. Africa, in the Senegal, near the mouth.

Brullos, see *Berelos*.

Brulon, t. France, in Sarte; 9 N. Sablé, 10 W. Le Mans. Pop. 1,350.

Brumath, t. France, in Lower-Rhine; 6 SSW. Haguenau, 9 N. Strasburg. Pop. 2,671.

Brumau, t. Moravia, in Hradisch; 21 E. Hradisch. Lon. 18. 9. E. Lat. 49. 7. N. Pop. 1,173.

Brumbach, *Kirch*, or *Braubach*, citadel, Ger., in Wertheim 15 W. Wertheim.

Brumbach, *Langen*, t. Ger., in Hesse; 16 N. Erbach.

Brumpt, (an. *Brocomagus*), t. France, in Lower-Rhine; 8 N. Strasburg. Pop. 2,671.

Brun, t. Bav.; 8 E. Neustadt.

Brunca, (La,) s-p. on W. coast of Sicily, at entrance of gulf of Catania; 16 S. Catania.

Brundrut, see *Pozentrui*.

Brundusium, now *Brindisi*.

Bruneck, or *Brunegan*, see *Brauneck*.

Brunenthal, t. Bavaria; 2 NW. Hof.

Brunerstown, p-v. Jefferson co. Ken.; W. 609. Pop. in 1810, 92.

Brunet, small isl. near S. coast of Newfoundland, at the entrance into Fortune bay. Lon. 55. 4. W. Lat. 47. 15. N.

Bruneto, see *Brugneto*.

Brunette, (La,) strong fortress, Piedmont, near the town of Susa.

Bruniquel, t. France, in Lot; 24 SSE. Cahors. Pop. 1,485.

Brunkkela, t. Finland; 14 NNE. Abo.

Brunn, t. Austria; 8 W. Ebenfurth.

Brunn, t. Austria; 4 W. Horn.

Brunn, or *Brno*, or *Brinn*, city, capital of Moravia, and of a circle to which it gives name; 32 SW. Olmutz, 100 SE. Prague, 156 SE. Dresden. Lon. 16. 35. E. Lat. 49. 12. N. Pop. 25,349. H. 1,736. Bp. see. It contains a citadel, 6 parish churches, 3 convents, 3 hospitals, a gymnasium, a Protestant school, and a theatre. It is situated at the conflux of the Schwatschaw and Surtawa, is the seat of the government offices for the whole of Moravia, and has manufactures of fine cloth, silk stuffs, hair cloth, and soap; and is the first commercial town in Moravia. It is defended by a strong fortress called Spilberg, built on an eminence near the town, 816 feet high.

Brunn, circle, Moravia, bounded N. by Bohemia, E. by the circles of Olmutz and Hradisch, S. by Austria, and W. by the circles of Iglau and Znaym. In it are many mines and forges, medicinal springs, quarries of marble, glass-houses, and alum works. Brunn is the capital. Pop. 299,964. H. 51,862. Sq. m. 1,865.

Brunnen, t. Switz., in Schweitz, on the lake of the Four Cantons, where the deputies of the Catholic cantons assemble; 2½ SW. Schweitz.

Brunn, t. Bav.; 40 N. Bamberg.

Brunn, t. Bav.; 2 E. Munerstatt.

Brunn, t. Bav.; 3 E. Geroltzhofen.

Brunn, t. Italy, Alexandria; 9 SW Alexandria.

Brudnslo, t. Sweden, in Jamtland, on an arm of lake Storsio; 9 SE. Ostersund.

Brunthal, see *Freudenthal*.

Bruno, r. Tuscany, which runs into the lake of Castiglione, near Buriano.

Brunoy, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise; 6 N. Corbeil.

Brunsbarg, t. Pru., in Westphalia, belonging to the abbey of Corvey; 4 WNW. Hochster.

Brunsbüttel, t. Holstein, on N. side of the Elbe; 10 NW. Gluckstadt, 40 NW. Hamburg. H. 80.

Brunshausen, fort, Han., on S. side of the Elbe, on the coast of Bremen, where ships sailing up the river are obliged to stop and give an account of their lading; 6 N. Stade.

Brunskog, t. Sweden, in Warmeland; 20 NW. Carlstadt.

Brunsbarg, see *Braunsberg*.

Brunstatt, t. France, in Upper-Rhine; 7 N. Altkirch.

Brunswick, p-t. Cumberland co. Maine, on S. side of the Androscoggin, opposite to Topsham, with which it is connected by a bridge; 7 W. Bath, 26 NE. Portland, 141 NNE. Boston, W. 581. Lon. 69. 55. W. Lat. 43. 53. N. Pop. in 1810, 2,682; in 1820, 2,931. It is a pleasant and flourishing town, and contains a college, a Congregational and a Baptist meeting-house, a printing office, and about 15 trading stores. The falls of the Androscoggin at this place afford water privileges, which are among the best in the country. Here are a cotton and a woollen manufactory, and a number of valuable mills. Logs have been floated down the river to this place even from New Hampshire.—Beautiful emeralds are found in this town.

Bowdoin College, which takes its name from governor Bowdoin, its principal founder, was incorporated in 1794, and organized in 1802. It is a respectable and flourishing institution, having a very healthy and pleasant situation on an elevated plain, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the Androscoggin, commanding a view of the village, and of Topsham. The college buildings are a president's house, a chapel, Massachusetts Hall, a brick building 50 feet by 40; and a brick edifice 100 feet long, of 4 stories, containing 32 rooms. [This edifice was burnt March 4, 1822, but by means of funds contributed by friends of the college, it is to be immediately rebuilt.] Another brick edifice of the same dimensions, is also to be erected during the present year (1822). The college has a valuable library of between 5, and 6,000 volumes, an excellent philosophical, and a chemical apparatus, a cabinet of minerals consisting of several thousand specimens, and a collection of 70 pieces of valuable paintings by Rubens, Vandyke, and other masters.

The legislative government is entrusted to a board of 25 trustees and 60 overseers. The executive government, exclusively of the medical department, is composed of a president, 2 professors, one of mathematics, natural philosophy, chemistry, and mineralogy, and one of languages; and two tutors. The number of undergraduates, in 1822, was 118.—Commencement is held on the Wednesday preceding the last Wednesday in August. There are 3 vacations; the 1st, from commencement 4 weeks; the 2d, from the Wednesday before

the last Wednesday in December, 7 weeks; the 3d, from the 2d Wednesday in May, 2 weeks.

The Medical School of Maine, which is connected with the college, first went into operation in 1821. The number of medical students, in 1822, was forty-nine. There are 3 professors; more are contemplated. The lectures commence about the middle of February and continue 3 months. From the means which this institution possesses, it will be able in a few years to afford great advantages to students.—In 1820 the state legislature passed an act granting for ten years \$3,000 annually to the college, and \$1,000 to the medical school.

Brunswick, t. Essex co. Vt., on the Connecticut; 65 NE. Montpelier. Pop. 124.

Brunswick, t. Rensselaer co. N. Y.; 6 E. Troy, Pop. 2,318.

Brunswick, t. Schuylkill co. Pa. Pop. 1,984.

Brunswick, co. S. side of Va.; bounded N. by Dinwiddie and Sussex co., E. by Greensville co., S. by North Carolina, and W. by Mecklenburg and Lunenburg co. Pop. in 1810, 15,411; slaves, 9,368. Pop. in 1820, 16,687.

Brunswick, co. SE. part of N. C. Pop. in 1810, 4,778; slaves 2,254. Pop. in 1820, 5,480. Chief town, Smithville.

Brunswick, t. Brunswick co. N. C., on W. side of cape Fear river; 67 SW. Wilmington.

Brunswick, s-p. and capital, Glynn co. Georgia, at the mouth of Turtle river; 95 SSW. Savannah, W. 747. Lon. 80. 10. W. Lat. 31. 10. N. Its harbour is excellent, but it is a small place. The shipping owned here, in 1816, amounted to 1,016 tons.

Brunswick, (*New*,) city, N. J., partly in Middlesex and partly in Somerset co., on SW. side of the Raritan, 17 miles by the course of the river above Raritan bay, 12 W. Amboy, 16 NE. Princeton, 33 SW. New-York, 56 NE. Philadelphia, W. 194. Lon. 74. 23. W. Lat. 40. 30. N. Pop. in 1810, 3,042; including the township, 6,312; in 1820, 6,764. Dwelling houses in the city in 1810, 375; in 1818, 520. It contains a court house, a jail, a market house, 2 banks, a college, a theological seminary, and 5 houses of public worship, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Dutch Reformed, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Methodists. A considerable part of the town is situated rather low, but it is accounted healthy, and has considerable trade. The exports consist chiefly in grain. The Raritan is navigable as far as this place for sloops of 80 tons. Here is a bridge across the river.

Queen's College was founded in this place by the ministers of the Dutch Reformed church, in 1770. The building is a handsome and spacious stone edifice, 3 stories high, but is yet unfinished. The exercises of this college, however, have, for some time past, been suspended, but a grammar school is now kept in the college edifice; the building has also been granted by the trustees of the college (to be resumed at their option) to accommodate a theological seminary of the Dutch church, which was established here in 1811. It has 2 professors, 1 of didactic theology, and of ecclesiastical history and pastoral theology, and in 1818, 16

students. The library contains 7, or 800 volumes. The mode of instruction is by lectures. The lectures commence early in November and end the latter part of May. The course of education in this seminary embraces the lectures for 3 years.

Brunswick, t. Medina co. Ohio. Pop. 172.

Brunswick, duchy, Ger., in Lower Saxony, surrounded by the Prussian dominions and Hanover. The territories are irregular and scattered. The rivers are the Weser, Ocker, Leine, and Ilmenau. Sq. m. 1,520. Pop. 209,275, of whom 205,262 are Lutherans, 1,046 Calvinists, 2,072 Catholics, 99 Moravians, and 1,048 Jews. H. 26,724. Towns 12. Chief towns, Brunswick, the capital, Wolfenbittel, Helmstadt, Halzminden, Blankenburg, Gandersheim, and Konigsutter.

The climate is temperate, the soil in the northern part particularly, is fertile, producing grain, pulse, fruits, flax, hops, tobacco, &c. There are several mines, mineral springs, and large forests, with an abundance of game.

The house of Brunswick is one of the oldest in Germany. In the 16th century duke Ernest of Zell united the possessions of the house of Brunswick, which had been divided into several independent states, under one head; but after his death they were divided again, his eldest son, Henry, founding the duchy of Brunswick-Wolfenbittel, and his youngest son, William, that of Brunswick-Luneburg. The former is styled the duchy of Brunswick; the latter forms the basis of the kingdom of Hanover.

Brunswick, city, Ger., capital of the duchy of the same name, and residence of the duke, situated on the Ocker; 7 N. Wolfenbittel, 47 WNW. Magdeburg. Lon. 10. 30. E. Lat. 52. 16. N. Pop. 29,050. H. 3,182. The form is nearly square, and measures 2 miles in circumference; it contains 5 or 6 squares, and a number of handsome buildings, among which are the town-house, 9 Lutheran chh., 1 Calvinist, 1 Catholic, a synagogue, 2 gymnasias, an opera-house, a theatre, a custom-house, and the celebrated *Collegium Carolinum*, with 20 professors, founded in 1745, and affords instruction in the languages, arts, and sciences, and has a well furnished library.—Brunswick was formerly one of the Hanse towns, and governed as a republic.

Two great fairs, which rank next to those of Leipsic and Franckfort, are held here annually, one in winter, the other in summer, and both continuing 18 days. The summer fair begins on the Monday after St. Lawrence's day; and the winter fair on the Monday after Candlemas. The trade is not however confined to the two fairs, for the traffic for flax and yarn is at all times very great; and the hops growing in the neighbourhood are a source of great riches. Natives, Meibom, Henke, &c.

Brunswick, (*New*.) one of the four British provinces of N. A., bounded N. by Lower Canada and Chaleur bay, S. by Nova Scotia and the bay of Fundy, and W. by Maine; about 200 miles long, and 160 broad. Pop. estimated a few years since at 60,000. The chief towns, are Fredericktown, the capital, St. John's and St. Andrew's. The principal rivers are the St. John's, Magegadavick, Diewasset, St. Croix,

Merimichi, Petitcodiac, and Memramcook. The bays are bay of Fundy, Passamaquoddy, Chignecto, and Chaleur.

The St. John's, which is much the largest river, opens into a vast extent of fine country, on which are rich meadow lands, most of which are settled. The upland is generally well timbered. Near the margin of the numerous rivers, creeks, and lakes, the country is for the most part covered with inexhaustible forests of pine, spruce, hemlock, birch, maple, elm, fir, and other timber, proper for masts of any size, lumber, and ship-building. The sea-coast abounds with cod and scale fish, and immense shoals of herring, shad, and salmon, annually enter its rivers. In the interior the lands are generally excellent, and productive where cultivated, but great advances have not yet been made in agriculture. The principal exports are lumber and fish; also horses, salted provisions, and butter.

Brunswick-House, settlement, on Moose river, in Canada. Lon. 83. 31. W. Lat. 50. 13. N.

Brunusee, t. Stiria; 12 W. Rakesburg.

Bruny's Island, on SE. coast of Van Diemen's Land, about 30 miles long, of very irregular figure, and penetrated on the east, almost to the centre by Adventure bay. It is thinly peopled by savage tribes, similar to those of Van Diemen's Land. Lon. 147. 29. E. Lat. 43. 21. S.

Bruree, v. Ireland, in Limerick; 15 S. Limerick. It is remarkable for a meeting of the Irish bards half yearly, and which continued as late as 1746.

Brusa, see *Bursa*.

Brusch, r. France, which runs into the Rhine at Strasburg. By means of sluices it forms a canal from Molsheim.

Bruschio, t. Switz., in the Upper Engadine; 3 N. Tirano.

Brush Creek, t. Muskingum co., Ohio. Pop. 699.

Brush Creek, t. Scioto co., Ohio. Pop. 288.

Brush Creek, r. Ohio, which rises in Highland co., and flows through Adams co. into the Ohio. Large quantities of iron ore are found near this river, and several iron works and furnaces have been erected upon it.

Brusegana, t. Italy; Padua; 4 WNW. Padua.

Brusinskoi, isl. Russia, in lake Onezkoe; 40 SE. Petrovaskoi.

Bruskau, t. Podolia; 48 NNW. Braclaw.

Bruson, t. Italy, Padua; 9 ENE. Padua.

Brusque, t. France, Aveiron; 12 S. St. Afrique.

Brusquet, (*Le*.) t. France, Lower-Alps, chief place of a canton, in Digne; 5 NE. Digne.

Brussels, or *Bruxelles*, city, Neth., capital of South Brabant, situated partly on a plain and partly on a hill, at the foot of which flows the river Senne; 23 S. Antwerp, 26 SE. Ghent, 155 NNE. Paris. Lon. 4. 22. E. Lat. 50. 51. N. Pop. in 1814, 75,086, and in 1816, upwards of 80,000. H. 9,500.

Brussels is the second city in size in the Netherlands after Amsterdam, the capital of the southern provinces, one of the residences of the king, and one of the most elegant and splendid cities in Europe. It was formerly surrounded by a double wall and ditch, but these were destroyed by the emperor Joseph II. The

ramparts were planted with rows of trees, and now form most beautiful walks around the city; its circumference is 7 miles, and it has 7 gates. The lower part of the town is irregular and somewhat unhealthy; but the more modern streets which are built in the other part, are wide and straight; the private houses lofty and elegant, and the public structures magnificent. The city contains 7 parish chh., 8 public squares, an athenæum, or university, a royal college, an academy of sciences, a school of medicine, a botanic garden containing more than 4,000 exotics, an extensive collection of paintings, a cabinet of natural history, and a public library of about 100,000 vols.

The great market place is a regular parallelogram, and has on each side a succession of elegant buildings. Among the magnificent edifices of the city are the Hotel de Ville, the church of St. Gudule, the chapel of Notre Dame, the church of the Capuchins, and the opera house. There are many mansions or palaces of noblemen, and 20 fountains, embellished with sculptures. The Hotel de Ville is a handsome gothic edifice, completed in 1442, having a turret 364 feet in height surmounted with a gigantic figure of St. Michael in copper, gilt, 17 feet high, which turns with the wind. But the chief ornaments of Brussels are its public walks; no city in Europe possesses one superior to that called the Green Alley, or to that styled the Park, which is a great interior square, and a kind of public garden, intersected by beautiful alleys bordered with trees, and surrounded on its 4 sides with elegant buildings. The palace formerly occupied by the governor of the Austrian Netherlands was burnt in 1813; and in 1817 it was decreed that a new palace should be built for the king of the Netherlands at the expense of between 3 and 4 millions of florins.—No city in Europe, except Naples and Genoa, makes a finer appearance at a distance.

The manufactures of Brussels are celebrated throughout Europe, particularly its lace, camlets, carpets, and carriages; the first alone employs 10,000 individuals. It carries on considerable trade not only with the interior of the Netherlands, but with foreign countries, by means of canals, which bring it into communication with the Scheldt, the principal one leading to Antwerp.—Natives, Champagne, Meulen, and Helmont.

Brussow, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam; 12 NE. Prenzlau. Lon. 14. 10. E. Lat. 53. 27. N. Pop. 735.

Brusilow, t. Russia, in Kiev; 46 W. Kiev. Pop. 2,286.

Bruting Bay, bay on N. coast of the island of Fitlar. Lon. 1. 4. W. Lat. 69. 59. N.

Bru'lon, or *Brewton*, t. Eng., in Somerset, on the river Brew, near its head; 12 SW. Frome, 117 W. London. Pop. 1,536. The principal manufactures are hosiery and silk throwing.

Bruttium, now *Calabria*, *Citra* and *Ultra*.

Brutus, p-t. Cayuga co., N. Y.; 5 N. Auburn, 175 NW. Albany, W. 400. Pop. in 1810, 2,030; in 1820, 3,579. It is a very good agricultural town. Excellent limestone and gypsum are found here.

Brutz, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine; 6 S. Rennes.

Brux, see *Briex*.

Bruye, or *Bruga*, isl. in the bay of Bengal, near the mouth of the Ava; 24 miles long, and 9 broad. Lon. 97. 37. E. Lat. 16. 15. N.

Bruyeres, t. France, principal place of a district, in Vosges; 10 WSW. St. Diey, 11 E. Epinal. Lon. 6. 47. E. Lat. 48. 13. N. Pop. 1,911.

Bruyeres sur Laon, t. France, in Aisne; 3 SE. Laon.

Bryan, co., E. part of Georgia; W. 672. Pop. in 1810, 2,827; slaves, 2,264. Pop. in 1820, 3,021.

Bryant's Cross Roads, p-v. Northampton co., N. C.; W. 325.

Bryant's Lick, SE. branch of Green River, Kentucky.

Bryar Creek, t. Northumberland co., Pa., on E. side of the Susquehanna.

Brzedlow, see *Luntenburg*.

Brzesc, *Brsestz*, or *Bsresc*, t. Russia, in Grodno, capital of a circle, formerly capital of a palatinate in Lithuania, on the Bug; 100 E. Warsaw, 196 NE. Cracow. Lon. 23. 30. E. Lat. 52. 5. N. Pop. 4,000. Greek bp. see. It is ill built; surrounded with walls, defended by a castle built on a sharp rock, and contains a Jewish seminary and a celebrated synagogue, said to be the largest in Europe. It has some trade in corn, fur, hemp, flax, and honey.—A decisive battle was fought near this town, Oct. 1794, between the Russians and Poles; the latter being defeated.

Brzesc, or *Brzeskie*, t. Poland, in Podlachia; 80 WNW. Warsaw, 100 S. Dantzic. Lon. 18. 56. E. Lat. 52. 30. N. Pop. 853.

Brzeznice, or *Breznitz*, t. Bohemia, in Prachim; 33 N. Prachim, 36 SSW. Prague. Lon. 13. 56. E. Lat. 49. 24. N. Pop. 1,008.

Brzesnice, t. Poland, in Kalisch, on the Wartha. Pop. 650.

Brzesno, t. Bohemia, in Boleslaw; 5 E. Jung Buntzlau. H. 61.

Brzezany, t. Aust. Galicia, capital of a circle of the same name. Lon. 24. 41. E. Lat. 49. 30. N. Pop. 4,377.

Brzeziny, t. Poland, on the Pilica; 48 SE. Lenczicz. Pop. 1,450.

Brzistew, t. Bohemia, in Boleslaw; 11 SE. Jung Buntzlau.

Brzostek, t. Poland; 56 SSW. Sandomirz.

Brzyszcze, see *Brzeskie*.

Brsua, r. Poland, which runs into the Vistula, 12 E. Plockzko.

Bu, t. France, in Eure-and-Loire; 6 NE. Dreux. Pop. 1,465.

Bua, or the *Isle of Partridges*, (an. *Bubus*), small isl. in N. part of the Adriatic near the coast of Dalmatia, joined to the town of Trau by a bridge; 20 WNW. Spalatro. Lon. 16. 30. E. Lat. 43. 20. N.

Buache, r. America, which rises in NW. territory of the U. S., and runs into the Detroit, Lon. 82. 43. W. Lat. 42. 38. N.

Buali, see *Laongo*.

Buamachucha, t. Peru, in Caxamarquilla, chiefly inhabited by Indians.

Buanes, t. France, Landes; 6 W. Aire. H. 220.

Buarcos, or *Buargas*, t. Portugal, on the sea coast, in Beira, at the mouth of the Mondego; 13 S. Montemor o Velho, 21 SW. Coimbra. H. 200.

Buarid, small isl. in the Red sea, near the coast of Arabia; 4 W. Loheia.

Bub, or *Bohmisch Aycha*, t. Bohemia, Boleslaw; 16 N. Jung Buntzlau. Lon. 15. 4. E. Lat. 50. 38. N.

Bubaker, t. Africa, Ludamar; 20 N. Benown.

Bubastus, or *Bubastum*, now *Bishbesh*.

Bubean, isl. in the Persian Gulf; 30 miles from the mouth of the Euphrates. Lon. 47. 40. E. Lat. 29. 53. N.

Bubereznovskoi, t. Russian Tartary, on the Zulus; 32 N. Arkadinskaia.

Bublitz, t. Pru. Pomerania, in Coslin; 4 SE. Coslin, 56 ENE. Stargard. Lon. 16. 32. E. Lat. 53. 52. N. Pop. 1,440.

Bubry, t. France, in Morbihan; 10 NNE. Hennebon.

Bucalena, t. S. A. in Chili, near the mouth of the Rapel; 60 S. Valparaiso.

Buccardee, t. Bengal; 5 S. Bissunpour.

Buccari, or *Bocari*, or *Bukari*, or *Buchari*, t. Aust. Illyria, in Fiume; 6 E. Fiume, 22 NNW. Segna. Lon. 14. 50. E. Lat. 45. 37. N. Pop. 1,807. It is situated on NE. part of the Adriatic, and has a capacious harbour, with a castle, and a thriving fishery.

Buccaritz, t. Morlachia; 6 SE. Buccari.

Buccheri, t. Sicily, Noto; 20 NW. Syracuse.

Bucciorserai, t. Hind. Dooab; 18 SE. Etaya.

Buccalemu, lake, in Chili, N. of the Rapel.

Bucellas, t. Portugal, in Estramadura; 14 N. Lisbon.

Buceni, t. Moldavia; 38 NNW. Galatz.

Bucephala, ancient city, India, on the Hydaspes, near the modern Attock.

Buch, t. Bavaria; 2 S. Bamberg.

Buch, t. Bavaria; 3 W. Hasfurt.

Buch, t. Bavaria; 3 WNW. Hof.

Buch, or *Buchow*, t. Pru., in Brandenburg, on the Elbe; 7 S. Stendal.

Buchan, district, Scot., in NE. part of the county of Aberdeen.

Buchan Ness, the most E. point of land of Scot., in the county of Aberdeen. Lon. 1. 43. W. Lat. 57. 29. N.

Buchan, (*Bullers of*), great hollows in a rock projecting into the sea, on E. coast of Scotland, open at the top, and perforated by three ways of entrance, 30 fathoms deep, and about 50 fathoms in diameter; fishing boats enter here without apprehension; 30 NNE. Aberdeen.

Bucharest, city, Eu. Turkey, capital of Wallachia, on the Dumbrowitza, about 40 N. of the Danube, 60 NW. by W. Silistria, 250 NNW. Constantinople. Lon. 26. 8. E. Lat. 44. 27. N. Pop. stated from 46, to 70,000. Greek abp. see. It is the residence of the hospodar or prince, 3 miles long, and 2 broad, partly fortified. The houses are mostly miserable clay huts, and the streets are paved with logs; yet there are several stately edifices of stone, among which are the hotels of the Austrian and Russian ambassadors, and the houses of some of the nobles. The inhabitants are Walachians, Gipsies, Greeks, Armenians, and Jews. The prevailing religion is

the Greek. There are said to be 60 Greek churches and chapels, and 30 convents. The surrounding country is level, fruitful, and well cultivated; and the trade of the town consists in the natural productions of the country, such as corn, wine, tobacco, oxen, sheep, honey, wax, wool, tallow, skins, and manufactures from Russia, Austria, and the south of Turkey.—Here are various classical schools, and a respectable Greek college, which had in 1810, 12 teachers and 244 students.—This city was visited by an earthquake, in 1821, when 1,400 houses were said to have been thrown down.

Bucharia, see *Bukharia*.

Buchau, t. Wurt., capital of a district, on the Feder lake; 23 SSE. Stuttgart, 24 SW. Ulm. Lon. 9. 38. E. Lat. 48. 6. N. Pop. 1,216.

Buchau, t. Bohemia, in Elnbogen; 6 ESE. Carlsbad, 52 W. Prague. Lon. 13. 5. E. Lat. 50. 8. N. H. 205.

Buchen, t. Baden; 22 E. Heidelberg. Pop. 2,138.

Buchenau, t. Hesse Cassel, Hersfeld. Pop. 603.

Buchenbach, t. Bav.; 9 E. Gofzweinstein.

Buchenberg, t. Bavaria; 5 WSW. Kempten, 9 E. Isny. Pop. 1,350.

Bucheri, t. Sicily, Noto; 3 NE. Monte-Rosso.

Buchhorn, t. Limburg; 3 N. Geildorf.

Buchigliera, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 11 WNW. Umbriatico.

Lat. 47. 59. N. Pop. 900.

Buchlein, t. Bav.; 7 ESE. Uffenheim.

Buchlingen, t. Bav.; 5 SE. Neustadt.

Buchlohe, or *Buchloe*, t. Bavaria; 9. E. Mindelheim, 18 SSW. Augsburg. Lon. 10. 40. E.

Buchlowitz, t. Moravia, in Hradisch; 6 W. Hradisch. Pop. 1,342.

Bucholtz, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam; 23 SSE. Berlin. Pop. 475.

Bucholtz, or *St. Catherinenburg by the Bucholtz*, mine town, Sax., Erzgebirg; 6 SSW. Wolkenstein. Lon. 12. 55. E. Lat. 50. 28. N. Pop. 1,480.

Bucholtz, t. Han. Verden; 18 ENE. Verden.

Buchorest, see *Bucharest*.

Buchorn, t. Wurt., on N. side of the lake of Constance; 11 SSW. Ravenspurg, 13 E. Constance. Lon. 9. 25. E. Lat. 47. 40. N. Pop. 361. Here are ware-houses for goods consigned to it for the passage of the lake.

Buchott, t. Bav.; 3 NW. Arnstein.

Buchow, t. Hungary; 2 W. Bolesko.

Bucks, well built village, Switz., in Unterwalden, on the Walstadter-see.

Buchsweiler, t. France, in Lower-Rhine; 13 W. Haguenau. Pop. 2,520.

Buchsweiler, or *Bouxwiller*, see *Bouxwiller*.

Buchy, t. France, in Lower-Seine; 13 NE. Rouen, 15 WNW. Gournay. Pop. 673.

Bucino, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 6 WNW. Cangiano.

Buck, t. Pru. Posen; 13 SW. Posen. Pop. 1,182.

Buck Island, one of the smaller Virgin islands in the West-Indies.

Buck, t. Pru. Posen; 15 SW. Posen. Pop. 1,300.

Buck Creek, r. Ken., which runs into the Ohio, Lon. 86. 44. W. Lat. 36. 56. N.

Buckau, see *Bockau*.

Buckden, see *Bugden*.

Buckeburg, t. Ger., in Schauenburg-Lippe, the capital of the principality and seat of government; 3 E. Minden. Pop. 2,060. It contains 2 churches and a house of orphans, has a castle, and is surrounded with walls.

Bucken, t. Han., Hoya; 2 S. Hoya. Pop. 971.

Buckendorf, t. Bavaria; 16 NE. Bamberg.

Buckenfiord, see *Aardelsfiord*.

Buckenham, or *New Buckenham*, t. Eng., in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday; 14 SW. Norwich, 96 NNE. London. Pop. 656.

Buckfield, p-t. Oxford co. Maine; 6 E. Paris, 150 NNE. Boston, W. 613. Pop. in 1810, 1,251; in 1820, 1,501. Here is an academy, and iron ore is found in the town.

Buckhanan, p-t. Harrison co. Va.; W. 239.

Buckhaven, small fishing town, Scot., in Fife, N. of the Frith of Forth; 5 N. Dysart. Lon. 3. 3. W. Lat. 56. 10. N.

Buckhorn Falls, p-v. Catham co. N.C.; W. 315.

Buckie, small fishing town, Scot., in Bamff, on SW. side of the Frith of Murray, with a tolerable harbour; 5 W. Cullen. Lon. 2. 52. W. Lat. 57. 39. N.

Buckingham, co. central part of Va., bounded NW. and N. by James river, E. by Cumberland co., S. by Prince Edward and Campbell cos. Pop. in 1810, 20,059; slaves, 11,677. Pop. in 1820, 17,569. Chief town, New Canton. The court house is about 20 SW. New Canton, W. 190.

Buckingham, p-t. Bucks co. Pa.; 6 NW. Newton, W. 167. Pop. 1,862.

Buckingham, t. Wayne co. Pa. Pop. 385.

Buckingham, settlement for the Indian trade in North America, on the Saskashawin river. Lon. 111. W. Lat. 53. 50. N.

Buckingham, t. Eng., which gives name to the county in which it is situated, on the Ouse, by which it is almost surrounded; 24 NE. Oxford, 57 WNW. London. Lon. 0. 59. W. Lat. 51. 59. N. Pop. 3,500. The summer assizes for the county are held here, and what is called a quarter-sessions for the town, twice a year. It has a weekly market on Saturday. The principal manufactures are lace and paper.

Buckinghamshire, inland co. Eng., bounded N. by Bedfordshire and Northamptonshire, E. by Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, and Middlesex, S. by Berkshire, and W. by Oxfordshire and Northamptonshire. The greatest length from N. to S. is about 45 miles, its breadth about 18, and its circumference 138 miles. Sq. m. 748. Acres, 478,720; 328,000 arable and pasture; 20,000 woodland. Pop. 117,650. Families 25,201; 13,933 engaged in agriculture, 8,424 in trade and manufactures, 2,844 otherwise. The soil is various; in some parts, particularly in the vale about Aylesbury and Buckingham, the land is a rich loam; in some places a strong clay; in others chalky; and gravelly in others. The S. part, particularly towards the E., is hilly, consisting of a range, called the Chiltern-hills; the N. is more level. It is divided into 8 hundreds, and contains 15 market towns.

Buckland, t. Franklin co. Mass.; 10 WSW. Greenfield, 105 WNW. Boston. Pop. 1,037.

Buckland, p-t. Prince William co. Va.; W. 40.

Bucklestown, t. Berkley co. V.; 8 miles from Martinsburg.

Buckley's Point, cape on the coast of Patagonia, in the straits of Magellan, which forms SE. point of Buckley's sound.

Buckley's Sound, inlet of the straits of Magellan, on the coast of Patagonia.

Bucko, t. Pru. Brandenburg; 28 E. Berlin. Lon. 14. 10. E. Lat. 52. 35. N.

Buck's Creek, r. Ken. which runs into the Cumberland, Lon. 84. 25. W. Lat. 36. 46. N.

Buck's Harbour, bay of the Atlantic, on S. coast of Maine, in U. S.; W. of Machias bay. Lon. 63. 34. W. Lat. 44. 42. N.

Buckporah, t. Hind., in Allahabad; 40 N. Gazy pour.

Buckrah, t. Hind., in Oude; 18 NW. Goorackpour, 48 ENE. Fyzabad. Lon. 83. 21. E. Lat. 26. 52. N.

Buckrah, t. Hind., in Bahar; 25 N. Patna. Lon. 85. 20. E. Lat. 26. 3. N.

Buckrah, t. Bengal; 37 NNE. Ramgur.

Bucks, co. Pa., on the Delaware, bounded NE. and SE. by the Delaware, SW. by Philadelphia and Montgomery cos., and NW. by Northampton co. Pop. in 1810, 32,371; in 1820, 37,842. Chief towns, Doylestown, Newton, and Bristol.

Buckskin, t. Ross co. Ohio. Pop. 1,331.

Bucksport, formerly *Buckstown*, p-t. Penobscot co. Maine, on E. side of the Penobscot; 17 S. Bangor, 17 N. by E. Castine, 12 NE. Belfast, 234 NE. Boston, W. 676. Lon. 68. 47. W. Lat. 44. 34. N. Pop. in 1810, 1,403; in 1820, 1,658. It is a flourishing town, and has some manufactures and considerable trade. The village is very pleasantly situated, on ground gradually ascending from the river. The harbour is good, with sufficient depth of water for the largest ships. Here is the southernmost ferry across the Penobscot; the river does not freeze so low down as to this place.

Bucktown, t. Dorchester co. Md.; 8 SE. Cambridge.

Bucorta, r. which runs into the sea, near Pagliapoli, in Calabria Ultra.

Bucovitz, r. Sclavonia, which runs into the Drave, 10 E. Verovitz.

Bucy le Long, t. France, in Aisne; 3 NE. Soissons.

Buda, or *Offen*, or *Ofen*, (an. *Acincum*, *Aquini*, and *Sicambria*,) city, Hungary, the capital of the kingdom, being the residence of the viceroy, in the county of Pest, on the Danube, opposite to Pest; 125 ESE. Vienna, 150 NNW. Belgrade. Lon. 19. 2. E. Lat. 47. 30. N. Pop. in 1815, 22,527. H. 2,903. Pop. in 1819, stated at 27,000. Greek bp. see. It is situated on the west bank of the Danube, and consists of four parts; 1. the *Upper Town*, which is fortified, and is situated, with its magnificent royal castle, on a rocky hill; 2. the *Lower Town*, or *Waterstadt*, which lies at the foot of the hill, well built, and having a communication by an immense bridge of boats across the river with Pest; 3. the *Neustift*, where is the remarkable Trinity Pillar, 52 feet high; 4. the *Taban*, or *Raitzenstadt*, peopled by Rascians.

Buda contains 1 Greek and 4 Catholic chh., a theatre, an observatory, 2 high schools, and a Catholic gymnasium, which had, in 1817, 375 students. The university of Tirnau was removed to this place in 1777, but in 1784, was

transferred to Pest. The palace belonging to the Esterhazy family, which stands on a rock above the Danube, exhibits from its balcony a most extensive prospect of the country. The warm baths of Buda, 5 in number, are magnificent, and useful in paralytic and other complaints.—The environs produce excellent red wine.—In 1810, the greater part of the Taban and a portion of the Waterstadt, 600 houses, were burnt; but they have since been rebuilt in an improved style.—This town is sometimes called *New Buda*, to distinguish it from *Altofen*, or *Old Buda*, a decayed town, a little above, on the Danube.

Buda, t. Russia, in Wilna; 80 E. Wilna.

Budarin, t. Russia, in Caucasus, on W. side of the Ural; 36 SSW. Uralsk.

Budau, t. Bohemia, Saatz; 20 E. Elnbogen.

Budaron, t. Hind., Delhi, in Bareilly, capital of a district, on the Yar Vuffadar. Lon. 79. 4. E. Lat. 28. 3. N.

Budawur, t. Hind., in Malwa; 132 NE. Oudein, 240 S. Delhi. Lon. 77. 38. E. Lat. 24. 42. N.

Budayoon, t. Hind., in Oude; 24 SW. Bereilly, 70 NE. Agra. Lon. 79. 28. E. Lat. 28. 2. N. This was once a magnificent city, founded by one of the Seljukian kings; but now a small place in a state of decay.

Buddakano, t. Hind., in Agimere; 87 W. Oudipour, 100 N. Amedabad.

Buddoo, t. Hind., in Lahore; 60 NE. Lahore.

Buddaree, t. Hind., in Bahar; 30 SW. Arrah.

Buddaruck, or *Badruck*, t. Hind., in Orissa; 33 SW. Balasore. Pop. 1,000. It is situated on a river which runs into the sea.

Buddarsaw, t. Hind., Oude; 8 SW. Fyzabad.

Buddaul, t. Bengal, in Dinagepour; 36 SSE. Dinagepour, 62 NE. Moorshedabad. Lon. 88. 50. E. Lat. 25. 7. N.

Buddelgunge, t. Bengal, in Boglipour; 20 E. Boglipour. Lon. 87. 28. E. Lat. 25. 13. N.

Buddenpour, t. Hind., Gurrah; 10 S. Mahur.

Budderwas, t. Hind., in Malwa; 20 NNE. Budawur.

Buddesdale, see *Bottesdale*.

Bude, v. and s-p. Eng., in Cornwall, belonging to the port of Padstow, in the Bristol channel; 2 NW. Stratton, 222 W. London. Lon. 4. 45. W. Lat. 50. 56. N. It is situated at the mouth of a river, which forms a harbour, and the port has been of late years much frequented by vessels trading to Ireland, Wales, and Bristol.

Bude, see *Bode*.

Budegoria, see *Boodegoria*.

Budelich, t. Pru. Treves; 11 E. Treves.

Budelpour, t. Hind., Bahar; 42 SSW. Patna.

Budenitz, t. Bohemia, Schlan; 6 NE. Schlan.

Buderason, t. Bengal; 26 SSW. Dacca.

Buderich, see *Burich*.

Budesheim, t. Ger., in Hesse Darmstadt; 1 E. Bingen. Pop. 1,000.

Budetin, t. Hungary; 16 ENE. Bolesko.

Budge-budge, fortress, Hind., in Bengal, on right bank of the Hoogly; 8 SSW. Calcutta.

Budhedeh, t. Hind., in Sirhind; 42 SSW. Sirhind.

Budiad, t. Hind., Guzerat; 35 W. Cambay.

Budianowcze, t. Slavonia; 14 Carlowitz. H. 200.

Budjaha, t. Hind.; 17 WSW. Benares.

Budiegovitz, see *Budweiss*.

Budillo, t. Sardinia, near S. coast; 24 SW. Cagliari. Lon. 8. 51. E. Lat. 39. 7. N.

Budin, or *Budyn*, t. Bohemia, in Schlan; 8 N. Schlan, 20 N. Prague. Lon. 14. 15. E. Lat. 50. 23. N. H. 170.

Budingen, t. Hesse, capital of Isenburg-Budingen; 10 ENE. Frankfort on the Maine, 26 SE. Wetzlar. Lon. 9. 7. E. Lat. 50. 20. N. Pop. 2,000.

Budinuse, v. Slavonia; 11 E. Ruma.

Budischau, t. Moravia, in Iglau; 20 SE. Iglau. Pop. 570.

Budissen, see *Bautzen*.

Budleigh, t. Eng., on the coast of Devonshire, near the mouth of the river Otter; 12 SE. Exeter, 16 WSW. Lime. Pop. 1,190.

Budissow, see *Bautsch*.

Budlanow, t. Podolia; 36 NW. Kaminiec.

Badneera, t. Hind., in Candeish; 36 ESE. Burhampour.

Budon, or *Budua*, (an. *Butua*), strong s-p. Dalmatia, chief town in the district of Pastrovich; 30 SSE. Ragusa. Lon. 18. 59. E. Lat. 42. 31. N. Bp. see. Pop. 700.

Budrio, t. Italy; 10 N. Bologna.

Budrun, see *Bodrun*.

Budskara, see *Budziac*.

Budweiss, or *Budiegovitz*, t. Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name; 18 S. Bechin, 66 S. Prague. Lon. 14. 20. E. Lat. 49. 2. N. Pop. 5,873. Bp. see. It is well built, and contains 7 churches, a hospital, and a gymnasium. It is situated on the Moldaw, in the environs of which are mines of gold and silver, and in the Moldaw they fish for pearls.—Pop. of the circle 169,025. Sq. m. 1,664.

Budweiss, or *Budwiz*, or *Bahrish Budweiss*, t. Moravia, in Znaym; 15 NW. Znaym, 84 SE. Prague. Lon. 15. 41. E. Lat. 48. 59. N. Pop. 1,616.

Budzadgeh, t. Natolia; 40 NE. Isnik.

Budzaw, t. Hind., in Cutch; 12 S. Tahej.

Budziac, or *Budschara*, t. Bessarabia; 18 NNW. Akerman.

Budziac, see *Bessarabia*.

Budzienicze, t. Russ. Minsk; 56 E. Rohaczow.

Bue, small isl. in the North sea, near the coast of Norway. Lat. 61. 13. N.

Bue, small isl. near N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 79. 29. W. Lat. 23. 5. N.

Buech, r. France, which runs into the Durance, near Sisteron, in Lower-Alps.

Bueib, t. Egypt, on a mountain, in the road of the pilgrims; 26 NE. Cairo.

Bueib, t. Egypt, on a mountain, near the Nile; 28 SSE. Asna.

Buelo, t. Persia, Chorasani; 15 NE. Meschid.

Buena Voluntad, t. S. America, in Tucuman; 7 S. St. Salvador de Jugui.

Buenanche, t. Spain, in New Castile; 24 S. Cuenca.

Buenaventura, s-p. S. America, in Popayan, which gives name to a bay; 200 W. Santa Fé de Bogota. Lon. 76. 42. E. Lat. 3. 56. N.

Buenaventura, settlement and Spanish mission, on the coast of New California. Lon. 118. 58. W. Lat. 34. 16. N. It was founded in 1782, and contains 950 inhabitants. It has a

tolerably good roadstead, and the soil and climate are very favourable to the production of a great variety of fruits.

Buenaventura, s-p. New Grenada, on the bay of Choco, at the mouth of a river of the same name; 90 WNW. Cali, 200 W. by S. Santa Fé de Bogota. It is supported by the vessels that touch at it; the entrance is difficult, and the climate unhealthy. It is the port of Santa Fé de Bogota, Popayan, and Cali.

Buenaventura, t. Peru, Lima; 36 E. Xauxa.

Buнависта, small isl. near NW. coast of Cuba. Lon. 84. 40. W. Lat. 22. 30. N.

Buнависта, one of the Solomon's islands, in the Pacific ocean; 36 miles in circ. Lat. 9. 30. S.

Buнависта, see *St. Sebastian de Buнависта*.

Buen Ayre, or *Bonair*, small isl. near the coast of South America, belonging to the Dutch; 50 miles in circ., inhabited chiefly by Indians, with a small mixture of Europeans; mountainous; producing a few cattle, goats, large quantities of poultry, and a considerable quantity of salt; and has springs of fresh water; on SW. side is a good harbour and road; 52 E. Curaçoa. Lon. 67. 36. W. Lat. 12. 26. N.

Bueno, r. Chili, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 40. 5. S.

BUENOS AYRES, country, S. America, formerly under the dominion of Spain, and styled the *viceroyalty of La Plata*, or *Rio de La Plata*, but since the declaration of independence, in 1816, it has assumed the name of the *United Provinces of South America*; bounded N. by Peru and Brazil, E. by Brazil, SE. by the Atlantic, S. by Patagonia, and W. by Chili and Peru; about 1,600 miles long, and 1,000 broad. Sq. m. about 1,200,000.

Provinces.	Pop.	Chief towns.
Buenos Ayres.....	105,000	Buenos Ayres
Banda Oriental or Monte Video. }	45,000	Monte Video
Entre Rios, or Santa Fé }	25,000	Santa Fé
Cordova.....	75,000	Cordova
Punta St. Luis.....	10,000	St. Luis de la Punta
Mendoza.....	38,000	Mendoza
St. Juan.....	34,000	St. Juan de la Frontera
Rioja.....	20,000	Todos Santos de Rioja la Nueva
Catamarca.....	36,000	Catamarca
St. Jago del Estero..	45,000	St. Jago del Estero
Tucuman.....	45,000	St. Miguel de Tucuman
Salta.....	50,000	Salta
Jujuy.....	25,000	St. Salvador de Jujuy
Chicas.....	10,000	Tupiza
Potosi.....	112,000	Potosi, La Plata
Misque.....	15,000	Pomabamba
Charcas.....	120,000	Charcas
Cochabamba.....	100,000	Oropesa
La Paz.....	60,000	La Paz
Paraguay.....	110,000	Assumption

1,080,000

Population. The population is uncertain, and variously estimated. Humboldt states it at 1,100,000, and a writer in the London Monthly

Magazine at 3,000,000. The above table is taken from Brackenridge. Several provinces are not included, and the Indian population is omitted. The whole population, including 700,000 civilized Indians, he estimates at 2,000,000. The Indians possess the northern and middle parts of the country, as much as one half of the whole; but their numbers are unknown.

Face of the country. The great range of the Andes extends along on the western side, and the western and northern parts are mountainous. The country bordering on the La Plata and its branches is generally level or undulating. The southern division forms a part of a vast plain or pampa, which stretches south into Patagonia, extending about 1,500 miles in length, and 500 in breadth, having few interruptions from wood or from any eminence; covered with tall waving grass, affording pasture to innumerable herds of cattle and wild horses.

Rivers. This country is watered by the great river La Plata and branches, the Uruguay, Parana, Paraguay, Pilcomayo, Salado, Vermejo, &c. Titicaca is the largest lake.

Soil and productions. A large portion of the soil is very fertile, adapted to the growth of wheat, maize, barley, tobacco, sugar, wine, fruits, &c., but agriculture is much neglected. A great part of the wealth of the country consists in the immense herds of cattle and horses that graze on its plains. The principal exports are hides, tallow, beef, gold, and silver.

Mines. Several years since there were in operation 30 mines of gold, 27 of silver, 7 of copper, 7 of lead, and 2 of tin. The silver mine of Potosi is the richest in S. America.

Climate. The climate differs in different parts, but is generally healthy. On the plains the atmosphere is moist, and in summer the heat is excessive, with frequent rains, accompanied by the most dreadful thunder and lightning.

Buenos Ayres, pr. S. America, bounded N. by Yapizlaga and Paraguay, E. by Brazil and the sea, S. by the sea and the country of Magellan, and W. by the provinces of Cordova and Tucuman. The climate is healthy and temperate, the difference between the winter and summer is very perceivable; in the summer the air is serene, and the heat would be excessive, if not moderated by a wind which blows every morning. In the winter, storms are very frequent, with rain, and dreadful lightning and thunder.

Buenos Ayres, or *Nuestra Sennora de Buenos Ayres*, city, S. A. and capital of the country to which it gives name, on SW. side of the La Plata, 66 leagues from its mouth, first built in the year 1535. Lon. 58. 31. W. Lat. 34. 35. S. Pop. according to Mr. Bland, 47,184; according to Brackenridge the city and vicinity, including 10 miles square, contains about 70,000 inhabitants. About one fourth of the inhabitants are whites, the rest are Indians, negroes, and mixed breeds. The situation is agreeable and healthy, and the city derives its name from the salubrity of its climate. The temperature is nearly the same throughout the year. The city is built with great regularity, and the principal streets are straight and regular, and some

of them are paved. They are broad, with side walks, but from the great scarcity of stone, are generally unpaved in the middle. The houses are mostly built of brick or chalk, with flat roofs, many of them of two stories, though the greater part of only one. They are generally plastered on the outside, but now appear somewhat shabby. The public buildings are a palace, a royal chapel, a cathedral, a college, 2 hospitals, 4 monasteries, 2 nunneries, 10 or 15 churches, a public library of nearly 20,000 volumes, an academy, and 8 public schools. Some of these public buildings are large and splendid.

There is no harbour at Buenos Ayres, nor so much as a mole to facilitate the landing of boats; the ships can only come within 3 leagues of the town; there they unload their goods into boats, which enter a little river, named Rio Chuelo, from whence the merchandise is brought in carts to the town, which is about a quarter of a league from the landing place. The ships which want careening, or take loading, at Buenos Ayres, go to the bay of Baragon, a kind of port about twelve miles SE. of the town.—The environs of this city are well cultivated; most of the inhabitants have their country houses, there called quintas; furnishing all the necessaries of life in abundance, except wine, which they get from Spain, or from Mendoza.—Wood is very dear at Buenos Ayres, and at Monte-Video. In the neighbourhood of these places are only some little shrubs, hardly fit for fuel. All timber for building houses and constructing and refitting the vessels that navigate in the river, comes from Paraguay in rafts.

Buento, t. Africa, in Mocaranga.

Buero, see *Bouro*.

Bufadcro, t. Peru, in Lima, on a river near the coast; 65 NNW. Guaura. Lat. 10. 5. S.

Bufalora, t. Italy, in Milan; 15 W. Milan.

Buff Island, small isl. in the Atlantic, near W. coast of Africa. Lat. 3. 10. N.

Buffalo, p-t. port of entry, and cap. Niagara co. N. Y., at the east end of lake Erie, at the efflux of Niagara river, 22 S. Niagara Falls, 80 ENE. Erie, 240 E. Sandusky, 220 NNE. Pittsburg, 290 W. Albany, W. 431. Pop. in 1810, 1,508; in 1820, 2,095. The village of Buffalo is situated on Buffalo creek or river, near its mouth, is pleasant and flourishing; containing a court-house, jail, bank, and 2 printing offices. Being situated on the channel of communication between the Atlantic and the lakes, at the point where the great western canal joins lake Erie, it may be expected to become a great emporium of commerce. At Black Rock, 2 miles below Buffalo, is the present harbour for vessels. Buffalo river has sufficient depth of water for a harbour, being 12 or 14 feet, 1 mile from its mouth; but is somewhat obstructed by sand; this difficulty it is proposed to remedy by constructing a pier and mole.—This village, consisting of upwards of 100 houses, was burnt by the British during the late war, but it has since been rebuilt, and contained in 1820, about 200 houses.—Bordering on the township is the Buffalo reservation, a tract containing 83,557 acres of land, belonging to the Seneca

Indians. The number of Indians on this tract is 686.

Buffalo, t. Washington co. Pa. Pop. 1,430.

Buffalo, t. Armstrong co. Pa. Pop. 1,597.

Buffalo, t. Butler co. Pa. Pop. 582.

Buffalo, t. Guernsey co. Ohio. Pop. 482.

Buffalo, t. Jefferson co. Ohio. Pop. 696.

Buffalo, p-v. Mason co. Va., W. 389.

Buffalo, p-v. Lincoln co. N. C.; W. 454.

Buffalo, r. Niagara co. N. Y., which runs into the Niagara at the outlet of lake Erie, and at the village of Buffalo.

Buffalo, r. Northumberland co. Pa., which runs into W. branch of the Susquehanna, a little above Lewisburg.

Buffalo, r. Tennessee, which runs SW. into the Tennessee, Lat. 35. 10. N.

Buffalo, r. Missouri, which runs into the Mississippi, above the Illinois.

Buffalo, (West,) t. Union co. Pa. Pop. 1,183.

Buffalo, r. Mis. which runs S. of W. and flows into the Mississippi, at Loftus Heights, 2 above Fort Adams.

Buffalo Creek, r. Va. which runs into the Ohio, above Wheeling.

Buffalo Creek, r. N. C. which runs into Broad river, Lon. 81. 46. W. Lat. 35. 12. N.

Buffalo River, r. Louisiana, which runs into the Red river, Lon. 92. 26. W. Lat. 31. 23. N.

Buffalo, t. Union co. Pa. Pop. 2,376.

Buffalo, t. Perry co. Pa. Pop. 875.

Buffalo Fork, r. Arkansas, rising near the river Arkansas, and after a course of about 180 miles, joins White river, at Buffalo shoals, about 700 miles above the Mississippi.

Buffalo, lake, N. A. about 25 miles long, and from 2 to 10 wide. Lon. 108. 55. W. Lat. 55. 55. N.

Buffalo, or *Cow Island*, small isl. in the Chinese sea, near the coast of Chaimpa. Lon. 107. 28. E. Lat. 10. 40. N.

Buffalo's, cluster of small islands, in the bay of Bengal, on the coast of Ava. Lon. 94. 25. E. Lat. 16. 21. N.

Buffalo's Horns, two small islands in the Mergui Archipelago; 3 E. St. Clara.

Buffalo's Lake, lake, N. A. Lon. 111. W. Lat. 67. N.

Buffalo Rocks, several single rocks in the bay of Bengal. Lon. 94. 23. E. Lat. 16. 54. N.

Buffles, or *Buff*, isl. Africa, in the mouth of the river Camarones.

Bufford's Bridge, p-v. Barnwell district, S. C.; W. 592.

Bug, or *Bog*, r. Poland, which rises in Galicia, and runs into the Vistula, a few miles NW. Warsaw.

Buga, t. S. A. in Popayan; 60 NE. Popayan. Lon. 76. 21. W. Lat. 3. 55. N.

Buga, see *Bruxe*.

Bugano, island, 50 miles in circ., lying off the SE. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 102. 25. E. Lat. 5. 20. S.

Bugaros, t. Hungary, circle of Great St. Miklosch. H. 200.

Bugasong, t. on W. coast of Panay. Lon. 122. 5. E. Lat. 11. 16. N.

Bugen, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Frankfort; 10 W. Frankfort on the Oder.

Bugey, before the revolution, a province of

France, of which Belley was the capital; bounded E. by Savoy, S. by Dauphiny, W. by Bresse, N. by Franche-Comté; and was dependent on the government of Burgundy. It is about 60 miles in length, and 16 broad, now in the department of Ain.

Bugden, or *Bukden*, t. Eng., in Huntingdon, with a weekly market on Saturday; 30 S. Stamford, 60 N. London. Pop. 924. The bishop of Lincoln has a palace here.

Bugeat, t. France, in Creuse; 21 N. Tulle.

Buggard, t. Denmark, Funen; 10 W. Odensee.

Bugges Bay, see *Boney Bay*.

Buggil, t. Africa, in Bondou; 36 SW. Fatteda.

Buggulgow, t. Hind., in Baglana; 45 NE. Chandor.

Bugia, see *Boujeiah*.

Bugie, s-p. Egypt, on W. coast of the Red sea. Lon. 38. 40. E. Lat. 22. 15. N.

Bugie, t. Natolia; 3 S. Smyrna. It is much resorted to by Europeans on account of its agreeable situation.

Bugles, see *Baxos del Comboi*.

Bugnon, t. France, in Lower-Pyrenees; 3 NW. Navarreins.

Bugue, (La,) t. France, Dordogne; 12 SW. Montignac, 19 SE. Perigueux. Pop. 2,475.

Buguey, t. on N. coast of Luçon. Lon. 121. 52. E. Lat. 18. 26. N.

Bugulma, t. Russia, in Upha; 120 W. Upha. Lon. 52. 24. E. Lat. 54. 30. N. Pop. 1,200.

Buguruskansk, t. Russia, Upha, on the Kinel; 148 WSW. Upha, 160 NW. Orenburg.

Bugutchani, t. Siberia; 168 E. Eniseisk.

Buhawulpore, t. Hind., capital of a district, on the Hyphasis, 70 Moulton. Lon. 71. 45. E. Lat. 30. 40. N. The city is about 4 miles in circ., encompassed by a mud wall, and the houses are built of sun-dried bricks.

Buhl, or *Buhel*, t. Baden; 6 SW. Baden, 9 SSW. Rastadt. Lon. 8. 12. E. Lat. 48. 44. N. Pop. 1,721.

Buhler, r. Wurtemberg, which runs into the Kocher, at Geislingen.

Buhlitz, t. Pru., in Farther Pomerania; 12 N. Stettin. Lon. 16. 32. E. Lat. 53. 52. N. It has a seat of justice.

Buhlowitz, t. Moravia, in Hradisch; 7 WNW. Hradisch.

Buhris, t. Arabian Irak, on the Tigris; 30 N. Bagdad.

Bui, r. Russia, which joins the Kama, near Molevo.

Buia, or *Buje*, strong t. Istria; when under the Venetians, the residence of a governor; 15 S. Trieste. Lon. 13. 43. E. Lat. 45. 32. N. Pop. 1,533.

Buia, t. Italy, in Friuli; 14 NW. Udina.

Buiah, v. Natolia, a small distance SE. Smyrna; where the British consul has a house.

Bujana, t. Hind., in Guzerat; 25 S. Janagur.

Bujana, t. Hind., in Guzerat. Lon. 71. 25. E. Lat. 22. 55. N. It is a large and populous town.

Bujalance, t. Spain, in Cordova; 10 E. Cordova. Pop. stated from 4,500 to 9,000.

Bujoi, t. Darien; 5 SE. Porto-Bello.

Buil Bay, bay on S. coast of Cochinchina. Lon. 108. 51. E. Lat. 11. 38. N.

Builth, or *Bealth*, t. S. Wales, in Brecknock-

shire, on the Wye, with two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Friday; 22 SW. Presteign, 171 WNW. London. Lon. 3. 16. W. Lat. 52. 8. N. Pop. 815. It boasts of considerable antiquity; but probably was not a Roman station, though many antiquaries fix here *Bullæum*. About a mile NW. from the town are some salt springs, called Park Wells.

Buipeda, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 13. 35. S.

Buinaah Point, cape on W. coast of Ireland, in the county of Mayo, on S. of the entrance into Newport bay. Lon. 9. 45. W. Lat. 53. 46. N.

Buinsk, t. Russia, Simbirsk; 36 NNW. Simbirsk. Pop. 1,308.

Buis, (Le,) t. France, and seat of a tribunal, in Drôme; 22 E. Orange, 32 SSE. Valence. Lon. 5. 21. E. Lat. 44. 17. N. Pop. 2,215.

Buiskoi, t. Russia, in Irkutsk; 64 SE. Nertchinsk.

Buitrago, see *Buytrago*.

Bujuk, t. A. Turkey, in Trebisonde; 18 SW. Trebisonde.

Bujuk Czemage, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania; 6 W. Constantinople.

Buk, t. Pru. Posen; 18 W. Posen.

Bukameela, t. Africa, capital of a district in Anziko. Lat. 3. S.

Bukand, t. Turkestan; 45 NE. Toncat.

Bukans, t. Hungary; 32 N. Gran.

Bukari, see *Buccari*.

Bukari, *Bokari*, or *Bukariza*, see *Buccari*.

Bukarest, see *Bucharest*.

Bukenford, see *Aardelsford*.

Bukharia, *Bukhara*, *Bokhara*, (Great,) said to signify the *Country of Learned Men*, country, Asia, forming a part of Tartary, anciently called *Sogdiana*, and *Bactria*. Its extent and boundaries are not well defined, but seems to be bounded N. and W. by Karasm and Turkestan, E. by Little Bukharia, and S. by Persia and North Hindoostan; about 700 miles long, from N. to S., and 350 broad. It includes the three provinces or parts, *Bukharia Proper*, *Samarcand*, and *Balk*, but its limits, extent, and divisions are variously stated, and not well ascertained. A part of it is included in the kingdom of *Cabulistan*. The principal towns are *Bukharia*, *Samarcand*, *Balk*, *Badakshan*, *Anderrab*, *Osrushnah*, *Termed*, and *Gaur*.—The rivers are the *Jihon*, *Sirr*, *Amu*, *Oxus*, and *Sogd*.

A considerable portion of the country consists of flat sandy desert; there are several chains of mountains, from which torrents descend, and gold is generally found in their channels. There are other valuable mineral products, as rubies, lapis lazuli, marble, &c. The valleys are well watered, enjoy a genial climate, and when cultivated produce abundant harvests.

This country is inhabited by two distinct races, the *Taujiks* and *Usbecks*. The *Taujiks*, *Tajiks*, or *Taujets*, a name said to signify citizens, are of common stature, fair complexion, with black expressive eyes, hawk nose, well shaped face, fine black hair, and thick beard; the women beautiful. Their occupations are agriculture, mechanic arts, and trade. The *Usbecks* have long been reputed the most civilized of the Mahometan Tartars. They

are short and stout; their complexion clear and ruddy, hair black, beard thin, forehead broad, cheek bones high, and eyes small. They are brave, surprisingly patient of hunger, thirst, and fatigue, and renowned for the activity of their movements in predatory war. They lead a pastoral life, and their favorite food is horse flesh.—Bukharia is famous for its literature, the cities of Bukharia and Samarcand having long been principal schools of oriental science.

Bukharia, *Bukhara*, or *Bogar*, city, Asia, capital of Great Bukharia, on the Sogd; 100 W. Samarcand. About Lon. 61. 58. E. Lat. 39. 20. N. Pop. stated at upwards of 100,000. It is situated on a rising ground, and is surrounded by a slender wall of earth and a dry ditch. The houses are low, and for the most part built of mud; but the numerous mosques and caravansaries are of stone or brick. The manufactures are cotton yarn, calicoes, and soap. The trade, which was once very considerable, declined towards the middle of the last century. It is still carried on in various articles, and foreign merchants are encouraged, and all religions tolerated. The climate is agreeable, yet the inhabitants are afflicted during summer with a complaint resembling the Guinea worm, and the city is infested by serpents and scorpions.

The inhabitants are characterised as being more civilized than those of the neighbouring countries, and the city has long been celebrated for the study of Mahometan theology and law; and it contains many colleges capable of accommodating from 60 to 600 students each.

Bukharia, (*Little*), country, Asia, having the country of Calmucks and Eygur N., Chinese Tartary and the desert of Cobi E., Thibet S. and Great Bukharia W.; about 700 miles from E. to W., and 200 from N. to S. The country is but little known, and its limits not well defined, and it is by some stated to be considerably larger.—The principal towns, are Yarkan, Kashgar, Koton, Aksu, Tourfan, and Hami.

The climate is temperate. The country lies amidst deserts, and consists, in great part, of a vast chain of mountains; and grain and fruits are not abundant. The plains at the foot of the mountains are said to be fertile, producing a plenty of various kinds of fruits, particularly melons of a fine quality, and in great request in China. The mineral productions are gold, silver, and precious stones. The natives are in a low state of civilization; of swarthy complexion, black hair, some of them handsome; live partly in stone houses and partly in tents; have neither tables nor chairs, use no knives or forks in eating; their usual beverage tea; practise polygamy; each wife is purchased from her parents; marriage is dissolved at pleasure; and the religion is Mahometanism.

Buki, t. Russia, Kiev; 44 S. Bialacerkiew.

Bukora, t. Hind., Guzerat; 17 SE. Janagur.

Bukovar, or *Vucovar*, t. Slavonia, capital of the county of Syrmien, on the Danube; 12 SSE. Eszek. Pop. 5,669. H. 700.

Bukowina, or *Bukowine*, pr. Austria, forming a part of Galicia, bounded N. by the Dniester, E. & S. by Moldavia, and W. by Transylvania, Galicia Proper, and Lodomeria. Sq. m. 3,652.

Pop. 230,720. Jews 1,710; Gipsies 1,800; Armenians 3,000; the rest Walachians. Families 49,132. H. 40,919. The Greek Church is the prevailing religion. Chief town, Czernowitz.

Bukovitz, t. Croatia; 14 SE. Carlstadt.

Bukow, (*Gross*), t. Pru Brandenburg, on the Stobberow. Pop. 1,000.

Bukow, (*New*), t. Mecklenburg Schwerin; 16 NE. Wismar. Lon. 11. 42. E. Lat. 54. 7. N. Pop. 887.

Bukowskow, t. Bohemia, in Bechin; 10 SSE. Bechin.

Bukukunskoi, (*Kamen*), fortress, Russia, in Irkutsk; 720 SW. Doronisk.

Bukupienick, t. Poland, in Lublin; 22 S. Lublin.

Bul, t. Africa, in Tunis; 70 W. Tunis.

Bula, p-v. Alleghany co., Pa.; W. 233.

Bula, t. on E. coast of Luçon. Lon. 133. 46. E. Lat. 13. 48. N.

Bulac, or *Boulac*, t. Egypt, the port of Grand Cairo, on the Nile, where vessels which bring goods to that city abide; 1 W. Ciaro. It is a large irregular town, and contains a custom-house, magazines, and a large bazar. In 1799, it was almost destroyed by the French. Niebuhr seems to fix on this as the site of the ancient *Litopolis*.

Bulacan, pr. Luçon or Manilla.

Bulach, t. Switz., in Zurich; 8 N. Zurich. Lon. 8. 27. E. Lat. 47. 26. N. Pop. 2,188.

Bulach, (*New*), t. Wurt.; 4 SW. Calw, 20 WSW. Stuttgart. Lon. 8. 43. E. Lat. 48. 42. N. Pop. 608. In the bailiwick annexed is a mountain, in which are found copper and iron ores.

Bulal, t. Africa, in Gambia.

Bulama, isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa, 3 from the continent, about 24 miles long and 12 broad, at the mouth of the Rio Grande. Lon. 14. 38. W. Lat. 11. 0. N. It is one of the Bissagoes, extremely fertile.

Bularskaia, t. Russia, on S. side of the Irtisch opposite Tobolsk.

Bulbul, t. Nubia; 30 NW. Giessin.

Bulcherry, isl. in the mouth of the Ganges, about 15 m. in cir. Lon. 88. 40. E. Lat. 210. 35. N.

Bulckau, t. Austria, on a river of the same name; 1 W. Schrattentaal.

Bulckau, r. Austria, which runs into the Taya, 4 W. Laab.

Buldamchetty, t. Hind., in Bahar; 190 WNW. Calcutta.

Buldat, t. Arabian, Irak; 20 E. Bagdad.

Bulduruiszkoi, t. Russia; in Irkutsk; 132 ESE. Nertchinsk.

Bulg, small isl. near W. coast of Scotland. Lon. 5. 5. W. Lat. 58. 33. N.

Bulfrickheim, t. Ger.; 12 S. Werthiem.

Bulgar, mt. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 30 S. Cogni.

Bulgar, t. Rus., in Kazan, near the Wolga. It was once called *Briachinow*, and was the capital city of the *Bulgarii*, or *Bulgares*, who formerly inhabited a country on the Wolga. It is now reduced to about 100 houses.

Bulgaria, (*Great*), country, Asia, in Russian Tartary, incorporated into the dominions of Russia, and forming a part of the government of Caucasus.

Bulgaria, (*Little*,) anciently *Mæsia Inferior*, pr. Eu. Turkey, bounded N. by the Danube, E. by the Black sea, S. by mount Hæmus, and W. by Servia. The country is full of mountains, barren at the top but fertile in pasturage at the bottom; and the intervening valleys and plains produce a great deal of corn and wine. The inhabitants are for the most part Christians, but exceedingly ignorant: they reckon among them one patriarch and 3 archbishops, all under the authority of the patriarch of Constantinople. They speak the Slavonic language. They are descendants from the *Bulgarii*, from whom the country takes its name. The province is divided into 4 districts, Sophia, Widdén, Nicopoli, and Silistria, each named from its chief town. Pop. stated from 1,500,000 to 1,800,000. Sophia is the capital.

Bulgneville, t. France, in Vosges; 10 S. Neufchâteau, 21 W. Epinal. Pop. 899.

Bulitaga, range of mountains, which divide the empire of Russia from Persia. Lon. 72. to 73. E. Lat. 48. 30. to 51. N.

Bulkh, see *Balk*.

Bull, small isl. in the Atlantic, near SW. coast of Ireland, 3 W. Dursey Island. Lon. 10. 9. W. Lat. 51. 33. N.

Bull, rock near W. coast of the island of Rathlin, in N. channel, 7 NE. Bengore-Head, on N. coast of Ireland. Lon. 6. 12. W. Lat. 55. 19. N.

Bull River, r. America, which runs into the river Huron, Lon. 82. 21. W. Lat. 43. 3. N.

Bull Head, cape, Ireland on N. side of Dingle bay; 3 SE. Dingle. Lon. 10. 4. W. Lat. 52. 6. N.

Bull-Hill, mt. in the Highlands, N. Y., near the Hudson. Height 1,484 feet.

Bull Island, S. C. one of the three islands which form N. part of Charleston harbour, near the coast. Lon. 79. 44. W. Lat. 32. 56. N.

Bull and Cow, rocks near S. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 53. 42. W. Lat. 46. 55. N.

Bullæum, or *Burrium*, now *Usk*.

Bullan Bay, bay of the Atlantic, between the island of Achil and W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 9. 43. W. Lat. 54. N.

Bullatter, t. Hind., Allahabad, on the Ganges; 30 NE. Gazypour.

Bullaunda, t. Hind., in Ruttunpour; 10 S. Ruttunpour.

Bullaupour, t. Asia, in Calhore; 159 E. Lahore. It is a well-built town, and the residence of a female governor. The streets are paved, and the houses constructed of stone.

Bulle, t. Switz., in Friburg; 10 S. Friburg. It has a castle, and a convent.

Bullenmeer, t. Ger., in Oldenburg; 18 N. Oldenburg.

Bullapalla, t. Hind., in Cuddapa; 25 SSE. Cuddapa.

Buller's Island, isl. in Mergui Archipelago, about 6 miles in circ. Lat. 10. 11. N.

Bulles, t. France, in Oise, on the Bresche, celebrated for its fine flax; 6 NW. Clermont, 9 ENE. Beauvais. Pop. 936.

Bullet, co. Ken., on the Ohio. Pop. in 1810, 4,311; slaves 976. Pop. in 1820, 5,831.

Bullet Lick, salt lick, in Bullet co. Kentucky, 20 miles from the rapids of the Ohio.

Bulletsburg, p-t. Boone co. Kentucky; W. 517.

Bullfinch Harbour, bay on W. coast of N. America. Lon. 123. 7. W. Lat. 46. 52. N.

Bulliah, t. Bengal; 20 WNW. Rangur.

Bullin, t. Africa, in Bursali. Lon. 15. 45. W. Lat. 13. 40. N.

Bullness, see *Bowness*.

Bullock, co. central part of Georgia. Pop. in 1810, 2,305; slaves 426. Pop. in 1820, 2,578.

Bulolepour, t. Hind., in Sirhind; 48 miles from Sirhind.

Bulloah, t. Bengal; 60 SSE. Dacca.

Bullooah, t. Hind., in Oude; 32 SE. Gooracpour. Lon. 84. 5. E. Lat. 26. 25. N.

Bulloogaut, t. Bengal; 26 SSE. Dinagepour.

Bulls, (*Bay of*,) on E. side of Newfoundland, called by the French *Baboul*. Lon. 52. 20. W. Lat. 47. 25. N.

Bullskin, t. Fayette co. Pa., on NE. side of the Youghiogeny. Pop. 1,484.

Bullskin, r. Ohio, which flows into the Ohio, in Clermont co.

Bulluary, t. Hind., in Singrowla; 18 ESE. Saipour.

Bullulos, t. Spain, Andalusia; 12 Lucena.

Bully, t. France, in Lower-Seine; 18 N. Rouen. Pop. 1,800.

Bulman, isl. on S. coast of Ireland, at the entrance of Kinsale harbour; 2 S. Kinsale.

Buloan, small isl. in the East Indian sea, near S. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 122. 45. E. Lat. 7. 6. N.

Bulrampour, t. Hind., in Bengal; 25 NW. Midnapour. Lon. 86. 50. E. Lat. 22. 41. N.

Bulrampour, t. Hind., in Oude; 32 E. Bahraitch, 38 N. Fyzabad.

Bullsedi, t. Arabia, Yemen; 22 SE. Loheia.

Bulsee, t. Hind., in Surgooja; 37 ENE. Surgooja.

Bultaa, t. Bengal; 17 WNW. Bissunpour.

Bulum, or *Bolm*, country, Africa, in Upper Guinea, near the mouth of the Serbora. Lat. 7. N.

Bulusan, t. on SE. coast of Mindanao, near a mountain to which it gives name. Lon. 124. 8. E. Lat. 13. 2. N.

Bulzig, t. Ger., in Saxony; 2 S. Zahna.

Bumadus, now *Hazir*.

Bumangeel, t. Grand Bukharia, on the Sogd; 40 E. Samarcand.

Bumany, t. Hind., in Baglana; 18 NE. Amednagur.

Bumm, city, Persia, the present capital of Kerman. Lon. 58. E. Lat. 29. 17. N. It is situated on a plain in the vicinity of high mountains, which are generally covered with snow. It is accounted the strongest town in the country; and was formerly much larger than at present, as is evident from the surrounding ruins.

Bummoneah, t. Hind., in Gurry Mundla; 15 NW. Mundella.

Bumosa, or *Abi Musa*, small isl. in the Persian gulf; 30 N. Julfar, on the coast of Arabia. Lon. 54. E. Lat. 26. 15. N.

Bumow, t. Russia, in Perm, S. Perm. H. 200. Near the town there is an extensive copper mine.

Bumugger, t. Bengal; 20 SE. Dinagepour.

Bunasar, r. Morocco, which loses itself in a lake, 20 NW. Mequinez.

Bunatrah Bay, bay of the Atlantic, on N. coast of the county of Mayo, in Ireland; 7 W. Killala-bay. Lon. 9. 14. W. Lat. 54. 19. N.

Bunawe, s-p. Scot., in the county of Argyle, on S. side of Loch Etive, at the mouth of the river Awe; 114 NNW. Edinburgh. Lon. 5. 16. W. Lat. 56. 24. N.

Bunbang, t. Bengal; 6 SW. Silhet.

Bunbury, v. Eng., in Cheshire; 6 Nantwich. Pop. 574.

Bunch, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, 10 E. Cape Ledo. Lat. 8. N.

Bunclody, see *New-Town Barry*.

Buncombe, co. W. corner of N. C. Pop. in 1810, 9,277; slaves 695. Pop. in 1820, 10,542. Chief town, Morristown.

Buncowra, t. Hind., Bahar; 33 SW. Patna.

Bundapoola, t. Bengal; 5 W. Tomar.

Bundar, t. Hind., Surgooja; 20 SW. Surgooja.

Bundar, t. Hind., in Candeish; 30 S. Burhampour.

Bundawah, t. Hind., in Bahar, on the right bank of the Ganges; 33 W. Arrah.

Bunde, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Minden; 21 WSW. Minden, 28 NE. Munster. Lon. 8. 25. E. Lat. 52. 12. N. Pop. 891. Its trade consists in thread and coarse linen; near it is a medical spring.

Bundeh, mountains, Hind., in Golconda; 100 N. Hydrabad.

Bundelcund, circar, Hind., in Allahabad. The country in general is mountainous, stony, and covered with wood. The land, where it is not stony, produces all sorts of fruit, but neither rice nor sugar; cotton trees are in plenty, and a species of tree from which the inhabitants gather a black nut. The principal towns are Chatteypour, Mow, Callinger, Senrab, and Pannah.

Bunderaje, t. Hind., in Berar; 10 E. Akoat.

Bundermalanca, t. Hind., in the Northern Circars; 58 E. by N. Masulipatam.

Bundeszt, t. Walachia, on the Ardjis; 24 SE. Bucharest.

Bundipour, t. Bengal, in Burdwan; 30 SE. Burdwan. Lon. 88. 17. E. Lat. 22. 52. N.

Bundowrah, t. Berar; 35 S. Coomtah.

Bundpour, t. Oude; 38 E. Fyzabad.

Bundten, see *Grisons*.

Bundua, t. Bengal; 20 NW. Toree.

Bunduraul, t. Lahore; 27 NE. Jummoo.

Bunduary, t. Oude; 8 S. Gooracpour.

Bungah-Quohem, lake, Maine, 35 N. Moosehead lake.

Bungarim, s-p. Birmah, in the southern peninsula. Lon. 98. 12. E. Lat. 8. 55. N.

Bungay, t. Eng., in Suffolk; 38 NNE. Ipswich, 107 NNE. London. Lon. 1. 28. E. Lat. 52. 36. N. Pop. 2,828. It is situated on the Wavenay, which is navigable for barges to Yarmouth. It has a weekly market on Thursday.

Bunggra, t. Bengal; 55 SW. Burdwan.

Bungishat, district, Cabulistan, on W. side of the Indus, about Lat. 33. N. The chief towns are Gowhaut, Kohaut, and Bunnoo.

Bungo, km. Japan, and one of the most considerable in the island of Bungo, or Ximo. The capital is Fumay. The king of Bungo was baptized by the name of Francis Civan, and sent a solemn embassy, to Pope Gregory XIII. in the year 1582. Lon. 132. E. Lat. 32. 40. N.

Bungo, pr. Africa, in Loango.

Bungong, t. Bengal; 25 SE. Kishenagur.

Bungteah, t. Bengal; 12 E. Toree.

Bunguncoonda, t. Bengal; 33 WSW. Pachete.

Bungurkera, t. Bengal, in Nagpour; 9 S. Doesa. Lon. 85. 4. E. Lat. 22. 53. N.

Bungush, or *Bungshat*, pr. Cabulistan, W. of the Indus, watered by the Cowmull.

Bunialu, t. Natolia; 28 W. Castamena.

Bunjara, t. Hind., Candeish; 6 S. Peploud.

Bunjarata, t. Hind., in Malwa; 12 S. Bilsah.

Bunjary, t. Hind., Berar; 8 N. Nagpour.

Bunitz, t. Croatia; 70 miles from Carlstadt, 30 E. Zeng.

Buniva, (an. *Æta*), chain of mountains in Greece, between Thessaly and Livadia, extending from Thermopylæ to Pindus.

Bunnass, r. Hind., which rises near Andeah, in Bilsah, and joins the Heran, after a course of about 100 miles, to form the Cane.

Bunneyah, t. Hind., Malwa; 15 NE. Raajegur.

Bunno, or *Banow*, t. Cabulistan, on the Cowmull; 100 ESE. Ghizni, 140 SSE. Cabul.

Bunnuel, t. Spain, in Navarre, on the Ebro; 21 miles from Tudella.

Bunpoor, t. Persia, in Mekran. Lon. 60. 10. E. Lat. 27. 50. N. It has a very strong fortress, and is surrounded by a mud wall, but is in a state of decay.

Bunree, r. Ireland, which runs into the Moy, 6 S. Killala.

Bunross, r. Ireland, which runs into the bay of Donegal, 8 WSW. Ballyshannon.

Bunschoten, t. Neth., in Utrecht, near the Zuyder-Zee; 6 N. Amersfert.

Bunseersa, t. Bengal; 45 SW. Burdwan.

Buntingford, t. Eng., in Hertford, with a weekly market on Monday; 11 N. Hertford, 31 N. London.

Buntwall, t. Canara; 14 E. Mangalore. Lon. 75. 9. E. Lat. 12. 48. N. It contains about 300 houses, and is a thoroughfare for trade between Mysore and Canara.

Buntwar, t. Hind., Oude; 10 E. Bahraitch.

Buntzlau, t. Pru. Silesia, in Liegnitz; 26 NW. Jauer, 42 W. Schweidnitz. Lon. 15. 37. E. Lat. 51. 13. N. Pop. 3,534. The houses are chiefly built of stone; the Catholics have a church and a convent, and the Lutherans have a church, and a house of orphans. The castle is in ruins. The chief manufacture is a kind of brown pottery, in great request—Natives, Opitz and Tcherning.

Buntzlau, (*Alt*), t. Bohemia, in Buntzlau, on the Elbe; 8 SSW. Benatek, 12 SSW. Jung Buntzlau. Lon. 15. 0. E. Lat. 50. 22. N. Pop. 800.

Buntzlau, (*Jung*), or *Mlada Boleslaw*, t. Bohemia, and capital of the circle of Buntzlau; 28 NNE. Prague, 58 SE. Dresden. Lon. 15. E. Lat. 50. 22. N. Pop. 3,534. H. 431. It is well built, and contains a hospital, a gymnasium, and 6 churches.—Pop. of the circle 313,592. Sq. m. 1,611.

Bunwara, t. Bengal; 4 SW. Noony.

Bunwoot, isl. in the E. Indian sea, granted by the Sultan of Mindanao, to the English East India Company; about 18 miles in circ. Lon. 124. 30. E. Lat. 7. 12. N.

Buon, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra; 7 ENE. Benevento.

Buonalberga, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra; 8 NE. Benevento. Pop. 2,902.

Buonconvento, t. Tuscany, in the Siennese; 10 SE. Sienna.

Buonhabitu, t. Naples, Principato Citra; 8 N. Policastro. Pop. 3,200.

Buonvicino, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 10 SE. Scalea.

Buoy, small isl. near E. coast of Newfoundland.

Buquoi, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 5 W. Bapaume.

Bura, one of the smaller Orkney Islands, between Pomona and Ronaldsha.

Burac, r. or canal, A. Turkey, which extends from Ourfa to the Euphrates.

Burac, t. Arabian Irak, on the Tigris; 45 SE. Al Modain.

Buragrag, r. Morocco, which runs into the Atlantic, at Salee.

Buralle, t. Hind., in Berar; 58 SW. Ellichpour.

Buramos, or *Three Islands*, three small islands on W. coast of Africa, at the mouth of the Rio St. Domingo, or Kachao.

Burampour, t. Hind., in Cicacole; 17 SW. Ganjam, 80 NE. Cicacole.

Burampour, t. Bahar; 18 S. Patna.

Burano, one of the Venetian islands, with a town of the same name, in the Dogado. Pop. 5,000.

Buraraage, t. Bahar; 34 N. Hajypour.

Buraru, t. Brazil, in Para; 7 ESE. Pauxis.

Burau, t. Bengal; 15 S. Curruckdeah.

Buraya, t. Bahar; 34 NNW. Bettiah.

Buraz, t. Natolia; 28 SE. Degnizlu.

Burbach, t. Hungary, celebrated for its wine; 8 E. Eisenstadt.

Burbach, t. Switz., Berne; 18 NNE. Berne.

Burbach, t. Nassau; 8 NW. Dillenburg.

Burbage, t. Eng., in Leicestershire; 2 SE. Hinckley. Pop. 1,100.

Burbazzoo, pr. Bengal, bounded N. by Dacca, E. by Bookareeah, and Caugmahry, S. by Attyah, and W. by Betooriah, about 40 miles long, and from 10 to 20 broad. Mulschi and Belau-chy are the chief towns.

Burburata, small isl. in the Carribean sea, near the coast of S. America. Lon. 68. 16. W. Lat. 10. 25. N.

Burkersdorf, t. Weimar; 2 NW. Weyda.

Burda, r. Hind., which runs into the Godavery, 60 E. Neermul.

Burchlein, t. Bav.; 18 SW. Bamberg.

Burdah, t. Africa, in Tomani, on S. side of the Gambia. Lon. 12. 10. W. Lat. 12. 36. N.

Burdatik, t. Grand Bukharia, on the Jihon; 45 SW. Bukharia.

Burdee, t. Hind., in Allahabad; 32 NNW. Saipour.

Burdgee, t. Hind., Visiapour; 5 NE. Huttany.

Burdigala, ancient capital of Aquitaine, now Bourdeaux.

Burdistan, mt. Persia, in the neighbourhood of Schiras, on which signals were formerly made to give notice of the arrival of merchants from India.

Burdhoo, t. Hind., in Bahar; 22 S. Bahar. Lon. 85. 44. E. Lat. 24. 51. N.

Burdwan, pr. Bengal, bounded N. by Bir-

boom, E. by the Hoogly, S. by the provinces of Injellee and Midnapour, and W. by Midnapour, Bissunpour, and Pachete. About 86 miles long from N. to S., and 40 to 75 from E. to W. It contains 2,400 English sq. miles; 262,684 inhabited houses, of which 218,855 are inhabited by Hindoos, and 43,781 by Mahometans. Pop. 1,444,487. This is one of the most valuable agricultural districts in India. Burdwan is the capital.

Burdwan, t. Bengal, and capital of a province of the same name; 50 NW. Calcutta, 62 SSW. Patna. Lon. 87. 57. E. Lat. 23. 15. N. It is a large town. The Church Missionary Society have a missionary here.

Buredgiat, (El,) t. Egypt; 10 W. Menuf.

Bureil, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 10 S. Yurcup.

Burello, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 9 E. Nicotera.

Buren, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Minden, capital of a circle, on the Alme; 13 SSW. Paderborn. Lon. 8. 40. E. Lat. 51. 30. N. Pop. 1,218.

Buren, t. Neth., in Guelders, and capital of a county; 6 SE. Utrecht, 15 N. Bois-le-Duc. Lon. 5. 16. E. Lat. 51. 54. N. Pop. 3,500.

Buren, t. Switz., in Berne, on the Aar; 6 SW. Soleure.

Buren, or *Burun*, see *Kauffbeuren*.

Bures, t. Eng., in Suffolk, on the Stour, with a bridge across. It was anciently a royal villa; 4 WNW. Nayland. Pop. 710.

Bures, t. France, in Lower-Seine; 13 SE. Dieppe.

Bureway, t. Hind., in Mysore; 8 NE. Chinna Balabarum.

Burford, t. Eng., in Oxford; 17 NNW. Oxford; 71 NW. London. Lon. 1. 38. E. Lat. 51. 50. N. Pop. 1,342. It is situated on the river Winkrush, with a weekly market on Saturday; long famous for making saddles. Here is a manufacture for rugs and duffels. A little to the west of the town, at a place called Battle-Edge, Ethelbald, king of Mercia, was defeated by Cuthred, king of the West-Saxons.

Burg, or *Burgk*, t. Saxony, in the Vogtland; 4 NW. Saalburg.

Burg, t. Pru. Saxony, in Magdeburg; 14 NE. Magdeburg. Lon. 12. 42. E. Lat. 52. 17. N. Pop. 7,493. H. 1,154. Chh. 4.

Burg, t. Switz., in the Thurgau, on the Rhine, opposite to Stein.

Burg, or *Tor-Burg*, t. Neth., in Zutphen, on the Issel; 7 SE. Doesburg, 12 SSE. Zutphen. Pop. 1,050.

Burg Breitung, see *Herrin Breitung*.

Burg, or *Bourg*, t. Pru. Juliers-Cleves-Berg, in Dusseldorf; 6 S. Solingen. Pop. 1,401.

Burg Burnheim, t. Bavaria; 14 NNW. Anspach. Near it is a medicinal spring. Pop. 1,100.

Burg Eberach, &c., see *Eberach*, &c.

Burg Gemunde, t. Ger., in Upper Hesse; 14 SE. Marburg, 15 E. Giessen. Lon. 9. 3. E. Lat. 50. 41. N.

Burg-Hamza, or *Sour*, t. Algiers, in Titterie; 45 SSE. Algiers. Lon. 3. 59. E. Lat. 36. 7. N. It is built on the ruins of *Ausia*, some of the ancient fortifications of which are yet remaining. A Turkish garrison is kept here.

Burg Lengenfeld, t. Bav., on the Nab ; 15 N. Ratisbon, 16 S. Amberg. Lon. 11. 5. E. Lat. 49. 13. N. Pop. 1,400.

Burg Sheidungen, t. Pru. Merseburg ; 3 SE. Nebra.

Burg Swary, fortress, Algiers, bordering on Sahara ; 40 S. Medea.

Burg Tisumseely, t. Africa, in Algiers ; 36 ESE. Tagadepropt.

Burg Twilly, (an. *Turis Cæsaris*), t. Algiers ; 28 SSE. Constantina.

Burg el Wed, t. Algiers, in Tremecen ; 66 W. Tremecen.

Burgah, t. Bengal ; 20 SE. Ramgur.

Burgama, t. Bengal ; 35 NNE. Purneah.

Burgaon, now *Uslett*.

Burgara, s-p. Hind., on the coast of Malabar ; 3 S. Cananor.

Burgas, or *Bourgaz*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, on a bay of the Black sea ; 68 NNE. Adrianople, 112 NNW. Constantinople. Lon. 26. 27. E. Lat. 40. 14. N. It is a place of considerable commerce.

Burgau, t. Bavaria, on the Mindel ; 19 NW. Augsburg, 20 ENE. Ulm. Pop. 2,400.

Burgau, t. Weimar, Eisenach ; 3 S. Jena.

Burgaut, t. Hind., in Gurry Mundla ; 45 E. Mandella.

Burgdorf, t. Hanover, in Luneburg, on the Aller ; 9 S. Zell ; 14 ENE. Hanover. Lon. 10. 7. E. Lat. 52. 28. N. Pop. 1,492.

Burgdorf, t. Switz., in Berne, and chief place of a bailiwick ; 9 NE. Berne, 12 SSE. Soleure. Lon. 7. 28. E. Lat. 47. 3. N. Pop. 1,300.—Here was established the first printing press in Switzerland, in 1475. About 3 miles from the town is a sulphurous fountain and baths.

Burgein, t. Egypt ; 15 N. Ashmuneim.

Burgel, t. Ger., in Weimar, on the Saal ; 15 ESE. Weimar. Lon. 11. 44. E. Lat. 50. 55. N. Pop. 1,100.

Burgel, see *Mark Burgel*.

Burgeo, isl. near S. coast of Newfoundland ; 66 NW. Miquelon. Lon. 57. 35. W. Lat. 47. 35. N.

Burgee, isl. S. of Newfoundland. Lon. 57. 37. W. Lat. 47. 16. N.

Burgeltstown, p-t. Washington co. Pa. ; W. 248.

Burgh, t. Eng., in Lincoln, near the sea coast, with a weekly market on Thursday ; 5 NW. Wainfleet, 127 N. London. Lon. 0. 15. E. Lat. 53. 12. N. Pop. 709.

Burgh Head, cape, Scotland, on the coast of Murray ; 8 NE. Forres. Lon. 3. 24. W. Lat. 57. 41. N. Near it is a small town or village, with about 400 inhabitants, situated on a fine bay.

Burgh upon Sands, v. Eng., in Cumberland, once a Roman station ; 5 NW. Carlisle.

Burghaun, or *Burgkhaun*, t. Hesse Cassel, in Fulda, on the Hann, with 2 churches, one for Roman Catholics, and the other for Lutherans ; 8 NNE. Fulda, 38 E. Marburg. Lon. 9. 43. E. Lat. 50. 42. N. Pop. 985.

Burghausen, t. Bavaria, circle of the Lower Danube, on the Salza ; 30 NNW. Salzburg, 50 E. Munich. Lon. 12. 47. E. Lat. 48. 5. N. Pop. 3,010. It has a strong castle and 4 chh.

Burgholzhausen, t. Ger. in Hanau ; 10 N. Frankfort on the Maine.

Burginiasium, now *Schenck*.

Burglen, t. Switz., in Zurich ; 14 E. Zurich.

Burglen, t. Switz., in the Thurgau ; 4 NNW. St. Gall.

Burgli, v. Switz., in Uri ; 3 miles from Altorf.

Burgo, (El,) t. Spain, in Grenada, a few miles from Ronda. Pop. 1,500.

Burgo d'Osma, see *Borgo d'Osma*.

Burgoe's Gap, p-v. Huntingdon co. Pa. ; W. 209.

Burgong, t. Bengal ; 18 S. Pachete.

Burgos, city, Spain, and capital of Old Castile, and of a province of the same name, situated on the Alarcon ; 112 N. Madrid, 142 N. Toledo. Lon. 2. 40. W. Lat. 42. 21. N. Pop. 10,000. H. 2,020. Abp. see. It is a place of great antiquity, and was once the residence of the kings of Castile. It contains a citadel, a college, 14 parish churches, 24 convents, 4 hospitals, and numerous public fountains. It is surrounded by old walls, and the streets are narrow, winding, and gloomy. The cathedral is one of the most beautiful and best preserved Gothic structures in Spain. Before the middle of the 16th century, the kings of Castile divided their time between Burgos and Toledo.—Pop. of the province 470,600. Sq. m. 7,752.

Burgstadt, t. Saxony, in Schonberg ; 3 E. Penig. Pop. 1,966.

Burgstal, t. Austria ; 12 SE. Ips. H. 100.

Burgsteinfurt, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Munster, on the Aa. Pop. 1,300. It has a gymnasium.

Burgstorf, t. Han., Hildesheim ; 2 N. Schladen.

Burgthan, t. Bavaria ; 12 E. Schwabach.

Burgu, t. Africa, and principal place of a district, in the Lybian desert ; 210 S. Augela. Lon. 22. 36. E. Lat. 25. 50. N. This district is called *Berdoa*, by Delisle and D'Anville.

Burguetta, or *Elburquetta*, t. Spain, Navarre, in the valley of Ronceval ; 15 S. St. Jean Pie de Port, 24 ENE. Pampeluna.

Burgui, t. Spain, in Navarre, situated on the Esca, in the valley of Roncal.

Burguiller, t. Spain, Andalusia ; 9 Seville.

Burgundah, t. Hind., in Hydrabad ; 63 NW. Rajahmundry.

Burgundy, (*Circle of*), one of the 10 circles of the German empire, erected in 1512, by Maximilian. At its original formation it was very extensive, and comprised, besides the free county (*Franche Comté*), of Burgundy, the whole 17 provinces of the Netherlands. But after the Dutch provinces declared their independence, and the southern part of the circle was acquired by France, it consisted only of the Spanish or Austrian Netherlands.

Burgundy, called also *Burgundy Proper*, or *Lower Burgundy*, to distinguish it from *Franche Comté*, or *Upper Burgundy*, before the revolution, a province of France, including Bresse, Bugey, and Gex ; near 150 miles in length, and more than 90 broad ; bordered E. by *Franche Comté*, S. by *Lyonnois*, W. by *Bourbonnois* and *Nivernois*, and N. by *Champagne*. The *Dijonnois*, *Auxerrois*, *Auxois*, *Autunois*, *Charolois*, *Briennes*, *Chalons*, and *Maconois*, which take their names from the several towns, were included in this province. Dijon was the capital. It is very fertile, and the wines are much esteemed. It now forms the departments

of Aube, Côte-d'Or, Saône-and-Loire, and Yonne.

Burgur, t. Hind., in Orissa ; 20 W. Sumbulpour.

Burgushali, t. Persian Armenia ; 40 SE. Kanjan.

Burhai, t. Hind., Oude ; 6 SSE. Manickpour.

Burhalia, t. Syria, in the pachalic of Damascus ; 10 NW. Damascus.

Burhampour, fort, Bengal ; 10 S. Moorshedabad, 85 N. Calcutta.

Burhampour, city, Hind., capital of Candeish ; 100 N. Aurungabad, 452 S. Delhi. Lon. 76.20. E. Lat. 21. 22. N. It is a large city, built on very uneven ground ; the houses of earth, covered with varnished tiles. The walls of the castle are very lofty, with battlements and large round towers at intervals. The river Taptee washes the walls, but the water being brackish, the inhabitants are supplied from a large basin in the Meydan. It has a considerable trade in fine cotton, white and painted, plain and mixed with gold and silver, for veils, shawls, handkerchiefs, &c. ; but the city is much reduced from its ancient grandeur. This town is the head quarters of a singular sect of Mahometans, named Borah, whose moulah or high priest resides here.

Burhampour, t. Bangal, on the Cossimbazar ; 5 miles from Moorshedabad.

Burhar, t. Hind., in Oude, on the Dewah ; 27 S. Gooracpour.

Burhurva, t. Hind., in Bahar ; 15 S. Bettiah.

Buri, t. Italy, in Friuli ; 6 S. Udina.

Buriah, r. Hind., which runs into the Jumnah, 20 S. Delhi.

Buriano, t. Tuscany, in Sienna, near the lake of Castiglione ; 16 S. Montieri.

Burias, one of the Philippine islands, in the East Indian sea, about 40 miles in length, from NW. to SE., and from 3 to 10 broad. Lon. 122. 43 to 123. 12. E. Lat. 12. 46. to 13. 16. N.

Buriats, *Buraty*, or *Bratsky*, tribe of Tartars, Siberia, in Irkutsk, inhabiting on lake Baikal, and the rivers Angara and Sena. They are pagans ; said to be honest and sincere ; in features resembling the Kalmucks. Number of males paying tribute computed at 58,097.

Burich, t. Baden ; 5 miles from Philipsburg.

Burich, or *Buderick*, t. Pru. Juliers-Cleves-Berg, in Cleves, on the Rhine ; 18 E. Cleves. Pop. 936. It is remarkable for a victory, which the troops of the emperor Otho the great obtained over the Lorrainers.

Buries, t. on the SE. coast of Timor. Lon. 126. 2. E. Lat. 8. 50. S.

Burk's Canal, inlet on W. coast of N. America. Lon. 232. 10. E. Lat. 51. 57. N. The entrance is between the continent of New-Hanover and S. part of King's island.

Burka, or *Varaque*, s-p. Arabia, in Oman, on E. coast ; 40 NW. Mascat. Lat. 23. 48. N. It is the residence of the Imam of Mascat, and is well fortified. Limes are always to be had by seamen, and in summer months fruits and vegetables are plentiful ; cattle, sheep, and fowls are good ; and the inhabitants are well supplied with excellent fish, on which they chiefly live.

Burke, co. W. part of North Carolina. Pop.

in 1810, 11,007 ; slaves, 1,433. Pop. in 1820, 13,411. Chief town, Morgantown.

Burke, co. N. part of Georgia. Pop. in 1810, 10,858. ; slaves, 4,691. Pop. in 1820, 11,557. Chief town, Waynesborough.

Burke, p-t. Caledonia co. Vt. ; 20 NNE. Danville, 45 NE. Montpelier, W. 534. Pop. 541.

Burkee, t. Hind. in Gohud ; 25 N. Narwa.

Burken, t. Baden ; 16 NNE. Heilbron, 27 E. Heidelberg, Pop. 942.

Burkersdorf, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg ; 4 S. Zwickau. Pop. 1,074.

Burkerstorf, t. Austria ; 8 W. Vienna.

Burkesville, p-t. Cumberland co. Ken., about 50 E. Bowling Green, W. 708. Pop. in 1810, 106. It is the chief town of the county, and contains a bank.

Burkhausen, see *Burghausen*.

Burkheim, or *Burkein*, t. Baden, in Treisam, in the Brigaw ; 5 N. Brisach. Pop. 553.

Burkheim, or *Purkheim*, t. Bavaria ; 7 WSW. Neuburg.

Burkull, t. Hind., in the Candeish ; 70 N. Burhampour.

Burkurry, t. Bengal ; 36 ESE. Dacca.

Burkutta, t. Bengal ; 15 S. Curruckdeah.

Burlats, t. France, in Tarn ; 4 E. Castres. Pop. 1,192.

Burlaw, t. Courland ; 6 S. Libau.

Burlesdon, see *Bursledon*.

Burley on the Hill, v. Eng., in Rutland ; 3 NNE. Okeham.

Burlington, p-t. port of entry, and cap. Chittenden co. Vt., on a bay of the same name on lake Champlain ; 24 SSE. Plattsburg, 32 N. Middlebury, 38 WNW. Montpelier, 70 N. Whitehall, 100 S. Montreal, 198 NW. Boston, W. 501. Lon. 73. 15. W. Lat. 44. 28. N. Pop. in 1810, 1,690 ; in 1820, 2,111. The village is very finely situated, lying in the form of a parallelogram, having its shortest side on the lake, 100 rods in length ; the other extending back up a gradual ascent, a mile from the water. It contains a court house, a jail, a bank, 2 printing offices, an academy, a university, 2 handsome Congregational meeting houses, one of which is an elegant brick building ; 165 dwelling houses, and 50 stores, offices, and mechanics' shops. Within the township, 1½ NE. from the centre of the village, there is another village of about 30 houses, at the falls of Onion river. These falls afford conveniences for extensive manufacturing establishments. Here are a woollen manufactory, a paper mill, an oil mill, a plaster mill, 2 saw mills, and a grist mill. Burlington is a flourishing town, of more commercial importance, than any other in Vermont. About 10 sloops, of from 70 to 100 tons, which navigate the lake, are owned here. Two weekly newspapers are published at this place.

The University of Vermont was incorporated in 1791. The college edifice is a spacious and elegant brick building, 4 stories high, 160 feet long, 75 wide in the central part, and 45 on the wings, containing a chapel, 7 rooms for public uses, and 46 for students. It is finely situated on the east side of the village, one mile distant from lake Champlain, on an elevation, according to Capt. Partridge, of 245 feet above the

surface of the water, and commands an extensive and delightful prospect of the lake, with its islands, of the high mountains along the western shore, and the surrounding country. The library contains 8, or 900 volumes. The philosophical apparatus is tolerably complete. The funds of the institution consist chiefly in lands, amounting to about 30,000 acres; of which only about 6,400 acres are as yet leased.

The board of trustees is composed of the governor of the state, the speaker of the house of representatives, and the president of the university, *ex officio*, together with 15 gentlemen chosen by the legislature, and holding their offices 9 years, but capable of a reappointment. The executive government consists of a president and 6 professors; 1 of languages, 1 of mathematics and natural philosophy, 1 of surgery and the theory and practice of physic, 1 of anatomy and physiology, 1 of chemistry and pharmacy, and 1 of botany and materia medica. The number of undergraduates, in 1821, was 35.

The commencement is on the 2d Wednesday in August. There are only two vacations; one from commencement, 4 weeks; the other from the 2d Wednesday in December, 9 weeks.

The exercises of this institution were suspended for two years during the late war, and the students were all dismissed. In August 1815 it was reorganized.

Burlington, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass.; 12 NNW. Boston, W. 476. Pop. 508.

Burlington, p-t. Hartford co. Ct.; 17 W. Hartford, W. 342. Pop. 1,360.

Burlington, p-t. Otsego co. N. Y.; 12 W. Cooperstown, 78 W. Albany, W. 366. Pop. 2,457. It is a good agricultural town, and contains 4 houses for public worship.

Burlington, co. N. J.; bounded NE. by Middlesex and Monmouth cos., E. by Little Egg Harbour bay, S. by Gloucester co., and NW. by the Delaware, and Hunterdon co. Pop. in 1810, 24,879; in 1820, 28,822. Chief towns, Mount Holly and Burlington.

Burlington, city, Burlington co. N. J., on the Delaware, a little below Bristol, on the opposite side; 20 NE. Philadelphia by water, and 17 by land, W. 162. Pop. in 1810, 2,419; in 1820, 2,758. The most populous part is situated on an island in the Delaware $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. long, and $\frac{3}{4}$ m. wide, communicating with the main land by 4 bridges and causeways. It contains a court house, a market house, an academy, a public library, and 4 houses of public worship; 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Friends, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Methodists; and has some manufactures. It is a pleasant town, favourably situated, and has a good harbour. It has been made a port of entry, but carries on no foreign trade. In 1816 it had 302 tons of shipping.

Burlington, t. Bradford co. Pa. Pop. 561.

Burlington, t. Lawrence co. Ohio. Pop. 140.

Burlington, t. Licking co. Ohio. Pop. 489.

Burlington, or *Bridlington*, s-p. Eng., in York; 26 N. Beverly, nearly in the meridian of London. Lat. 54. 7. N. Pop. 3,741. It is situated in a bay of the German sea, which affords a good harbour to vessels in strong gales which blow from NNW. and NE. It has a market on Saturday.

Barlington Bay, on W. end of lake Ontario.

Burlo, t. Pru., Munster; 4 NNW. Borchon.

Burmah, see *Birmah*.

Burmee, t. Bengal; 16 SSW. Curruckdeah.

Burmool, a small fortified village on the frontiers of Cattack. Lon. 85. 10. E. Lat. 20. 21. N.

Burney's Islands, in the Frozen ocean, near NW. coast of Russia, about 4 miles in circ. Lon. 182. 30. E. Lat. 67. 45. N.

Burnham, t. Eng., in Essex, on N. side of the river Crouch; famous for its oysters; 10 SE. Malden. Pop. 1,056.

Burnham-Market, s-p. Eng., in Norfolk, with a good harbour, and considerable trade in corn; 34 NW. Norwich, 126 NNE. London. Lon. 0. 48. E. Lat. 53. 4. N. Pop. 845.

Burnley, t. Eng., in Lancaster, near a navigable canal from Leeds to Liverpool; 26 N. Manchester, 207 NNW. London. Lon. 2. 17. W. Lat. 56. 10. N. Pop. 4,368. Here are manufactures of woollen and cotton, with printing houses, dyeing houses, mills, &c.

Burntcoat Island, small isl. on the coast of Maine, Hancock co. Pop. 218.

Burnt Island, isl. in Christmas sound, at the S. extremity of S. America.

Burntisland, or *Bruntisland*, t. Scot., in Fife, and a royal borough; 9 E. Dunfermline. Pop. 1,934. It is situated on N. side of the Frith of Forth, formerly a place of great trade; the harbour is good, deep, and large.

Burnt Island, small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Maine. Lon. 68. 15. W. Lat. 44. 9. N.

Burnt Island, small isl. near the S. coast of Newfoundland; 15 ESE. cape Ray. Lon. 56. 0. W. Lat. 47. 16. N.

Burnt Islands, cluster of islands in the Indian sea, WNW. Goa. Lon. 73. 30. E. Lat. 15. 50. N.

Burnt Island, see *Polino*.

Burnt Island, see *Blanche Island*.

Burntlodge, r. N. A., which runs into the Missouri, 6 W. Bratton's river.

Burntwood, see *Brentwood*.

Burntwood, r. and lake, N. America. Lon. 99. W. Lat. 56. N.

Burnugger, t. Hind., in Bengal; 20 NW. Goragot.

Buroda, t. Hind., in Candeish; 15 E. Burhampour.

Buronzo, t. Italy; 12 NW. Vercelli.

Burrow, t. Ger., in Anhalt; 3 W. Coswick.

Burpally, t. Hind., in Orissa; 10 W. Sumbulpour.

Burpudda, t. Hind., in Orissa; 7 NNE. Harriopour.

Burr, small island in the Irish sea, near the coast of Down; 12 S. Donaghadee. Lon. 5. 21. W. Lat. 54. 28. N.

Burra, large and fertile mountain of Arabia, near Homran.

Burraboom, t. Bengal, Midnapour; 65 NW. Midnapour. Lon. 23. 5. N. Lon. 86. 30. E.

Burradirga, t. Bengal; 35 ESE. Dinagepour.

Burradirga, t. Bengal, Bajoohow; 7 WSW. Jalalgunge. Lon. 88. 34. E. Lat. 25. 26. N.

Burragong, t. Hind., Oude; 15 SW. Fyzabad.

Burragunge, t. Hind., Oude; 20 S. Baraitch.

Burragur, t. Hind., Cicacole; 38 W. Ganjam.

Burrah, t. Bengal; 52 NW. Ramgur.

Burrakeera, t. Hind., in Berar; 6 W. Akoat.
Burramootee t. Hind., in Visiapour; 38 SE. Poonah.

Burrampooter, or *Brahmapootra*, or *Sampoo*, r. Asia, which rises in Thibet, not far from the source of the Ganges, and takes an easterly direction through Thibet to within about 220 miles of China; then turns to a direction south of west, and joins the Ganges below Luckipour, 40 miles above its entrance into the bay of Bengal. Though the Ganges and Burrampooter rise near each other, yet in one part of their course they are about 1,200 miles distant. Length about 1,600 miles.

Burrampour, t. Hind., in the circar of Cica-cole; 15 SW. Ganjam.

Burrapalong, t. Bengal; 65 S. Islamabad.

Burrapour, t. Hind., in Oude; 13 NE. Fyzabad.

Burrapungah, one of the branches of the river Ganges, which runs into the bay of Bengal, Lon. 89. 31. E. Lat. 21. 43. N.

Burrard's Canal, inlet of the gulf of Georgia, on W. coast of N. America, within point Gray. Lon. 237. 6. E. Lat. 49. 20. N. The shores on S. side are of moderate height, and though rocky, well covered with trees, chiefly pines.

Burraat, t. Bengal; 15 NE. Nuldingah.

Burraiserai, t. Hind., in Candeish; 17 NE. Burrawnay.

Burrahegur, t. Bengal; 12 ESE. Kishenagur.

Barraway Gaut, mt. Hind., in Bahar; 22 WSW. Saseram.

Burraicney, t. Hind., in Candeish; 45 NE. Burhampour. Lon. 76. 50. E. Lat. 21. 54. N.

Burray, one of the Orkney islands, about 4 miles long, and 1 broad. Lon. 2. 47. W. Lat. 68. 44. N. Pop. 320. It lies between Pomona and South Ronaldsay.

Burray, one of the Shetland islands, about 10 miles long, but narrow. Lon. 1. 39. W. Lat. 60. 5. N.

Burree, t. Hind., Allahabad; 8 SSW. Corah.

Burrellville, t. Providence co. R. I., in NW. corner of the state; about 22 WNW. Providence. Pop. 2,164. It is a large township, the surface uneven, but the lands are well adapted to grazing. It contains a bank.

Burriage, see *Bahrait*.

Burriana, t. Spain, in Valencia, near the sea; 30 N. Valencia. Pop. 6,300.

Burriapour, t. Hind., Bahar; 33 SW. Arrah.

Burrill's Bay, on S. side of James river, Isle of Wight co. Va.; about 30 miles from Norfolk. The depth of water from Hampton road to this bay, is sufficient for ships of the largest draft.

Burriol, see *Borriol*.

Burrong, t. Hind., in Bahar; 7 N. Saseram.

Burronhully, t. Bengal; 29 E. Calcutta.

Burrough's Bay, bay on W. coast of N. A., in Behm's canal. Lon. 228. 54. E. Lat. 55. 55. N.

Burrow, v. Eng., in Leicestershire; near it, on an eminence, is an ancient entrenchment. Camden places here the ancient *Vernometum*.

Burrow Head, cape on S. coast of Scot. Lon. 4. 16. W. Lat. 54. 41. N.

Burrowbridge, see *Boroughbridge*.

Barrowstownness, see *Borrowstownness*.

Burrtown, p-v. Rutherford co. N. C.; W. 498.

Burrville, see *Clinton*.

Burrua, t. Bengal, in Hoogly; 10 S. Cossimbazar.

Burruah, t. Hind., Cattack; 26 NE. Cattack.

Burrunghaut, t. Hind., in Oude; 44 WNW. Fyzabad.

Burruntur, t. Bengal; 75 NNE. Dacca.

Burrulpour, t. Bengal, in Futtasing; 20 S. Moorshedabad.

Burrye, or *Hell*, t. Bengal; 25 NNE. Calcutta.

Bursa, or *Brusa*, (an. *Prusa*, or *Prusia*,) city, A. Turkey, in Natolia, capital of a sangiac; 60 S. Constantinople. Lon. 29. 12. E. Lat. 40. 11. N. Pop. variously stated from 40,000, to 120, or 130,000. It is situated on a spacious plain at the foot of mount Olympus, and, including the suburbs, is about 6 miles in circuit. It is surrounded with walls, and occupies eminences on each side of a height, which is surmounted by a castle. The castle, supposed to be the ancient city of Prusa, is about a mile in circ., environed by a wall, which indicates its erection at a very remote period. Springs rise in various parts of the city, some medicinal, and some hot, and here are baths in great repute.

It is one of the finest cities in Natolia, and contains 366 mosques, 3 Greek churches, 1 Armenian, and 4 synagogues, and it is the seat of a Greek and an Armenian archbishop. The inhabitants consist of Turks, Greeks, Armenians, and Jews. The manufactures are carpets, satins, silk stuffs, gauze, &c. The bazars are filled with various kinds of merchandise, and the caravans, which go from Aleppo and Smyrna to Constantinople, add much to its commerce. It was the capital of the Turkish empire previous to 1452, when the seat of government was transferred to Constantinople.—Native, the physician Asclepiades.

Bursali, see *Salum*.

Bursamah, t. Hind., in Bahar; 40 SSW. Patna.

Bursawar, t. Hind.; 28 W. Allahabad.

Bursch, see *Birs*.

Burscheidt, t. Pru. Lower-Rhine, near Aix-la-Chapelle. Pop. 4,175. Here are warm baths.

Bursee, t. Bengal; 8 E. Islamabad.

Burseeah, t. Bengal; 6 S. Calcutta.

Burseeah, t. Hind., Malwa; 90 E. Ougein.

Bursin, country, Africa, S. Baol, about Lat. 14. N.

Bursledon, v. Eng., on the S. coast of the county of Hants, situated on a branch of the Southampton water, where are yards for ship-building; 5 E. Southampton.

Burslem, t. Eng., in Stafford, celebrated for its pottery; 3 N. Newcastle-under-Line. Pop. 8,625.

Bursool, t. Bengal; 10 ESE. Burdwan.

Burstadt, t. Bavaria, in Lower-Maine, on the Maine; 2 E. Miltenburg. Pop. 1,000.

Burtapour, t. Hind., in Oude; 10 NNW. Fyzabad.

Burton, t. Strafford co. N. H.; 88 NNW. Portsmouth. Pop. 209.

Burton, p-t. Geauga co. Ohio, on the Cuyahoga, about 10 SE. Chardon, W. 342. Pop. 506. Here is an academy.

Burton, t. New Brunswick, on the river St. John. Lon. 66. 15. W. Lat. 45. 53. N.

Burton, or *Burton in Kendal*, t. Eng. in Westmoreland, near the mouth of the river Ken, with a weekly market on Thursday; 11 N. Lancaster, 245 N. London. Pop. 574.

Burton upon Stather, t. Eng., in Lincoln, with a weekly market on Monday; 31 N. Lincoln, 165 N. London. Pop. 526.

Burton upon Trent, t. Eng., in Stafford, on W. side of the Trent, long celebrated for its malt and ale; 11 SW. Derby, 124 NNW. London. Lon. 1. 36. W. Lat. 52. 50. N. Pop. 3,979. Besides the Trent, it has communications, by means of canals, either immediately or immediately, with Liverpool, Bristol, Birmingham, Coventry, London, Manchester, Hull, &c. &c. The market is well supplied, and held on Thursday.

Burtonsville, p-v. Orange co. Va.; W. 108.

Burtrask, t. Sweden, in West Bothnia; 40 N. Umea.

Burva, t. Bengal; 27 NNW. Bettiah.

Burugerd, t. Persia, in Irak; 35 E. Nehavend.

Buruluk, t. Russia, in Voronez; 96 SW. Voronez.

Burun, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania; 50 E. Emboli.

Burunnintapchara, cape in the Caspian sea; 112 S. Guriev. Lon. 63. 14. E. Lat. 52. 50. N.

Buruz, (an. *Cibyra*), t. A. Turkey, in Natolia; 30 SSE. Degnizlu.

Burwa, small pr. Bengal, bounded NW. by Palamow, E. by Nagpour, and SW. by a part of Orissa, of a triangular form, and about 60 miles in circ. Burwa is the capital.

Burwa, t. Bengal, and capital of a province of the same name; 160 S. Patna, 225 W. Calcutta. Lon. 84. 29. E. Lat. 23. 2. N.

Burwa, t. Hind., in Orissa; 28 NNE. Cattack.

Burwahdy, t. Bengal; 5 NNE. Curruckdeah.

Burwash, t. Eng., in Sussex; 8 NNW. Battle. Pop. 1,524.

Bury, t. Hind., in Berar; 12 W. Coomtah.

Bury, t. Eng., in Lancaster, on a canal which goes to Manchester; 9 N. Manchester, 190 NNW. London. Lon. 26. W. Lat. 53. 56. N. Pop. 8,762. Here are large manufactures of woollen and cotton, and calico printing carried on. The market is on Thursday.

Bury St. Edmund's, t. Eng., in Suffolk; 43 SSW. Norwich, 72 NNE. London. Lon. 0. 50. E. Lat. 52. 20. N. Pop. 7,986. It owes its name to a celebrated abbey, esteemed one of the largest and richest in the kingdom. The town is situated in a healthy spot, and has been called on that account, the Montpelier of England. The river on which it stands is navigable from Lynn. It is a borough, and sends two members to parliament. There are two weekly markets, on Wednesday and Saturday. The county assizes are held here.

Burzano, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 10 ENE. Bova.

Burzet, t. France, in Ardèche; 15 W. Privas. Pop. 2,600.

Busam, t. Bengal; 4 S. Toree.

Busana, t. Italy, in Modena; 17 Reggio.

Busancy, t. France, in Aisne; 4 S. Soissons.

Buska, t. Piedmont, on the Maira; 7 W. Co. ni. Pop. 7,500.

Busaco, convent, Portugal, in Beira, on a

ridge called the Sierra de Busaco, extending N. from the Mondego, memorable for an action fought near it in 1810, between the French under Massena, and the English under Wellington.

Buschdorf, t. Prussia; 30 ESE. Königsberg.

Buschoff, t. Courland; 8 S. Seelburg.

Busegana, t. Italy, Padua; 4 WNW. Padua.

Buselheim, t. Bav.; 4 W. Volckach.

Busendorf, t. Bav.; 13 N. Bamberg.

Buseno il Foresta, t. Aust. Italy, Padua; 11 SSE. Padua.

Busento, r. Naples, which runs into the sea, near Policastro.

Buseo, v. Wallachia, capital of a district, on a river of the same name, which falls into the Sireth. It formerly had 1,500 houses. Greek bp. see.

Bush, r. Ireland, which runs into the sea, 3 SW. Bengore head.

Bush, r. Md., which runs into Chesapeake bay, below Harford.

Bush Creek, r. Pa., which runs into the Delaware, in S. part of Wayne co.

Bush Key, or *Little Key*, islet, near S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 84. 40. W. Lat. 21. 26. N.

Busheab, or *Shech Schaub*, isl. in the Persian gulf, about 12 miles long, and 4 or 5 broad, low, well planted with trees, and inhabited. Lon. 53. 4. E. Lat. 27. 2. N.

Busheer, or *Bushire*, or *Abuschahr*, or *Bender Boshavir*, s-p. Persia, in Farsistan; 20 S. Bender Rigk, 100 WSW. Shiraz. Lon. 50. 43. E. Lat. 28. 58. N. Pop. stated from 5, to 10,000, H. 1,200. It is the principal sea-port of Persia, situated on the Persian gulf, on the western extremity of a peninsula, 11 miles long and 4 broad. It is surrounded on 3 sides by water, and on the land side fortified by a mud wall, mounting 12 pieces of cannon. The streets are narrow and meanly built, though the town presents a handsome appearance at a distance. Fruits and provisions are cheap and excellent, but the water, which is very bad, must be brought 2 miles; and good water 16 miles. The trade is considerable. The exports are Persian commodities, such as carpets, wine of Shiraz, rose water, drugs, pearls, and cotton; the imports India goods and English broad cloth. The English East India company have a factory here.

Bushkill, t. Northampton co., Pa. Pop. 1,262.

Bushmen, or *Bosjesmas*, or *Boshies-men*, savage people, Africa, residing about the sources of Orange river; so called from their residing among the bushes in order to shoot travellers.

Bushtown, see *Harford*, Md.

Bushwick, t. Kings co., Long island, N. Y., on N. side of Brooklyn, and on East river. Pop. 930.

Bushy Island, isl. in the Duke of Clarence's strait, between the Duke of York's island, and the Prince of Wales' Archipelago. Lon. 227. 18. E. Lat. 56. 17. N.

Busir, t. Egypt; 18 SW. Cairo.

Busir, t. Egypt, on the borders of the Nile; 7 NW. Ashmunein.

Busir, t. Egypt; 12 SW. Atfieh.

Busiris, ancient city, Egypt, in the middle of the Delta, now *Abusir*.

Busk, see *Bausk*.
Busk, t. Austrian Galicia, circle of Zlockzow, on the Bug; 25 ENE. Lemberg; 50 N. Halicz. Pop. 1,800. 4 chh.
Buskirk's Bridge, p-v. Washington co., N. Y.; W. 433.
Buskon, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 18. E. Lat. 65. 2. N.
Buso, t. Italy, in Rovigo; 3 SE. Rovigo.
Busobileja, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir, on the Euphrates; 18 NW. Nausa.
Busodra, t. Arabian Irak; 90 NW. Bassora.
Busow, t. Moravia, in Olmutz; 18 NW. Olmutz.
Busowrah, or *Boosowrah*, t. Hind., in the Candeish; 25 SSW. Burhanpour.
Bussai, t. Hind., Allahabad; 10 SE. Pannah.
Bussam, t. Africa, on the Ivory coast. Lon. 4. 15. W. Lat. 5. 15. N.
Bussanpour, t. Hind., in Allahabad; 30 SE. Callinger.
Bussareth, see *Bosra*.
Bussary, t. Hind., Malwa; 10 NE. Kimlassa.
Busseah, t. Bengal; 15 S. Doesa.
Busset, t. France, Allier; 5 SE. Cusset.
Bussetto, t. Italy, in Piacenza; 8 SE. Cremona, 17 E. Piacenza.
Bussi, *Bussissi*, or *Boississi*, isl. on the coast of Africa, near Bissao. Lat. 11. 45. N.
Bussiere-Badet, t. France, in Dordogne; 8 N. Nontron. Pop. 1,230.
Bussiere-Galande, t. France, in Upper-Vienne; 15 SW. Limoges.
Bussiere Poitevine, t. France, in Upper-Vienne; 10 NW. Bellac. H. 290.
Bussieres, t. France, in Upper-Marne; 12 SE. Langres.
Bussuoh, t. Hind., in Oude; 20 NE. Gooracpour.
Bussolin, t. Piedmont, on the Doria; 3 S. Susa.
Bussoo, t. Hind., Allahabad; 20 W. Jionpour.
Bussovaltz, t. Bosnia; 20 S. Serajo.
Bussundur, t. Kemaoon; 200 ENE. Delhi. Lon. 80. 42. E. Lat. 29. 47. N.
Bussunpour, t. Hind.; 80 SW. Allahabad.
Bussunt, t. Hind., Bahar; 22 N. Hajypour. Lon. 85. 17. E. Lat. 26. 2. N.
Bussy le Grand, t. France, in Côte-d'Or; 12 NE. Semur en Auxois.
Bust, small isl. in the North sea, near the coast of Lapland. Lat. 66. 40. N.
Bustar, t. Hind., Orissa; 23 E. Harriopour.
Bustard Bay, bay on E. coast of New Holland. Lon. 208. 18. W. Lat. 24. 4. S.
Bustard River, r. Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence, 7 W. Manicougan Point.
Bustee, t. Hind., Oude; 30 W. Gooracpour.
Bustereh, (an. *Cybistra*,) t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 34 S. Kaisarieh, 130 SE. Konieh.
Bustia, t. Albania; 52 WSW. Delfino.
Bustion, t. Persia, in Laristan, near the gulf; 60 SE. Lar.
Bustletown, p-t. Philadelphia co., Pa.; 14 NE. Philadelphia. Here is an academy.
Busto Grande, t. Italy; 16 NW. Milan.
Busvagon, one of the Calamine islands, about Lat. 12. N. Length about 50 miles, average breadth about 13.

Busulgin, settlement, Siberia, on the Indigirda; 288 NNE. Zashiversk.
Busum, t. Persia, Ardirbeitzan; 12 S. Ardebil.
Busy, t. and fort, St. Domingo, near Port au Prince.
Busza, t. Podolia; 52 SW. Barclaw.
Buszedul, t. Walachia; 75 NE. Bucharest.
Butang, t. on N. coast of Java. Lon. 109. 51. E. Lat. 6. 46. S.
Butcher's Island, small isl. near W. coast of Hind.; about 6 miles from Bombay.
Butaszany, t. Moldavia; 42 NNW. Jassy, 68 S. Choczim. Lon. 27. 3. E. Lat. 47. 44. N.
Bute, co. Scot., formed of two islands, Arran and Bute, and a few smaller ones situated at the frith of Clyde, S. of the county of Argyle, and W. of that of Ayr. Pop. 12,033.
Bute, isl. Scot., in the frith of Clyde, and forming, with Arran, a county, to which it gives name; about 12 miles long from N. to S. and 5 broad from E. to W., separated from the county of Argyle by a narrow channel, and the same from the isle of Arran. Lon. 4. 50. W. Lat. 55. 48. N. The northern parts are mountainous, but yield good pasture; the rest of the island bears corn. There are 5 churches in the island, and several fishing villages; the chief place is Rothesay. Pop. 5,824.
Bute's Canal, inlet on W. coast of N. America, in the gulf of Georgia, where Captain Vancouver found a village situated on the face of a steep rock, containing about 150 Indians. Lon. of the village, 325. S. E. Lat. 50. 24. N.
Bulera, t. Sicily, Mazara; 15 ENE. Alicata.
Buthrotum, now *Butrinto*.
Buti, t. Tusc., on the Arno; 20 NE. Leghorn.
Buti, r. Circassia, which runs into the Cuban, 30. E. Taman.
Butlass, t. Hind., Guzerat; 4 SW. Buddakano.
Butler, co., W. part of Pa., bounded N. by Venango co., E. by Armstrong co., S. by Alleghany co., W. by Beaver co., and NW. by Mercer co. Pop. in 1810, 7,346; in 1820, 10,193.
Butler, bor. p-t. and cap. Butler co., Pa., about 25 W. Kittanning, 40 N. Pittsburg, W. 230. Pop. 225; including the township 697.
Butler, co. SW. part of Ohio. Pop. in 1810, 11,150; in 1820, 21,746. Chief town, Hamilton.
Butler, co. Ken.; W. 428. Pop. in 1810, 2,181; slaves 274. Pop. in 1820, 3,083.
Butler, t. Columbiana co., Ohio. Pop. 998.
Butler, t. Darke co., Ohio. Pop. 323.
Butler, t. Montgomery co., Ohio. Pop. 1,649.
Butler, co. Alabama. Pop. 1,405.
Butler's Bay, bay on N. side of an island, in the straits of Magellan, small, and surrounded with rocks. Lon. 74. 9. W. Lat. 53. 45. S.
Butler's Key, small isl. in the Spanish Maine, near the Mosquito shore. Lon. 82. W. Lat. 15. 2. N.
Butler Island, small isl. on the coast of Maine, Hancock co. Pop. 10.
Bullingen, t. Han., Luneburg, on the Netze; 9 NNW. Luneburg.
Butow, t. Pru. Pomerania, in Coslin; 28 E. Polno, 39 NE. New Stettin. Lon. 16. 22. E. Lat. 54. 6. N. Pop. 1,224.
Butpour, t. Hind., Oude; 25 NNE. Kairabad.
Butrinto, s-p. Albania, on a gulf to which it gives name, in the canal of Corfu; 56 WSW.

Delfino. Lon. 20. 15. E. Lat. 40. 4. N. Pop. 2,000. Greek bp. see. The principal employment is fishing. The ruins of the ancient *Buthrotum* lie about a league from the town.

Butschowitz, t. Moravia, in Brunn; 17 ESE. Brunn. Pop. 1,800.

Butt of Lewis, or *Point of Oreby*, the N. extremity of the island of Lewis. Lon. 6. 15. W. Lat. 58. 31. N.

Buttah, t. Bengal; 5 W. Koonda.

Buttel, t. Han., Bremen; 22 NNW. Bremen.

Buttelstedt, t. Ger., in Weimar; 6 N. Weimar, 20. W. Naumburg. Lon. 11. 24. E. Lat. 51. 7. N. Pop. 820.

Butten, t. Arabia; 28. E. Chamir.

Buttena, t. Bengal; 43 NNW. Purneah.

Buttenheim, t. Bav.; 6 SSE. Bamberg. Pop. 700.

Buttera, t. Sicily, Demona; 12 SW. Piazza.

Buttera, t. on the sea coast of Tunis; 24 SE. El Jemma.

Butteree, t. Hind., Singrowla; 7 W. Sajipour.

Butterfelde, t. Pru. Brandenburg; 5 N. Baerwalde.

Butterhill, mt. N. Y., on W. side of the Hudson, opposite to Breakneck hill, 3 below Newburg. Height 1,529 feet.

Buttermilk Bay, NE. point of Buzzard's bay, Mass.

Butternuts, p-t. Otsego co. N. Y., on the Unadilla; 12 SW. Cooperstown, 87 W. Albany, W. 343. Pop. 3,601. It is a good agricultural town, and contains a forge for making bar iron, and some water works.

Butternuts, r. N. Y., which runs into the Unadilla, in Oxford. Length, 30 miles.

Butterworth, t. Eng., in Lancashire, near Manchester. Pop. 4,872.

Buttevant, t. Ireland, in Cork, corporate and governed by a mayor, but in a state of decay; 20 N. Cork.

Butthard, t. Bav.; 6 SSW. Wurzburg. Pop. 627.

Button Island, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 105. 48. E. Lat. 5. 49. S.

Button Island, small isl. in the Mergui Archipelago; 3 W. from Olive island.

Buttonness, cape, Scot., on SE. extremity of the county of Angus, in the German sea, at N. coast of the entrance into the frith of Tay; 9 E. Dundee. Lon. 2. 45. W. Lat. 56. 28. N.

Button's Bay, bay on N. part of Hudson's bay, where sir Thomas Button attempted to discover a NW. passage, but lost his ship, and came home in a sloop made in the country.

Button's Islands, five small islands, at S. end of Hudson's straits, near N. coast of Labrador; from 10 to 30 N. Cape Chidley. Lon. 65. 10. W. Lat. 60. 18. to 60. 40. N.

Buttsstadt, or *Buttsledt*, t. Ger., in Weimar, on the Losse; 12 N. Weimar, 16 W. Naumburg. Lon. 11. 28. E. Lat. 51. 10. N. Pop. 1,630. It carries on a great trade in cattle with Poland and Hungary.

Butty, t. Hind., in Guzerat; 53 NE. Junagur.

Butua, country, Africa, situated NW. of the country of Mocaranga. Lat. 14. S.

Butua, now *Budoa*.

Buturune, t. Brazil, St. Paul; 50 NW. St. Paul.

Butzbach, t. Hesse, in Upper-Hesse, capital of a district, situated in a plain, marshy but fer-

tile; 7 SSW. Giessen, 8 SSE. Wetzlaar. Lon. 8. 40. E. Lat. 50. 27. N. Pop. 1,855.

Butzbleter, see *Abbenbleter*.

Butzow, t. Ger., in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Warnia; 14 NW. Gustrow, 24 NE. Schwerin. Lon. 11. 55. E. Lat. 53. 53. N. Pop. 2,635.

Bungerkela, t. Hind., in Orissa; 28 NNE. Gangpour.

Buxah, t. Hind., Allahabad; 10 W. Jionpour.

Buxadewar, or *Buxaduar*, or *Pasaka*, t. Asia, in Bootan; 60 SSE. Tassasudon. Lon. 89. 30. E. Lat. 26. 48. N. This is a place of great natural strength, and here is a remarkable pass. The village contains only 10 or 12 houses.

Buxar, t. Hind., in Bahar, on the right bank of the Ganges; 54 NE. Benares, 70 SW. Patna. A little to the westward of the fort is a temple dedicated to the golden ram, the Mars of the Hindoos.

Buxar, t. Africa, in Cayor, on the right bank of the Senegal, near the sea; 32 N. from the island of St. Louis. Lon. 16. W. Lat. 16. 30. N.

Buxaw, t. Hind., in Bahar; 33 W. Arrah.

Buxe Fiord, bay on W. coast of West Greenland. Lon. 49. 40. W. Lat. 64. 15. N.

Buxentum, now *Policastro*.

Buxheim, t. Bavaria, circle of the Iller; 3 Memmingen.

Buxheim, t. Wurtemberg, circle of lake Constance. Pop. 459.

Buxidaisy, t. Hind., Orissa; 20 NE. Cattack.

Buxipour, t. Bengal; 34 SSE. Moorshedabad.

Buxtehude, t. Hanover, in Bremen, on the Este, which fills the ditches; 16 WSW. Hamburg, 18 SE. Stade. Lon. 9. 37. E. Lat. 53. 32. N. Pop. 1,843.

Buxton, p-t. York co. Maine, on E. side of the Saco, opposite to Hollis; 8 NW. Saco, 40 NNE. York, 118 NNW. Boston, W. 569. Pop. in 1810, 2,324; in 1820, 2,590. It is a considerable town.

Buxton, t. Eng., in Derby; 32 NNW. Derby, 159 NNW. London. Pop. 934. It is celebrated for its springs of warm water, said to be sulphurous, but neither fœtid to the smell, nor nauseous to the taste; they were known to the Romans, and are used both externally and internally. Their virtues are said to be alterative and deobstruent, and they are recommended in nervous and rheumatic complaints. Here is a manufacture of cotton.

Buxy, t. France, in Saône-and-Loire; 8 SW. Châlons-sur-Saône. Pop. 1,602.

Buxygunge, t. Bengal; 14 W. Goragot.

Buytrago, t. Spain, in New-Castile, on the confines of Old-Castile, on the small river Lozoya; 18 E. Segovia, 86 N. Madrid. Lon. 3. 53. W. Lat. 41. 1. N. It is fortified, and is celebrated for the wool collected in its environs.

Buytron, t. Spain, Andalusia; 27 SW. Seville.

Buyukdere, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria, defended by a castle; 12 NNW. Constantinople. It is the usual summer residence of several ambassadors.

Buza, t. Transylvania; 16 NNE. Clausenburg.

Buzabad, t. Persia, in Irak; 15 SE. Cashan.

Buzançois, t. France, in Indre; 11 WNW. Châteauroux, 12 ESE. Châtillon sur Indre. Pop. 3,199.

Buzancy, t. France, Ardennes; 6 N. Grandpre, 16 S. Sedan. Pop. 774.

Buzaw, see *Butzow*.

Buzet, t. France, in Upper-Garonne; 13 NE. Toulouse, 18 SE. Montauban. Pop. 1,029.

Buzeo, t. Eu. Turkey, in Walachia; 75 NNE. Bucharest, 110 S. Jassy. Lon. 26. 51. E. Lat. 45. 28. N.

Buzjan, t. Persia, Chorasán; 90 NNW. Herat.

Buzikina, t. Russia, in Tobolsk; 220 E. Eniseisk.

Buzim, t. Russia, Tobolsk; 80 NNE. Tomsk.

Buzok, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 21 SW. Tschurum.

Buzrah, t. Bengal; 8 WNW. Colinda.

Buzuleitzsk, t. Russia, in Upha, on the Samara; 172 SW. Upha, 856 SE. Petersburg.

Buzy, t. France, in Meuse; 4 SE. Estain, 13 E. Verdun.

Buzzard's Bay, bay on S. coast of Mass., opposite Barnstable bay. It sets up between Seakonnet point on the west, and Chatahunk, one of the Elizabeth islands, on the east; 35 or 40 miles long, and 7 wide. It approaches within $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles of Barnstable bay. It has been contemplated to unite these bays by a canal. Lon. 70. 33. to 71. 10 W. Lat. 41. 25. to 41. 42. N.

Byans, t. France, Doubs; 10 SW. Besançon.

Byarem, t. Hind., in the Telligana country; 60 E. Warangole, 89 NE. Hydrabad. Lon. 80. 15. E. Lat. 17. 50. N.

Byarum, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 13 S. Jonkiöping.

Byarum, t. Hind., in Cicacole; 3 S. Cossimcotta.

Byarum, t. Hind., in Rajahmundry; 15 ENE. Rajahmundry.

Byberry, t. Philadelphia co. Pa. Pop. 876.

Byblus, now *Ebele*.

Byblus, now *Babel*.

Byce, t. Hind., Oude; 8 NNW. Nidjibabad.

Bydell, t. Bengal, and chief town of the province of Bhoderrah; 20 WSW. Dinagepour. Lon. 88. 25. E. Lat. 25. 36. N.

Byerley, (*North*,) t. Eng., in the West-Riding of Yorkshire, near Bradford. Pop. 4,766.

Byfield, parish, Mass., partly in Rowley, and partly in Newbury; 4 SW. Newburyport. Pop. 755. It is situated round the head of the tide, on the river Parker, and between this and Mill river. *Dummer Academy*, which is well endowed, and has a good library, is in this parish, near Newburyport turnpike.

Byga, t. Hind., in Bahar; 40 N. Ramgur.

Bygongong, t. Bengal; 23 SW. Dinagepour.

Bygdea, t. Sweden, West-Bothnia; 20 NNE. Umeå.

Bygdea Sten, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 20. 42. E. Lat. 64. 2. N.

Bygelands, t. Norway; 28 N. Christiansand.

Bygenbary, or *Bygonbarry*, t. Bengal; 64 N. Dacca. Lon. 90. 26. E. Lat. 24. 46. N.

Byk, r. Eu. Turkey, which runs into the Dneister, 6 NW. Bender.

Byker, t. Eng., Northumberland; 2 E. Newcastle. Pop. 3,029.

Bykontpour, t. Bengal, in Bootishazary, on the borders of Bootan; 12 NE. Sanasbygotta.

Bykontpour, t. Bengal, in Burdwan; 5 E. Burdwan. Lon. 98. 4. E. Lat. 23. 14. N.

Bykontpour, t. Hind., in Bahar, on the left bank of the Ganges; 12 SE. Patna. Lon. 85. 23. E. Lat. 25. 28. N.

Bylæ, now *Gumish-Kaneh*.

Bylan, t. Syria, Aleppo; 8 NE. Alexandretta.

Bynapour, t. Bengal; 50 SE. Burdwan.

Bynce, t. Hind., in Bahar; 8 N. Bettiah.

Byrahgur, t. Hind., in Goondwanah, 110 S. by E. Ruttunpour. Lon. 83. E. Lat. 20. 25. N. It is a place of some trade, contains about 300 houses, and has a stone fort.

Byraghy, t. Hind. Surgooja; 40 N. Surgooja.

Byrah, t. Hind., in Oude; 18 E. Fyzabad.

Byram, t. Sussex co. N. J. Pop. 672. It adjoins to Newtown.

Byram, r. which rises in N. Y., and runs into Long-Island sound. It forms, for a short distance, the boundary between N. Y. and Connecticut.

Byrandurgam, t. Hind., in the Mysore; 6 SW. Shevagunga.

Byrchanis, now *Borcum*.

Byrd, t. Brown co. Ohio. Pop. 2,082.

Byreah, t. Bengal; 22 SSE. Purneah.

Byree, t. Hind., in Bahar; 35 W. Arrah.

Byron's Harbour, bay on N. coast of Egmont, between Portland island and Berkley's point.

Byron's Bay, bay on E. coast of Labrador. Lon. 58. 25. W. Lat. 55. 8. N.

Byron's Island, isl. in the Pacific ocean, discovered by commodore Byron, in the year 1765. Lon. 173. 16. E. Lat. 1. 18. S. It is a low, flat island, about 12 miles in length, of a delightful appearance, and full of wood, among which the cocoa-nut tree was very conspicuous. The inhabitants are tall, well proportioned, and clean-limbed.

Byron's Strait, narrow sea, which divides New-Ireland from New-Hanover.

Byschiz, t. Bohemia, Boleslaw; 6 E. Melnik.

Byserul, t. Hind., in Malwa; 18 W. Kotta.

Bystricza, t. Volhynia; 80 NE. Lucko.

Bystrzice, see *Habelschwerdt*.

Bystryzca, t. Rus., in Wilna; 24 NE. Wilna.

Byszow, t. Courland; 42 SSW Goldingen.

Bysesch, (*Gros*,) t. Moravia, in Znaym; 30 N. Znaym, 42 W. Olmutz. Lon. 16. 9. E. Lat. 49. 18. N.

Bytin, t. Rus., in Novogrodek; 40 SSW. Novogrodek.

Byurt, see *Bieurt*.

Bywell, v. Eng., Northampton; 2 Corbridge.

Byzacium, ancient country of Africa, bordering on Syrtis; now part of Tunis.

Byzantium, now *Constantinople*.

Bzo, see *Bizul*.

C.

CAB

CAAB, t. Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, with a castle on an eminence, opposite Asna. Here are some remains of an ancient temple.

Caaba, see *Mecca*.

Caaden see *Kadan*.

Caana, see *Kené*.

Caaleah, t. Bengal; 5 NW. Mulshi.

Cab, El, v. Egypt, on the Nile; 10 N. Edfu. Here is a castle and the remains of a temple.

Caba, t. on E. coast of the island of Gilolo. Lon. 128. 12. E. Lat. 0. 27. N.

Cabaceiro, peninsula, Africa, on the E. coast, opposite the island on which Mozambique is situated; about 11 miles long, and 4 broad. On this peninsula are situated the pleasure houses of the governor and other opulent inhabitants.

Cabaiguan, t. Cuba; 35 SE. Villa del Principe.

Cabal, t. Egypt; 21 SSE. Asna.

Cabale, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 13. 40. S.

Cabamo, t. Africa, in Angola, on the Coanza. Lon. 1. 30. W. Lat. 9. 56. S.

Cabane, t. Brazil, in St. Paul.

Cabannes, t. France, in Arriege; 6 SE. Tarascon.

Cabans, (*Les*,) t. France, Tarn; 12 NW. Alby.

Cabar-Sufis, now *Susa*.

Cabarita, small isl. near N. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 76. 40. W. Lat. 18. 24. N.

Cabarita, r. on S. side of Jamaica, which runs into the sea, 1½ W. Savanna la Mer.

Cabaritor, t. Hind.; 12 NNE. Visiapour.

Cabarras, co. W. part of N. C. Pop. in 1810, 7,346; in 1820, 10,193. Chief town, Concord.

Cabasse, t. France, in Var; 20 NE. Toulon.

Cabbage Inlet, channel between 2 small islands, on the coast of N. Carolina, communicating with New river. Lon. 78. 7. W. Lat. 34. 3. N.

Cabe, r. Spain, which runs into the Minho, W. Orense, in Galicia.

Cabeça de Balea, t. Africa, in Benguela, near the coast; 70 N. Benguela.

Cabeça del Negro, t. La Paz; 50 SW. Paria.

Cabeça de Vide, t. Portugal, in Alentejo, with a strong castle; 9 S. OCrato.

Cabeça de Tiguera, t. S. A. in Buenos-Ayres; 255 NNW. Buenos-Ayres.

Cabeças, (*Las*,) t. Spain, in Seville; 12 S. Seville. It contains several ruins, which shew that it was once a large city.

Cabeças Rubias, t. Spain, in Seville, on the borders of Portugal; 40 NW, Seville.

Cabeças, t. Cuba; 130 SW. Havanna.

CAB

Cabeçon, t. Spain, in Leon, on the Pisuergra; 9 NNE. Valladolid.

Cabeçon, t. Spain, in Asturia; 18 WSW. Santander.

Cabego, r. Portugal, which runs into the Lima, 7 miles above Ponte de Lima.

Cabell, co. W. part of Va.; W. 423. Pop. in 1810, 2,707; slaves 221. Pop. in 1820, 4,789.

Cabellio, now *Cavailon*.

Cabello, see *Porto Cabello*.

Cabellsburg or *New-Glasgow*, p-t. Amherst co. Va.; 28 ENE. Madison, W. 195.

Cabenda, s-p. Africa, in Cacongo. Lon. 12. 30. E. Lat. 5. 40. S. It is situated on the coast a little to the north of the river Zaire, and has a safe and easy landing. It is a great emporium for trade in slaves. The situation is remarkably distinguished for its beauty and fertility, inso-much that it has been called the Paradise of the coast.

Cabes, see *Gabs*.

Cabesa, t. Cuba; 55 N. St. Yago.

Cabeso, or *Cabezso*, t. Africa, in Angola; 15 NW. Maopongo.

Cabesterra, t. Africa, in Fantin. Lon. 1. E. Lat. 5. N.

Cabesterre, or *Le Marigot*, t. Guadaloupe, on E. coast. Lon. 61. 44. W. Lat. 16. 10. N.

Cabesterre, a term generally applied to that part of the W. I. islands, which is most lofty.

Cabazon, t. Spain, on the Pisuergra; 9 N. Valladolid. The Spaniards under Cuenza were defeated here in 1808, by the French.

Cabezso, pr. Angola, between the rivers Coanza and Rimba. It is well peopled and fertile.

Cabi, country, Nigritia, situated on N. side of the Niger, E. of Tombuctoo. The city of Housa is placed within the bounds of this country.

Cabiari, r. New Grenada, which joins the Apure, before its junction with the Orinoco.

Cabillen, t. Courland; 10 E. Goldingen.

Cabillonum, now *Chalons*.

Cabin-Point, p-v. Surry co. Va. on Upper-Chipoak Creek; 26 ESE. Petersburg, W. 171.

Cabite, see *Cavite*.

Cabingaan, small isl. in the Soolo Archipelago. Lon. 121. 2. E. Lat. 5. 37. N.

Cable Island, small isl. near the coast of Ireland, on SW. extremity of Youghal Bay, in the county of Cork; 3 S. Youghal.

Cabo, or *Kabo*, powerful km. Africa, N. of Rio Grande, in Nigritia, about Lat. 12. 15. N.

Cabo, t. Hind., Canara; 27 N. Mangalore.

Cabo, see *Cape*.

Cabo de Cruz, see *Cape Cruz*.

Cabo Corso, see *Cape Coast Castle*.

Cabo de Muzon, cape on S. coast of Prince of Wales's Archipelago, forming the SW. point of Puerto Cordova. Lon. 227. 29. E. Lat. 54. 42. N.

Cabo de Rocca, cape on W. coast of Portugal. Lon. 34. W. Lat. 38. 46. N.

Cabo Roxo, cape on W. coast of Africa, between the rivers Casamanca and St. Domingo. Lat. 12. 15. N.

Cabo de St. Juan, E. point of Porto Rico. Lat. 18. 30. N.

Cabo de St. Bartolom, cape on W. coast of the Prince of Wales's Archipelago, at the entrance of Puerto del Baylo Bucaroli. Lon. 226. 34. E. Lat. 55. 12. N.

Cabonzo, r. Africa, which unites with several streams to form the Bembaroo.

Cabot, p-t. Caledonia co. Vt.; 9 W. Danville, 19 NE. Montpelier, W. 534. Pop. in 1810, 886; in 1820, 1,032. It is on the height of land between the Connecticut and lake Champlain.

Cabourg, t. France, Calvados; 10 N. Caen.

Caboze, isl. Mergui Archipelago, near the coast of Siam. Lon. 97. 20. E. Lat. 12. 43. N.

Cabra, t. Portugal, in Beira; 20 ESE. Viseu.

Cabra, t. Spain, in Andalusia, at the foot of a mountain, near the source of a river of the same name; 3 N. Lucena, 25 SE. Cordova. Pop. 6,000. It contains 1 parish church, 6 convents, and a college for the study of philosophy and divinity.

Cabra, t. Africa, in Tombuctoo, on the Niger; 10 SE. Tombuctoo. It is a place of considerable trade, and serves as a port to the capital.

Cabramow, t. Hind., Oude; 20 W. Canoge.

Cabras, isl. in the Atlantic, on the coast of Africa, near the island of St. Thomas.

Cabras, or *Quinziba*, one of the Querimba islands, in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 12. 20. S.

Cabre, t. Cuba; 30 S. Spiritu Santo.

Cabrella, t. Portugal, in Estramadura; 21 ESE. Setuval. H. 300.

Cabrera, (in Latin, *Capraria*), small isl. in the Mediterranean, which takes its name from the number of goats on it; 7 S. Majorca. Lon. 2. 43. E. Lat. 39. 8. N. It is about 3 miles long, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad, mountainous and desert, no part of it being inhabited except its port, which is large and safe. The entrance is opposite Majorca, defended by a castle, in which a small garrison is always kept; it is used as a place of banishment for criminals.

Cabrera, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near N. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 9. 27. E. Lat. 41. 15. N.

Cabreres, t. France, in Lot; 13 ENE. Cahors. Pop. 500.

Cabrese, mt. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 10 E. Cosenza.

Cabreton, see *Cape Breton*.

Cabreze, r. Africa, which runs into the Manzora, 30 SW. Zimbao.

Cabri, t. Persia, Chorasani; 40 SW. Meschid.

Cabriel, r. Spain, which runs into the Xucar, soon after it enters Valencia.

Cambrieres, t. France, in Venaissin; 9 N. Caillon.

Cabriton, t. on W. coast of Fortunaventura.

Cabruta, t. S. A. in Caraccas, at the conflux

of the Apuré and Oronoko; 220 miles from St. Leon de Caraccas.

Cabul, city, capital of Cabulistan, and of a province of the same name, with two castles and a palace, situated at the foot of the Hindoo Koo mountain, on the river Kameh; 176 ENE. Candahar, 580 NW. Delhi. Lon. 68. 35. E. Lat. 34. 30. N. This city is at present the residence and capital of the Abdalli sovereigns of Cabulistan. It stands in a wide plain, well watered, and interspersed with walled villages. The river Kameh, or Cabul, runs through the plain, over which, at the distance of 3 or 4 miles south of the city, is a bridge built of brick. It is surrounded by a wall $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in circuit. The houses are built of rough stones, clay, and unburnt bricks, and make a very mean appearance. The town carries on a great trade with Tartary and the Indies. The Usbecks bring a great number of horses, and the Persian sheep and cattle, to be sold here.

Cabul, (*Little*), t. Cabulistan; 10 E. Cabul.

CABULISTAN, or *Afghanistan*, sometimes also called *Candahar*, km. Asia, comprising the eastern part of Persia, the western part of Hindoostan, and the southern part of Tartary, bounded N. by Tartary, E. by Hindoostan, S. by the Arabian sea, and W. by Persia. With these limits it includes Beloochistan, which is by some considered a distinct kingdom. The principal divisions or provinces are Cabul, Candahar, Balk, Cashmere, Herat, Segestan, Moulton, and the country of Beloochistan. But the extent and limits of the country are not well defined, and the authority of the king over some of the above divisions is merely nominal. It is a modern kingdom, and the political state of some portions of it is uncertain and fluctuating.

Cities. The principal cities are Cabul, the capital, Candahar, Cashmere, Herat, Peshawar, Moulton, Balk, Zareng, Ghizni, Bamian, Ferah, Gaur, and Kelat.

Population. The population is stated by Mr. Elphinstone at 14,000,000; of whom 5,700,000 are Hindoos, 4,300,000 Afghans, 1,500,000 Parsees, 1,400,000 Belooches, and 1,200,000 Tartars.

Face of the country and soil. The face of the country is greatly diversified, with mountains, valleys, and sandy deserts. In well watered valleys the soil is very fertile; but there are extensive barren wastes. The Himmaleh mountains are in the northern part, and are always covered with snow. See *Afghanistan* and *Beloochistan*.

Cabungen, t. Bengal; 12 NE. Calcutta.

Cabyna, isl. 21 miles long, and 15 broad, lying S. of the eastern limb of Celebes. Lon. 121. 53. E. Lat. 5. 18. S.

Caca, t. Italy; 20 NE. Bergamo.

Cacabelos, t. Spain, in Leon; 40 NW. Leon.

Caçaça, t. Africa, in Fez; 16 S. Melilla. It is defended by a strong fort on a rock.

Cacaguales, t. Mexico, in Tlascala.

Cacalaton, t. on NE. coast of Leyta. Lon. 124. 55. E. Lat. 11. 20. N.

Caçalla, or *Cazalla*, t. Spain, in Seville; 21 NNW. Carmona, 40 N. Seville. Pop. 1,000.

Cacapchon, r. Virginia, which runs into the Potomac, Lon. 78. 20. W. Lat. 39. 30. N.

Cacapchon, t. Virginia, on the river of the same name; 15 N. Winchester.

Caçarquiber, (*Al*.) see *Alçaçarquiber*.

Cacari, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 10 W. Umbriatico.

Caccavone, t. Naples, Molise; 9 N. Molise.

Cace, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 8. 20. N.

Cacella, s-p. Portugal, in Algarva, on S. coast, about 8 m. W. the mouth of the Guadiana; 7 WSW. Castromarim. Lon. 7. 28. W. Lat. 37. 9. N.

Cacera del Pagani, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 13 S. Troja

Caceres, t. Luçon, composed of Indian huts and some convents, well built. Bp. see. Lon. 124. 40. E. Lat. 14. 15. N.

Caceres, t. Spain, in Estramadura; 20 W. Truxillo. Pop. 6,000. In the year 1706, the army of the allies defeated the rear guard of the duke of Berwick near this town.

Caceres, t. Mexico, in Tlascala; 70 NW. Vera-Cruz. Lon. 98. 56. W. Lat. 19. 50. N.

Caceres, t. S. A. in Popayan, on the Cauca; 55 S. Santa Fé de Antioquia.

Cachan, see *Cashan*.

Cachao, *Cacho*, *Kesho*, *Kecho*, or *Bac-King*, city, Asia, capital of Tonquin, in a province of the same name. Lon. 105. 25 E. Lat. 22. 20. Pop. according to Hamilton, 40,000. Others have stated the houses at 20,000; some of the missionaries have compared the population to that of Paris. The city is situated on the Songkoi, about 80 miles from the sea. It is of great extent, but open and defenceless. Many of the houses are of brick, though the greater part are constructed of mud and timber, thatched with leaves, straw, or reeds. The city is healthy; situated in a beautiful country, well wooded and abounding in lac and silk. The English and Danes have factories here.

Cachar, country, Asia, tributary to the Birman empire, lying S. of Assam, and W. Meckley. The river Soorma crosses it from E. to W. It is a mountainous and sterile country, inhabited by Hindoos of the Khutri tribe

Cachara, t. Hind.; 14 NE. Benares.

Cacheel, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near W. coast of Borneo. Lon. 100. 5. E. Lat. 1. 20. S.

Cachemire, see *Cashmere*

Cachenonaga, Indian town, Lower Canada, at the extremity of lake St. Louis, opposite La Chine. Pop. about 1,200.

Cacheo, see *Kachao*.

Cachi, see *Channar*.

Cachibona, or *Clyde*, r. Dominica, which runs into the sea on E. coast, a little N. Halifax-bay.

Cachimaio, r. S. A., which rises in Charcas, passes within 2 leagues of the city of La Plata, and joins the Pilcomayo, in the territory of Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

Cachoeira, t. Brazil, on the St. Francisco; 190 SW. St. Francisco. In the neighbourhood are some gold mines.

Cachun Seghien, t. Thibet; 28 W. Yoloton-Hotun.

Cachipermaleon, t. Hind., in Carnatic; 10 NW. Tiagar.

Cackaiah, t. Hind.; in Surgooja; 30 ESE. Surgooja.

Cacongo, small kingdom, Africa, bounded S. by the Zaire, which separates it from Congo, and N. by Loango. The country is mountainous, but very fertile. The trade is chiefly in slaves. The principal towns are Malemba, Cabenda, and Cacongo. The last is in Lon. 14. 20. E. Lat. 5. S.

Cacongo, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic with the Zaire.

Caçorla, see *Cazlora*.

Cacosin, t. Cuba; 50 NNW. Bayamo

Cachucha, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 9. N.

Caculo, t. Africa, in Satadoo. Lon. 10. 40. W. Lat. 13. 55. N.

Cada Water, r. Scot., which runs into Loch Fine, 9 SW. Inverary.

Cadahalso, t. Spain, in New-Castile; 6 N. Escalona.

Cadalen, t. France, in Tarn; 6 SE. Gaillac, 19 NNW. Castres. Pop. 1,404.

Cadaludy, t. Hind.; 15 S. Calicut.

Cadaraquy, see *Fort Frontenac*.

Cadaval, t. Portugal, in Estramadura; 13 SE. Peniche. H. 116.

Cadaval, t. Portugal, in Tras-os-Montes; 13 SSW. Mirandela.

Cadaumatrion, t. Ceylon, on W. coast; 18 N. Putelam.

Cadde, t. Bengal; 35 NE. Nattore.

Cadelen, t. Bohemia; in Saatz, on the Egra; 10 S. Saatz.

Cadee, or *Caddee*, (*League of*.) otherwise called *League of God's House*, one of the 12 leagues of the Grisons; it comprehends 11 communities, of which Coire is the chief.

Caden, or *Kaden*, t. Bohemia, in Saatz, on the Egra; 10 E. Saatz. Pop. 2,751.

Cadenac, or *Capdenac*, t. France, in Lot; 5 SE. Figeac, 28 ENE. Cahors. Pop. 1,300.

Cadenet, t. France, in Vaucluse, near the Durance; 9 S. Apt. Pop. 2,051.

Cadenso, or *Cadenio*, one of the Laccadive islands, in the Indian sea. Lon. 72. 32. E. Lat. 11. 50. N.

Cadequia, s-p. Spain, Catalonia; 5 NE. Roses.

Cader, t. Arabian Irak, on the Tigris; 100 S. Bagdad.

Cader, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad, on the Teenhah; 12 NE. Callianee.

Cader Idris, mt. N. Wales, in the county of Merioneth, whose height is 3,550 feet above the level of the sea. On it are several lakes, abounding in fish; 3 S. Dolgelly.

Cadereita, t. Mexico; 45 N. Mexico. Families 760. There are mines of silver and quarries of pophyry in the neighbourhood.

Caderi, t. Hind., Mysore; 18 NE. Gumipollam.

Cades-Bay, bay on SW. coast of Antigua; 5 W. Falmouth-harbour.

Cadarousse, t. France, in Vaucluse; 3 W. Orange. Pop. 2,786.

Cadgolls, mt. Scot., in Rosshire; 6 SE. Tain.

Cadi, now *Kedous*.

Cadiar, t. Spain, Granada; 28 SE. Granada.

Cadiere, (*La*.) t. France, in Var; 9 NW. Toulon. Pop. 432.

Cadillac, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Gironde, near the Garonne; 13 N. Bazas; 15 SSE. Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 14. E. Lat. 44. 38. N. Pop. 1,326.

Cadgipara, t. Bengal ; 13 SE. Goragot.

Cadgwa, t. Hind., Allahabad ; 7 SE. Corah. Lon. 80. 53. E. Lat. 26. 3. N.

Cadibona, or *Forre de Cadibona*, t. Genoa ; 7 N. Savona.

Cadiapatam Point, cape on S. coast of Hind. ; 18 NW. cape Comorin.

Cadima, t. Portugal, in Beira, near the sea coast ; 18 W. Coimbra.

Cadiz, p-t. and cap. Harrison co. Ohio ; 16 NW. St. Clairsville, 25 W. Steubenville, W. 302. Pop. 536 ; including the township 3,009. It is a thriving town, and contains the county buildings and a printing office.

Cadiz, (an. *Gades* and *Gadir*,) city and s-p. Spain, Andalusia, in Seville ; 45 NW. Gibraltar, 60 SW. Seville. Lon. 6. 17. W. Lat. 36. 32. N. Pop. 70,000. H. 8,000. Bp. see. It is situated at the extremity of the tongue of land which projects from an insulated tract at the mouth of the Gaudalete, called the island of Leon. The city communicates with the rest of the island by a road nearly 5 miles long. Its form is nearly a square of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile ; is walled, and has trenches and bastions on the land side. The streets are generally clean, well paved, and lighted, but in some parts narrow ; the houses high with small windows, and of rather gloomy appearance. They are generally white-washed and painted yellow. The harbour is commodious. The bay of Cadiz is one of the finest in the world, being from 10 to 12 leagues in circ., with excellent anchoring ground, defended by 4 forts, and is the grand rendezvous of the Spanish navy. The city and country seats in the neighborhood make a fine appearance, viewed from the harbour.—Cadiz is the most important commercial town in Spain, and is the centre of the trade with America, being the seat of the great public board for American affairs since 1726. The imports consist of gold and silver, (amounting in 1792, quoted as an average year, to £5,500,000 sterling), cocoa, tobacco, sugar, vanilla, &c. The exports to America consist of hardware, linen, woollens, wine, oil, almonds, raisins, wax, cinnamon, paper, books, and medicines. Great quantities of salt are prepared in the vicinity of this city. The inhabitants of Cadiz, are mostly employed in commerce ; the manufactures are insignificant. The want of good water is one of the greatest inconveniences of the place.

Cadiz, t. Cuba, situated on N. coast, in a bay to which it gives name ; 164 E. Havanna. Lon. 79. 55. W. Lat. 23. 2. N.

Cadiz, r. Cuba, which runs into the sea, 10 E. Cadiz.

Cadlatoor, t. Hind., in Tinevelly ; 30 NE. Palamcotta.

Cadmea, now *Thira*.

Cadolzburg, t. Bav., in Rezat, surrounded with walls, and defended by a castle ; 8 W. Nuremberg, 18 NE. Anspach. Pop. 800.

Cadonum, now *Caen*.

Cadore, t. Aust. Italy, in the Venetian delegation of Belluno, formerly capital of a district to which it gave name ; 42 NE. Trent, 53 W. Friuli. Lon. 12. 17. E. Lat. 46. 25. N. The principal trade of the inhabitants is in iron and

timber. The celebrated Titian Vecelli was a native of this place. In the year 1797 the Austrians were defeated here by the French.—The district of *Cadorin* was about 25 miles long, and from 10 to 15 broad, mountainous and barren, but has excellent pasture, forests, and iron mines. Pop. about 22,000.

Cadrocapechy, t. Hind., in Coimbetore ; 25 S. Damicotta.

Cadoun, t. France, in Dordogne ; 24 S. Perigueux.

Cadours, t. France, in Upper-Garonne ; 18 NW. Toulouse.

Cadron, p-t. Arkansas, on Cadron Bayou, near the Arkansas, upwards of 300 miles above the town of Arkansas, 40 above Little Rock. It is a new place, with a few houses and establishments for the fur trade.

Cadsand, isl. near the coast of Flanders, at the mouth of the Scheldt. Lon. 3. 18. E. Lat. 51. 23. N. This island is preserved by lofty dykes, constructed at a vast expence, from the inundations of the sea ; and yet scarcely free from danger when the NW. wind blows with violence. The land is fertile, and the corn is equal to any produced in the United Provinces, the meadows are luxuriant, and the farmers make a large quantity of excellent cheese.

Cadsand, or *Cassandria*, t. Holland, in the island of Cadsand ; 2 N. Sluys. Pop. 577.

Cadunga, t. Bengal 35 NE. Calcutta.

Cady, t. Hind., Visiapour ; 15 NE. Anamsagur.

Cadya, now *Nedegh*.

Cadytis, see *Jerusalem*.

Cadzurim, t. Hind., in Bahar, on the Soane ; 10 NE. Rotasgur.

Caen, (an. *Cadonum*, and *Cathom*,) city, France, cap. Calvados, on the rivers Orne and Odon ; 26 posts W. Paris. Lon. 0. 22. W. Lat. 49. 11. N. Pop. 35,638. H. 8,000. It contains 13 chh., 3 hospitals, an academy of sciences, a public library, and a museum. Before the revolution, it was the capital of Lower Normandy, with a celebrated university, first founded by Henry VI. king of England, at that time nominally king of France, in the year 1431, for the study of civil and canon law. The university fell into neglect at the revolution, but has been since revived under the title of an academy. It is surrounded by a high wall, flanked with 21 towers, and is well built, the houses being constructed of white stone. The manufactures consist of linens, serges, lace, stockings, and caps. An active trade is carried on in these articles, as well as in cider, dye-stuffs, skins, cattle, and horses. The town is 7 or 8 miles above the mouth of the Orne, and vessels of 160 tons ascend to it.—Natives, Malherbe, Segrais, and Huet.

Cænæ, now *Senn*.

Cæneopolis, now *Kené*.

Caerfilly, or *Caerphilly*, t. S. Wales, in Glamorgan, on the Rumney ; near which are the remains of a castle ; 30 SW. Monmouth, 158 W. London. Lon. 3. 20. W. Lat. 51. 30. N. Pop. 1,013. The neighbourhood abounds in coal and iron ore. It has a market on Thursday.

Caerleon, t. Eng., in Monmouth, on the Usk ; 148 W. London. Lon. 3. 21. W. Lat. 51. 39. N. Pop. 936. It was once the metropolis of

all Wales; and an abp. see from the first establishment of Christianity in the island. King Arthur is said to have kept his court, and to have instituted the order of the knights of the round table, in this place. It is now much reduced from its former grandeur. It has yet 2 markets, on Thursday and Saturday.

Caermarthen, or *Caermarden*, (an. *Maridunum*), t. S. Wales, and capital of the county to which it gives name, on the river Gwilly, about 10 miles from the Bristol channel, and near the river Towy; 45 W. Brecon, 212 W. London. Lon. 4. 22. W. Lat. 52. 14. N. Pop. 7,275. It was anciently surrounded with walls, and defended by a castle, the gate of which now serves for a county jail. It is esteemed the best built town in S. Wales. Its trade is considerable, and its chief manufactures are tin plate and iron. It sends one member to parliament, and has markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday.

Caermarthenshire, co. S. Wales, bounded N. by the county of Cardigan, from which it is separated by the river Tivy, E. by Brecknockshire and Glamorganshire, S. by the Bristol Channel, and W. by Pembrokeshire; about 45 miles long, and 20 broad. Sq. m. 926. Acres 590,640; 228,000 of pasturage; 114,600 of tillage, the rest unfit for cultivation. Pop. 77,217. Families 16,083; 9,878 engaged in agriculture; 5,256 in trade and manufactures; 949 otherwise. The country is in general mountainous, woody, and well watered. The air is reckoned mild and healthy, and the soil fertile. Coals and limestone are plentiful.

Caernarvon, p-t. Lancaster co. Pa. W. 174. Pop. 1,412.

Caernarvon, t. Berks co., Pa. Pop. 829.

Caernarvon, (an. *Segontium*, or *Seguntio*), s-p. N. Wales, and capital of the county to which it gives name, by the side of the river Menai, with a castle; 9 SSW. Bangor, 253 NW. London. Lon. 4. 30. W. Lat. 53. 6. N. Pop. 4,595. The walls are defended by a number of round towers, with two principal gates; the E. facing the mountains, and the W. facing the Menai. The town is well built, and the harbour tolerable, capable of receiving vessels of 700 tons, but of difficult access. It carries on considerable trade with London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Ireland. The exports are copper ore, and slates, also flannels and stockings. It sends one member to parliament; has hot and cold baths. Market on Saturday.

Caernarvonshire, co. N. Wales, bounded N. by the sea, E. by Denbighshire, S. by Merionethshire and the sea, and W. by the Irish sea and the Menai. Its length from N. to S. about 40 miles, its breadth from E. to W. 20. Sq. m. 775. Pop. 49,336. Families 10,187; 6,667 engaged in agriculture; 2,687 in trade and manufactures; 833 otherwise. It is esteemed the most mountainous county in Wales, and includes Snowdon, the most elevated mountain in that country, it is divided into 7 hundreds, and contains one city, viz. Bangor, and 5 market-towns, Aberconway, Caernarvon, Pwllhelly, Crickeith, and Nevin.

Caerphilly, see *Caerfilly*.

Caerwent, or *Caer Gwent*, or *Caer Went*, (an.

Venta Silurum), v. Eng. in Monmouth; 17 NW. Bristol, 24 ESE. Cardiff. Pop. 375. In the time of Caradoc of Inir, it flourished as a university. The remains give evidences of former magnificence.

Caerwys, t. N. Wales, in Flintshire, formerly a city of note, and the county town; 5 W. Flint, 204 NW. London. Lon. 3. 32. W. Lat. 53. 14. N. Pop. 863. The chief boast of the town was its being the place where the British bards met annually, at a particular period, for trials of skill. *Caerwys* joins in sending one member to parliament, and has a market on Tuesday.

Caes, (*Dos*), three small islands in the Atlantic, near S. coast of Portugal. Lon. 7. 52. W. Lat. 36. 58. N.

Cæsaraugusta, now *Saragossa*.

Cæsarea, or *Cæsarea of Palestine*, s-p. Syria, in the pachalic of Damascus; 25 N. Jaffa. Lon. 35. 2. E. Lat. 32. 23. N. It was once a city of great celebrity, and the seat of the Roman governors of Palestine. It was first called *Strabo's Tower*. It was enlarged by Herod; the streets were beautified and widened; palaces, built of marble, arose from the ancient ruins; and theatres, amphitheatres, and other edifices, were constructed, which, as they stood towards the sea, were beheld by navigators with astonishment. Nothing now remains of the temples built by Herod, but the ruins of a few walls, and part of a fortress which stood near it. Some porphyry columns lie scattered here and there; and within the city may be seen the ruins of a few edifices constructed of white marble, which, by the injuries of the weather, have now become totally black. The situation of the ancient port, which several historians have extolled as another wonder of the world, cannot be distinguished. The city is now a pile of ruins without an inhabitant.

Cæsarea River, see *Cohanzy Creek*.

Cæsarea Augusta, now *Anzarba*.

Cæsarea, now *Kaisarieh*, and *Shershell*.

Cæsarea Philippi, see *Paneas*.

Cæsarodunum, now *Tours*.

Cæsaromagus, now *Beauvais*, and *Chelmsford*.

Cæsar's Creek, t. Greene co., Ohio. Pop. 1,131.

Cafara, t. Portugal, Alentejo; 12 E. Moura.

Caffa, or *Kaffa*, see *Theodosia*.

Caffa, *Straits of*, or *Straits of Jenicale*, (an. *Bosphorus Cimmerius*), straits which connect the Black sea with the sea of Azoph; about 45 miles long, and 12 miles wide.

Caffra, t. Egypt; 2 E. Siut.

Caffraria, country, Africa; in its most extensive sense it comprehends all southern Africa, from the cape of Good Hope, to Benguela on the west, and to Mosambique on the east. But in a more limited sense, it is confined to that portion of country inhabited by a native people called *Caffres*, or *Koussis*; extending along the eastern coast upwards of 200 miles from the great Fish river, which separates it from the colony of the cape of Good Hope, to Key's river, which divides it from the country of the Tambookies.

The *Caffres* differ in various respects from the Hottentots, the bordering race. They are tall, robust, muscular, of handsome figure; and

though black, or nearly so, have not a line of the African negro; their countenance is always cheerful. They are more addicted to agriculture than the Hottentots. Millet and a very large species of water melons are their principal culinary plants. Pasturage is, however, a much more favorite and general occupation. But they have no horses, sheep, or goats; cattle being almost their sole possession; some of their oxen and cows are of remarkable size. Their clothes are made of calf skin. They are often engaged in war with the Bosjesmans, and their most formidable weapon is an iron spear. The men take care of the cattle, and the women cultivate the ground, and manufacture garments of skins. Polygamy is permitted. Their intellectual attainments are extremely limited. They have but a very imperfect idea of the Diety and a future state. The government is in the hands of little chieftains, who pay obedience to a general chief.

Cafiristan, or *Kutore*, or *Kettore*, mountainous region, embracing a great part of the range of mountains called Hindoo Kho, between Lon. 69. to 73. E. Lat. 35. to 37. N., bounded N. by Badakshan, E. by Little Thibet, S. by Afghanistan, and W. by Cabul and Balk.

Cafvi, t. Finland, Savolax; 75 N. Nyslot.

Cagada, small isl. in the Spanish Maine. Lon. 79. 47. W. Lat. 9. 40. N.

Cagada, small isl. of the West Indies, near NE. coast of Porto Rico. Lon. 64. 10. W. Lat. 18. 33. N.

Cagasa, t. S. A., in Quito; 55 ESE Lorca.

Cagayan, or *Cagean*, pr. in N. part of Luçon, populous and fertile. Bees are said to be so numerous, that the inhabitants burn wax instead of oil.

Cagayan, t. on the NW. coast of Mindanao.

Cagaylan Islands, two small islands in that part of the E. Indian ocean, called the sea of Mindoro. Lon. 121. 25. E. Lat. 9. 35. N.

Cagayan Sooloo, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, 20 miles in circ., dependent on Sooloo. Lon. 116. 50. E. Lat. 7. N.

Cagelo, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 6 SW. Girace.

Caggar, or *Kenker*, r. Hind., which rises in the Gomaun mountains, in Lon. 86. 40. E. Lat. 30. 45. N., and runs into the sea, at the mouth of the gulf of Cutch, Lon. 68. 5. E. Lat. 23. 5. N.

Cagli, t. Popedom, in Urbino, near the ruins of the ancient *Callium*, on the Cantiano; 18 S. Urbino, 28. NNE. Perugia. Lon. 12. 39. E. Lat. 43. 30. N. Pop. 2,000 Bp. see.

Cagliari, (an. *Calaris*,) s-p. and capital of Sardinia, situated on S. part of the island, with a large and secure harbour, at the bottom of a gulf, screened by a small island, called *Pietra Laida*, and defended by a castle and fortifications. Lon. 9. 0. E. Lat. 39. 13. N. Pop. 35,000. Abp. see. It is the residence of a viceroy, and contains 38 chh., 23 convents, a theatre, a hospital, and a university. The trade is in salt, oil, and wine.

Cagmorry, t. Bengal; 33 SE. Kishenagur.

Cagnano, t. Corsica; 14 N. Bastia.

Cagnano, t. Naples, Abruzzo Ultra; 3 NNW. Aquila.

Cagnano, t. Italy; 15 SSW. Brescia.

Cagnes, t. France, in Var; 5 N. Antibes, 6 W. Nice.

Cagnele, or *Caneto*, or *Guarco*, t. Peru, and principal place of a government of the same name, which extends about 60 miles along the coast, in the audience of Lima; 80 SE. Lima. Lon. 76. 27. W. Lat. 13. 1. S.

Cagnicourt, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 9 NNE. Brapaume.

Cagno, t. Tyrol; 10 SW. Bolzano.

Cagnou, t. Africa, in Galam; 50 SE. Galam.

Cagny, see *Boufflers*.

Caguan, t. S. America, capital of a district, in New Grenada; 105 S. Santa Fé de Bogota. Lon. 72. 45. W. Lat. 2. 40. N.

Caguanabo, t. Cuba; 60 NNE. St. Jago.

Cagaunico, t. Cuba; 55 NNE. St. Jago.

Caguasqui, t. Quito, in San Miguel de Ibarra.

Cagurria, t. Spain, in Navarre, on a small river, which surrounds it, and almost immediately runs into the Ebro; 18 NW. Calahorra.

Caha, t. Persia, in Irak; 40 NE. Hamadan.

Cahabon, t. Guatemala, in Vera Paz; 25 W. Vera Paz.

Cahawba, or *Cahaba*, r. Alabama, which, after a southerly course, unites with the Alabama, 60 miles by land below the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa.

Cahawba, p-t. and cap. Alabama, in Dallas co., on the west side of the Alabama, on a point of land, at the junction of the river Cahawba; 145 N. Pensacola, 150 N. by E. Mobile. Lat. 32. 28. N. Pop. in 1821, about 1,200. H. 120. The site of this town was a forest till 1819, and in 1820 it was established the seat of the state government, to continue till 1825. It contains a brick state house, a Methodist meeting house, a land office, an academy with 65 students, and 2 printing offices, from each of which a newspaper is issued. Here is a handsome bridge erected across the Cahawba. The surrounding country is very fertile.

Cahayago, small isl. among the Philippines, near N. coast of Samar. Lon. 125. 8. E. Lat. 12. 50. N.

Cahede, see *Kahede*.

Cahete, t. Brazil, in Minas Geraes; 36 NNW. Villa Rica.

Cahir, small isl. in the Atlantic, near W. coast of Ireland; 5 S. Clare island. Lon. 9. 53. W. Lat. 53. 44. N.

Cahirconree, mt. Ireland, in Kerry, between Dingle and Tralee.

Cahlora, or *Kalour*, country, Hind., on both sides of the Setledge, between Lahore and the Himmaleh mountains.

Cahnawaga, p-v. in Johnstown, N Y., near the Mohawk; 39 NW. Albany.

Cahoos, or *Cahoos*, falls in the Mohawk. See *Mohawk*.

Cahokia, p-t. St. Clair co. Illinois, about 1 mile E. of the Mississippi; 5 miles below St. Louis, 20 N. Harrisonville, 52 NNW. Kaskaskia, W. 978. It contains a land office, and, in 1817, had about 100 houses. The inhabitants are mostly French.

Cahors, (an. *Divona*,) t. France, and principal place of a district, in Lot; 13½ posts N. Toulouse, 72. S. Paris. Lon. 1. 27. E. Lat. 44. 26. N. Pop. 10,136. Bp. see. It contains a public

library and an academy. Before the revolution the capital of Quercy, on the Lot, which nearly surrounds it, in a country celebrated for its wine, which is the principal article of commerce.—Native, Marot.

Cahuapanas, t. South America, in Quito ; 85 S. St. Francisco de Borja.

Cahuita, t. New Mexico, in New Leon ; 360 N. Mexico. Lon. 101. 30. W. Lat. 26. N.

Cahun's Key, small isl. in the bay of Honduras. Lon. 89. 15. W. Lat. 16. 5. N.

Cahusac, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne ; 5 ENE. Lauzun.

Cahusac sur Verre, t. France, in Tarn ; 6 N. Gaillac, 12 NW. Alby. Pop. 1,424.

Caja, r. Portugal, which runs into the Guadiana ; 7 E. Elvas.

Caiac, t. Persia, in Irak ; 64 WSW. Ispahan.

Cajana, or *Cajania*, or *Cajaneborg*, t. Russia, Finland, in East Bothnia, capital of a district ; 72 SE. Ulea. Lon. 27. 45. E. Lat. 64. 14. N. Pop. 313. It is situated on a lake, on the borders of Lapland, where the river Pytia forms a tremendous cascade.

Caiano, t. Tuscany ; 9 WNW. Florence.

Cajarc, t. France, in Lot ; 16 E. Cahors.

Caiazacos, t. Cuba ; 40 WSW. Bayamo.

Cajazzo, t. Naples, in Lavora ; bp. see ; 8 NE. Capua, 20 N. Naples. Lon. 14. 17. E. Lat. 41. 12. N. Pop. 2,765.

Caiber, see *Khaibar*.

Caico, t. Cuba ; 25 SE. Bayamo.

Caicos, or *Cayos*, cluster of small islands or rocks, called Little and Great Caicos, between St. Domingo and the Bahama islands. The largest, called Grand Caico, is 60 miles long, and 2 or 3 broad. St. George's Key is the principal harbour.—Pop. in 1803, 40 whites, and about 1,200 slaves. Lon. 72. W. Lat. 21. 36. N.

Caicus, now *Germaisti*.

Caie, r. Syria, which passes by Aleppo and Old Aleppo, and loses itself in a lake, near Ak-leh.

Cajeegur, t. Bootan ; 58 N. Dinagepour.

Cajem, see *Kahem*.

Cajeli, or *Cayali*, or *Bouro*, t. on a gulf to which it gives name, on the side of Bourou, in the Indian sea. Lon. 127. 30. E. Lat. 3. 24. S. It is considered the capital of the island, yet has but little trade. The Dutch have a fort here.

Cajeta, now *Gaela*.

Cajewra, t. Hind., in Oude ; 24 E. Fyzabad.

Caifa, or *Caipha*, or *Haifa*, (an. *Ephe*, *Kephe*, *Caphe*, and *Gabe*.) s-p. Palestine, situated on S. side the bay of Acre, at the foot of mount Carmel ; 12 SW. Acre. Lon. 35. 10. E. Lat. 32. 44. N. This place was formerly only a miserable village, sprung from the ruins of the ancient city of the same name. At present it is defended towards the sea by walls, built since it fell into the hands of the chief of Acre, who has strengthened it with a citadel, and established a custom house in it. It presents nothing remarkable to the observer, as it contains only a kind of huts thrown together without any order. It is governed by an Arab lord. In the neighbourhood may be seen the remains of the ancient Caifa, called also Porphiry in the time of the Christians.

Caigurran Bay, bay on E. coast of Luçon. Lon. 122. 18. E. Lat. 16. 58. N.

Caique, (*Grand*), small isl. among the Bahamas. Lon. 71. 0. E. Lat. 19. 50. N.

Caique, (*Little*), small isl. SW. of Grand Caique.

Cai-kien, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong ; 46 NW. Tchao-king.

Cailack Point, cape, Scot., on NW. coast of the county of Ross ; 7 E. Udrigil head.

Cai-fong, or *Kai-fong*, city, China, and capital of Ho-nan ; 315 SW. Peking. Lon. 114. 28. E. Lat. 34. 53. N. It is situated two leagues from the Hoang-ho ; but the ground around it is so low, that the river is higher than the city. To prevent inundations, strong dikes have been raised, which extend more than 90 miles. This city having been besieged in 1642, by an army of 100,000 rebels, the commander of the troops sent to relieve it, formed the fatal design of drowning the enemy ; the city was overflowed by breaking down the large dike of Hoang-ho ; and the inundation was so violent and sudden, that it destroyed 300,000 inhabitants. It appears by the ruins, which still subsist, that Cai-fong must then have then have been 9 miles in circ. It has been rebuilt since this dismal event, but in a style far inferior to its former magnificence. Nothing at present distinguishes it from ordinary cities but the extent of its jurisdiction, which comprehends 4 cities of the second class, and 30 of the third.

Caillenreuth, t. Bavaria ; 4 W. Goszwenstein.

Caino, t. Italy, in Brescia ; 7 N. Brescia.

Cajoura, t. Bengal ; 18 WSW. Mahmudpour.

Cai-ping, t. China, Pe-tche-li ; 22 WSW. Lan.

Cai-tcheou, city, Chinese Tartary, on the gulf of Leao-tong ; 240 E. Peking. Lon. 121. 53. E. Lat. 41. 30. N.

Cai-tchang, t. Corea ; 30 NW. King-kitao.

Cai-yuen, t. Chinese Tartary, in Leao-tong. 376 ENE. Peking. Lon. 123. 41. E. Lat. 42. 40. N.

Cailhau, t. France, in Aude ; 9 SW. Carcas-sonne.

Caillere, (*La*), t. France, in Vendée ; 13 NE. Luçon.

Cailly, t. France, in Lower-Seine ; 10 NNE. Rouen.

Cailo, small isl. in the gulf of Persia ; 240 W. Ormus.

Caiman, see *Cayman*.

Cai-ping, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong ; 34 S. Tchao-king.

Ca-Ira, p-v. Cumberland co. Va. ; W. 185.

Caira, r. South America, which runs into the Oronoko, Lon. 65. W. Lat. 7. 16. N.

Cairney, t. Scot., in Aberdeenshire ; 8 W. Aberdeen. The linen manufacture has been lately introduced, and bids fair to flourish.

Cairngorm, mt. Scot., in NE. part of Inverness, famous for the beautiful pebbles found there, some of which are capable of receiving a high polish. Height 4,050 feet.

Cairnsmuir, mt. Scot., in Kircudbright ; 12 SSW. New Galloway.

Cairnbulg, cape on E. coast of Scot., in the county of Aberdeen. Lon. 1. 51. W. Lat. 37. 36. N.

Cairo, or *Canton*, p-t. Greene co. N. Y. ; 11 W. Athens, W. 340. Pop. 2,353. It is a considerable town, and has some iron works.

Cairo, t. Alexander co. Illinois, on the point at the junction of the Ohio with the Mississippi; 80 S. Kaskaskia.

Cairo, p-t. Lancaster co. S. C.; W. 468.

Cairo, or *Cragfont*, p-t. Sumner co. Tennessee, on the Cumberland; 30 E. Nashville, W. 722. Pop. about 150.

Cairo, or *Grand Cairo*, or *El Kahira*, city and metropolis of Egypt, on the east side of the Nile, a few leagues above the commencement of the Delta; 59 miles W. Suez, 85 SSW. Damietta, 100 SE. Alexandria. Lon. 31. 20. E. Lat. 30. 2. N. Pop. usually stated by recent travellers at 300, or 400,000. According to Dr. Pococke, 2,000,000 was the prevailing estimate, which he supposed a great exaggeration. Faraoun states it at 700,000; Browne at 300,000; and Volney at only 250,000.

It is said to have been founded in 973 by Jauhar, a general of Moaz, the first Fatamite caliph. About two centuries after, it was enlarged by Saladin, and surrounded with walls, and it became the capital of Egypt and the centre of its commerce. About the beginning of the 15th century, it was one of the richest and most flourishing cities in the world, the emporium of Egypt, and the common store house of Asiatic and European commerce; and its commerce extended from the straits of Gibraltar to the remotest regions of India.

Cairo is situated about a mile from the Nile, on the canal of Kalisch, which is derived from the river, and traverses the whole city. On the bank of the river, 1 mile west of the city, is the town of Bulac, its principal port. The city extends about 2 miles east and west, and is 8 or 9 miles in circuit. The streets are extremely narrow, crooked, dirty, and without pavements; the widest, which traverses the whole city, would be considered only a lane in Europe. The houses of the poor are built of mud or unburnt bricks, and are of only one story; those of the better sort are of soft stone, of 2, sometimes of 3 stories, having all flat roofs with terraces of stone or tiles. All the houses have the air of prisons, having no light from the street, as it is extremely dangerous to have many windows in such a country; and the entering door is very low. The interior of the houses of the principal inhabitants exhibits the conveniences suited to the climate, combined with some degree of elegance. Cairo is said to contain 720 mosques, 36 synagogues, 12 Coptic churches, 2 Greek churches, and 70 baths. The architectural ornament has been chiefly bestowed upon the mosques and the tombs of the mamelukes. Several of the mosques are magnificent. All of them being adorned with minarets of the lightest and most ornamented architecture, agreeably interrupt the uniformity of the flat-roofed houses, and are so numerous as to appear at a distance like the masts of ships in a crowded harbour.

The castle or citadel is a noble object. It is situated on a rock of considerable elevation, and is about a mile in circuit, but the greater part of it is ruinous. One of the objects, which has most attracted the attention of travellers in the castle, is that wonderful specimen of ancient art, called Joseph's Well. It is sunk

through solid, though soft rock to the depth of 276 feet. At the mouth it is an oblong square, 24 feet by 18, which dimensions continue to the depth of 146 feet; afterwards it is 15 feet by 9, to the depth of 130 feet. A stair case of gentle descent, cut in the rock, winds round the well, with a partition of about 2 feet in thickness, left between it and the pit, with a few small windows, which give a scanty light. For 150 feet the descent is easy; afterwards difficult. At the western end of the castle are remains of very magnificent apartments. The grand saloon, called Joseph's Hall, is adorned with large and beautiful pillars of red granite. Above it is a terrace commanding a view exceedingly magnificent. You here survey the whole of Grand Cairo, with all its gardens, fountains, squares, palaces, mosques, and minarets, stretched at your feet, the ruinous town of Bulac, the populous town of Fostat, the grand aqueduct, the majestic stream of the Nile, the verdant islands, the village of Gizeh, and, though at least 12 miles distant, those eternal monuments of human skill and folly—the Pyramids.

The commerce of Cairo, though diminished within the last 3 centuries, is still very extensive. Through it the various productions of Asia and the East Indies, and partly also those of Europe, are transmitted into the vast regions of the interior of Africa. The communication with the interior of Africa is chiefly maintained by 3 caravans, which go to Sennaar, to Darfur, and to Mourzouk; from which places, and particularly the last, it is extended to Nigritia and other regions in the interior. The returns are made in gold, ivory, senna, gums, hides, ostrich feathers, and above all, slaves. Every year a grand caravan is formed by the union of caravans from Abyssinia, western and northern Africa, and Egypt, laden with the merchandise of Africa. These meet at the Birket, or lake of the Pilgrims, 10 miles from Cairo, and being joined by numerous pilgrims, proceed to Mecca. After 100 days this great caravan, sometimes consisting of 100,000 souls, returns, bringing the choicest productions of the east.

The Arabs constitute the body of the population. The other races are Copts, Albanians, Turks, Jews, Syrians, Armenians, Greek and Catholic Christians; also Persians, Indians, Abyssinians, western Africans; and in the slave-market are to be seen specimens of almost all the native tribes of the continent.

Cairo, (Old,) see *Fostat*.

Cairo, t. Piedmont, in Mondovi, on the Bormida; 12 E. Ceva, 18 S. Acqui. Pop. 4,000.

Cairoan, or *Cairwan*, supposed to be the *Vicus Augusti* of the Itinerary, t. Africa, in the country of Tunis, and second only to that city for trade and number of inhabitants; 60 S. Tunis, 180 ESE. Constantina. Lon. 9. 57. E. Lat. 35. 36. N. It is situated in a barren, sandy desert, where are found many vestiges of former magnificence. At half a furlong from the city, there is a capacious pond and cistern built for the reception of rain water; but the pond, which is the chief provision for their cattle and ordinary uses, as the other is for their own drinking, being dried up, or else beginning to putrefy about the middle of the summer season,

it frequently occasions agues, fevers, and various other distempers. There are at Cairoan several fragments of ancient architecture; and the great mosque, which is accounted to be the most magnificent, as well as the most sacred in Barbary, is supported by an almost incredible number of granite pillars.

Caesar, see *Cæsarea*.

Caisimu, t. Cuba; 30 ESE. Villa del Principe.

Caiston, t. Eng., in Lincolnshire; 17 NNE. Lincoln, 157 N. London. Pop. 1,051.

Caithness, co. Scot., bounded NE. and SE. by the sea, and SW. and W. by Sutherland. The form is an irregular triangle, its length from N. to S. 36 miles, and its breadth about 20. The coast has many bays and capes; the interior part is mountainous; but some parts are low and produce corn, &c. for exportation. There are but few woods, and none which yield what may be properly called timber. The principal towns are Thursow and Wick, from which last it is sometimes called the county of Wick. Sq. m. 618. Pop. 23,419. Families 4,714; 3,270 engaged in agriculture, 838 in trade and manufactures, 606 otherwise.

Caithness, (*Ord of*), cape on E. coast of Scot., at S. extremity of Caithness, and NE. point of Sutherland. Lon. 3. 13. W. Lat. 58. 12. N.

Caitiai, t. Upper Siam; 7 S. Porselouc.

Caivano, t. Naples, in Lavora; 5 N. Naples.

Caix, t. France, in Somme; 12 E. Amiens.

Cakenol, t. Golconda; 26 WSW. Hydrabad.

Caket, see *Kaket*.

Cala, t. Spain, in Seville, on the borders of Estramadura; 14 S. Lerena.

Cala, t. Hind.; 10 SE. Travancore.

Cala, see *El Callah*.

Calaat el Accaba, see *Accaba*.

Calaat el Adjerd, see *Adjerd*.

Calaat el Aouz, fortress, Arabia; 90 S. Calaat el Moilah.

Calaat Erroan, fortress, Syria, reported to have been so strong, that Timur Bec did not think it prudent to attack it; 50 N. Aleppo.

Calaat Islam, fortress, Arabia; 40 S. Calaat el Moilah.

Calaat el Moilah, fortress, Arabia Petrea, on the coast of the Red sea; 60 S. Accaba. Lon. 39. 54. E. Lat. 28. 10. N.

Calaat el Moubeleh, fortress, Arabia, on the coast of the Red sea; 40 S. Accaba.

Calaat el Nahel, fortress, Arabia, on the borders of Egypt; 80 NNW. Accaba, 110 E. Cairo.

Calaat el Neguer, fortress, A. Turkey, in Diarbekir, on the Euphrates; 42 W. Racca.

Calaat el Wed, (an. *Calea*), t. Fez; 25 SW. Mejerda.

Calabar, see *Calbari*.

Calabezo, t. Venezuela; 120 S. Caraccas.

Calabezo, r. South America, which joins the Portuguessa, 50 S. Calabezo.

Calabite, or *Calavite*, small isl. among the Philippines, a little to the S. of Mindoro.

Calaboso, t. Venezuela, between the rivers Guarico and Orituco, which unite 4 or 5 leagues below the town, and then flow into the Apure; 52 S. Caraccas. Lon. 67. 45. W. Lat. 8. 40. N. Pop. 4,800.

Calabrese, mt. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 12 ESE. Cosenza.

Calabria Citra, (an. *Bruttium*), pr. Italy, in Naples, bounded N. by the Basilicata, E. by the gulf of Tarento, S. by Calabria Ultra, and W. by the Mediterranean and a small part of the Principato Citra. The provinces of Calabria Citra and Ultra are traversed by the ridge of the Apennines. The soil is extremely fertile, and produces an abundance of excellent fruit, corn, wine, oil, hemp, cotton, flax, saffron, honey, salt, wool, silk, and manna. The principal towns are Cosenza, Umbriatico, Bisignano, Cassano, Scalea, Cariati, Rossano. Pop. 341,248. Sq. m. 3,350.

Calabria Ultra, (an. *Bruttium*), pr. Naples, bounded N. by Calabria Citra, E. S. and W. by the Mediterranean sea. The productions are nearly the same as those of Calabria Citra. The principal towns are Catanzaro, Crotona, St. Severina, St. Eufemia, Girace, Squillace, Nicastro, and Reggio. Pop. 419,454. Sq. m. 3,143. It is divided into Calabria Ultra I, and Calabria Ultra II. The capital of the former is Reggio; of the latter Catanzaro.

Calabrita, t. Eu. Turkey, in the Morea; 38 W. Corinth, 40 E. Chiarenza.

Calabrito, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 8 ENE. Acerno. Pop. 2,160.

Calacad, t. Hind.; 13 SSW. Tinevelly.

Calaceri, t. Hind.; 45 N. Travancore.

Calacherin, t. Persia, in Irak; 125 W. Hamadan.

Calacuccio, t. Corsica; 10 N. Corte.

Calagdo, t. on E. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 136. 3. E. Lat. 9. 17. N.

Calaginehra, small isl. near the coast of Sardinia. Lon. 9. 57. E. Lat. 40. 25. N.

Calagody, t. Hind., in Tinevelly; 95 NE. cape Comorin.

Calahat, see *Kalhat*.

Calahorra, (an. *Calagurris*), t. Spain, in Old Castile, near S. side of the Ebro, on the borders of Navarre; 62 NW. Saragossa, 136 NNE. Madrid. Lon. 2. W. Lat. 42. 16. N. Pop. 7,200. Bp. see. It contains 3 parish churches and 3 convents. In the year of Rome 682, this town, then called *Calagurris*, siding with Sertorius, was besieged by Afranius, one of Pompey's generals, and the inhabitants driven to such extremities that they fed on their wives and children; whence the Romans were wont to call any grievous famine *fames Calagurritana*.—Native, Quintilian.

Calajocki, t. Finland; 25 WSW. Brahestad.

Calais, (an. *Caletum*), s-p. France, and principal place of a district, in Straits-of-Calais, strongly fortified and defended with a citadel; 5 posts SW. Dunkirk, 34½ N. Paris. Lon. 1. 51. E. Lat. 50. 57. N. Pop. 7,600. It is surrounded by a moat and wall, has a large citadel; the streets are tolerably wide and regular, and the houses mostly of brick. The harbour is too much obstructed with sand to admit large vessels, or even common merchant vessels, except at high water. In time of peace here are regular packets for the mail to and from England; and other passage boats are continually passing between this place and Dover, and the inhabitants derive their principal support from the intercourse with England. It has a communication, by means of canals, with St. Omers, Gravelines, Bourbourg, Dunkirk, &c.

Calalah, t. Candahar; 10 E. Paishawer.

Calama, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 6 NE. Reggio.

Calama, now *Calmina*.

Calamarca, t. La Paz; 22 S. La Paz.

Calamat, t. Persia, in Mecran, on the coast; 60 E. Guadel. Lon. 63. 4. E. Lat. 25. 20. N.

Calamata, t. Morea, on the river Spinazza; 13 W. Misitra. Pop. 5,000.

Calamines, or *Calamianes*, cluster of islands in the Indian sea, among those called the *Philippine Islands*; they are 17 in number, one of which is 30 miles long, and 12 broad, divided between the king of Borneo and the Spaniards, with some independent natives in the interior parts, who live without chiefs and without laws; they are black, and have no fixed places of abode. About 1,200 on the sea coast have submitted to the Spaniards, who have a garrison at a place called Tatay. The country is mountainous, and produces some rice, and great quantities of wax and honey. Lon. 120. 20. E. Lat. 12. N.

Calamity Harbour, port on SW. coast of Bank's Island, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 230. 28. E. Lat. 53. 10. N.

Calamocha, t. Spain, in Aragon, on the Xiloca; 14 S. Daroca.

Calamon, (an. *Calamos*.) t. Syria, on the coast; 10 S. Tripoli.

Calan, t. France, in Higher-Pyrenees; 16 E. Tarbes.

Calana, t. Syria; 18 SW. Damascus.

Calanda, t. Spain, in Aragon, on the river Gaudaloupe; 12 WSW. Alkanitz.

Calandro, (an. *Charadrus*.) t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 100 S. Cogni.

Calanee, t. Ceylon, with a celebrated pagoda; 6 NE. Columbo.

Calannas, t. Spain, in Seville, near the river Odiel; 40 NW. Seville.

Calanta, small isl. among the Philippines, near S. coast of Luçon. Lon. 124. 2. E. Lat. 12. 48. N.

Calapan, t. on N. coast of Mindoro. Lon. 121. 12. E. Lat. 13. 20. N.

Calapar, t. Hind.; 50 NNW. Travancore.

Calapizzati, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 8 W. Cariati.

Calapuja, t. La Paz; 38 N. Chucuito.

Calara, t. Hind., in Tellingana; 16 SE. Warangole.

Calaris, now *Cagliari*.

Calarumconda, or *Cumuldroog*, fort, Hind., in Mysore, near Nundydroog.

Calas Altas, t. Brazil, in Minas Geraes; 40 NE. Villa Rica.

Calascibeta, see *Calata Xibeta*.

Calaseraigue, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of France. Lon. 6. 25. E. Lat. 43. 11. N.

Calasio, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; 10 E. Aquila.

Calasthocle Indians, on NW. coast of N. A. No. 200.

Calastri, t. Hind., in the Carnatic; 38 S. Nellore, 58 NW. Madras. Lon. 79. 45. E. Lat. 13. 50. N.

Calata Bellota, t. Sicily, in the valley of Mazara; 6 SE. Sacca. Pop. 7,500.

Calata Fimi, t. Sicily, in the valley of Mazara; 19 ESE. Trapani. Pop. 10,000.

Calata Gerona, or *Callatagirone*, supposed to be the ancient *Hybla-Herea*, t. Sicily, in the valley of Noto; 30 SW. Catania, 37 NW. Syracuse. Lon. 14. 13. E. Lat. 37. 17. N. Pop. 12,500. This is a handsome, lively, and flourishing town; and is called a royal city; situated on a lofty single mountain, with a manufacture of earthen ware.

Calata Nisseta, t. Sicily, in the valley of Mazara; 27 ENE. Girgenti. Pop. 6,800.

Calata Xibeta, or *Calascibeta*, t. Sicily, in the valley of Noto; 28 S. Cefalu, 40 W. Catania. Lon. 14. 14. E. Lat. 37. 35. N. Pop. 5,500.

Calataiud, city, Spain, in Aragon; 37 SW. Saragossa, 85 NE. Toledo. Lon. 1. 33. W. Lat. 41. 28. N. Pop. 9,000. It is situated at the foot of a hill, at the conflux of the Xalon and Xiloca, defended by a castle, situated on a rock. It contains 13 parishes and 15 convents.—Native, Gratian.—It was founded in the 8th century, from the ruins of *Bilbilis*, the birth place of Martial, which stood on a hill about a mile distant.

Calatrava, t. Spain, in La Mancha; 12 NE. Ciudad Real, 50 SE. Toledo. Lon. 3. 20. W. Lat. 39. 4. N. It is situated near the Morena mountains, on the river Guadiana, the chief place of the knights of Calatrava.

Calau, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Frankfort; 15 NW. Cotbus, 42 S. Dresden. Lon. 13. 55. E. Lat. 51. 45. N. Pop. 1,424.

Calau Cene, t. Egypt; 12 S. Abu Girgé.

Calavita, t. on N. coast of Mindoro. Lon. 120. 25. E. Lat. 13. 30. N.

Calavon, r. France, which runs into the Durance, about 8 W. Cavaillon.

Calaur Islands, cluster of small islands, extending about 60 miles in length from NW. to SE. and 30 in breadth. Lon. 121. E. Lat. 6. 50. S.

Calaurica, see *Poros*.

Calaw, t. Prussia; 11 W. Leibstadt.

Calawang, t. on NE. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 100. 24. E. Lat. 2. 9. N.

Calayang, isl. in the N. Pacific ocean, and most northerly of those called Babuyanes; about 18 m. in circ. Lon. 121. 30. E. Lat. 19. 28. N.

Calbari, or *Calabar*, (Old,) country, Africa, on a river of the same name, in Upper Guinea. *Duke Town*, the principal place on the river, is in Lon. about 8. E. Lat. 5. 4. N., and contains 2,000 inhabitants. *Creek Town*, 8 miles N. contains 1,500 inhabitants. *Old Town* was formerly the capital. The inhabitants are represented as cruel, treacherous, and dishonest.

Calbari, (New,) r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 6. 30. E. Lat. 4. 32. N. *New Calbari*, situated on this river, 80 W. Old Calbari, contains about 300 H. and is the centre of the Dutch commerce in this country.

Calbari, (Old,) r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 7. 50. E. Lat. 5. 28. N.

Calbata, t. Circassia; it is large, but the houses are for the most built with earth and covered with turf. The inhabitants are Armenians, Greeks, Tartars, Jews, Circassians, &c.

Calbe, or *Kalbe*, t. Pru. Saxony, in Magdeburg; 12 W. Stendal, 36 WNW. Brandenburg. Lon. 11. 42. E. Lat. 52. 37. N. Pop. 1,092.

Calbe, t. Pru. Saxony, in Magdeburg, on the Saale; 20 S. Magdeburg. Pop. 4,892. It contains 3 churches and 3 hospitals.

Calberga, t. Hind., in Hydrabad; 85 W. Hydrabad, 110 E. Visiapour. Lon. 77. 23. E. Lat. 17. 25. N. It was formerly a vast city, and the residence of the kings of the Deccan.

Calbiga, t. on W. coast of the island of Samur. Lon. 124. 55. W. Lat. 11. 48. N.

Calbis, t. Egypt; 3 N. Rosetta.

Calbongos, country, Africa, near the coast of the Atlantic; S. Biafara.

Calbuco, t. Chili, on the island of Chiloe; 190 S. Valdivia. Lon. 73. 40. W. Lat. 42. 45. S.

Calca, t. on NW. coast of Borneo. Lon. 111. 30. E. Lat. 2. 48. N.

Calcar, t. Pru. Juliers-Cleves-Berg, in Cleves, about 4 miles from the Rhine; 5 SE. Cleves. Lon. 6. 8. E. Lat. 51. 47. N. Pop. 1,510.

Calcaria, now Tadcaster.

Calcamura, t. Hind., in Oude; 18 N. Kairabad.

Calcasiu, r. Louisiana, which rises several miles S. Natchitoches, and pursuing a S. course, passes through a lake of the same name, and 3 miles below the lake flows into the gulf of Mexico, Lat. 29. 36. N. Lake Calcasin is about 30 miles long, and 10 or 12 (where widest,) broad.

Calcaylares, or *Calcayl Lares*, t. Peru, and capital of a jurisdiction, in the bishopric of Cusco; 40 SW. Cusco. The jurisdiction is situated between Cusco and the sea, and is mountainous, containing about 10,000 inhabitants.

Calcena, t. Spain, Aragon; 14 S. Tاراçona.

Calchagua, pr. Chili, between the rivers Cachapool and Teno, and between the Andes and the sea; fertile in grain, wine, and fruits; and abounds in gold. Breadth on the sea coast 14 leagues, along the Andes 25. Chief town St. Fernando.

Calcheeda, t. Carnatic; 21 WSW. Nellore.

Calciana, t. Naples, in Basilicata; 16 S. Acezenza.

Calcinaia, t. Tuscany; 12 E. Pisa.

Calcinato, t. Aust. Italy, in Brescia; 12 E. Brescia. Pop. 3,000.

Calcio, t. Aust. Italy, in Brescia, on the Oglio; 11 NE. Crema, 15 W. Brescia.

Calconda, t. Hind., in Mysore; 22 NW. Dalmacherry.

Calcutta, city, Bengal, capital of all the British possessions in Hindoostan, on E. bank of the Hoogly, or Bhagirutti river, the west branch of the Ganges, 100 miles from the sea. Lon. 88. 28. E. Lat. 23. 33. N. Pop. according to Lord Valentia about 700,000. The police magistrates estimated the population in 1802, at 600,000; and including the adjacent country with a circuit of 20 miles, at 2,225,000. The number of houses, shops, and other habitations in 1798, in the city, exclusive of the old and new forts, was 78,760; of which 4,300 belonged to British subjects, 640 to Armenians, 2,650 to Portuguese and other Christian inhabitants, 10 to Chinese, 14,700 to Mahometans, and 56,460 to Hindoos. It is the seat of an English bishop, and contains a cathedral, 1 English, 1 Scotch Presbyterian, 1 Portuguese, 1 Greek, and 1 Armenian church, several mosques, and a number of Hindoo temples. It has also a

government house, which is a superb palace, a town house, a court house, and a theatre.

Opposite to the town there is good anchorage for vessels of 500 tons, but the larger vessels are obliged to stop at Diamond harbour, 50 miles below. It has excellent advantages of inland navigation by means of the Ganges. There are several docks for building ships, and the commerce is very great, amounting to about £10,000,000 per annum. The houses belonging to the English are built of brick, plastered with chunam, and have a very elegant appearance. Many of them resemble the palaces of monarchs, rather than the houses of merchants. The streets of the black town, belonging to the natives, are narrow and dirty, some of the houses are brick, two stories high, but the most of them are mud cottages of one story, with thatched roofs.

In 1690, at which time Calcutta was only a village, the English first founded a factory here, which they afterwards fortified, and named Fort William. This is now called the Old Fort. In 1758-9, foundations of the new fort were laid about a mile lower down the river, and the name of the former transferred to it. It is an irregular octagon, having barracks for four regiments, and is so extensive as to require, in case of a siege, a garrison of 10, or 15,000 men. Here is a college, instituted by the marquis of Wellesley, with several professors; and about a mile below the fort on the opposite side of the river, is a botanic garden, in which are many curious and valuable plants. In 1816 a college was instituted here by the Hindoos for the instruction of their sons in European learning; and in 1820 a Mission college was established, under the direction of the bishop, with considerable endowments, for the instruction of the natives, in order to prepare them to become preachers and schoolmasters.

Calcutta, with its suburbs, extends along the river about 6 miles, but is of various breadth. Its local situation is not fortunate, having extensive muddy lakes and an immense forest near it. It was formerly esteemed very unhealthy, but has been rendered less so by clearing away the jungle, draining the streets, and filling up the ponds, by which a vast surface of stagnant water has been removed. The city was formerly nearly encompassed by a trench, which is now in most places filled. The environs are occupied by pleasant gardens and country houses; and the surrounding country is very populous.

Caldano, r. Naples, which runs into the gulf of Tarento, Lon. 16. 41. E. Lat. 39. 49. N.

Caldao, r. Portugal, which runs into the sea at Setuval.

Caldas, (an. *Aquæ Calidæ*,) t. Portugal, in Estramadura, with medicinal springs and baths in much repute; 10 E. Peniche. Families 231.

Caldas de Baixa, (As,) t. Portugal, in Beira; 10 NE. Castel Branco.

Caldas da Cima, (As,) t. Portugal, in Beira; 6 NE. Castel Branco.

Caldas da Gerez, v. Portugal, Entre-Duero-e-Minho, celebrated for its medicinal springs and warm baths; 3 miles Montalegre.

Caldas de Monbuy, t. Spain, in Catalonia; 15

N. Barcelona. This town takes its name from the waters, but at present is much decayed, and dwindled into a very inconsiderable place, with a few privileges to support its rank as a town. The water is boiling hot, and the people come constantly to boil their eggs, cabbage, and all sorts of vegetables, by simply suspending them under the spout of the fountain in a basket; and yet make use of no other water, when sufficiently cooled, for drinking, either alone, mixed with wine, or cooled with snow in orgeats, sherbets, &c.

Caldas de Rey, (an. *Aquæ Convenarum*,) t. Spain, in Galicia; 20 S. Santiago.

Caldecot, v. Eng., in Monmouth; 6 Chepstow. Pop. 414.

Caldeira, small isl. in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 16. 33. S.

Calder, r. Eng., which runs into the Aire, 2 N. Pontefract, in Yorkshire.

Calder, (West,) r. Eng., which runs into the Ribble, 3 S. Clithero, in Lancashire.

Calder Water, r. Scot., which runs into the Clyde, about 5 miles above Glasgow.

Calder, or *Cawdor*, v. and parish Scot., in Nairnshire, in which are seen the remains of a castle, once the residence of Macbeth, destroyed by Malcolm; 4 S. Nairn. Pop. 850.

Calder, (Mid,) v. and parish Scot., in Edinburghshire; 12 W. Edinburgh. Pop. 1,408.

Caldera, t. S. A., in Tucuman; 17 N. Salta.

Caldera, s-p. S. A. in Chili, on the coast of the Pacific ocean; 10 N. Copiapo. Lon. 70. 21. W. Lat. 26. 48. S.

Caldera, r. Guatemala, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lon. 85. 16. W. Lat. 9. 30. N.

Caldera, t. on W. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 122. 2. E. Lat. 6. 50. N.

Caldera, (La,) cluster of small islands, near the coast of Mexico, in Salinas-Bay. Lon. 85. 38. W. Lat. 9. 56. N.

Caldero, v. Italy, Verona; 9 SE. Verona.

Calderino, place of Italy, in Verona, celebrated for its baths; called also, *The Baths of Verona*.

Calderola, t. Popedom, in Ancona; 20 W. Fermo.

Calderoni, or *Giagdurognissa*, three small islands in the Mediterranean, situated 15 miles S. Candy. The largest is of a triangular form, about 8 m. in circ. Lon. 26. 19. E. Lat. 34. 32. N.

Caldonazzo, lake, Tyrol; 8 ESE. Trent.

Caldueudo, t. Spain, in Guipuscoa; 24 E. Vittoria.

Caldurascian, t. Walachia; 31 NNE. Bucharest.

Caldwell, p-t. and capital Warren co. N. Y., at S. end of lake George; 62 N. Albany, W. 415. Pop. 723. It is a pleasant village with neat buildings, public and private, and is a place of resort, on account of the beautiful scenery around lake George.—Near the village are the ruins of fort George and fort William Henry.

Caldwell, t. Essex co. N. J. Pop. 2,002. It adjoins to Newark.

Caldwell, co. Kentucky. Pop. in 1810, 4,268; slaves 579. Pop. in 1820, 9,022.

Caldy, small isl. near S. coast of Wales; 3 S. Tenby.

Calea, now *Calaat-el-Wed*:

Caleal, t. Persia, Adirbeitzan; 152 SE. Tabris.

Caleanpour, t. Bahar; 30 SE. Bettiah.

Caledon, t. Africa; 120 E. Cape town. It is a station of the London Missionary society.

Caledonia, co. E. side of Vt., bounded N. by Essex co., E. by Connecticut river, S. by Orange co., and W. by Washington and Orleans cos. Pop. in 1810, 18,740; in 1820, 16,669. Chief towns, Danville and Peacham.

Caledonia, p-t. Livingston co. N. Y., on W. side of the Genesee; 16 E. Batavia, 20 S. by W. Rochester, 235 W. Albany, W. 378. Pop. 2,645. The village is situated on the great road from Albany to Buffalo, and contains about 50 houses. It is a very excellent agricultural township, and produces wheat in great quantities, and has several beds of gypsum, also limestone, iron ore, salt and sulphur springs. *Great or Big Springs*, situated on the north side of the village, are regarded as a curiosity. The waters, which are impregnated with sulphur and lime, boil up in great quantities from the earth in a pond or reservoir of 5 acres. In this pond, except at the places where the water boils up, grows a singular weed, 5 or 6 feet high, and so thick as to be almost impenetrable. The surface of the water is covered with a frothy substance which, when dried, has a very offensive smell. The temperature of the water is always nearly the same, extremely cold, but never freezes. A fine mill-stream issues from this pond; and the quantity of water varies little by the wetness or dryness of the season.

Caledonia, ancient name of N. part of Scotland, by some extended to the whole country.

Caledonia, (New,) country, N. A., west of the Rocky mountains; about 500 miles from N. to S., and nearly 400 from E. to W. The country is mountainous; abounds in lakes, the largest of which are Stuart's lake and Natteotain lake. The largest rivers are Fraser's and Natteotain rivers. The thermometer sometimes falls 32 degrees below zero; but the seasons are generally milder than in the same parallel east of the Rocky mountains. The summer never very hot. The natives call themselves Tâ-cullies, by the whites called Carriers; estimated at 5,000.

Caledonia, (New,) s-p. and settlement on the isthmus of Darien, near the gulf of Mexico. Lon. 77. 36. W. Lat. 8. 30. N.

Caledonia, (New,) large isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, which, Capt. Cook says, lies nearly WNW. and ESE. and is about 261 miles long in that direction; but its breadth is not considerable, not any where exceeding 30 miles. It is a country abounding in mountains and valleys, of various extent both for height and depth. The height of one of the mountains is estimated at upwards of 7,000 feet. From these hills spring vast numbers of rivulets, which greatly contribute to fertilize the plains, and to supply all the wants of the inhabitants. The summits of most of the hills seem to be barren, though some few are clothed with wood, as are all the plains and valleys. Most, if not every part of the coast, is inhabited, the isle of Pines not excepted. Lon. 63. 37. to 167. 14. E. Lat. 19. 37. to 22. 30. S.

Calemot, or *Salamaine*, r. N. A., which runs into the Wabash, 12 E. Eel Town.

Calenberg, pr. Hanover, bounded N. by Luneburg, E. by Luneburg and Hildesheim, S. by Brunswick, and W. by Lippe-Detmold, the Hesse province of Schauenburg, Schauenburg-Lippe, and the province of Hoya. It takes its name from an ancient castle, now in ruins, situated on the Leine, 11 S. Hanover. It is watered by the Weser and Leine. The country is in some parts mountainous, in some marshy, and others sandy, but generally fertile; producing wheat, rye, barley, oats, tobacco, hops, flax, &c. They reckon 12 towns, the principal of which are Hanover, Hameln, and Neustadt. Sq. m. 1,050. Pop. 139,222; of whom 1,477 are Jews, 891 Catholics, 380 Calvinists, the remainder Lutherans.

Calenberg, t. Saxony, in Schonburg; 8 NE. Zwickau, 48 WSW. Dresden. Lon. 12. 33. E. Lat. 50. 43. N. Pop. 1,200.

Calenberg, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Minden; 3 S. Warburg. Pop. 214.

Calendul, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile; 3 N. Ashmunein.

Calenzana, t. Corsica; 5 SE. Calvi. Pop. 1,953.

Calenzano, t. Corsica; 6 SE. Calvi. Pop. 1,955.

Calepio, t. Aust. Italy, in Bergamo, on the Oglio; 12 E. Bergamo.—Native, Calepini.

Caletum, now *Calais*.

Calf, one of the smaller Orkney islands; 1 N. Eda.

Calf, one of the smaller Orkney islands; 1 N. Flota. Lon. 0. 1. W. Lat. 58. 4. N.

Calf, rock near SW. coast of Ireland, at the entry of Bantry bay, near S. end of Dursey island.

Calf of Man, small isl. in the Irish sea, near SW. coast of the Isle of Man. Lon. 4. 43. W. Lat. 54. 1. N.

Calf Pasture River, r. Virginia, which runs into James river, below Lexington.

Calheta, t. on the island of Madeira, with a small harbour. H. 502.

Calhuco, t. Chili, on the coast of the Pacific ocean, inhabited by Spaniards, Mestees, and Indians, with 1 parish church, and 2 convents; 180 S. Valdivia. Lon. 73. 39. W. Lat. 42. 40. S.

Cali, or *St. Yago de Cali*, t. S. A., in Popayan, where the governor of the province generally reside, on the Cauca; 65 N. Popayan. Lon. 75. 56. W. Lat. 3. 30. N.

Caliah-Head, cape, Scot., on NW. coast of Mull. Lon. 6. 15. W. Lat. 56. 37. N.

Calian, t. Hind., in Aurungabad; 28 NE. Bombay. Lon. 73. 12. E. Lat. 19. 17. N. This place is surrounded with ruins, and its appearance indicates a former state of superior grandeur. It is still a considerable town, and carries on some trade in cocoa-nuts, oil, coarse cloths, brass, and earthen ware.

Caliapour, t. Bengal; 60 W. Midnapour.

Calice, t. Africa, in Monoemugi, on the Quilimana; 75 NW. Melinda.

Calico, r. Eu. Turkey, which runs into the gulf of Saloniki, 14 SW. Saloniki.

Calicoote, t. Hind., Cicacole; 18 N. Ganjam.

Calicoulan, t. Cochin, in a bay on the coast

of Malabar, where the Dutch have a factory; 60 S. Cochin. Lon. 76. 32. E. Lat. 9. 12. N.

Calicut, or *Calicodu*, country, and once a considerable empire of Asia, which extended itself throughout all Malabar. Its chief took the title of king of kings. The present prince is a Brahman, and it is the only kingdom in the Indies governed by a Brahman; every where else the Brahmans are only secretaries and ministers. The state, which the Indians call *Malleami*, is 75 miles long, and from 14 to 18 broad. The air is pure and wholesome; the soil fertile, but subject to inundations, from the amazing rapidity of the waters which pour down from the mountains; and the sea has frequently made such ravages on the coast, as to oblige the Samorin to remove his residence from the town of Calicut to Panana. The Samorin, it is said, was able to raise an army of 100,000 men. This country was ceded to Great Britain in 1792.

Calicut, formerly the capital of the kingdom so called, 76 W. Coimbatore, 95 Seringapitam. Lon. 75. 44. E. Lat. 11. 20. N. In 1800 it contained upwards of 5,000 houses, and about 33,000 inhabitants, and was rapidly improving. The houses are built of wood, or bricks baked in the sun, in the midst of which are beautiful gardens. It is 9 miles in circumference, including a large village, or fauxbourg, inhabited only by fishermen. It is not surrounded by walls; the streets are narrow and dirty, but the trade is considerable, and it is frequented by vessels from Arabia and the Red sea. The principal exports are pepper, teak, sandal wood, cerdamums, coir cordage, and wax.

Calies, t. Pru., in Brandenburg, chiefly inhabited by cloth-weavers; 35 ESE. Stargard, 58 NE. Custrin. Lon. 16. 4. E. Lat. 53. 16. N. Pop. 1,673.

California, peninsula in the Pacific ocean, united on N. to the continent of N. America, from which the other part is separated by a narrow sea, called the gulf of California, and bounded S. and W. by the Pacific ocean; near 900 miles in length, and in different places 30, 60, 90, and 120 miles wide. A chain of mountains extends through the peninsula, of which the greatest height is from 4,500 to 4,900 feet above the sea. This peninsula is said to have been discovered by sir Francis Drake, and by him called *New Albion*; and the gulf of California has been sometimes called *The Vermilion Sea*, or *Purple Sea*, or *Red Sea*. In a peninsula of so vast an extent, which reaches nearly from the 23d to the 40th deg. N. Lat. the soil and climate must naturally be found to vary. Some parts are continually covered with flowers, but the greater part is wild, rugged, and barren, overrun with rocks and sand, and destitute of water. From cape St. Lucas to the Colorado, nearly 200 leagues, only two streams run into the gulf of California. Pop. 9,000. The principal places are Santa Maria, St. Ignatio, St. Isidoro, Loreto, St. Estevan, St. Xavier, St. Yago, Rosalio, St. Juan Guadalupe, and St. Joseph.

California, (*New*), country, N. America, on the coast of the N. Pacific ocean, called by captain Vancouver *New Albion*, and by captain

La Perouse, New California. It lies N. of the peninsula, which is called Old California, and is 600 miles long, and only 30 broad. Square leagues 2,125. Monterey is the capital. There is not any country in the world which more abounds in fish and game of every description; hares, rabbits, and stags, are very common here; seals and otters are also found in prodigious numbers; but to the northward, and during the winter, they kill a very great number of foxes, bears, wolves, and wild cats. The land possesses also great fertility; farinaceous roots and seeds of all kinds abundantly prosper here. The crops of maize, barley, corn, and peas, cannot be equalled but by those of Chili; European cultivators can have no conception of a similar fertility; the medium produce of corn is from 70 to 80 for 1; the extremes 60 and 100. The population in 1802, including Indians who have settled and begun to cultivate fields, was 15,562.

Caliganow, t. Gorcah; 32 NW. Gorcah. Lon. 83. 53. E. Lat. 28. 45. N.

Calignana, t. Istria; 2 W. Pedena, 37. S. Trieste. Lon. 14. 10. E. Lat. 45. 26. N.

Calignana, t. Italy; 8 NE. Crema.

Calil, or *Mount of the Well-beloved*, mt. Egypt; 75 SSE. Cairo.

Caliluia, or *Cælalaya*, t. Luçon, in a province of the same name.

Calima, t. S. A., Chocos; 30 SSE. Zitara.

Calimene, isl. in the Grecian Archipelago; 8 miles long, and 3 broad. Lon. 26. 44. E. Lat. 37. 2. N.

Calinacron, cape on the coast of Natolia, in the Black sea; 20 E. Constantinople.

Calinaloor, t. Carnatic; 15 W. Tiagar.

Calingapatam, (an. *Calinga*, or *Calingæ*,) t. Hind., in Cicacole; 12 ENE. Cicacole, 39 SE. Kimnedy. Lon. 84. 20. E. Lat. 18. 18. N.

Calini, or *Cally*, (an. *Calinipaxa*,) r. Hind., which rises in the Dooab, and runs into the Juma, near Canoge.

Caliparum, t. Hind., in Coimbetore; 32 W. Damicotta.

Calipari, r. Naples, which runs into the gulf of Squillace, Lon. 16. 50. E. Lat. 38. 32. N.

Caliste, see *Santorin*.

Calitondo, r. Java, which runs into the sea, on. S. side, Lon. 109. 12. E. Lat. 7. 36. S.

Colitoor, fortress, Ceylon, at the mouth of a river of the same name, in an agreeable country, near W. coast; 28 S. Columbo. Lon. 79. 50. E. Lat. 6. 34. N.

Calitri, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra: 33 ESE. Benevento. Lon. 15. 20. E. Lat. 40. 57. N. Pop. 4,549.

Calix, t. Sweden, in West-Bothnia, on a river of the same name; 22 W. Tornea. Lon. 23. 6. E. Lat. 65. 52. N.

Calix, r. Sweden, which rises on the borders of Norway, and runs into the gulf of Bothnia; 20 W. Tornea.

Calix, (*Ofver*,) t. Sweden, in West-Bothnia, 50 NW. Tornea.

Calka, or *Kalka*, country, Asia, bounded N. by Siberia, E. by Chinese Tartary, S. by the Cobi or sandy desert, and W. by other parts of Tartary, inhabited by the Eluths and Calmucks.

Calken, t. Neth., in E. Flanders, district of Dendermonde. Pop. 3,941.

Calkenny, t. Bengal; 40 SSW. Dacca.

Calla, t. Bengal; 40 S. Burdwan.

Calla-susung, t. capital of Bouton, in the Indian sea, about a mile from the coast. Lon. 123. 30. E. Lat. 5. S. The harbour is not good, and the bottom rocky. The inhabitants are Mahometans, and speak the Malay language.

Callabash Bay, bay on S. coast of Jamaica; 11 E. Pedro Bluff. Lon. 77. 25. E. Lat. 17. 53. N.

Callac, t. France, in North-Coasts; 10 N. Rostrenen. Pop. 1,550.

Callacalles, r. Chili, which runs into the P. ocean, at Valdivia.

Callacoil, or *Callacou*, fortress, Hind., in Marawar; 30 N. Ramanadporum, 60 S. Tanjore. Lon. 78. 44. E. Lat. 9. 50. N.

Calliaqua, s-p., on SW. coast of St. Vincent.

Callæcia, now *Galicia*.

Callah, or *Gellah*, t. Algiers; 50 S. Bona.

Callah, t. Algiers; 35 W. Suf.

Callah, (*El*,) t. Algiers; 13 NNE. Mascar, 40 E. Oran. It is a place of considerable trade, and the greatest market for carpets in the country; it is a dirty, ill-built town, without either drains, pavements, or causeways; built on an eminence, and in the midst of other mountains, which make part of mount Atlas. From some few large stones and pieces of marble of ancient workmanship, we may take it to have been formerly a city of the Romans, the *Giblui*, or *Apfar*, perhaps of Ptolemy.

Callahpoewah, Indians in W. part of N. America, on the Multnomah. No. 2,000

Callah Accaba, see *Accaba*.

Callan, t. Ireland, in Kilkenny, on King's river; 12 W. Thomastown. Pop. 2,229.

Callander, t. Scot., in Perthshire; 11 NW. Stirling, 30 WSW. Perth. Pop. 2,282.

Callanore, or *Kullanore*, t. Hind., in Lahore; 50. E. Lahore, 254 W. Delhi.

Callant's Oog, v. Holland, on the sea coast.

Callao, s-p. Peru, on a river of the same name, near the Pacific ocean; 7 S. Lima, and it is the port of that city. Lon. 77. 4. W. Lat. 12. 3. S. Pop. about 5,000. The road is one of the most beautiful, the largest, and safest in the South sea. Two islands, named St. Laurence and Callao, and the peninsula, which nearly reaches them, defend vessels from S. winds; towards W. and N. it is open, but these winds never blow with violence; the sea is always tranquil; the water is deep and without rocks. Callao is the rendezvous of from 16 to 17,000 tons of shipping, 5,000 of which are reserved for the navigation of the Pacific ocean. The town was fortified by ten bastions and some batteries, and defended by a garrison. There are two fauxbourgs inhabited by Indians. In 1746, this town was destroyed by an earthquake, when of 4,000 inhabitants only 200 escaped. Since that time, Collao has been rebuilt upon the same plan, but a little farther from the sea.

Callao, isl. in the Pacific ocean, at the entrance into the port of Callao.

Callao, or *Campillo*, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near the coast of Cochin-China, opposite, at the distance of 8 miles, to the mouth of a considerable river; about 5 miles long and

2 broad. Lon. 108. 30. E. Lat. 15. 45. N. It contains about 60 houses.

Callas, t. France, in Var; 4 NNE. Draguignan. Pop. 2,103.

Callasgoody, t. Carnatic; 28 E. Coilpetta.

Callatya, t. Bengal; 5 W. Dacca.

Callawar, t. Guzerat; 28 NNW. Junagur.

Callawilla, t. Cuddapa; 20 NW. Cuddapa.

Callé, (La,) t. Africa, in Algiers; 36 E. Bona, 80 W. Tunis. Lon. 8. 46. E. Lat. 36. 8. N. Pop. 400. Here the French have a factory established for a coral fishery, and trade for grain, wool, hides, wax, &c. The chief trade is in grain, wool, leather, and wax.

Calleayé, t. Hind., Kitchwara; 6 N. Ougein.

Calle, now *Oporto*.

Callen, t. Ireland, in Kilkenny, on King's river; 9 SSW. Kilkenny, 16 E. Cashel. Pop. in 1821, 5,656. H. 1,115. Distillation is the principal business.

Callenberg, see *Calenberg*.

Callenberg, chain of mountains, Ger., which commence about 5 miles from Vienna, and cross the duchy of Stiria.

Callendburg, see *Callundborg*.

Calleo, t. Bengal; 80 N. Dacca.

Calliagh, (Crum,) rock in the Atlantic, near Binvey Head, on W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 9. 36. W. Lat. 54. 21. N.

Callian, t. France, in Var; 10 NE. Draguignan. Pop. 1,823.

Callian, or *Gallian*, (supposed to be an. *Calliana*.) t. Hind., in Bejapour; 25 E. Basseen, 32 NE. Bombay. It was formerly a large city.

Callianee, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 65 W. Beder, 85 E. Bejapour. Lon. 76. 54. E. Lat. 17. 45. N. It is large and populous, consisting of one long street filled with shops; the houses are built of rosewood, and covered with thatch.

Calliano, v. Tyrol, near the Adige, where are defiles supposed to be an impregnable defence to the city of Trent; 6 m. from Trent.

Callianpour, t. Hind., in Jyenagur; 23 NNW. Jeypour.

Calliany, t. Hind., in Tellingana; 50 W. Warangola.

Calliaqua, s-p. on SW. coast of St. Vincent, W. I. The harbour is the best in the island, and draws thither a great part of the trade.

Calliar, t. Hind., in Bejapour; 19 W. Curren.

Callifat, (an. *Simois*.) v. Natolia, near the junction of the Califat Osmak, with the Mender.

Calligunge, t. Bengal; 54 N. Dacca.

Calligunge, t. Bengal; 8 NE. Goragot.

Callinger, t. Hind., in Allahabad, in Bundelcund, capital of a district; 72 WSW. Allahabad. Lon. 80. 48. E. Lat. 25. 0. N. Here is a very large and strong fortress, situated on a lofty mountain.

Callington, t. Eng. in Cornwall; 10 S. Launceston, 213 W. London. Lon. 4. 38. W. Lat. 50. 28. N. Pop. 938. It sends two members to parliament, and has a weekly market on Wednesday.

Calliondroog, fortress, Hind., in Mysore; 15 N. Rettinghery.

Callipolis, now *Gallipoli*.

Callipour, t. Hind; 22 NW. Poonah.

Callishwa, t. Carnatic; 5 S. Polore.

Callium, see *Cagli*.

Calloma, or *Caylloma*, t. Peru, and capital of a jurisdiction, in the bishopric of Arequipa; celebrated for its silver mines; 46 NNE. Arequipa; 140 S. Cusco.

Calloo, fortress on the Scheldt; 5 W. Antwerp.

Calloro, one of the small Friendly islands; Lon. 185. 7. E. Lat. 21. 29. S.

Callour, t. Hind., Visiapour; 6 E. Sollapour.

Calluca, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir; 35 NNW. Kerkisieh.

Callundborg, or *Kallundborg*, s-p. Denmark, in a bay on W. coast of Zealand, with the best harbour, next to Copenhagen, on the island; 60 W. Copenhagen. Lon. 11. 6. E. Lat. 55. 41. N. Pop. 1,400. It is now fallen to decay.

Callwis, t. Prussia, in Natangen; 25 S. Rastenburg.

Cally, t. Hind., Barramaul; 16 NE. Darempoury.

Cally Sindi, r. Hind., which rises near Indore, and after joining the Sepra, and some others, at length falls into the Chumbul.

Callygot, t. Bengal; 2 S. Calcutta.

Callygunge, t. Bengal, in Baharbund; 8 SE. Oliapour.

Callyjury, t. Bengal; 70 NNE. Dacca.

Callypady, t. Carnatic; 17 SSE. Chittoor.

Calm, (La,) t. France, in Aveiron; 30 NNE. Rhodéz.

Calm Point, cape on W. coast of N. A. Lat. 58. 38. N.

Calmac, or *Calmuc*, part of Tartary, on the borders of Russia, NE. of Turkestan. The Calmuc Tartars are strong made men, with broad faces, flattish noses, and small eyes, black, and quick. Their wealth consists in their cattle, dromedaries, camels, horses, cows, and sheep. Their religion is idolatrous, and they believe in the transmigration of souls. They have many lamas or priests, the principal of which is called Dalay Lama.

Calmar, s-p. Sweden, in Smaland, capital of a district near the Baltic; 150 NE. Copenhagen, 190 SSW. Stockholm. Lon. 16. 20. E. Lat. 56. 41. N. Pop. in 1815, 4,536. Bp. see. It is defended by walls, ditches, a castle, and redoubts, and has a gymnasium. Its chief exports are planks, alum, and hemp. This place was famous for a treaty, called the Union of Calmar, in 1397.—Its situation is very strong. On the sea-side is a long mole with stone, along which boats and ships can ride secure. This mole is defended by a fortress, called Grimskar. Behind the old town stands the castle, of very difficult access, having the sea on one side, and on the other ramparts, bastions, and ditches full of water.

Calmina, or *Claros*, (an. *Calymna*, *Calama*, and *Calydna*.) small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, near the coast of Asia; 7 NW. Stanchio. Lon. 26. 46. E. Lat. 36. 56. N. This is a very mountainous island, and it is said that from it Ephesus may be seen at 80 m. distance.

Calmina, t. Africa, in Dahomy, having a house for the king, who occasionally resides there. Pop. 15,000.

Calmont, t. France, in Upper-Garonne; 21 SSE. Toulouse.

Calmont, t. France, Aveiron; 7 S. Rhodéz.

Caln, (*East*,) t. Chester co., Pa. Pop. 1,162.

Caln, (*West*,) t. Chester co., Pa. Pop. 1,182.

Calne, t. Eng., in Wilts; 19 E. Bath, 87 W. London. Lon. 2. 2. W. Lat. 51. 26. N. Pop. 3,547. It was formerly a place of great consequence, and memorable for a synod held here in the year 977, to decide a dispute between the secular and regular clergy; when the timber of the room giving way, many of the priests were killed. It sends two members to parliament, and has a good weekly market.

Calobelo, r. Darien, which runs into the Spanish Maine, Lon. 88. 55. W. Lat. 8. 48. N.

Calogeriza, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria; 64 E. Sofia.

Caloiera, or *Calogera*, small Greek island, in the Archipelago; 15 S. Andros. Lon. 25. 16. E. Lat. 38. 7. N.

Calo Limno, (an. *Besbicus*,) small isl. in the Propontis, near the coast of Asia, supposed to have been separated from the continent by an earthquake. Lon. 28. 31. E. Lat. 40. 21. N.

Calocza, see *Colocza*.

Calonery Point, cape on E. coast of the island of St. Vincent; 1 S. Young point.

Caloni, t. Mettelin, in a gulf to which it gives name, in which are 2 Greek convents.

Calote, t. Abyssinia; 36 S. Arkiko.

Caloto, t. S. A., Popayan; 65 SE. Popayan.

Caloude, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 4 W. Carmulla, 210 NW. Hydrabad. Lon. 75. 28. E. Lat. 18. 42. N.

Calour, t. Hind., Visiapour; 16 W. Rachore.

Calowz, mountainous and woody district, Hind., in Lahore, bounded N. by Kaugrah, E. by Besseer, S. by Nhan, and W. by Punjab; watered by the Setlej. Capital, Bellaspore.

Calpauny, t. Bengal; 25 SW. Beyhar.

Calpe, t. Spain, in Valencia, on the coast; 13 S. Denia. Lon. 0. 8. W. Lat. 38. 37. N.

Calpe, now *Gibraltar*, mt. on S. point of Spain, opposite Abyla. See *Abyla*, and *Gibraltar*.

Calpenteen, isl. or peninsula, in the Indian sea, near W. coast of Ceylon, about 40 miles long, and 6 broad. Lon. 79. 50. E. Lat. 8. N. It is completely insulated during the north-east monsoon.

Calpenteen, fort and t. of the island of the same name. Lon. 79. 50. E. Lat. 8. 15. N.

Calpeny, one of the Laccadive islands in the Indian sea. Lon. 73. 29. E. Lat. 10. 5. N.

Calpy, t. Hind., in Agra, on the Jumna; 115 SE. Agra, 115 NW. Allahabad. Lon. 80. 4. E. Lat. 26. 8. N. It has a good fort, and is a place of considerable trade, being the entrepot for the transportation of cotton from the western and southern provinces into the British territories.

Calsary, t. Guzerat; 10 ESE. Junagur.

Calsoe, one of the Faroe islands, in the N. sea. Lon. 6. 22. W. Lat. 62. 21. N.

Calshot Castle, fortress, Eng., in Hants, at the mouth of the Southampton water. Lon. 1. 18. W. Lat. 50. 48. N.

Callagirone, see *Calatagirone*.

Caltura, a village and fort on the island of Ceylon; 25 S. Columbo.

Calva, one of the smaller Scotch Hebrides, near the E. coast of South Uist. Lon. 7. 14. W. Lat. 57. 7. N.

Calvados, dep. France, so called from a long ridge of rocks, near the coast of what was heretofore called Normandy; extending from the Seine easterly, to the Vire westerly, about 50 miles; and 30 miles from N. to S. It is bounded N. by the English channel, E. by Eure, S. by Orne and Channel; which last bounds it on the W. The principal rivers are the Orne, the Vire, and the Dive. Caen is the capital. Pop. 505,420. Sq. m. 2,152.

Calvados, ridge of rocks, near the coast of France, 12 miles in length. Lon. 0. 28. W. Lat. 49. 22. N.

Calvary, (*Mount*,) also called *Golgotha*, hill, near Jerusalem, on which Christ was crucified. It was NW. of the ancient city, and without the walls.

Calvatone, t. Italy; 14 W. Mantua.

Calucala, r. Angola, which runs into the Coanza, near its mouth.

Calveluzzo, t. Naples, in Basilicata; 10 S. Potenza.

Calventura, small isl. in the bay of Bengal, near the coast of Ava. Lon. 95. 20. E. Lat. 16. 54. N.

Calventura Rocks, rocks in the bay of Bengal. Lon. 94. 23. E. Lat. 16. 21. N.

Calverley, t. Eng., in the West Riding of Yorkshire; 4 NE. Bradford. Pop. 1,127.

Calvert, co. Md.; bounded N. by Ann Arundell co., E. by Chesapeake bay, SW. by St. Mary's co., and W. by Prince George co. Pop. in 1810, 8,005; slaves 3,937. Pop. in 1820, 8,073. Chief town, Prince Frederick.

Calvert's Island, isl. in the N. Pacific ocean, near W. coast of N. America. Lon. 128. 10. W. Lat. 50. 40.

Calves' Islets and Rocks, in Roaringwater bay, on S. coast of Ireland. Lon. 9. 25. W. Lat. 51. 26. N.

Calveschin, t. Prussia; 12 NE. Thorn.

Calvi, t. Naples, in Lavora. Bp. see.; 6 N. Capua, 27 W. Benevento. Lon. 14. 5. E. Lat. 41. 12. N.

Calvi, t. Corsica, and principal place of a district; 33 WSW. Bastia. Lon. 8. 45. E. Lat. 42. 34. N. Pop. 1,162. It is situated on a tongue of land, which forms one of the most beautiful harbours in the island, called the *Gulf of Calvi*, defended by a good citadel, and several bastions.

Caluja, small isl. in the sea of Mindoro. Lon. 121. 15. E. Lat. 9. 26. N.

Calviella, t. Naples, in Basilicata; 12 SSE. Potenza.

Calvisano, t. Italy; 12 SSE. Brescia. Pop. 3,000.

Calvisson, t. France, Gard; 3 E. Sommieres, 9 SW. Nimes. Pop. 2,400.

Calviti, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 11 E. Cariati.

Calvizzano, v. near Naples. Pop. 2,207.

Caluma, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 9. N.

Calumana, t. Africa, in Bambarra. Lon. 4. 2. E. Lat. 13. 48. N.

Calumpan, t. on W. coast of Luçon. Lon. 120. 32. E. Lat. 14. 20. N.

Calvo, mt. Naples, in Capitanata; 11 N. Manfredonia.

Calverde, or *Calwarde*, t. Ger., in Brunswick, on the Ohra; 21 NW. Magdeburg. Pop. 1,377.

Calusio, or *Colusio*, t. Piedmont; 5 N. Chivasso. Pop. 2,853.

Caluto, t. S. America, in Popayan; 70 ESE. Popayan, 85 SSW. Neyva.

Calw, or *Calbe*, t. Wurt., capital of a district, in the circle of Schwarzwald, on the Nagold, with a manufacture of serges and of china; 16 WSW. Stuttgart, 24 ESE. Rastadt. Lon. 8. 50. E. Lat. 48. 47. N. Pop. 3,356.

Calyajury, t. Bengal; 40 SW. Silhet.

Calycadnus, now *Kalikdoni*.

Calydon, city, Greece, in Ætolia, on the Evenus; about 10 WNW. Naupactus.

Calymere Point, on the S. extremity of E. coast of the Carnatic country, in Hind. Lon. 79. 55. E. Lat. 10. 23. N.

Calypso, now *Fano*.

Calzada, t. Spain, in Old Castile, once the see of a bishop; 40 W. Calahorra. Lon. 2. 56. W. Lat. 42. 19. N.

Calzo, t. Italy, on the Oglio; 12 NNE. Crema.

Cam, or *Granta*, r. Eng., which rises near Saffron-Walden, in Essex, passes by Cambridge, and joins the Ouse, 3 S. Ely.

Cam, one of the smaller Virgin islands, in the West-Indies. Lon. 63. 25. W. Lat. 18. 20. N.

Cam, r. Eng., which rises in Gloucestershire, and runs into the Severn, 6 NNE. Berkeley.

Cam, v. and parish, Eng., in Gloucestershire; 1 N. Dursley. Pop. 1,501.

Camaches, now *Kamak*.

Camadoli, t. Tuscany; 37 E. Florence. Lon. 12. E. Lat. 43. 48. N. Here is a famous monastery.

Camakura, t. Japan, in Nippon; 12 E. Jedo.

Camandoo, t. Hind., in Lahore; 105 NE. Lahore.

Camanistigoyen Bay, bay on N. part of lake Superior. Lon. 88. 55. W. Lat. 48. 24. N.

Camanistigoyen, r. Canada, which runs into lake Superior, forming a bay at its mouth, Lon. 89. W. Lat. 48. 27. N.

Camamu, t. Brazil, on the coast; 40 N. Ilheos.

Camana, t. S. A. and capital of a jurisdiction in Peru, situated on a river of the same name, near the S. Pacific ocean; 70 W. Arequipa. Lon. 73. 21. W. Lat. 16. 17. S. Pop. 1,500. The country about yields wine and fruits, and in the town are some manufactures.

Camaraum, now *Cambray*.

Camanagola, t. S. A. in Cumana; 40 W. Cumana.

Camapuaao, small r. Paraguay, whose waters are conveyed to the La Plata.

Camaran, or *Kamaran*, isl. in the Red sea, about 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; about 8 miles from the coast of Arabia. Lon. 42. 22. E. Lat. 15. 6. N. The inhabitants are principally employed in fishing, especially for pearls and coral.

Camarana, see *St. Maria de Camarana*.

Camarasa, t. Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Segro; 3 miles above Balaguer.

Camarana, r. Sicily, which runs into the sea, on S. coast, Lon. 13. 32. E. Lat. 36. 50. N.

Camarata, t. Sicily, in Mazzara. Pop. 7,500.

Camaratiba, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 6. 35. S.

Camarca, t. Samos; 6 WNW. Cora.

Camaret, t. France, in Vaucluse, on the Aig-nez; 4 NE. Orange. Pop. 2,030.

Camargos, t. Brazil, in Minas Geraes; 35 NE. Villa Rica.

Camargue, or *Camarque*, (*La*), insulated tract, France, formed by the two principal mouths of the Rhone, and called the Delta of France. It is intersected by canals; belongs to the town of Arles; marshy and impregnated with salt, but very fertile, producing excellent pasture, and feeds numerous cattle and sheep; but the air is unwholesome. Sq. m. 200.

Camarina, t. Spain, in Aragon; 4 S. Terule.

Camaret, t. France, in Finisterre, in a bay to which it gives name; 8 S. Brest. H. 100.

Camarinas, t. Spain, near the sea coast of Galicia; 40 SW. Corunna.

Camaringes, the most southern province of the island of Luçon, one of the Philippines, in which are found several springs of warm water, some of a petrifying quality. Pop. 22,000. Caceres is the capital.

Camarioca, t. Cuba; 15 E. Havannah.

Camarones, r. Patagonia, which runs into the Atlantic, forming a bay at its mouth, Lat. 46. 30. S.

Camarones, or *Jamour*, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 11. 30. E. Lat. 3. 28. N.

Camarones, t. Cuba; 75 SE. Havannah.

Camarones, r. Peru, which runs into the Pacific ocean, 36 S. Arica.

Camarsac, t. France, in Gironde; 9 E. Bourdeaux.

Camarsen, t. Tyrolese; 12 E. Bormio.

Cambadas, t. Spain, in Galicia, near the sea; 16 W. Ponte-Vedra.

Cambahee, r. S. C. which is formed by two branches, called North and South *Saltketcher*, and runs into St. Helena sound.

Cambala, mt. Thibet, S. of the Sanpoo; 20 SW. Lassa.

Cambara, t. Japan, Nippon; 40 SW. Nigata.

Cambal, the most southern pr. Abyssinia, inhabited by a people called Seba-adja, who are a mixture of Christians, Mahometans, and Pagans, under a prince nominally tributary to the negus. It is abundant in fruits. Lon. 37. to 38. E. Lat. 7. to 8. N.

Cambay, city, Hind., in Guzerat; 56 S. Amedabad. Lon. 72. 36. E. Lat. 22. 17. N. Pop. stated at 150,000. Near the town the tides run with great rapidity and rise and fall 40 feet, so that at high water ships can anchor near the town, but at low water the river is almost dry. When Amedabad flourished, this town was its seaport, and experienced great prosperity and had an extensive commerce; but it is now much reduced. It was one of the largest and most beautiful towns in India, situated about a league from the gulf to which it gives name, on the river Myhie. The houses are built of stone, brick, or marble. There are 3 bazars, or public markets, and 4 public cisterns, which are capable of supplying the whole town with water, in times of the greatest drought. It is defended by a strong wall, about 5 miles in circumference; its principal commerce consists in spices, elephants' teeth, stuffs of silk and cotton, and other merchandize, which are brought from all parts.

Cambay, (*Gulf of*,) bay, extending about 150 miles into the province of Guzerat.

Cambaza, t. Japan, in Jersingo.

Cambe, (*La*,) t. France, in Calvados; 12 WNW. Bayeux.

Cambello, t. Ceram, and principal market for cloves.

Camberg, t. Ger., in Nassau; 22 N. Mentz, 30 E. Coblenz. Pop. 1,200.

Cambergam, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 8 SW. Amednagur.

Camberton, t. France, in Channel; 3 NE. Coutances. H. 300.

Camberry, t. Cochin; 12 E. Cranganore.

Camberwell, considerable village, Eng., in Surry; 2 S. London. Pop. 11,309.

Cambes, t. France, Gironde; 9 SSE. Bourdeaux.

Cambione, t. Italy, on the lake of Lugano; 12 NW. Como.

Cambia, t. Italy, on a small river, which runs into the Po; 7 ENE. Valenza.

Cambo, t. France, in Lower Pyrenees; 8 S. by E. Bayonne. Pop. 1,200.

Cambodia, or *Camboge*, or *Camboja*, or *Camboya*, country, Asia, between 10 and 15 deg. N. Lat., bounded N. by Laos, E. by Cochin-China and Chiampa, S. by the sea, and W. by Siam; about 400 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. Pop. vaguely estimated at 1,000,000. The air is exceedingly hot, which compels the inhabitants to reside chiefly by the sides of rivers or lakes, where they are tormented by mosquitos. The soil is fertile, producing corn, rice, excellent legumes, sugar, indigo, opium, camphor, and different medicinal drugs in abundance; raw silk and ivory are of little value. Gold of great purity, amethysts, hyacinths, rubies, topazes, and other precious stones are found; cattle of the cow kind are exceedingly numerous. Elephants, lions, tigers, and almost all the animals of the deserts of Africa, are found here.

Cambodia, or *Donnai*, r. Asia, called also in different parts of its course, *Kiou-Long*, *May-Kanng*, *Mecon*, or *Micon*, which rises in Thibet, passes through Yunnan, a province of China, the countries of Laos and Cambodia, and runs into the Chinese sea, Lon. 104. 10. E. Lat. 10. N. It is navigable for the largest vessels 40 leagues, and is generally $\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, and very deep. See *Mecon*.

Cambodia, or *Levek*, city, Asia, and capital of the country of Cambodia, situated on a river, which goes by the several names of *Mecon*, *Cambodia*, *Micon*, or *Japanese river*; 150 miles from the sea. Lon. 104. 35. E. Lat. 13. N. It was once a considerable town, but is now a mean place, with an indifferent palace.

Cambodunum, now *Kempton*.

Cambona, small isl. in the Indian sea, near S. coast of Celebes. Lon. 125. 45. E. Lat. 5. 22. S.

Cambones, t. France, in Tarn; 7 E. Castres.

Cambourn, t. Eng., in Cornwall; 12 W. Truro, 269 W. London. Pop. 1,250.

Cambray, (an. *Camaracum*,) city, France, and principal place of a district, in North; 13 posts SSW. Brussels, $21\frac{1}{2}$ NNE. Paris. Lon. 3. 14. E. Lat. 50. 10. N. Pop. 13,799. H. 2,993. Bp. see. It contains a cathedral, 10 churches, and 2 hospitals; situated on the Scheldt; before the revolution, the capital of Cambresis, and the

see of an archbishop. The principal manufactures are lace, cambric, soap, and leather.—Fenelon, abp. of Cambray, died here in 1715.

Cambray, see *Gouverneur*.

Cambremer, t. France, Calvados; 15 E. Caen.

Cambresis, before the revolution, a country of France, in the environs of Cambray, which was the capital.

Cambria, the ancient name of *Wales*.

Cambria, t. Niagara co. N. Y., on E. side of the Niagara. Pop. 1,134. It is a large township, and includes the village of Lewiston.

Cambria, co. Pa., bounded N. by Clearfield co., E. by Huntingdon and Bedford cos., S. by Somerset co., and W. by Westmoreland and Indiana cos. Pop. in 1810, 2,117; in 1820, 3,287. Chief town, Ebensburg.

Cambria, t. Cambria co. Pa. Pop. 604.

Cambridge, p-t. Franklin co. Vt.; 35 NNW. Montpelier, W. 514. Pop. 1,176.

Cambridge, t. Coos co. N. H.; watered by the Androscoggin; 25 NE. Lancaster.

Cambridge, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass., on the north side of Charles river; 3 WNW. Boston, W. 435. Lon. 71. 7. W. Lat. 42. 23. N. Pop. in 1810, 2,323; in 1820, 3,295. It contains a court house, a jail, a state arsenal, a printing office, a university, and 5 houses of public worship; 2 for Congregationalists, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Universalists. The courts for the county are held alternately here and at Concord. The court house and jail are situated in a small village at Lechmere's point, a mile from Boston, with which there is a connexion by Craigie's bridge, across Charles river. In this village there is a large glass manufactory. One of the Congregational meeting houses and the Baptist and the Universalist meeting houses are in the large village of Cambridge-port, which is connected with Boston, by West Boston bridge, across the same river.

The *University in Cambridge*, the oldest in the United States, was incorporated in 1638, and named *Harvard College*, from its principal founder. Its endowments have been since greatly increased by donations from the state, as well as by numerous acts of private bounty; and with regard to funds, library, professorships, and various literary advantages, it is the first institution of the kind in America. It comprises a department for undergraduates, and one for students preparing for each of the learned professions, theology, law, and medicine.

The buildings consist of University Hall, a very elegant edifice of granite, 140 feet by 50, and 42 in height, containing a chapel, 6 lecture rooms, dining halls, &c.; Harvard Hall, a brick edifice, 108 feet by 40, containing the library, philosophical apparatus, and mineralogical cabinet; 4 other brick edifices, called Massachusetts, Hollis, Stoughton, and Holworthy Halls, each 4 stories high, containing rooms for the accommodation of students; Holden Chapel, containing the anatomical museum, chemical laboratory, and lecture rooms; and 3 college houses of wood, occupied by students. The library is the largest in the Union, and contains about 28,000 volumes. The philosophical apparatus is probably not surpassed by any in the

country. The chemical laboratory, anatomical museum, and cabinet of minerals are all valuable. The botanic garden comprises 7 acres, laid out in an ornamental style, and is furnished with an interesting collection of trees, shrubs, and plants, both native and foreign.

The legislative government is entrusted to a corporation, consisting of the president and 6 fellows; and to a board of overseers, composed of the president of the university, the governor of the state, lieutenant governor, members of the council and senate, and the speaker of the house of the representatives, *ex officiis*; together with 30 others, 15 clergymen and 15 laymen, elected for the purpose. The executive government of the university, including the several departments, is composed of the president, 20 professors, and 5 tutors. The course of education requisite in order to obtain the first degree in arts in this university, as in American colleges generally, is completed in four years.

The studies of which a knowledge is necessary in order to admission into the freshman class, are Græca Minora, Greek Testament, Virgil, Sallust, Cicero's Select Orations, elements of ancient and modern geography, arithmetic through alligation medial and alternate, and algebra to the end of simple equations.

In the *Theological School*, the course of education is completed in 3 years, and the students are divided into 3 classes, Junior, Middle, and Senior. Tuition is afforded free of expense to all; and further assistance is given to such as are indigent. Graduates of any college, of suitable character, may be admitted to share in all the benefits of this institution.

The *Law School* was established in 1817. Candidates for admission must be graduates of some college, or qualified according to the rules of court to become students at law. Students in this department, after a course of study of 3 years, one half of which, at least, being passed at the university, may obtain a degree of LL. B.

The lectures for the medical students are delivered in Boston, at the *Massachusetts Medical College*, which is a spacious edifice of brick, and contains a medical library of about 4,000 volumes. They commence annually on the 3d Wednesday in November, and continue 3 months. In order to obtain a degree of M. D., it is necessary for a student to attend 2 courses of lectures, and to pass 3 years, including the time occupied in attending the lectures, under the direction of some regular practitioner.—In 1822, the number of undergraduates was 277; theological students 29; law students 13; medical students 53:—total 374.

Commencement is held on the last Wednesday in August. There are 3 vacations; the 1st from commencement, 4 weeks and 2 days; the 2d, from the 4th Friday in December, 7 weeks; the 3d, from the 3d Friday in May, 2 weeks.

Cambridge, (West,) p-t. Middlesex co. Mass.; 6 NW. Boston, W. 438. Pop. 1,064.

Cambridge, p-t. Washington co. N. Y.; 35 NE. Albany, W. 380. Pop. 2,491. Here is an academy.

Cambridge, p-t. and cap. Dorchester co. Md., on S. side of the Choptank, 18 miles above its

entrance into the Chesapeake; 15 NW. Vienna, 55 SSE. Baltimore, 55 ESE. Washington. Lon. 76. 7. W. Lat. 38. 33. N. Pop. 1,300. H. 120. It has a pleasant and healthy situation, and has increased nearly one half within 5 or 6 years. It contains a court house, a jail, and an Episcopal church, all of brick; a Methodist meeting house, a market house, and an academy, incorporated in 1809, and endowed with an annual income of \$500, and having usually about 70 pupils.

Cumbridge, p-t. Abbeville district, S. C.; 56 N. Augusta, 70 WNW. Columbia, W. 595. It is pleasantly situated on an elevated plain, 7 miles from the Saluda, and contains a court house, a jail, an academy, and 60 or 70 houses. The district court is held here.—In 1781, this town, then in possession of the British garrison, was besieged by the American troops under Gen. Greene.

Cambridge, p-t. and cap. Guernsey co. Ohio, on Will's creek; 25 E. Zanesville, 45 W. St. Clairsville, W. 303. Pop. 300; including the township, 988. It is a thriving town, and contains the county buildings and about 50 dwelling houses.

Cambridge, co. Eng., bounded NW. by Lincolnshire, N. by Norfolk, E. by Suffolk, S. by Essex and Hertfordshire, and W. by the counties of Bedford, Huntingdon, and Northampton; about 52 miles long, and 26 broad. It is divided into 17 hundreds, and contains 1 city, (Ely,) 1 university, (Cambridge,) 7 other market towns, and 163 parishes. Sq. m. 686. Pop. 101,109. Families 21,022; 12,881 engaged in agriculture; 5,303 in trade and manufactures; 2,888 otherwise. In N. part the lands are low and naturally bogs, but have been, by great labour and expense, drained and converted into rich meadows, or fertile corn land; the air is unhealthy, and the water brackish; and, notwithstanding all the care and pains taken, the lands are still subject to inundations. The SW. part of the county is more elevated, and the air is more pure; the SE. part is open and healthy, and but thinly inhabited.

Cambridge, (an. *Garanta* and *Caergrant*,) t. Eng., cap. Cambridgeshire, on the Cam; 17 S. Ely, 51 due N. London. Lat. 52. 13. N. Pop. 11,108. It is situated on both sides of the Cam, but chiefly on the southeast bank. The river is crossed by 9 bridges. The town is about 1 mile long, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad; the streets and buildings irregular. It contains 14 parish chh., 4 meeting houses for dissenters, and a university, for which it is chiefly celebrated. It has no manufacture of consequence; its chief trade consists in oil, corn, and iron. Four members are returned to parliament; 2 by the town, and 2 by the university.

The university of Cambridge is, next to Oxford, the greatest in Europe, for the extent and number of its buildings and institutions, and the wealth of its endowments. It was founded or revived, according to some, by Sigebert in 630. The earliest public instrument, however, conceived to be authentic, does not ascend higher than A. D. 1229; though it is supposed to have subsisted a considerable time before. It now consists of 13 colleges, 4 halls, the schools, a

public library of about 100,000 vols., a senate house, and a botanic garden, consisting of 5 acres. Each of the colleges and halls, has apartments for students and fellows, a master's lodge, a chapel, a library, a hall, and a combination room; several of these are magnificent structures.

In the following table are exhibited the names of the several colleges and halls, the years of their foundation, and the number of fellows, scholarships, and members belonging to each in 1802; with the exception of Downing college, which has been founded since that date.

	Found.	Fel.	Schol.	Mem.
1. Peter-House,*	1257	22	48	69
2. Clare-Hall	1326	20		76
3. Pembroke-Hall	1343	15		80
4. Bene't,†	1344	12	60	52
5. Gonville & Caius	1348	26	77	104
6. Trinity-Hall	1351	12	14	82
7. King's	1441	70		94
8. Queen's	1448	20		88
9. Catherine-Hall	1475	14	26	28
10. Jesus	1497	16	41	102
11. Christ's	1560	15		101
12. St. John's	1509	61	114	465
13. Magdalene	1542	17		61
14. Trinity	1546	60	69	548
15. Emanuel	1584	15	50	144
16. Sidney-Sussex	1598	12		53
17. Downing	1807	6		

Total number of members 2,147

The number of members, in 1817, was stated at 4,634; in 1820, members on the boards 3,395; members of the senate 1,558. Previous to the foundation of Downing College, the number of fellows was 406, and of scholars 666, besides 236 inferior officers and servants maintained on the various endowments. The number of regular professors is 23. See *Oxford*.

Cambrilla, or *Cambriles*, t. Spain, in Catalonia, near the sea; surrounded with walls; 10 WSW. Tarragona. Pop. 1,500.

Cambrusa, or *Porto Venetico*, s-p. A. Turkey, in the gulf of Satalia; 7 N. Cape Chelidone.

Camburg, t. Ger. Gotha, in Altenburg; 28 W. Altenburg, 32 SW. Leipsic. Lon. 11. 39. E. Lat. 51. 5. N. Pop. 1,404.

Cambusnethan, v. & parish, Scot., in Lanarkshire, on the Clyde; 4 Lanark. Pop. 2,591.

Cambyna, isl. in the E. Indian sea, about 50 miles in circ., and 10 from S. coast of Celebes. Lon. 122. 25. E. Lat. 5. 15. S.

Cambulazel, t. France, in Aveiron; 10 SSW. Rhodéz.

Cambusta, see *Gebel Tar*.

Cambysis-Æarium, now *Moscho*.

Camden, t. Upper Canada. N. Lake Ontario.

Camden, p-t. Lincoln co., Maine, on W. side of Penobscot bay; 37 ENE. Wiscasset, 208 NE. Boston, W. 550. Lon. 69. 4. W. Lat. 44. 12. N. Pop. in 1810, 1,607; in 1820, 1,825. It is a place of considerable business in ship-building, and burning lime. From Camden heights there is a fine view of Penobscot bay and its islands.

Camden, p-t. Oneida co., N. Y., on E. side of Williamstown, W. 427. Pop. 1,772.

* Or *St. Peter's*. † Or *Corpus Christi*.

Camden, v. Gloucester co., N. J., on E. bank of the Delaware, opposite to Philadelphia. It is a pleasant village, and contains a bank and an academy.

Camden, p-t. Kent co., Delaware; 6 SE. Dover, W. 132.

Camden, co. S. part of Georgia. Pop. in 1810, 3,941; slaves, 2,666. Pop. in 1820, 4,342. Chief towns, Jefferson and St. Mary's.

Camden, co. NE. part of N. C. Pop. in 1810, 5,347; slaves 1,411. Pop. in 1820, 6,347. Chief town, Jonesburg.

Camden, p-t. and cap., Kershaw district, S. C., on E. side of the Wateree; 35 NE. Columbia, 109 NE. Augusta, 130 NNW. Charleston, W. 471. Lon. 80. 33. W. Lat. 34. 17. N. Pop. about 1,000. It is a pleasant town, regularly laid out, and contains a court house, a jail, an academy, and 4 places of public worship; 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Methodists, and has considerable trade. The surrounding country is fertile and pleasant. The Wateree is navigable to this place for boats of 70 tons.—Two battles were fought here during the revolutionary war; one on the 16th of Aug. 1780, between Gen. Gates and Lord Cornwallis, in which the Americans were defeated: the other on the 25th of April, 1781, between Gen. Greene, and Lord Rawdon. The Americans had 126 killed and 100 taken prisoners. The British had about 100 killed.

Camden, or *Campden*, t. Eng., Gloucestershire, on the borders of Worcestershire; 30 NNE. Gloucester, 89 WNW. London. Lon. 1. 48. W. Lat. 52. 4. N. Pop. 1,214. It has a market on Wednesday.

Came, t. France, in Lower-Pyrenees; 16 E. Bayonne.

Camel, see *Alan*.

Camel, small isl. near W. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 48. 5. E. Lat. 14. 20. S.

Camelford, t. Eng., in Cornwall, with a weekly market on Friday; 18 N. Launceston, 228 W. London. Pop. 1,100. In 823, the Britons were defeated here by Egbert. It is a borough, and sends 2 members to parliament.

Camelodunum, now *Malden*.

Camelon, or *Camlin*, t. Scot., in Stirling, on the Carron; 2 E. Falkirk. Said to have been anciently a place of consequence, and a seaport. Vestiges of former grandeur yet remain.

Camelpour, t. Bengal; 26 NE. Kishenagur.

Camel's Rump, a summit of the Green Mountains in Chittenden co. Vt. The summit is on the E. line of Huntingdon; 20 E. by S. Burlington, 20 W. by N. Montpelier. It is one of the highest summits of the Green Mountains, and is 3,960 feet above the site of the state-house of Montpelier, and 4,188 feet above tide water.

Camen, or *Kamen*, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Arensburg; 20 SE. Munster, 50 NE. Cologne. Lon. 7. 46. E. Lat. 51. 55. N. Pop. 1,570.—Native, John Buxtorf.

Camenz, t. Saxony, in Lusatia; 13 WNW. Budissen, 21 NE. Dresden. Lon. 14. 1. E. Lat. 51. 16. N. Pop. 3,298. It contains a lyceum, and a hospital.

Camenz, t. Pru. Silesia, in Munsterberg; 5

S. Frankenstein, 8. SW. Munsterberg. Lon. 16. 41. E. Lat. 50. 20. N.

Camer, t. Brandenburg; 6 WNW. Belitz.

Camerina, now *St. Maria di Camarana*.

Camerino, t. Italy, States of the Church, capital of a delegation of the same name, near the Apennine mountains, 40 SW. Ancona, 75 NNE. Rome. Pop. 5,330. Lon. 12. 34. E. Lat. 43. 6. N. Abp. see. The inhabitants are employed in the manufacture and trade of silk. The town contains a cathedral and 19 convents.—Native, Carlo Maratti.

Cameroon, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near SW. coast of Palawan. Lon. 117. 24. E. Lat. 7. 57. N.

Camerotta, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; SW. Policastro.

Cameroua, t. Prussia; 12 SE. Seidenburg.

Camersfort, t. Bav.; 5 S. Gerolzhofen.

Camerstein, citadel, Bav.; 4 SW. Schawbach.

Cames, t. Cuba; 40 W. Bayamo.

Camfer, r. Sumatra, which runs into the straits of Malacca, Lon. 103. 53. E. Lat. 0. 33. N.

Camicus, now *Platina*.

Camiguen, one of the Babuyan islands, on the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 121. 58. E. Lat. 19. 2. N.

Camillus, p-t. Onondaga co., N. Y.; 10 NW. Onondaga, 10 E. Auburn, 64 W. Utica, 160 W. Albany, W. 400. Pop. in 1810, 2,388, in 1820, 5,791. It is a large and valuable township, first settled in 1790, lying on the south side of Cross lake and Seneca river, and is intersected by the western canal. Gypsum and a valuable quarry of sand stone is found here. There are two post villages in the township, *Elbridge* and *Nine mile Creek*, which see.

Camin, t. Sennaar; 60 SSW. Gherri.

Caminha, t. Portugal, in Entre-Duero-e-Minho, at the mouth of the Minho, defended by a fort and garrison; 11 NNW. Viana. Lon. 8. 44. W. Lat. 41. 53. N. Pop. 2,520. It has 1 parish church, 2 hospitals, and 2 convents.

Camini, t. Naples, in Lavora; 7 N. Sezza.

Caminiec, see *Kaminiec*.

Caminitza, t. Morea, situated on a small gulf at the mouth of a river of the same name, anciently called *Olenus*, and the river *Mela*; 8 SW. Patras, 24 NE. Chiarenza.

Caminog, small isl. in the N. Pacific Ocean, NE. Luçon. Lon. 123. 37. E. Lat. 14. 24. N.

Caminogari, small isl. Japan, in the strait between Nippon and Xicoco.

Caminogari, t. Japan, in Nippon; 140 SW. Meaco.

Caminosequi, small isl. Japan, in the strait between Nippon and Xicoco.

Camiro, t. Rhodes; 18 SW. Rhodes.

Camisano, t. Italy, in Vicenza; 7 SE Vicenza. Pop. 1,500.

Camisano, t. Italy; 6 NNE. Crema.

Camlole, t. Guzerat; 10 NE. Brodera.

Camma, r. Africa, which divides Benin from Loango, and runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 1. 40. S.

Camma, km. Africa; N. the river so called.

Cammanene, now *Kaman*.

Cammaserai, t. Hind., in Aurungabad; 18 SW. Jaffierabad.

Cammerolo, r. Naples, which runs into the Adriatic, Lon. 14. 43. E. Lat. 42. 16. N.

Cammin, t. Prussian Pomerania, situated near the mouth of the Oder, on a part called the *Lake of Boden*, about 3 miles from the Baltic; 24 N. Old Stettin, 30 NNW. Stargard. Lon. 14. 52. E. Lat. 53. 56. N. Pop. 1,899.

Cammoo, t. Japan, Nippon; 86 NNE. Meaco.

Camogli, t. Genoa, near the sea-coast; 10 E. Genoa.

Camoil, t. France, in Morbihan; 4 WSW. Roche Bernard.

Camolin, t. Ireland, in Wexford; 10 NNE. Enniscorthy.

Camon, t. France, Aude; 12 W. Limoux.

Camopi, r. Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 52. 21. W. Lat. 4. 15. N.

Camora, t. Portugal, in Estramadura; 20 NE. Lisbon.

Camora, see *Zamora*.

Camorta, one of the Nicobar islands, about 29 miles in length from N. to S., but of various breadth, from 2 miles to 8. The N. part of the island is flat, but in the SE., where there is a harbour, it is mountainous. The inhabitants are few. Lon. 94. E. Lat. 8. 10. N.

Camourasca, settlement in Lower-Canada, on S. side of the St. Lawrence, below Quebec.

Camosim, or *Rio de Cruz*, r. Brazil, which runs into the sea, Lon. 42. 32. W. Lat. 2. 55. S.

Camp, t. Ger., in Nassau, on E. side of the Rhine, opposite to Boppard. Pop. 600.

Camp, v. Holland; 7 NW. Alkmaer.

Campach, r. Carinthia, which runs into the Moll, near Velach.

Campagna d'Evoli, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 13 SSW. Conza, 16 ENE. Salerno. Lon. 14. 58. E. Lat. 40. 51. N. Pop. 3,938. Bp. see.

Campagna Di Roma, province of the Pope-dom, comprehending the greater part of ancient *Latium*. It is bounded N. by the Sabina, E. and SE. by Abruzzo Ultra and Lavora, SW. by the Mediterranean, and NW. by the Patrimony of St. Peter; about 44 miles long, and 33 broad. The country contains many beautiful plains, and the soil is generally fertile; but great part rendered unwholesome by the Pontine marshes, on which account there are few towns or villages, and the inhabitants are in general poor. The principal cities or towns are Rome, Velettri, Frascati, Pelestrina, Terracina, Nettuno, and Ostia.

Campagnac, t. France, in Aveiron; 25 N. Milhaud. Pop. 1,600.

Compagnatico, t. Tuscany, near the Ombrone; 25 S. Sienna.

Campagne, t. France, in Siraits-of-Calais; 6 W. Hesdin. Pop. 1,500.

Campaign Creek, r. Ohio, which flows into the Ohio, 8 miles above the Gallipolis.

Campan, t. France, in Higher-Pyrenees, situated in a valley to which it gives name; 3 S. Bagneres-en-Bigore. Pop. 3,640.

Campana, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; 8 SSE. Aquila.

Campana, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 9 SW. Cariati.

Campana, small isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, near the coast of Chili. Lat. 48. 50. S.

Campana, r. Chili, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 48. 50. S.

Campana, (*La*) t. Spain, in Seville; 13 W. Ecija.

Campanario, t. Spain, in New-Castile; 10 miles from Palaccio-del-Rey.

Campania, ancient country in Italy. Chief city, Capua; now *Lavora*.

Campbell, co. Va.; bounded N. by James river and Buckingham co., E. by Charlotte co., S. by the Appomatox, and W. by Bedford co.; W. 218. Pop. in 1810, 11,001; in 1820, 16,569. Chief towns, Lynchburg and New London.

Campbell, co., N. part of Ken., on the Ohio. Pop. in 1810, 3,473; slaves, 472. Pop. in 1820, 7,022. Chief town, Newport.

Campbell, co., E. Tennessee. Pop. in 1810, 2,669; slaves 103. Pop. in 1820, 4,214. Chief town, Jacksonborough.

Campbell's Fort, in Tennessee, near the conflux of the Holston with the Tennessee.

Campbellsville, p-v. Green co. Ken.; W. 654.

Campbelltown, p-v. in Painted Post, N. Y., on the Susquehanna; W. 288.

Campbelltown, t. Dauphin co., Pa.; 13 E. Harrisburg, 96 NW. Philadelphia.

Campbelltown, p-v. Edgefield district, S. C.; W. 588.

Cambel Town, t. W. Florida, on Pensacola Bay; 7 NNE. Pensacola.

Cambeltown, s-p. Scot., in Argyle, on E. coast of the peninsula of Kintyre, in a bay to which it gives name; 30 W. Ayr, 74 S. Inverary. Lon. 5. 34. W. Lat. 55. 27. N. Pop. 7,807. It has a good harbour, with from 6 to 10 fathom water, sheltered by hills, and an island at its entrance. The principal trade is fishing for herrings, next to which is distilling whiskey.

Cambeltown, t. Scot., in Inverness; 10 NE. Inverness.

Campden, see *Camden*.

Cumpeachy, or *St. Francisco de Campeachy*, s-p. Mexico, in Merida or Yucatan, in a bay to which it gives name, on W. coast of the peninsula of Yucatan; 90 WSW. Merida. Lon. 90. 31. W. Lat. 19. 51. N. Pop. 6,000. It is defended by a castle, furnished with cannon, and has several times been taken from the Spaniards and plundered, and its port is large, but shallow. The houses are well built of stone. The exportation of the wax of Yucatan constitutes one of the most lucrative branches of trade. It has a manufacture of cotton cloth. It was for a long time the chief mart for logwood, of which great quantities grew in the neighbourhood, before the English landed here, and cut it at the isthmus.—At the time when it was taken by the Spaniards, it was said to have contained 3,000 houses, and considerable monuments of Indian art.

Campeachy, (*Bay of*), bay in the gulf of Mexico, on SW. coast of Yucatan, and N. Tabasco. It takes its name from the town of Campeachy.

Campel Treve, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine; 15 SW. Rennes.

Campelen, t. Switz., Berne; 10 WNW. Berne.

Campen, t. Neth., in Overissel, on W. side of the Issel, near its mouth; 13 N. Arnheim, 45 NE. Amsterdam. Lon. 5. 48. E. Lat. 52. 37. N. Pop. 7,019. It was formerly a place of great trade, and one of the Hanse towns, but the port is now much choaked up by sand.

Campeneac, t. France, in Morbihan; 4 E. Ploermel.

Campengpet, t. Upper Siam; 60 S. Porselouc.

Campestris, E. part of ancient Cilicia.

Campiglia, t. Tuscany; 26 S. Volterra.

Campignano, t. Popedom, in Perugiano; 8 SSW. Perugia.

Campillo, t. Spain, Seville; 9 W. Antequera.

Campillo de Altobucy, t. Spain, in New-Castile; 23 SSE. Cuenca.

Campion, t. Chinese Tartary; 60 N. the great wall. Lon. 104. 44. E. Lat. 40. 25. N. Marco Paulo tells us that there were Christians here, who had 3 great and fair churches.

Campione, t. Switz., in Tesin, on the lake of Lugano; 4 SSE. Lugano.

Campitello, t. Corsica; 14 S. Bastia.

Campo, t. Genoa; 9 NW. Genoa.

Campo, t. Spain, in Aragon; 28 N. Balbastro.

Campo, one of the smaller Philippine islands, E. of Mindoro. Lon. 121. 33. E. Lat. 13. 6. N.

Campo, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, forming a deep bay at its mouth. Lat. 2. 20. N.

Campo, t. Tuscany, on the south coast of the island of Elba. Pop. 1,700.

Campo Basso, t. Naples, capital of the Molise; 10 SE. Molise. Pop. 5,935. It is situated in a fertile plain, abounding in all the necessities of life. The air is wholesome, and the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in articles of cutlery.

Campo Bello, long, narrow island, near NE. coast of Maine. Lat. 44. 48. N.

Campo de Criptana, t. Spain, in New Castile; 43 SE. Toledo.

Campo Dolcino, t. Italy, in the Valteline; 5 NW. Chiavenna.

Campo Formio, castle, Italy, in the Friuli; 3 W. Udina; remarkable for being the place where the terms of peace were signed between the emperor of Germany and the French republic, on Oct. 17, 1797.

Campo Freddo, t. Genoa; 12 NW. Genoa.

Campo Grande, t. Italy; 16 N. Carara.

Campo de Lautrec, beautiful ridge of woody hills, near the city of Naples.

Campo Lietto, t. Naples, in Molise; 14 E. Molise.

Campo Longo, or *Langenau*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Walachia; 9 S. of the pass at Terzburg, 30 NE. Ribnitz.

Campo Maggiore, t. Naples, in the Basilicata; 14 SE. Acerenza.

Campo Maggiore, t. Italy, in the Tortonese, belonging to Piedmont.

Campo di Mare, small island in the Mediterranean, near W. coast of Calabria. Lon. 16. 12. E. Lat. 39. 16. N.

Campo Marino, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 3 SE. Termoli.

Campo Marone, t. Genoa, which owes its name to the quantity of mulberries in the neighbourhood; 8 NNW. Genoa.

Campo Mayor, t. Portugal, in Alentejo, fortified in the modern manner; 10 NW. Badajoz, in Spain, 16 SE. Arronches. Lon. 6. 45. W. Lat. 38. 50. N. Pop. 5,300.

Campo Morto, place of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza, near which it is said the Romans were defeated by Hannibal.

Campo St. Pietro, t. Aust. Italy, in Padua, be-

tween the Muson and the Tergola; 12 N. Padua, 16 E. Vicenza. Pop. 3,100. It was once a strong place, but now an open town.

Campo Santo, place near the city of Modena, remarkable for a battle fought there between the Spaniards and the Austrians on the 8th of February, 1743.

Compo Tosto, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; 10 N. Aquila.

Campobello, t. Sicily, in the valley of Mazara; 14 NE. Girgenti.

Campochiario, t. Naples, Molise; 11 S. Molise.

Campoli, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra. Bp. see; 3 N. Teramo. Lon. 13. 46. E. Lat. 42. 40. N.

Campolieto, t. Naples, in the Molise; 13 E. Molise.

Campoloro, t. Friuli; 11 N. Gemona.

Campoloro, t. Corsica; 30 S. Bastia. Pop. 2,100.

Campoly, t. Hind.; 35 WNW. Poonah.

Campora, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 15 NW. Policastro.

Campos, t. Majorca, a few leagues from Palmas. Pop. 2,381.

Campredon, or *Camproton*, t. Spain, principal place of a viguery, in Catalonia, at the foot of the Pyrenees; 20 SE. Pycerda, 27 NNW. Gerona. Lon. 2. 13. E. Lat. 42. 23. N. Pop. 1,500.

Camroop, formerly an independent kingdom, Hind., NE. of Bengal, on both sides of the Burampooter; 300 miles long, and 100 broad; now included partly in Bengal, and partly in Assam. The capital was Kungamutty.

Camps, t. France, in Var; 3 SE. Brignoles.

Campsella, t. Hind.; 25 NW. Poonah.

Campsie, v. & parish, Scot., in Stirling, near a mountainous tract called Camsie Falls, considerable for its manufactures and print-fields; 7 NE. Dumbarton. Pop. 3,618. The Campsie hills are 1,500 feet high, and on them are found beautiful agates.

Campton, p-t. Grafton co. N. H., on the Merrimack; 6 N. Plymouth, 76 NNW. Portsmouth, W. 548. Pop. in 1810, 873; in 1820, 1,047.

Campugialli, t. Tuscany; 9 WNW. Arezzo.

Camsha, t. Persia, Farsistan; 25 S. Ispahan.

Camtoos, r. Southern Africa, in E. part of cape Colony, flowing into a bay of the same name.

Camuda, s-p. Pegu. Lon. 97. 40. E. Lat. 15. N.

Camvella, t. Bengal; 33 N. Purneah.

Camul, t. Tartary, in Tangut. Lon. 97. 54. E. Lat. 37. 15. N.

Camunipaw, v. Bergen co. N. J.; SW. of Jersey city.

Camyn, t. Prussia; 37 SSW. Dantzic.

Can, one of the smaller Western islands of Scotland, about 8 SW. Skye. Lon. 6. 29. W. Lat. 57. 9. N.

Can, or *Santa Cruz-de Cana*, t. Terra Firma, in Darien; 35 SSE. St. Maria de Darien. It was formerly a more considerable place than at present.

Can, (El,) t. A. Turkey, in Aladulia; 36 SW. Malatia.

Can, t. Palestine; 24 WNW. Tabaria, 60 N. Jerusalem. It is situated on an eminence in the midst of a valley, and has a chapel, in which reliques are preserved. It contains, ac-

cording to Ali Bey, about 500 families. It was anciently called *Cana of Galilee*, to distinguish it from *Cana*, or *Kanah*, belonging to the tribe of Asher, 7 SE. Sidon. At Cana of Galilee our Saviour performed the miracle of turning water into wine. Dr. Clarke saw here large stone water pots answering to the description given of the ancient vessels of the country, lying about disregarded by the inhabitants.

Canaan, p-t. Essex co. Vt. in NE. corner of the state, on the Connecticut; 85 NE. Montpelier, W. 606. Pop. 277.

Canaan, p-t. Somerset co. Maine, on E. side of the Kennebeck, opposite Bloomfield; 5 E. Norridgewock, 205 NNE. Boston, W. 646. Pop. in 1810, 1,275; in 1820, 1,470. It is connected with Bloomfield by Skouhegan bridge, which is erected over falls of that name.

Canaan, p-t. Grafton co. N. H.; 12 E. Dartmouth college, 103 NW. Portsmouth, W. 513. Pop. 1,193.

Canaan, p-t. Litchfield co. Ct.; 117 NNW. Litchfield, 41 NW. Hartford, W. 350. Pop. in 1810, 2,203; in 1820, 2,332. It lies on the east side of the Housatonic, which separates it from Salisbury. The manufactures consist chiefly of iron; there are 2 furnaces, and 7 anchor shops. The ore is transported from Salisbury. Between Canaan and Salisbury the Housatonic has falls of about 60 feet, nearly perpendicular, presenting an object of considerable curiosity.

Canaan, (South,) p-v. Ct. in S. part of Canaan; W. 345.

Canaan, (New,) t. Fairfield co. Ct.; 6 NW. Norwalk; 6 N. Long Island sound, 77 SW. Hartford. Pop. 1,189. It contains a Congregational and an Episcopal church, and an academy.

Canaan, p-t. Columbia co. N. Y.; 23 NE. Hudson, 25 SE. Albany, W. 356. Pop. 2,079.

Canaan, t. Wayne co. Pa. Pop. 526.

Canaan, t. Wayne co. Ohio. Pop. 158.

Canaan, t. Athens co. Ohio. Pop. 345.

Canaan, (Land of,) see *Palestine*.

Canabac, small isl. in the Atlantic, near W. coast of Africa. Lat. 10. 38. N.

Canacadea Lake, in Honeoy, N. Y. between Honeoy and Hemlock lakes; 4 miles long, and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile broad.

Canacanim, bay on S. coast of Arabia, at the mouth of a river which passes by several cities in the Arabian sea. Lon. 47. 5. E. Lat. 13. 30. N.

CANADA, country, N. America, belonging to Great Britain. It was first settled by the French in 1608, but was taken from them by the British in 1759, and was confirmed to Great Britain by the treaty of 1763. It was divided in 1791, into the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

LOWER CANADA is bounded N. by New Britain, E. by N. Britain and the gulf of St. Lawrence, SE. and S. by New Brunswick, and the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York, and SW. and W. by Upper Canada. The Outawas river forms a great part of the boundary between Upper and Lower Canada. Above its source the line runs due N. to Hudson's bay, about Lon. 81. W.—Lon. 62. to 81. W. Lat. 45. to 52. N. Sq. m. about 230,000.

Divisions. It is divided into 4 districts, viz. Montreal, Three Rivers, Quebec, and Gaspé, which were subdivided in 1792, into 21 counties, viz. Bedford, Buckingham, Cornwallis, Devon, Dorchester, Effingham, Gaspé, Hampshire, Hertford, Huntingdon, Kent, Leinster, Montreal, St. Maurice, Northumberland, Orleans, Quebec, Richlieu, Surry, Warwick, and York. The minor divisions are, 1st, *signiories*, or the original grants of the French government under the feudal system; 2nd, *townships*, or grants of land made by the English since 1796, in free and common soccage.

Chief towns. The principal towns are Quebec, the capital, Montreal, Three Rivers, New Carlisle, Sorelle, St. John's, Chambly, La Chine, and Tadousac.

Population in 1763, 70,000; in 1775, 90,000; in 1814, 335,000; 275,000 native or French Canadians; the remainder being a mixture of English, Scotch, Irish, and Americans.

Government. The government is modelled on the principles of the British constitution. The executive power is vested in a governor, with a council of 17 members, all appointed by the king of Great Britain. The legislature, or provincial parliament, is composed of a council of 15 members appointed by the king, and a house of assembly of 52 members, elected by the people.

Religion. About nine tenths of the inhabitants are Catholics; the majority of the remainder are Episcopalians. There are 2 bishops residing at Quebec, one Catholic, the other of the church of England. In 1811 there were 140 Catholic clergymen, 15 of the church of England, and 3 Presbyterian.

Education. There are respectable seminaries at Quebec and Montreal, but education is generally much neglected. All the publications printed in Canada, in 1810, were 4 newspapers, an almanac, and the acts of the assembly.

Inhabitants. The descendants of the ancient Canadian colonists retain the politeness, sprightliness, and easy manners of the old French, from whom they sprung. Their houses are built of stone, and plastered, seldom, except in the towns, of more than one story, and made extremely warm by means of stoves. Their furniture is generally of their own workmanship, and very simple. Their principal article of food is peas soup, with a small quantity of pork boiled in it, and a dish of thick sour milk. The women and children seldom make use of any other drink than milk and water, but the men are passionately fond of rum. During the 6 months of winter a great portion of the time is devoted to amusements, of which the most prevalent is dancing.

Climate. The climate is healthy, but the extremes of heat and cold are very great; the thermometer sometimes rising in summer to 100°, and sinking in winter to 40 below 0.

Rivers. The great river of St. Lawrence forms a striking feature of Canada. The other principal rivers are the Uttawas or Outawas, Sorelle, St. Francis, Chaudiere, Saguenay, St. Maurice, Black, Bustard, Betsiamites, Harricanaw, and Rupert.

Lakes. The principal lakes are St. John's,

St. Peter's, Abbitibbe, Mistassin, and Manicouagan.

Face of the country and soil. Lower Canada is intersected by ridges of mountains, which generally extend from the coast into the interior, with intervening valleys of a fertile and pleasant appearance. The valley through which the St. Lawrence flows is enclosed on each side by mountains. It is mostly level, of a very rich soil, and is thickly settled. The country lying upwards of 50 miles north of the St. Lawrence, has been but little explored, and is only known to be covered with immense forests.

Productions. The productions are grass, wheat, rye, Indian corn, barley, and culinary vegetables.

Commerce. The commerce has been progressively increasing since the country came into the possession of Great Britain. The exports in 1769, amounted to only £163,000; in 1808, to £1,156,000. The exports consist chiefly of lumber, firs, grain, and pot and pearl ashes; the imports of wines, rum, sugar, molasses, coffee, tobacco, salt, coals, and British manufactures, amounting in 1808 to £610,000.

UPPER CANADA is bounded E. and SE. by Lower Canada, S. by the United States, from which it is separated by the St. Lawrence and the chain of the great lakes. New Britain lies on the north and west, but the limits are not well defined, the regions on these borders being unsettled. Lon. 74. to about 98. W. Lat. 42. to about 50. N.

Divisions. It is divided into 8 districts, viz. Eastern, Johnstown, Midland, Newcastle, Horne, Niagara, London, and Western. These are subdivided into 23 counties, viz. Glengary, Stormont, Dundas, Prescott, Russell, Grenville, Leeds, Carleton, Frontenac, Lenox, Adington, Hastings, Prince Edward, Northumberland, York, Durham, Norfolk, Oxford, Middlesex, Lincoln, Haldimand, Kent, and Essex. These contain 159 townships, exclusive of Indian lands, and certain other large portions, that are reserved for the crown and the maintenance of the Protestant clergy. The townships contain on an average about 61,600 acres each; total 9,694,400 acres; of these about 3,000,000 acres are granted in free and common soccage, 2,769,828 reserved for the crown and clergy, and 3,924,572 still remain to be granted.

Face of the country and soil. The country, which is thus laid out and surveyed, extends about 570 miles along the north shore of the river St. Lawrence, lakes Ontario and Erie, up to lake St. Clair, varying from 40 to 50 miles in breadth. The soil consists generally of a fine dark loam, mixed with a rich vegetable mould. The whole country presents a great degree of sameness, an almost uniform level, rising only a few feet above the banks of the St. Lawrence, and finely intersected in every direction by numerous streams, some of which are navigable. The productions are grass, wheat, Indian corn, flax, hops, &c. The climate is healthy, and considerably milder than in Lower Canada. Further north the country is covered with immense forests, but is but little known, except to the Indians.

Rivers. The principal rivers are the St. Lawrence, Outawas, Niagara, Trent, Ouse, Redstone, and Thames.

Lakes. One half of the lakes Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Huron, Superior, and Lake of the Woods, is included in Upper Canada. There are besides lakes Nipissing, Simcoe, St. Joseph's, &c.

Chief towns. The principal towns are York, the capital, Kingston, Newark, Queenstown, and Chippeway.

Population. The population is rapidly increasing; in 1783 it was estimated at only 10,000; in 1814, at 95,000. It consists chiefly of emigrants from the United States and Great Britain.

Religion. The Methodists are the most numerous denomination. There are also Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists, Quakers, and Mennonists.

Government. The executive power is vested in a lieutenant governor and a council of 6 members, all appointed by the king. The legislative power is vested in a council of not less than 7 members, appointed by the king, and a house of assembly of 23 members, returned from the counties.

Canada Creek, (East,) r. N. Y. which runs S. into the Mohawk, W. Stone Arabia. Length 30 miles.

Canada Creek, (West,) or *Upper Canada*, r. N. Y., the largest northern branch of the Mohawk, which after a course of about 60 miles joins the Mohawk in Herkimer. It has a number of cataraacts; on the borders of Trenton it descends in the space of a few rods about 100 feet, presenting a picturesque and sublime scenery.

Canada Creek, r. small N. branch of Wood creek, N. Y.

Canadaway, v. in Pomfret, N. Y. on a small river of the same name which runs 12 miles NW. into lake Erie.

Canadian River, r. Arkansas, which runs NE. into the Arkansas, Lon. 97. 5. W. Lat. 34. 40. N. It is navigable 100 miles.

Canajoharie, p-t. Montgomery co. N. Y. on S. side of the Mohawk; 49 W. Albany, W. 418. Pop. in 1810, 4,010; in 1820, 4,677. There are 3 churches for the Dutch Reformed, and 1 for the Baptists in this town.

Canajoharie Creek, r. N. Y. which runs NE. into the Mohawk, in Canajoharie.

Canaga, t. on E. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 126. 12. E. Lat. 6. 54. N.

Canakampalean, t. Hind., in the Mysore; 12 E. Sattimungulum.

CANALS, English. The first canal in England, was made by the duke of Bridgewater in 1756. Since that time canals have become very numerous, opening an internal communication between most of the great towns for the conveyance of their manufactures, and also for the transport of agricultural produce to the seaports. They are distinguished by being of moderate width, generally straight, passing through hills by tunnels, and over valleys or rivers by aqueducts, and few if any are without locks. Some of the principal are the *Ashly de la Zouch Canal*, 50 miles long; the *Basingstoke* 37; the *Coventry and Oxford*; the *Chesterfield* 45; the

Ellesmere, 57; the *Grand Junction canal*, branching off from the Thames at Brentford, 100; the *Grand Trunk*, opening with the Severn, 135; the *Hereford* 35; the *Ghennet and Avon* 57; the *Lancaster* 76; the *Liverpool and Leeds* 130; the *Oxford* 91; the *Leicester and Northampton* 43; the *Thames and Severn* 30; the *Wilts and Berks* 52; the *Warwick and Birmingham* 25; the *Worcester and Birmingham* 31½ miles long. There are also many others.

Scotland. The *Caladonian canal* opens a communication between Murray frith and the Atlantic; distance 49 miles, of which 3 navigable lakes, Loch Ness, Loch Oich, and Loch Lochy occupy 37; leaving 22 miles of land. The *Forth and Clyde canal*, 35 miles long, intersects the island.

Ireland. The *Royal canal* and the *Grand canal*, both form a communication between Dublin and the Shannon; and a branch from the Grand canal is carried to the Barrow; thus connecting Dublin with Waterford.

Canal of Kiel, Holstein, connects the Baltic with the Eyder, and thus forms a communication with the German ocean; 22½ miles long.

Canal of Briare, in France, was begun by Henry IV. to form a communication between the Seine and the Loire, from the town of Briare; at Montargis it is joined by the canal of Orleans, and in one stream falls into the Seine at Fontainebleau.

Canal of Languedoc, France, made during the reign of Louis XIV., extending from Cette on the Mediterranean to the navigable water of the Garonne, near Toulouse, 140 miles. There are various others in France.

In Netherlands the canals are very numerous; a chain of them unites Ghent, Bruges, Ostend, Nieuport, Furnes, &c.

In Sweden the most important canal is that which unites the North sea, at Gottenburg, with the Baltic at Stockholm.

In Russia a chain of canals and rivers forms a communication between Petersburg and Astrachan, 1,100 miles.

China is celebrated for its canals, of which the principal one, called the Imperial canal, extends from Pekin to the Kiang-Ku, about 600 miles.

Canals, (United States.) *Middlesex canal* connects the Merrimack with Boston harbour; 28 miles long. The *New York Grand canal*, now making, is to connect lake Erie at Buffalo with the Hudson at Albany, 253 miles long. The *Northern canal* connects lake Champlain with the Hudson, 23 miles long. A canal connects Elizabeth river, Virginia, with the Pasquotank, 22 miles long. There are besides various other canals.

Canal de Principe, channel of the N. Pacific ocean, between Banks's island and Pitt's Archipelago.

Canal Yslas de Ulloa, inlet of the Puerto del Baylio Bucaroli, in the Prince of Wales' Archipelago. Lon. of the entrance, 226. 58. E. Lat. 55. 14. N.

Canale de Roncina, t. Italy, in the county of Goritz, on the Lisonzo; 8 N. Goritz.

Cananca, isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Brazil; 40 miles long, and 5 broad. Lat. 24. 55. S.

Canamoa, t. New Mexico, in the province of Mayo; 60 ENE. Santa Cruz.

Canandaigua, or *Canandarqua*, p-t. and cap. Ontario co. N. Y., N. of Canandaigua lake; 88 E. Buffalo, 110 W. Utica, 203 W. Albany, W. 365. Lon. 77. 20. W. Lat. 42. 49. N. Pop. of the township in 1810, 2,392; in 1820, 4,680; of the village, about 2,000. The village is situated at the outlet of Canandaigua lake, and contains a court house, a jail, 2 banks, one of which is a branch of the Utica bank, a state arsenal, a respectable academy, 3 printing offices, from each of which a weekly newspaper is issued; and 3 handsome houses of public worship, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Methodists. It is a pleasant, well built, and flourishing town, and has an extensive and increasing trade. The surrounding country is fertile. Canandaigua is said to mean in the Indian language *Chosen Town*.

Canandaigua, lake, in Ontario co. N. Y. It is a very beautiful collection of water, 20 miles long from N. to S., and from 2 to 3 miles in breadth.

Canandaigua, r. N. Y., which runs from Canandaigua lake, NE. into the river Seneca, in Junius. Length 45 miles.

Cananea, isl. on the coast of Brazil. Lat. 25. 10. S.

Canano, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 2 SSE. Reggio.

Cananore, s-p. Hind., on the coast of Malabar, situated at the bottom of a small harbour, in which is a depth of 14 feet under the guns of the fort; 15 NE. Tellicheri, 100 WSW. Seringapatam. Lon. 75. 24. E. Lat. 11. 51. N. The country furnishes a large quantity of pepper, cardamoms, ginger, myrobolans, and tamarinds.

Canaples, t. France, Somme; 10 N. Amiens.

Canappeville, t. France, in Eure; 9 N. Evreux.

Canar, t. S. A. in Quito; 20 N. Riobamba.

Canara, country, Hindoostan, belonging to the kingdom of Mysore; the length is near 180 miles along the coast of the Indian sea, its breadth from 30 to 90 miles. The air of Canara is very pure, and extremely pleasant; the country also is so fertile that it supplies Europe and several parts of the Indies with rice. The principal places are Mangalore, Barcelore, Onore, and Carwar. Pop. 396,672. It is divided into North and South Canara.

Canara, r. Canada, which runs into the Detroit, Lon. 82. 42. W. Lat. 42. 32. N.

Canari, t. Corsica; 12 NW. Bastia.

Canaribamba, t. Quito; 30 SW. Cuenca.

Canaries, cluster of islands in the Atlantic, generally considered as belonging to Africa, the most easterly being about 150 miles from cape Non. They are 13 in number, 7 of which are considerable, viz. Palma, Ferro, Gomera, Teneriffe, Grand Canary, Fuerteventura, and Lancerota; the other 6 are very small, Graciosa, Roca or Rocca, Allegranza, Sta. Clara, Inferno, and Lobos. They are supposed to have been known to the ancients under the title of the *Fortunate Islands*.—The extent and population of the seven largest, according to Ledru, are given in the following table.

	Sq. leagues.	Pop.	Pop. to sq. l.
Teneriffe.....	73.....	70,000.....	958
Fuerteventura	63.....	9,000.....	142
Grand Canary	60.....	50,000.....	833
Palma.....	27.....	22,600.....	837
Lancerota.....	26.....	10,000.....	384
Gomera	14.....	7,400.....	528
Ferro.....	7.....	5,000.....	714
	270	174,000	644

Hassel states the population of the whole at 181,000, and the square miles at 3,213.

The soil of these islands is very fertile, and produces all kinds of grain, fruits, and pulse in great abundance; but the method of cultivation practised by the natives tends very little to its improvement. All the islands furnish excellent wine, but the preference is given to the wines of Palma and Teneriffe. The situation of the Canaries, the salubrity of their climate, the fertility of the soil, and the quality of their productions, all conspire to render them the most valuable of the spanish colonies.

The present inhabitants of these islands are descended from a mixture of the Spanish conquerors and the aborigines, on whom the government of that period conferred equal privileges. They are strong and well made, but more swarthy than the natives of Spain.—The gentry, though few of them are rich, are rather proud, but polite and hospitable; some of them are tolerably well educated and informed. The Canarians are blind to the impositions of their priests and lawyers. They are rigid Catholics; and it is impossible for a person of any other persuasion to live among them. The bishop resides in Grand Canary, and has an annual income of about £6,000 sterling. In each island is an office of the inquisition. Lon. 13. 20. to 18. 10. W. Lat. 27. 30. to 29. 30. N.

Canarin, small island in the sea of Mindoro. Lon. 120. 16. E. Lat. 10. 33. N.

Canary, t. Pol., Sandomirz; 16 W. Sandomirz.

Canary, (*Grand*), the most fertile and important of the Canaries, which gives name to the whole, about 30 miles long, and 18 broad. The middle part of the island is very mountainous, so that on one side it may blow a storm, while on the other it is quite calm. The air is temperate; the inhabitants have 2 harvests in a year. The principal town is Palmas, or Canary; other towns are Galder, Tirachana, and Luz. The heavens here are seldom overcast, the sky being almost continually serene, and free from storms and thunder. The air is exceedingly wholesome, and the natives enjoy health and longevity, almost beyond any people in the world. This island is well watered, and abounds with wood of various kinds; almost every thing that is planted here will thrive. Lon. 15. 30. W. Lat. 28. N.

Canary, or *Palma*, capital of the island of Grand Canary. Lon. 15. 10. W. Lat. 28. 4. N. Pop. 9,437. Bp. see. The town is 3 miles in circuit, and the inhabitants are generally rich. The harbour is good, and is defended by a fortress. It is the residence of the governor and sovereign council of the Canaries, and a tribunal of the inquisition.

Canas, r. Mexico, which runs in the Pacific ocean, Lat. 10. 28. N.

Canas y Canches, or *Tinta*, district or jurisdiction, Peru, which takes its name from Canches, part of the Cordillera mountains so called; it is called Tinta, from the name of the principal town; it lies 70 S. Cusco.

Canaseraga, p-v. Madison co. N. Y.; 10 N. by E. Cazenovia, W. 425.

Canaseraga Creek, r. N. Y., which unites with the Chittenango, 4 miles from Oneida lake.—*Canaseraga* is said to signify in the Indian language *Confines of the plain*.

Canastel, t. Algiers; 15 N. Oran.

Canavezes, t. Portugal, in Entre-Duero-e-Minho; 5 SSE. Amarante, 27 E. Oporto.

Canavo, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 4 SE. Reggio.

Canaygong, t. Hind., in the Mahratta country; 25 NE. Poonah.

Canca, now *Cuenca*.

Cancale, s-p. France, Ile-and-Vilaine, district of St. Malo, celebrated for oysters; 9 E. St. Malo. Lon. 1. 46. W. Lat. 48. 40. N. Pop. 3,003.

Canear, *Concao*, *Bonthiames*, or *Podlameas*, s-p. Cambodia, on a river which runs into the gulf of Siam, 4 miles below the town. Lon. 104. 6. E. Lat. 10. 24. N. Many Chinese reside here, who export betel nut, valuable kinds of wood, tin, cotton, &c. The town had once more trade than at present.

Canche, r. France, which runs into the sea, near Etaples, in Straits-of-Calais.

Canches, mt. Peru, which gives name to a jurisdiction. It is a part of the Andes. Lat. 14. 10. S.

Canchy, t. France, Somme; 6 N. Abbeville.

Canchy, t. France, Calvados; 10 W. Beyeux.

Canchon, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 6 W. Monflanquin. Pop. 2,212.

Canezuca, t. Galicia; 36 W. Lemberg.

Canda, t. Italy, in Rovigo, on the Tartaro; 4 WSW. Rovigo.

Canda, r. Eng., which runs into the Eden, at Carlisle.

Candahar, or *Kandahar*, pr. Cabulistan, between Lon. 64. and 68. E. Lat. 31. and 34. N. It is an elevated, though level country, watered by the Heermund and Argandab; very destitute of wood and all kinds of fuel; but in many parts very fertile, producing all kinds of grain, fine melons, grapes, &c., and feeds numerous flocks of sheep, and herds of cattle, camels, &c. It has but few towns, the inhabitants consist mostly of migratory tribes, and pay little attention to agriculture. It has been alternately subject to Persia and Hindoostan.

Candahar, (an. *Alexandria*), city, Asia, capital of the province of the same name. Lon. 65. 30. E. Lat. 33. N.; 176 WSW. Cabul. Population estimated at upwards of 100,000. It is situated on the Heermund, about 3 miles in circumference, of a square form, and is populous and flourishing, and has long been a distinguished mart for trade. It is surrounded with walls and ditches, once the frontier town of Hindoostan towards Persia. It is situated in the road from Ispahan to Delhi, and consequently is a place of considerable trade and importance. The environs are said to be well

cultivated, having fine gardens and orchards, abounding in delicious melons and grapes.

Candake, t. Candia, on the site of the ancient *Gnossus*; 4 ESE. Candia.

Candail, t. Persia, in Mecran; 148 E. Kidge.

Candaloro, small isl. in the gulf of Satalia, on the coast of Natolia. Lon. 31. E. Lat. 37. N.

Candanada, t. Cochin; 18 ESE. Cochin.

Candanore, t. Hind., in Golconda; 50 SW. Hyderabad.

Candaputta, t. Hind., in Cuddapa; 40 NNW. Gandicotta.

Candau, t. Courland; 24 E. Goldingen.

Candavii, now *Crasta*.

Candaya, t. on W. coast of the island of Sibiu. Lon. 123. 27. E. Lat. 11. 22. N.

Cande, Bav., circle of the Rhine; 5 S. by E. Landau, 38 NE. Strasburg. Pop. 2,370.

Candé, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 10 SW. Segré, 20 WNW. Angers. Pop. 948.

Candecoste, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 7 SE. Agen.

Candeish, country, Asia, in S. part of Hind., situated S. of Malwa, 200 miles long, and about 100 broad; watered by the Taptee. It was added to the Mogul empire by Acbar. The soil is fertile, though mountainous, and produces more cotton than any other province of Hindoostan. The principal towns are Burhampour and Champour.

Candela, t. Naples, Capitanata; 2 SW. Ascoli.

Candelara Bay, harbour in the gulf of Darien, at the mouth of the Atrato. Lon. 77. 6. W. Lat. 8. N.

Candelaro, r. Naples, which runs into the sea 3 S. Manfredona.

Candella, isl. in the Mediterranean, separated from the coast of Livadia by a narrow channel, about 5 miles long and 2 wide. Lon. 21. E. Lat. 38. 59. N.

Candely, t. Mysore; 8 W. Tripatore.

Candemundago, t. Hind., in Golconda; 22 S. Canoul.

Candern, t. Baden, in the Brisgau; 11 NE. Bâle, 52 S. Strasburg. Pop. 1,327. In Oct. 1796, the French were defeated near this place by the Austrians.

Candes, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire, at the conflux of the Vienne and Loire; 6 NW. Chinon, 7 SE. Saumur. Pop. 532.

Candetta, small isl. in the Adriatic, near the coast of Greece. Lon. 21. E. Lat. 39. N.

Candgi, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir; 30 SE. Nisibin.

Candi, or *Candy*, (an. *Maagrammum*), city, Ceylon, and capital of a country, to which it gives name; 80 miles from Columbo. Lon. 80. 44. E. Lat. 7. 36. N. The town is a poor, miserable place, surrounded by a mud wall. It is about 1 mile long, consisting of one principal street and many smaller ones. It is situated in the midst of lofty and steep hills, covered with thick jungle. The palace is built of a sort of chunam or cement, perfectly white, with stone gateways. The air is reckoned wholesome, and the climate good. The kingdom is divided into several provinces, some of which are populous and fertile, intersected with rivers, and well furnished with woods.—This kingdom was annexed to the British dominions in 1816.

Candia, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H.; 19 SE. Concord, 36 W. Portsmouth, W. 513. Pop. 1,273.

Candia, t. Piedmont; 12 W. Vercelli.

Candia, or *Candy*, or *Kirid*, or *Kriti*, large island in the Mediterranean, about 170 miles in length, and from 15 to 30 broad, belonging to the Turks. Lon. 25. E. Lat. 35. 18. N. Pop. estimated at 280,000. Turks 150,000; Greeks 130,000; Jews 200. According to Olivier only 240,000. Sq. m. 4,176. It was well known to the ancients under the name of *Crete*, a rich and powerful kingdom, with 100 cities; from thence called *Hecatompolis*. St. Paul planted Christianity in this island, and Titus was the first bishop. It is traversed by rocky mountains, the most remarkable of which is the lofty Psilorite, the Ida of the ancients. It enjoys a most delightful climate, has a very fertile soil, and with proper cultivation, would produce, in profusion, the necessities and luxuries of life. The country abounds in oil, corn, and fruit-trees; on the hills grow vines, which yield excellent wine. Other articles of commerce produced in the island are wool, silk, honey, wax, raisins, saffron, and carob bread. The principal manufacture is soap. It is divided into 3 pachalics; the chief towns of which are Candia, the capital of the whole island, Canea, and Retimo.

Candia, city and s-p. on N. coast of the island of Candia, of which it is the capital. Lon. 25. 18. E. Lat. 35. 19. N. Pop. 12, or 15,000. Abp. see. It is supposed by some to be on the site of ancient *Heraclea*, and by others on that of *Panormus*. It is situated in a plain country, on E. side of a large bay, and is of a semi-circular figure, very strongly fortified, and is about 4 miles in circumference. It has about 14 mosques, 6 or 7 of which were churches, 2 Greek churches, 1 Armenian, and 1 synagogue. The town is ill built, and the harbour is so filled up with sand that it cannot admit more than 10 merchant vessels. Here are the largest soap works in the island.—The town is noted for its 24 years' siege by the Turks, from 1645 to 1669.

Candilagor, t. Bengal; 37 S. Calcutta.

Candlah, t. Hind., in Sehaunpour; 31 W. Merat.

Candlemas Isles, two islands in the S Atlantic ocean. Lon. 27. 10. W. Lat. 57. 10. S.

Candlemas Shoals, (*Baxos de la Candelaria*), reef of rocks, with many small islands, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 160. 5. E. Lat. 6. 45. S.

Candor, p-t. Tioga co. N. Y.; 10 E. Spencer, W. 328. Pop. 1,655.

Candu, two small islands in the Indian sea. Lon. 73. 35. E. Lat. 5. 30. S.

Candy, see *Candi*, and *Candia*.

Candy, t. Bengal; 8 S. Nuldingah.

Cane, r. Hind., which runs into the Jumnah, 20 SE. Corah, in the subah of Oude.

Canea, s-p. Candia, and capital of the western pachalic; 60 W. Candia. Lon. 24. 12. E. Lat. 35. 29. N. Pop. 7,150. It is situated on N. coast, in a bay about 15 miles wide, between Cape Maleca and Cape Spada. It has been generally thought to be built on the spot of the ancient *Cydonia*. The city is of an oblong figure, about two miles in compass, fortified

towards the land after the modern way by the Venetians, with 4 bastions and a ravelin at the NE. corner. On N. side of the town is the port, well defended by a wall; there is a light house at the end of it, and a castle in the middle, which serves as a cistern. It is a neat town, the buildings being almost all Venetian. Most of the mosques are old churches; of which, together with the chapels, there were 25.

Caneadea, p-t. Alleghany co. N. Y.; 10 SW. Angelica, 285 W. Albany. Pop. 696.

Caneda, t. New Mexico; 120 S. Santa Fé.

Canes, Indians, in E. part of Mexico, between St. Bernard's bay and Vera Cruz. No. 7,500.

Canella, pr. Ceylon. It contains mines of precious stones, but the principal riches arise from the quantity of cinnamon with which it abounds.

Canelli, t. Piedmont, in Asti; 12 SSE. Asti. Pop. 3,141.—Native, Aliberti.

Canelos, t. Portugal, in Tras-os-Montes; 5 NNE. Lamego.

Canelos, t. Quito; 50 SSW. Archidona.

Canem, or *Kanem*, country, Negroland, W. of Nubia, about Lon. 22. E. Lat. 17. N.

Canercotta, t. Thibet; 35 NW. Sirinagur.

Canesus Lake, in Livingston co. N. Y.; 8 miles long, and 2 broad. It lies chiefly between Genesee and Livonia, and discharges its waters into the river Genesee.—*Canesus* is said to signify in the Indian language *Long Ridge*.

Canes-y-Canches, see *Canas-y-Canches*.

Canet, t. France, in Eastern-Pyrenees; 5 E. Perpignan.

Canet, t. France, in Herault; 10 S. Lodeve.

Canet, t. Spain, in Catalonia, on the coast; 27 NE. Barcelona. Lon. 2. 30. E. Lat. 41. 39. N. Pop. 2,800.

Canele, see *Cagnele*.

Caneto, (an. *Bedriacum*), t. Aust. Italy, in Mantua, on the Oglio; 20 W. Mantua. Pop. 3,151.

Caneva, t. Italy, Treviso; 6 NE. Ceneda.

Canevo, r. Spain, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 6. 31. W. Lat. 43. 35. N.

Canfield, p-t. Trumbull co. Ohio; 10 W. Poland, 14 S. by E. Warren, 50 N. Steubenville, W. 291. Pop. 787.

Canfrane, t. Spain, in Aragon; 8 N. Jaca.

Canga, t. Africa, and capital of a marquisate, in Congo, on the right bank of the river Zaire. Lat. 3. 25. S.

Cangar, t. Hind., Guntoor; 20 SE. Guntoor.

Cangara, t. on N. coast of Leyta. Lon. 124. 48. E. Lat. 11. 15. N.

Cangas de Onis, t. Spain, in Asturia; 32 E. Oviedo.

Cangiano, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; bp. see; 27 N. Policastro. Lon. 15. 21. E. Lat. 40. 35. N.

Cangon, t. Africa, in Batta.

Cangoxima, t. Japan, in Ximo, situated on S. verge of the isle. Lon. 132. 15. E. Lat. 32. 10. N. This is the first seaport the Portuguese landed at, and they afterwards chose to make it the centre of their commerce, on account of its advantageous situation, and commodious harbour. On S. side of the river is a stately building, or custom house, where passengers

pay a second duty, besides that which is paid at the first castle. Here are other large and sumptuous magazines, belonging to the emperor, some of which are proof against fire.

Cangpetta, t. Hind., in Baramaul; 25 SE. Darempoury.

Cangunzo, t. Benguela; 135 ENE. Benguela.

Canhan, r. Hind., which runs into the Saone, 5 SW. Bidzigur.

Cani, (an. *Dracontia*,) two small islands in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Tunis. Lon. 15. 30. E. Lat. 37. 45. N.

Canì, r. Sicily, which runs into the sea, on S. coast, Lon. 13. 30. E. Lat. 37. 2. N.

Caniambaddy, t. Hind., in Mysore; 7 W. Seringapatam.

Canidole, small isl. in the Adriatic. Lon. 14. 34. E. Lat. 44. 47. N.

Canje, r. Guiana, S. America, which flows into the Berbice, near its mouth, Lon. 57. 50. W. Lat. 5. 15. N. It is a fine river, navigable for schooners 30 miles from its mouth.

Canina, t. Albania; 8 N. Valona.

Canina, t. Albania; 4 SE. Valona.

Caninana, t. Tuscany; 8 NNW. Pistoia.

Canine, t. Africa, in Angola, on the Coanza. Lon. 17. 28. E. Lat. 8. 50. S.

Canisbay, small fishing town, Scotland, in Caithness; 11 N. Wick.

Canischa, t. Hungary, in Szalad; 96 S. Vienna, 124 NW. Peterwaradin. Lon. 16. 49. E. Lat. 46. 30. N. Pop. 4,000.

Canischitza, r. Hungary, which runs into the Muhrau, 5 S. Canischa.

Canisola, t. Cherso, in the Adriatic; 22 N. Cherso.

Canisteo, p-t. Steuben co. N. Y., watered by the Canisteo; 20 W. Bath, 265 WSW. Albany, W. 318. Pop. 891.

Canisteo, r. Steuben co. N. Y., which runs into the Tioga, near the village of Painted Post. It is navigable for boats to the village of Arkport, in the northern part of the township of Canisteo, 40 miles. The flats on this river, about a mile wide, are excellent bottom land.—Canisteo is said to mean in the Indian language, *board in the water*.

Canister, (*Great*,) small island, in the bay of Bengal, near the coast of Siam. Lon. 97. 40. E. Lat. 12. 58. N.

Canister, (*Little*,) small island in the bay of Bengal, near the coast of Siam; 6 S. Great Canister.

Canister, (*West*,) small island in the bay of Bengal, near the coast of Siam. Lon. 97. 16. E. Lat. 12. 37. N.

Canisy, t. France, in Channel; 4 SW. St. Lo. Pop. 900.

Caniszat, t. Hungary, on the Theysse; 10 S. Segedin.

Cankinelly, t. Hind., in Mysore; 45 ENE. Seringapatam.

Canna, or *Cannay*, one of the Hebrides, Scot., 3 miles long, and 1 broad; 3 NW. Rum island. Pop. 250.

Canna, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 10 N. Trebisaccia.

Cannæ, or *Canne*, t. Naples, in Bari; 5 NE. Canosa. It is near the site of the ancient *Cannæ*, where Hannibal obtained his fourth and

greatest victory over the Romans, 216 B. C. The number slain in the battle has been stated at 40,000. The traces of the town of Cannæ are very faint, consisting of fragments of altars, cornices, gates, walls, vaults, and under-ground granaries. The field of battle is marked out to posterity, by the name of Pezzio di Sangue, *Field of Blood*. The peasants show spurs, and heads of lances, turned up by the plough. It was once a bishopric, but is now only a titular see.

Cannada de la Cruz, t. S. America, in Buenos Ayres; 60 NW. Buenos Ayres.

Cannada de Escobar, t. S. America, in Buenos Ayres; 36 NW. Buenos Ayres.

Cannadar de Maron, t. S. America, in Buenos Ayres; 15 NW. Buenos Ayres.

Cannapour, t. Hind., Oude; 16 N. Lucknow.

Cannaughquenesing, see *Conequenessing*.

Cannes, s-p. France, in Var; 5 SW. Antibes. Pop. 2,616.—Bonaparte landed here on 1st March 1815, on his return from Elba.

Cannete, t. Spain, Cordova; 18 E. Cordova.

Cannete, t. Spain, in Seville; 15 S. Ossuna.

Cannobine, or *Canobine*, v. & convent, Syria, by the side of Mount Lebanon, the usual residence of the Maronite patriarch. The descent to it is very steep, by a narrow, winding road. The convent consists of several grottos, cut into a rock. This situation is the most extraordinary and retired that can be imagined, there being only one way to it, which makes a secure retreat.

Cannock, t. Eng., in Staffordshire; 6 NW. Litchfield. Pop. 1,143.

Cannonball, r. N. America, which flows into the Missouri, 1,500 miles from the Mississippi.

Cannonby, t. Eng., in Cumberland, near the sea coast; 7 N. Workington. Pop. 2,932.

Cano, small isl. Pacific ocean, near the coast of Costa Rica. Lon. 84. 42. W. Lat. 8. 35. N.

Cano, see *Gana*.

Canoa, (*La*,) t. S. America, in Quito, on the coast; 140 W. Quito.

Canoah, t. Japan, in Nippon; 160 WSW. Meaco.

Canobio, t. Sardinian Milanese, in Novara, on W. coast of lake Maggiore; 17 E. Domo d'Osella, 37 N. Novara. Lon. 8. 41. E. Lat. 46. 3. N. Pop. 1,300.

Canoe, r. Mass., which unites with the river Taunton, at Taunton.

Canoe Camp, p-v. Tioga co. Pa.; W. 240.

Canoe River, r. N. America, which runs into the Mississippi, Lon. 92. 3. W. Lat. 42. 55. N.

Canoffee, t. Western Africa. The Church Missionary Society have here 4 missionaries.

Canoga Creek, r. N. Y. which joins the Seneca, in Fayette.

Canoge, or *Canouge*, circar, in Oude, bounded N. by the circar of Pattan, E. by the Ganges, S. by the circar of Etayah, and W. by the Dooab, about 30 miles long, and 25 broad. Canoge is the capital.

Canoge, or *Canouge*, t. Hind., and capital of a province in Oude, on the Collynuddy, near its union with the Ganges; 100 E. Agra, 120 W. Fyzabad. Lon. 89. 14. E. Lat. 27. 4. N. This place is of great antiquity, and reputed to have been the capital of India, under the father of Porus. In the 6th century it is said to have

had 30,000 shops for the sale of betel, and 6,000 bands of musicians and singers, who were taxed to government. It is now reduced to a village.

Canol, t. Hind., Visiapour; 20 N. Sollapour.

Canoloor, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 132. 12. E. Lat. 5. 12. S.

Canonnicut, see *Conannicut*.

Canonsburgh, p-t. & bor. Washington co., Pa., on a branch of Chartiers river; 7 ENE. Washington, 18 SW. Pittsburg, W. 244. Lon. 80. 38. W. Lat. 40. 25. N. Pop. 440. It has an elevated and pleasant situation.—Jefferson college was founded here in 1802. The college edifice is a spacious building of 3 stories. The college has funds of only about \$8,000, a library of about 1,000 volumes, and a small philosophical apparatus. The course of education is completed in 3 years.—The board of trustees consists of 21 members, of whom 8 may be clergymen. The executive government is entrusted to a president, a vice-president, and 2 professors, one of the languages, and one of the natural sciences. The number of students, in 1818, was between 80 and 90.

The commencement is held on the fourth Wednesday in September. There is a divinity school connected with the college, under the direction of the vice-president.

Canooly, t. Hind., Berar; 66 NNE. Mahur.

Canopolis, now *Kene*.

Canopus, now *Aubukir*.

Canorasay, small isl. Scot., near E. coast Coll.

Canos de Frocadero, branch of the Puerto del Baylio Bucaroli, on the coast of the Prince of Wales' Archipelago, extending about 12 m. E. Lon. of the entrance 133. W. Lat. 55. 50. N.

Canosa, (an, *Canusium*,) t. Naples, in Bari; 31 W. Bari, 72 E. Benevento. Lon. 16. 2. E. Lat. 41. 14. N. Pop. 4,046. Many ruins are still to be seen which display the grandeur of ancient Canusium.

Canosa, t. Modena, Reggio; 8 SSW. Reggio.

Canosio, t. Piedmont; 15 SW. Saluzzo.

Canovia, t. Albania; 22 S. Durazzo.

Canoul, t. Hind., and capital of a circar, in Hydrabad; 95 SSW. Hydrabad, 124 E. Bisnagur. Lon. 78. 7. E. Lat. 15. 50. N.

Canowly, t. Hind., Berar; 20 SSW. Nagpour.

Canourgue, (La,) t. France, in Lozere; 9 SSW. Maurejols, 13 WSW. Mende. Pop. 2,419. The inhabitants of which carry on considerable trade in cattle and woollen stuffs.

Canpour, t. Bengal; 20 NNE. Kishenagur.

Canquenes, t. Chili, in Maule, between the small rivers Tutuben & Canquenes. Lat. 35. 40. S.

Canroody, t. Hind., Sohagepour; 16 N. Sohagepour.

Cansado, harbour, or port, on W. coast of Africa; 45 S. Cape Non.

Causadogha, t. Canada, at the union of the Utawas with the St. Lawrence; 51 W. Montreal.

Canschan, t. Russia, in Bessarabia, near Bender, where the Turks were defeated by the Russians in 1789.

Cansennæ, now *Ancastar*.

Cansinalpour, t. Bengal; 12 SSE. Calcutta.

Canso, (Gut of,) narrow strait between the island of Cape Breton and Nova Scotia.

Canso, isl. with a seaport of the same name, near NE. coast of Nova Scotia; 40 leagues E. by N. Halifax. Lon. 60. 45. W. Lat. 45. 32. N.

Constadt, or *Kannstadt*, t. Wurt., district of Rothenburg, on E. bank of the Neckar; 3 NE. Stuttgart. Lon. 9. 20. E. Lat. 48. 50. N. Pop. 2,867. Near it are some medicinal springs; and in the town is a manufacture of printed linens.

Canstigal, t. Prussia; 2 SE. Pillau.

Canswa, r. Hind., which runs into the sea, 40 SSW. Junagur, in Guzerat.

Canta, district & jurisdiction, Peru, bounded NE. and E. by Tarma, S. by Huarochiri, and W. by Chancay; 24 leagues from N. to S., and 35 from E. to W.; mountainous. *Canta*, the capital, is 70 NE. Lima. Lat. 11. 10. S.

Canta Gallo, t. & district, Brasil; 120 NE. Rio Janeiro.

Canta Viêga, (an. *Carthago vetus*,) t. Spain, in Aragon.

Cantagna, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 8 E. Salerno.

Cantal, large and lofty mt., France, 5,918 feet above the level of the sea; it is always covered with snow; 14 WNW. St. Flour, 16 NE. Aurillac. Lon. 5. 50. E. Lat. 45. 4. N. It is situated in the centre of a department to which it gives name, and which was, before the revolution, a part of Auvergne.

Cantal, dep. France, bounded N. by Puy de Dome, E. by Upper Loire and Lozere, S. by Aveiron, and W. by Lot and Coreze. Pop. 251,436. Sq. m. 2,258. Chief town, Aurillac. It comprises the greater part of Upper or South Auvergne.

Cantalbary, t. Bootan; 28 NW. Beyhar.

Cantalupa, t. Piedmont; 5 S. Alexandria.

Cantana, t. Peru, in Arequipa, near the coast; 75 W. Arequipa. Lon. 16. 25. S.

Cantap, t. Hind., in Sirowy; 18 N. Jalour.

Cantar, (El,) t. on the coast of Tripoli; 60 ESE. Cebes. Lon. 11. 20. E. Lat. 33. 50. N.

Cantara, r. Sicily, which runs into the sea, 5 S. Agosta.

Cantarilla, or *Alcantarilla*, t. Spain, in Murcia; 9 S. Murcia.

Cantaro, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 8 NNE. Policastro.

Cantaya, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, situated in a gulf formed by W. point of Java.

Cantazaro, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 21 SW. Severina; 9 NE. Squillace.

Cantecroix, t. Brabant; 5 SE. Antwerp.

Cantee, t. Hind., in Berar; 15 N. Mahur.

Canteleu, t. France, in Lower-Siene; 3 W. Rouen. Pop. 2,842.

Canterbury, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H., on E. side of the Merrimack, opposite to Boscawen; 9 N. Concord, W. 513. Pop. in 1810, 1,426; in 1820, 1,696. Here is a village of Shakers, containing 2, or 300 souls.

Canterbury, p-t. Windham co., Ct., on W. side of the Quinibaug, opposite to Plainfield; 10 E. Windham, 14 N. Norwich, 40 E. Hartford, W. 371. Pop. in 1810, 1,812; in 1820, 1,984. It is a pleasant and valuable agricultural town, contains 1 woollen and 2 cotton manufactories, and comprises 2 parishes, in each of which is a pleasant village.

Canterbury, p-t. Kent co., Del.; W. 126.

Canterbury, (an. *Darvenum*, *Durovernum*, *Dorobernia*, and *Cantwara-byrg*;) city, Eng., capital of Kent; 56 E. London. Lon. 0. 55. E. Lat. 51. 17. N. Pop. 10,498. H. 2,093. It is the see of an archbishop, primate of all England, situated in a valley, between gently rising hills, on the river Stour; founded before the Christian æra. It is a county of itself, and the magistrates have authority to determine all law-suits between the citizens, and to try for capital crimes committed within the city. There are two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday. It contains a cathedral and 12 parish chh., within the walls, and 3 in the suburbs. The cathedral is spacious and magnificent, built in the form of a double cross; 514 feet long, the height of the great tower 235 feet. The Jews have a synagogue; Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, and Quakers, have each a place of public worship. It sends 2 members to parliament. The principal manufactures are cotton and silk. It is famous for its brawn. The country round about produces a great quantity of hops.

Canth, or *Kant*, t. Silesia, in Breslau, on the Wistritz; 12 SW. Breslau, 18 NE. Schweidnitz. Lon. 16. 47. E. Lat. 50. 58. N. Pop. 1,045.

Canti, t. S. A. in Darien; 12 ENE. St. Maria de Darien.

Cantiano, t. Popedom, in Urbino; 20 S. Urbino, 24 NNE. Perugia. Lon. 12. 39. E. Lat. 43. 25. N.

Cantick Head, cape on SE. coast of Hoy, one of the Orkneys. Lon. 2. 59. W. Lat. 58. 40. N.

Cantillina, t. Spain, in Seville, on the Guadalquivir; 11 NW. Carmona, 32 NNE. Seville.

Cantoria, t. Piedmont; 22 NNW. Turin.

Cantoine, t. France, in Aveiron; 7 E. Mur de Barrès.

Canton, p-t. Norfolk co., Mass.; 14 SW. Boston, W. 448. Pop. 954.

Canton, p-t. Hartford co., Ct.; 13 WNW. Hartford, W. 351. Pop. 1,322.

Canton, p-t. St. Lawrence co., N. Y.; 15 E. Ogdensburg, 200 NW. Albany, W. 570. Pop. in 1810, 699; in 1820, 1,337.

Canton, t. Washington co., Pa. Pop. 1,276.

Canton, p-t. & cap. Stark co., Ohio, situated in the forks of the Nimishillen Creek; 45 NW. Steubenville, 95 WNW. Pittsburg, 130 NE. Columbus, W. 472. Pop. 1,398. It was commenced in 1806, and is a flourishing town, and contains a bank, a printing office, 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Lutherans, and 1 for Presbyterians.

Canton, v. Belmont co., Ohio, on the Ohio, opposite Wheeling, Va.

Canton, (New,) p-t. Hawkins co., Ten.; W. 749.

Canton, (New,) p-t. Buckingham co., Va., on S. side of James river, about 60 W. Richmond, W. 166.

Canton, p-t. & cap. Wilcox co., Alabama, on the Alabama; 22 miles below Cahawba. Lat. 32. 10. N. It is a new town with few inhabitants, situated on a beautiful eminence, in a very fertile country.

Canton, or *Quang-tcheou*, city & s-p. China, Vol. I.

capital of Quang-tong, on the river Pe-kiang or Canton; 1020 S. Pekin. Lon. 13. 3. E. Lat. 23. 19. N. Pop. uncertain and very differently estimated. Some estimate it at from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000; Lecomte at 1,500,000; Duhalde at 1,000,000; Hassel reduces it to 300,000; Malte-Brunn and Cannabich to 250,000. It is one of the richest cities of the empire. The immense quantity of money which foreign vessels bring daily to this city, draws hither a continual crowd of merchants from all the provinces; so that one is sure of finding in its warehouses the rarest productions of the soil, and the most valuable of the Chinese manufactures. The city is situated on a beautiful river, which is navigable 300 m. further into the interior, and it has a communication by canals with all the neighbouring provinces; the entrance of it is called *Hou-man*; its banks, the plains which it waters, and even the hills which hang over it, are cultivated, and afford the most enchanting prospect.

The city is composed, as it were, of three different cities, separated by lofty walls, but so conjoined, that the same gate serves to go out from the one and enter the other. These three cities united, almost form a regular square; the streets are long and straight, paved chiefly with cut stone, and ornamented from space to space with triumphal arches, and are kept exceedingly clean; some of them are covered; these contain the richest shops. The houses present nothing remarkable but great neatness; they are built of brick and consist only of one story, and have no windows to the street. People of condition are carried here in chairs. The streets are continually crowded, especially with porters, who are all loaded, and have for the most part their heads, legs, and feet bare. There is no other convenience in this city for transporting goods from one place to another, than men's shoulders.

About a league from Canton is the *Boat Town*, which consists of about 40,000 barks of all sizes, which cover the river night and day, and form a kind of floating city: they all touch one another, and are ranged so as to form streets. The people who inhabit them, (differently estimated from 100, to 300,000,) have no other dwelling, and are prohibited by law from settling on shore. Each bark lodges a family and their grand children.

Canton is the only emporium of European commerce in China, and it is said there are often 5,000 trading vessels lying before the city. The principal exports are tea, to the extent of 30, or 40,000,000 of pounds yearly, porcelain, nankeens, silks; mother of pearl, gold in bars, sugar, tutenague, and many other articles. The management of trade is vested in a council called *hong*, consisting of 12 or 14 members, generally men of great wealth.—The country around the city is pleasant and healthy, abounding in all the necessaries and delicacies of life. The Church Missionary Society have had a missionary here since 1807, who has translated and circulated the New Testament in Chinese.

Cantren, t. Baden, on a river which runs into the Rhine; 9 NNE. Bâle.

Cantu, t. Italy; 5 SSE. Como.

Cantwell's Bridge, or *Apoquinimink*, p-v. Newcastle co., Delaware, on Apoquinimink Creek; 21 SSW. Wilmington, 49 SW. Philadelphia, W. 116. It contains about 25 or 30 houses.

Cantyre, see *Kintyre*.

Canvey, isl. Eng., in the mouth of the Thames, near the coast of Essex, about 5 miles long, and 2 wide; 5 NW. the Nore. It is subject to inundations, at some particular high tides. The whole of the land is about 3,600 acres.

Canuck, t. Hind., Benares; 6 W. Bidzigur.

Canusium, now *Canosa*.

Canuta, t. Brazil, on the Tocantin river; 70 SW. Para. Lon. 50. 46. W. Lat. 2. 15. N.

Cany, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Lower-Seine, situated in a country which produces great quantities of corn and flax; 27 NW. Rouen. Lon. 0. 43. E. Lat. 49. 48. N. Pop. 1,432.

Canyapura, t. Hind., in South Canara. Lon. 75. 4. E. Lat. 12. 34. N. It contains about 200 houses.

Canyketoke, Indian town, Labrador. Lon. 49. 38. W. Lat. 55. 40. N.

Cany Creek, r. Alabama, which flows into the Tennessee, 20 miles below the Muscle Shoals.

Cany Fork, r. Tennessee, which runs into the Cumberland, 50 E. Nashville.

Canze, see *Canje*.

Canzoval, t. Italy; 8 W. Lecco.

Canzum, small isl. in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Yucatan. Lon. 87. 58. W. Lat. 21. 3. N.

Cao-chan, t. Corea; 30 ESE. Hetsin.

Cao-chan-li, t. Corea; 420 E. Peking.

Cao-lim, t. Asia, [in Corea; 600 ENE. Peking. Lon. 129. 27. E. Lat. 42. 40. N.

Cao-lim, t. Chinese Tartary. Lon. 123. 54. E. Lat. 42. N.

Cao-Ming, t. China, of the second rank, in Yunnan. Lon. 102. 44. E. Lat. 25. 22. N.

Cao-tang, t. China, of the second rank, in Chan-tong; 200 S. Peking. Lon. 115. 54. E. Lat. 36. 58. N.

Cao-tchin, t. China, of the third rank, in Petcheli; 15 ESE. Tching-ting.

Cao-y, t. China, of the third rank, in the Petcheli; 30 S. Tching.

Cao-Yam, t. China, of the third rank, in Petcheli; 12 S. Gan.

Cao-Yang, t. Corea; 7 NW. Kingkitao.

Cao-yuen, t. China, of the third rank, in Chantong; 42 NW. Tein-tcheou.

Caom-Lakmas, *Red Mount*, mt. Egypt, on which there are the remains of an ancient temple; 25 N. Syene.

Caorla, t. Italy, on an island of the same name, in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of Friuli; Bp. see. Lon. 12. 56. E. Lat. 45. 38. N. Pop. 3,412.

Caorle, t. on a small isl. in the Lagunes of Venice, off the coast of Friuli. Pop. 2,428.

Cap Island, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 105. 48. E. Lat. 5. 58. S. It is very near Button island; and both appear to have originated by a subaqueous volcano. Here are found a considerable number of edible birds' nests.

Capaccio, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; Bp. see; 20 SE. Salerno, 30 NW. Policastro. Lon. 14. 55. E. Lat. 40. 27. N.

Capacini, t. Naples, Capitanata; 4 W. Viesta.

Capalanga, t. on N. coast of Luçon. Lon. 122. 56. E. Lat. 14. 40. N.

Capalita, r. Mexico, which runs into the Pacific ocean. Lon. 97. 30. W. Lat. 16. 14. N.

Capall, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 130. 36. E. Lat. 4. 1. S.

Capaluan, one of the smaller Philippine islands. Lon. 121. 48. E. Lat. 13. 54. N. It is about 14 miles long, and 5 wide.

Capan, t. Persian Armenia; 50 E. Nacsivan.

Capanabastla, t. Guatemala, in Chiapa; 70 SE. Chiapa des Espagnoles.

Capanarealte, r. Mexico, which runs into the Pacific ocean. Lon. 94. 56. W. Lat. 15. 42. N.

Capanema, r. Brazil, which runs into the bay of All Saints.

Caparra, (an. *Ambracia*), t. Spain, in Estramadura, on the Ambroz, 30 Placentia. It is reduced to a hamlet, but exhibits ancient monuments.

Capayan, t. S. A. in Tucuman; 25 S. St. Fernando.

Cap Breton, t. France, in Landes, near the coast; 9 N. Bayonne. Lon. 1. 22. W. Lat. 43. 38. N.

Capchac, or *Kiptchac*, or *Kiapzac*, ancient country, in Europe and Asia, comprehending Western Tartary and the eastern part of Asiatic Russia. Astrachan was the capital.

Capdenac, see *Cadenac*.

Cape Abacou, cape, near the W. end of S. coast of Hispaniola. Lon. 74. W. Lat. 18. 4. N.

Cape Acquebella, on the coast of Naples, in the Adriatic. Lon. 14. 28. E. Lat. 42. 25. N.

Cape Addington, on W. coast of the Prince of Wales' Archipelago. Lon. 226. 23. E. Lat. 55. 26. N.

Cape Agua, Spain, on the coast of Murcia. Lon. 1. 2. W. Lat. 37. 32. N.

Cape Aguada, on W. coast of East Florida, in the gulf of Mexico. Lon. 82. 15. W. Lat. 26. 22. N.

Cape Aguer, or *Ger*, on W. coast of Morocco. Lon. 10. 15. W. Lat. 30. 50. N.

Cape Aguja, a double point on the coast of Peru. Lon. 80. 55. W. Lat. 5. 45. S.

Cape Aguja, on N. coast of S. A. Lon. 74. 10. W. Lat. 11. 26. N.

Cape Aguillas, see *Cape Anguillas*.

Cape Ajo, Spain, on the coast of Biscay. Lon. 3. 34. W. Lat. 43. 32. N.

Cape Albatel, on the coast of Algiers; 30 E. Cape Tenes.

Cape Albiana, on NW. point of Cyprus. Lon. 32. 18. E. Lat. 35. 10. N.

Cape Alexander, on W. coast of New Georgia. Lon. 156. 6. E. Lat. 6. 45. S.

Cape Algar, on NW. coast of Majorca. Lon. 2. 18. E. Lat. 39. 40. N.

Cape Alice, on the coast of Calabria, in the gulf of Tarento. Lon. 17. 22. E. Lat. 39. 30. N.

Cape Aloseno, on W. coast of the island of Elba. Lon. 10. 15. E. Lat. 42. 47. N.

Cape Amanso, on SE. coast of Corsica, and N. part of the entrance into the bay of Bonifacio.

Cape Amboise, or *Ambeezes*, in the Atlantic, on the coast of Benin. Lon. 10. 50. E. Lat. 4. 15. N.

Cape Ambra, or *Ambro*, see *Cape Natal*.

Cape Amoushe, Algiers; 30 WSW. Cape Caxines.

Cape Anciola, on W. coast of the island of Cabrera. Lon. 2. 51. E. Lat. 39. 6. N.

Cape Ancon, or *Anco*, N. point of Chiloe, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 80. W. Lat. 42. S.

Cape Anderville, on W. coast of France; 13 WNW. Cherbourg. Lon. 2. W. Lat. 49. 43. N.

Cape Andrea, E. point of Cyprus. Lon. 34. 35. E. Lat. 35. 41. N.

Cape Angeli, on W. coast of Natolia. Lon. 27. E. Lat. 37. 11. N.

Cape Anguala, W. point of the island of Porto Rico.

Cape Anguillas, on S. coast of Africa, E. the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 20. 8. E. Lat. 34. 55. S. This is the most southerly point of Africa.

Cape Anguilla, Newfoundland. Lon. 59. 17. W. Lat. 47. 54. N.

Cape Anguillones, Spain, on the coast of Galicia. Lon. 8. 52. W. Lat. 43. 46. N.

Cape Aniva, on S. coast of Saghalien. Lon. 144. 20. E. Lat. 46. 10. N.

Cape Ann, on W. coast of New Britain, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 148. 25. E. Lat. 5. 50. S.

Cape Ann, on the coast of Massachusetts. Lon. 70. 37. W. Lat. 42. 35. N.

Cape Ann, see *Gloucester*, Mass.

Cape Antio, on the coast of the Campagna di Roma. Lon. 12. 30. E. Lat. 41. 30. N.

Cape Antongil, on E. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 55. 50. E. Lat. 16. S.

Cape Apollonia, Africa, on the Gold coast. Lon. 3. 10. W. Lat. 5. 0. N.

Cape Arbre, on W. coast of Natolia. Lon. 27. 10. E. Lat. 37. 30. N.

Cape Arca, on W. coast of Africa. Lon. 12. 10. W. Lat. 27. 15. N.

Cape Arenas, on E. coast of Terra del Fuego. Lat. 53. 30. S.

Cape de las Arenas Gordas, on E. coast of Patagonia. Lat. 38. S.

Cape Argent, on E. side of Newfoundland. Lon. 55. 15. W. Lat. 50. N.

Cape Agentera, on W. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 8. 36. E. Lat. 39. 28. N.

Cape Armi, or *Capo dell'Armi*, Naples, on S. coast of Calabria. Lon. 15. 57. E. Lat. 37. 52. N.

Cape Arrecise, on S. coast of Africa. Lon. 24. 3. E. Lat. 32. 20. S.

Cape Arruba, on S. coast of Persia, in the Arabian sea. Lon. 64. E. Lat. 25. 8. N.

Cape Ash-oune-mon-kar, on the coast of Algiers. Lon. 5. 10. E. Lat. 37. 15. N.

Cape Asinari, NW. point of Sardinia. Lon. 8. 10. E. Lat. 40. 58. N.

Cape Assab, on the coast of Africa, in the Red sea. Lat. 13. 6. N.

Cape Ava, on the coast of Japan. Lon. 140. 55. E. Lat. 34. 45. N.

Cape Away, SE. point of Nippon. Lon. 140. 40. E. Lat. 35. 10. N.

Cape Baba, on N. coast of Natolia, in the Black sea. Lon. 31. 51. E. Lat. 41. 8. N.

Cape Baba, (an. *Lectum Promontorium*,) cape, Natolia, N. of Adramiti gulf. Lon. 39. 35. N. On this promontory is the little town of Baba.

Cape Baffa, on SW. coast of Cyprus. Lon. 32. 18. E. Lat. 34. 57. N.

Cape Bajador, NW. point of the island of Luzon. Lon. 120. 40. E. Lat. 18. 40. N.

Cape Bainetta, on S. coast of St. Domingo, near a village of the same name. Lon. 72. 51. W. Lat. 18. 13. N.

Cape Bajoli, on W. coast of Minorca. Lon. 3. 44. E. Lat. 40. 3. N.

Cape Bajona, on E. coast of Africa. Lon. 39. E. Lat. 15. 15. S.

Cape Balaad, Africa, on N. coast of Morocco, in the Mediterranean. Lon. 3. 46. W. Lat. 35. 32. N.

Cape Ballard, Newfoundland. Lon. 52. 42. W. Lat. 46. 49. N.

Cape Banks, NE. point of Botany Bay, on E. coast of New Holland.

Cape Barbas, on W. coast of Africa. Lon. 16. 40. W. Lat. 22. 15. N.

Cape Bardistan, or *Ras Bardistan*, on the coast of Persia, in the Persian gulf. Lon. 51. 15. E. Lat. 28. N.

Cape Barfleur, on the coast of France; 18 E. Cherbourg. Lon. 1. 17. W. Lat. 49. 40. N.

Cape Barnabas, see *Cape St. Barnabas*.

Cape Barreras, on E. coast of Patagonia. Lat. 50. S.

Cape Barrington, SE. point of Egmont island. Lon. 164. 32. E. Lat. 10. 58. S.

Cape Barro, on NE. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 103. 35. E. Lat. 0. 6. N.

Cape Bartholomew, S. point of Staten Land. Lon. 68. 21. W. Lat. 54. 58. S.

Cape Bassas, on E. coast of Africa. Lon. 49. 10. E. Lat. 4. 55. N.

Cape Baxos, on W. coast of Africa, in the Atlantic. Lon. 7. 40. W. Lat. 5. 28. N.

Cape Baxos, (an. *Apocopa*,) Africa, on the coast of Ajan. Lon. 48. 14. E. Lat. 4. 45. N.

Cape Baxos, on S. coast of Africa. Lon. 23. E. Lat. 34. S.

Cape Beechy Head, N. point of Penguin island, in the S. Atlantic ocean. Lat. 50. 56. S.

Cape, (Bear's,) S. point of the island of St. John, near Nova Scotia. Lon. 62. 12. W. Lat. 45. 53. N.

Cape Beata, on S. coast of Hispaniola. Lon. 71. 20. W. Lat. 17. 42. N.

Cape Becur, on the coast of Egypt; 12 NNE. Alexandria.

Cape Bede, lofty promontory on E. coast of Cooke's river, on W. coast of N. A.; 12 N. Cape Elizabeth.

Cape Bedford, on the coast of Labrador, in Davis's Straits. Lon. 68. 30. W. Lat. 67. N.

Cape Bedford, NE. extremity of New-Holland. Lon. 214. 45. W. Lat. 15. 16. S.

Cape Begu, Spain, on the coast of Catalonia. Lon. 3. 2. E. Lat. 41. 55. N.

Cape Bellones, on E. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 50. 20. E. Lat. 16. 5. S.

Cape Berberia, on W. coast of the island of Formentera. Lon. 1. 20. E. Lat. 38. 41. N.

Cape de Berelos, on N. coast of Egypt; 30 W. Damietta. Lon. 31. 16. E. Lat. 31. 29. N.

Cape Bermejo, on E. coast of Majorca. Lon. 3. 25. E. Lat. 39. 30. N.

Cape Beroard, on N. coast of Egypt. Lon. 32. 52. E. Lat. 31. 6. N.
Cape Bistana, see *Cape Bustion*.
Cape Bianco, see *Cape Blanco*.
Cape Blanco, Syria, on the coast of the Mediterranean. Lon. 35. 6. E. Lat. 33. 2. N.
Cape Blanco, on S. coast of the Morea. Lon. 21. 56. E. Lat. 36. 44. N.
Cape Blanco, on W. coast of Natolia. Lon. 26. 18. E. Lat. 38. 14. N.
Cape Blanco, Africa, on N. coast of Tunis. Lon. 9. 50. E. Lat. 37. 15. N.
Cape Blanco, on S. coast of Sicily. Lon. 13. 10. E. Lat. 35. 28. N.
Cape Blanco, on N. coast of Corsica, a little to the W. of Cape Corso.
Cape Blanco, on S. coast of Corfu. Lon. 20. 6. E. Lat. 39. 28. N.
Cape Blanco, SW. coast of Cyprus. Lon. 32. 15. E. Lat. 35. 12. N.
Cape Blanco, Spain, on the coast of Asturia. Lon. 6. 54. W. Lat. 43. 35. N.
Cape Blanco, on W. coast of Iviça. Lon. 1. 16. E. Lat. 39. 1. N.
Cape Blanco, on S. coast of Majorca. Lon. 2. 42. 45. E. Lat. 39. 21. N.
Cape Blanco, on W. coast of Africa, in the Atlantic. Lon. 16. 58. W. Lat. 20. 47. N.
Cape Blanco, on W. coast of Africa, in the Atlantic. Lon. 8. 40. W. Lat. 33. 6. N.
Cape Blanco, on the coast of Peru, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 81. 0. W. Lat. 4. 19. S.
Cape Blanco, on W. coast of N. A. Lon. 124. 25. W. Lat. 42. 53. N.
Cape Blanco, Mexico, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 86. 6. W. Lat. 9. 20. N.
Cape Blanco, on N. coast of S. A. Lon. 67. 16. W. Lat. 10. 38. N.
Cape Blanco, or *Cape St. Jorge*, on E. coast of Patagonia. Lon. 68. W. Lat. 47. S.
Cape Blanco, on E. coast of Calabria. Lon. 17. 25. E. Lat. 38. 59. N.
Cape Blow-me-down, on the coast of Nova-Scotia, in the Bay of Fundy.
Cape Bluff, on E. coast of Labrador. Lon. 55. 30. W. Lat. 53. N.
Cape Boco, or *Cape Marsala*, on W. coast of Sicily, near Marsala.
Cape Bogachua, on SW. coast of Arabia. Lon. 49. 15. E. Lat. 14. 20. N.
Cape Bojador, on W. coast of Africa, in the Atlantic. Lon. 14. 20. W. Lat. 26. 16. N.
Cape Bolinac, on W. coast of Luçon. Lon. 120. 5. E. Lat. 16. 27. N.
Cape Bon, or *Ras Adder*, (an. *Promontorium Mercurii*.) Africa, on NE. coast of Tunis. Lon. 11. 20. Lat. 36. 58. N.
Cape Bonandrea, N. point of the island of Scarpanti. Lat. 25. 50. N.
Cape Bonandria, Africa, on the coast of Tripoli, in the Mediteranean. Lon. 23. 14. E. Lat. 32. 20. N.
Cape Bonavista, on E. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 52. 45. W. Lat. 48. 56. N.
Cape Boruca, on the coast of Mexico, in the Pacific ocean. Lat. 8. 24. N.
Cape Boscawen, on W. coast of Egmont Island. Lon. 163. 42. E. Lat. 11. 11. S.
Cape Bourbon, SW. point of Kerguelen's land. Lon. 68. 35. E. Lat. 49. 32. S.

Cape Boy, on S. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 9. 38. E. Lat. 39. 15. N.
Cape Brosa, on the isthmus of Darien. Lon. 80. 10. W. Lat. 9. 22. N.
Cape Brebant, on SW. coast of the island of Mauritius. Lat. 20. 30. S.
Cape Bredanach, on W. coast of Rum, one of the W. islands of Scotland.
Cape Bree, on W. coast of Borneo. Lon. 109. 57. E. Lat. 1. 25. S.
Cape Breton, isl. in N. America, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, separated from Nova-Scotia by the strait of Fronsac, about 3 miles wide. This island is about 110 miles in length, and from 20 to 84 in breadth; full of mountains and lakes, and intersected by a great number of creeks and bays. The soil is fertile and abounds in timber. In the mountains are coal-mines; in the valleys excellent pasture, and the coast abounds in fish. The chief towns are Louisburg, Sydney, and Arichat. The present seat of government is at Spanish river, on N. side of the island. Pop. 3,000. Lon. 59. to 61. 20. W. Lat. 45. 34. to 47. 5. N.
Cape Breton, on E. coast of the island of the same name. Lon. 59. 40. W. Lat. 45. 55. N.
Cape Brett, on E. coast of the northernmost island on New-Zealand, forming the NE. point of the bay of islands. Lon. 185. 24. W. Lat. 35. 10. S.
Cape Brullos, see *Cape de Berelos*.
Cape Bristol, on the coast of Sandwich land. Lon. 26. 51. W. Lat. 59. 2. S.
Cape Broyle, on E. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 52. 35. W. Lat. 47. 8. E.
Cape Buller, point of land on E. coast of New-Britain. Lon. 151. 20. E. Lat. 5. S.
Cape Buller, on the coast of Terra-del-Fuego. Lon. 67. 40. W. Lat. 53. 58. S.
Cape Buller, on N. coast of South-Georgia. Lon. 37. 40. W. Lat. 53. 58. S.
Cape Buller, on the coast of New-Britain. Lon. 121. 23. E. Lat. 4. 56. S.
Cape Burela, Spain, on N. coast of Galicia. Lon. 7. 6. W. Lat. 43. 36. N.
Cape Buron, on S. coast of Malacca. Lon. 103. 22. S. Lat. 1. 18. N.
Cape Burulaque, N. point of Zibu, or Sebu, one of the Philippine islands. Lon. 122. 31. E. Lat. 11. 6. N.
Cape Buzzano, on SE. coast of Calabria. Lon. 16. 34. E. Lat. 37. 57. N.
Cape Bustion, or *Râs el Heti*, in the Persian gulf, on the coast of Laristan. Lon. 54. 32. E. Lat. 26. 36. N.
Cape Busto, Spain on the coast of Asturia. Lon. 6. 30. W. Lat. 43. 37. N.
Cape Buyten, on E. coast of Celebes. Lon. 124. 24. E. Lat. 0. 15. N.
Cape Bulifaras, on S. coast of Minorca. Lon. 4. 13. W. Lat. 39. 48. N.
Cape Buzo, (an. *Promontorium Corcyrus*.) NW. extremity of the island of Candia. Lon. 23. 24. E. Lat. 35. 38. N.
Cape Byron, SW. extremity of New-Ireland. Lon. 149. 2. E. Lat. 2. 30. S.
Cape Byron, on E. coast of New-Holland. Lon. 153. 30. E. Lat. 28. 37. N.
Cape Byron, on NE. coast of Egmont island, or New Guernsey. Lon. 164. 49. E. Lat. 10. 40. S.

Cape Caamano, on W. coast of N. A., in the Duke of Clarence's strait. Lon. 228. 17. E. Lat. 55. 29. N.

Cape Cabron, NE. point of Samana, in the West-Indies. Lon. 70. W. Lat. 19. 20. N.

Cape Caccia, Sardinia, on W. coast; 18 W. Algeri. Lon. 8. 10. E. Lat. 40. 31. N.

Cape Caglia, or *Cape Matapan*, (an. *Tenarium*), the SW. point of the Morea. Lon. 22. 30. E. Lat. 36. 34. N.

Cape Calbache, on W. coast of Porto Rico. Lon. 68. 6. W. Lat. 18. 28. N.

Cape Calmez, on the coast of Nubia, in the Red sea. Lon. 37. E. Lat. 21. 22. N.

Cape Calhat, see *Cape Kalhat*.

Cape Calibong, on N. coast of Java. Lon. 110. 45. E. Lat. 6. 18. S.

Cape Calvi, on N. coast of Corsica; consisting of a high barren mountain. Lon. 8. 40. E. Lat. 42. 30. N.

Cape Cambodia, S. extremity of Cambodia, in the gulf of Siam. Lon. 106. E. Lat. 10. N.

Cape Camaron, on the coast of Honduras. Lon. 84. 54. W. Lat. 15. 30. N.

Cape Campbell, on E. coast of New-Zealand, Lon. 183. 45. W. Lat. 41. 44. S.

Cape Canan, see *Cape Mesurada*.

Cape Canaveral, on E. coast of Florida. Lon. 80. 33. W. Lat. 28. 18. N.

Cape Candy, on N. coast of Celebes. Lon. 121. 23. E. Lat. 1. 12. N.

Cape Canet, Spain, on the coast of Valencia. Lon. 0. 16. W. Lat. 39. 38. N.

Cape Canso, on Nava Scotia. Lon. 60. 56. W. Lat. 45. 18. N.

Cape Canso, on NE. coast of Newfoundland. Lat. 45. 32. N.

Cape Cantin, on W. coast of Morocco. Lon. 9. 12. W. Lat. 32. 35. N.

Cape Canourga, on W. coast of Cyprus. Lon. 34. 36. E. Lat. 34. 50. N.

Cape Capricorn, on NE. coast of New Holland. Lon. 208. 58. W. Lat. 23. 24. S.

Cape Carata, on N. coast of Sicily. Lon. 14. 59. E. Lat. 38. 15. N.

Cape Carawang, on N. coast of Java. Lon. 107. 10. E. Lat. 5. 45. S.

Cape Caravelle, on NE. coast of Martinico. Lon. 60. 56. W. Lat. 14. 55. N.

Cape Carbon, on the coast of Algiers. Lon. 5. E. Lat. 37. N.

Cape Carbonaro, on S. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 9. 49. E. Lat. 39. 0. N.

Cape Carcorella, on the coast of Barca. Lon. 18. 25. E. Lat. 31. 15. N.

Cape Carnero, on the coast of Peru. Lat. 1. 36. S.

Cape Carowze, on N. coast of Hispaniola. Lon. 70. 53. W. Lat. 19. 59. N.

Cape Carthage, on E. coast of Tunis. Lon. 10. 14. E. Lat. 36. 52. N.

Cape Carvaeiro, on W. coast of Portugal. Lon. 13. W. Lat. 39. 22. N.

Cape Carvoiero, on S. coast of Portugal. Lon. 8. 26. W. Lat. 37. N.

Cape Cascaes, t. Portugal; 2 SW. Cascaes. Lon. 9. 25. W. Lat. 38. 42. N.

Cape Catalugna, on N. coast of Majorca. Lon. 3. 13. E. Lat. 39. 55. N.

Cape Catherine, on W. coast of Africa, in the Atlantic. Lat. 2. S.

Cape Catoche, on NE. coast of Yucatan. Lon. 87. 26. W. Lat. 21. 33. N.

Cape Cavalier, on SE. coast of A. Turkey; 30 W. Alexandretta.

Cape Cavallo, on E. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 9. 50. E. Lat. 40. 48. N.

Cape Cavalaria, on N. coast of Minorca. Lon. 4. 4. E. Lat. 40. 5. N.

Cape Causedo, on S. coast of Hispaniola; 5 SE. St. Domingo.

Cape Caution, on W. coast of N. America. Lon. 127. 52. W. Lat. 51. 12. N.

Cape Caxines, or *Ras-acon-natter*, which forms the W. point of the bay of Algiers. Lon. 3. 20. E. Lat. 36. 50. N.

Cape Cevera, Spain, on the coast of Catalonia. Lon. 3. 3. E. Lat. 42. 26. N.

Cape Cevera, Spain, on the coast of Valencia. Lon. 0. 46. W. Lat. 37. 58. N.

Cape Chocon, on S. coast of Prince of Wales' Archipelago. Lon. 22. 16. E. Lat. 54. 43. N.

Cape Chaillons, on NE. coast of Lake Superior, in Upper Canada. Lon. 85. 5. W. Lat. 47. 45. N.

Cape Chanceley, on S. coast of Arabia. Lon. 56. E. Lat. 18. N.

Cape Charles, on E. coast of Labrador. Lon. 55. 20. W. Lat. 52. 15. N.

Cape Charles, cape of Virginia, at E. side of the mouth of the Chesapeake; 12 N. Cape Henry. Lon. 75. 58. W. Lat. 37. 12. N.

Cape Charles, at the entrance of Hudson's bay. Lon. 75. 15. W. Lat. 62. 40. N.

Cape Charles Island, isl. on SE. coast of Labrador, near Cape Charles. Lon. 55. 20. W. Lat. 52. 22. N.

Cape Charlotte, S. extremity of the island of New Georgia. Lon. 36. 11. W. Lat. 44. 32. S.

Cape Chat, on S. coast of the river St. Lawrence. Lon. 66. W. Lat. 49. 10. N.

Cape Chatham, on SW. coast of New Holland. Lon. 116. 35. E. Lat. 35. 3. S.

Cape Chalebernau, on E. coast of Cyprus. Lon. 34. 47. E. Lat. 35. 36. N.

Cape Chedé, or *Cape Citti*, on S. coast of Cyprus, near which are several villages. Lon. 33. 58. E. Lat. 34. 53. N.

Cape Chelidoni, on S. coast of Natolia. Lon. 30. 14. E. Lat. 36. 15. N.

Cape Chidley, or *Chudleigh*, on N. coast of Labrador, at the entrance of Hudson's straits. Lon. 65. 25. W. Lat. 60. 12. N.

Cape Chignecto, or *Chigniton*, in the Bay of Fundy, between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Lon. 64. 49. W. Lat. 45. 24. N.

Cape Choumay, on E. coast of Cochin-China, at the mouth of the river Chouma. Lon. 107. 57. E. Lat. 16. 12. N.

Cape Churchill, in Hudson's bay. Lon. 93. 12. W. Lat. 58. 48. N.

Cape Clear, on S. extremity of the island of Clare, near S. coast of Ireland. Lon. 9. 34. W. Lat. 51. 19. N.

Cape Cleaveland, on E. Coast of New Holland. Lon. 147. 5. E. Lat. 19. S.

Cape Coadera, S. A. on the coast of Caracas. Lon. 66. 10. W. Lat. 10. 50. N.

Cape Coast-Castle, or *Cape Corso*, cape, t. & factory of Africa, on the Gold coast. Lon. 1. 20. W. Lat. 5. 10. N. Pop. 8.000. It is the

capital of the British settlements on the Gold coast. The town is irregular and dirty, and the houses are built of clay. The surrounding country is mostly woody. The English took possession of this place in 1661. This cape is formed by an angular point, washed by the sea. Here the Portuguese settled in 1610, and built the citadel; the walls of which are high and thick, especially on the land side; built partly of stone, and partly of brick. The fort has 4 bastions, and 10 pieces of cannon.

Cape Cocos, on E. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 56. E. Lat. 14. 20. S.

Cape Cod, cape and peninsula, comprising Barnstable co. Mass. on S. side of Massachusetts bay; 65 miles long, and from 1 to 20 broad. The soil is generally sandy and barren, and the inhabitants derive a great part of their subsistence from the sea. Lon. of the cape, 70. 14. W. Lat. 42. 5. N.

Cape Codolar, on E. coast of the island of Formentara. Lon. 1. 30. E. Lat. 38. 41. N.

Cape Cold, N. end of Charles island, on the coast of East Greenland. Lon. 10. 57. E. Lat. 79. 6. N.

Cape Colnett, on NE. coast of New Caledonia. Lon. 164. 56. E. Lat. 20. 30. S.

Cape Colnett, on the coast of New Albion, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 244. E. Lat. 30. 58. N.

Cape Colni, on W. coast of A. Turkey, N. the gulf of Smyrna. Lon. 26. 31. E. Lat. 39. 24. N.

Cape Colonna, or *Cape Delle Colonna*, (an. *Lacinium*), on E. coast of Calabria. Lon. 17. 29. E. Lat. 39. 6. N.

Cape Colonna, on the coast of Morea. Lon. 24. 2. E. Lat. 37. 36. N.

Cape Colonna, S. point of Samos. Lon. 26. 48. E. Lat. 27. 41. N.

Cape Colville, on E. coast of New Zealand; NE. point of entrance into the river Thames. Lon. 194. 27. W. Lat. 36. 26. N.

Cape Comfort, in Hudson's bay. Lon. 82. 30. W. Lat. 64. 55. N.

Cape Comin, on E. coast of the island of Sardinia. Lon. 10. 1. E. Lat. 40. 38. N.

Cape Comorin, (an. *Comaria*), S. point of Hind., in Travancore. Lon. 77. 32. E. Lat. 8. N.

Cape Concededo, on NW. coast of Yucatan. Lon. 90. 50. W. Lat. 21. 21. N.

Cape Conway, on NW. coast of New Holland. Lon. 211. 28. W. Lat. 20. 36. S.

Cape Coquibacoa, on the coast of Terra Firma. Lon. 71. 4. W. Lat. 11. 55. N.

Cape Coraco, on E. coast of the island of Metelin, in the Archipelago. Lon. 26. 20. E. Lat. 39. 24. N.

Cape Cormachiti, on N. coast of Cyprus, vulgarly called *Crommon*. Lon. 33. 5. E. Lat. 35. 33. N.

Cape Cornwall, at the extremity of England, on W. coast of Cornwall. Lon. 5. 55. W. Lat. 50. 10. N.

Cape Cornwall, SW. point of land on NW. side of the passage of Endeavour straits, in New Holland. Lon. 141. E. Lat. 10. 43. S.

Cape Cornwall, on SW. side of an island near N. coast of New Holland. Lon. 219. W. Lat. 10. 43. S.

Cape Coron, on S. coast of Morea. Lon. 21. 53. E. Lat. 36. 42. N.

Cape Coronation, on the coast of New Caledonia. Lon. 167. 8. E. Lat. 22. 5. S.

Cape Corrientes, on S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 84. 23. W. Lat. 21. 43. N.

Cape Corrientes, on the coast of Grenada. Lon. 77. 15. W. Lat. 5. 50. N.

Cape Corrientes, on E. coast of Africa. Lon. 37. 0. E. Lat. 23. 48. S.

Cape Corrientes, on S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 84. 30. W. Lat. 20. 32. N.

Cape Corrientes, on the coast of Mexico, Pacific ocean. Lon. 105. 35. W. Lat. 20. 22. N.

Cape Corrubedo, Spain, on the coast of Galicia. Lon. 9. 5. W. Lat. 42. 35. N.

Cape Cors, or *Corso*, see *Cape Coast Castle*.

Cape Corso, on N. coast of Corsica. Lon. 9. 25. E. Lat. 42. 59. N.

Cape Corso, on the coast of Brazil. Lon. 37. 36. W. Lat. 4. 30. S.

Cape Corvoeira, on W. coast of Africa. Lon. 17. W. Lat. 21. 30. N.

Cape Corzo, on W. coast of America, in the Pacific ocean, opposite N. extremity of the island of Madre de Dios. Lat. 50. 10. S.

Cape Couili, on S. coast of Natolia. Lon. 29. 7. E. Lat. 36. 15. N.

Cape Courco, on W. coast of Natolia, at N. of the entrance into the gulf of Scala Nova. Lon. 26. 33. E. Lat. 38. 11. N.

Cape Cousar Kelier, on the coast of Africa, in the Red sea. Lat. 14. 34. N.

Cape Cox, on W. coast of N. A. Lon. 128. 52. W. Lat. 51. 30. N.

Cape Creus, or *Cruz*, Spain, on the coast of Catalonia. Lon. 3. 38. E. Lat. 42. 27. N.

Cape Crillon, on S. coast of the island of Saghalien. Lon. 142. 54. E. Lat. 45. 57. N.

Cape Crio, on W. coast of Natolia. Lon. 27. 8. E. Lat. 36. 40. N.

Cape Crio, cape of Candia; 7 SW. Canea. Lon. 23. 22. E. Lat. 35. 16. N.

Cape Crisnez, on the coast of France, between Boulogne and Calais. Lon. 1. 35. E. Lat. 50. 50. N.

Cape Croix, on W. coast of Africa. Lon. 9. 55. W. Lat. 30. 38. N.

Cape Cross, on E. coast of East Florida. Lon. 84. 50. W. Lat. 46. 27. N.

Cape Cross, on SE. coast of lake Superior. Lon. 84. 50. W. Lat. 46. 25. N.

Cape Cross, on W. coast of King George the Third's Archipelago, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 136. 24. W. Lat. 57. 56. N.

Cape Cruz, see *Cape Creus*.

Cape Cruz, on S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 77. 42. W. Lat. 19. 47. N.

Cape Culebras, on N. coast of the isthmus of Darien. Lon. 78. 52. W. Lat. 9. 36. N.

Cape Culera, Spain, on the coast of Valencia. Lon. 0. 18. W. Lat. 39. 8. N.

Cape Cumberland, on the island of Espirito Santo, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 166. 47. E. Lat. 14. 39. S.

Cape Cumberland, on Kerguelen's Land; 5 SE. half S. from Christmas harbour.

Cape Curiat, see *Kuriat*.

Cape Dame Marie, see *Donna Maria*.

Cape Damela, see *Cape Skillo*.

Cape Danger, or *Point Danger*, on E. coast of New Holland. Lon. 153. 30. E. Lat. 28. S. S.

Cape Darby, on W. coast of North America. Lon. 163. W. Lat. 64. 21. N.

Cape Dartuch, on W. coast of Minorca. Lon. 3. 45. E. Lat. 39. 56. N.

Cape Dato, on W. coast of Borneo. Lon. 110. 21. E. Lat. 3. N.

Cape Dauphin, on S. coast of Kerguelen's Land. Lon. 69. 10. E. Lat. 49. 28. S.

Cape Deception, on S. coast of New Georgia, or Land of Arsacides. Lon. 152. 3. E. Lat. 8. 33. S.

Cape Decision, on S. coast of an island near W. coast of N. America. Lon. 226. 8. E. Lat. 56. 3. N.

Cape Delgado, on the coast of Africa, in the Indian sea. Lon. 41. E. Lat. 10. 5. S.

Cape Delgado, on the coast of Africa, in the Indian sea. Lon. 50. 15. E. Lat. 9. 45. N.

Cape Deliverance, on the coast of New Guinea, in the E. Indian ocean. Lon. 154. 40. E. Lat. 11. 45. S.

Cape Delongano, see *Cape Erigano*.

Cape Delle, on the coast of Algiers. Lon. 1. 13. E. Lat. 37. 15. N.

Cape Denbigh, on W. coast of N. America, forming the extremity of a peninsula in Norton sound. Lon. 161. 53. W. Lat. 64. 17. N.

Cape Dentekom, on E. coast of Borneo. Lon. 117. 24. E. Lat. 0. 14. N.

Cape Derne, Africa, on the coast of Barca. Lon. 22. 6. E. Lat. 32. 52. N.

Cape Derradiera, on E. coast of Africa. Lon. 27. 50. E. Lat. 30. 10. S.

Cape Deseada, or *Desire*, on SW. coast of Patagonia, at the entrance of the straits of Magellan from the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 74. 40. W. Lat. 52. 52. S.

Cape Desolation, S. point of Greenland, near Davis's straits. Lon. 47. W. Lat. 61. 45. N.

Cape Desolation, S. A. on SW. coast of Terra del Fuego. Lon. 72. 12. W. Lat. 54. 55. S.

Cape Diamond, on NE. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 97. 40. E. Lat. 4. 45. N.

Cape Digby, on E. coast of Kerguelen's Land. Lon. 70. 34. E. Lat. 49. 23. S.

Cape Diggs, in the channel from Hudson's straits to Hudson's bay. Lon. 79. W. Lat. 62. 45. N.

Cape Diggs, or *Cape Dudley*, in Baffin's bay. Lon. 59. 7. W. Lat. 76. 48. N.

Cape Dinas, North Wales, being SW. point of Holyhead. Lon. 4. 50. W. Lat. 53. 22. N.

Cape Disappointment, on S. coast of the island of Georgia. Lon. 36. 15. W. Lat. 54. 58. S.

Cape Disappointment, on W. coast of N. A. and N. entrance into Columbia river. Lon. 124. 59. W. Lat. 46. 19. N.

Cape Discord, on E. coast of Greenland. Lon. 44. 30. W. Lat. 60. 30. N.

Cape Dobbs, in Hudson's bay, at S. side of the entrance of Wager's river. Lon. 86. 30. W. Lat. 65. N.

Cape Dolphin, E. point of N. entrance into Falkland's sound.

Cape Domba, on S. coast of Persia, in the Persian gulf; 18 WNW. Bender Rigk.

Cape Donna Maria, or *Cape Dame Marie*, on W. coast of Hispaniola. Lon. 74. 27. W. Lat. 18. 40. N.

Cape Dorfui, see *Cape Orfui*.

Cape Doro, see *del Oro*.

Cape Dove, on the coast of Nova Scotia. Lon. 14. W. Lat. 44. 20. N.

Cape Douglas, on W. point of the entrance into Cook's inlet, on W. coast of N. America. Lon. 152. 50. W. Lat. 58. 52. N.

Cape Drepani, on E. coast of Greece. Lon. 24. 2. E. Lat. 39. 56. N.

Cape Dromedary, on E. coast of New Holland. Lon. 150. 6. E. Lat. 36. 21. S.

Cape Dudley, see *Cape Diggs*.

Cape Dyers, on E. coast of N. America. Lon. 66. 15. W. Lat. 65. 20. N.

Cape Dyry, Algiers. Lon. 1. 17. E. Lat. 36. 21. N.

Cape East, E. point of Asia, and the dominions of Russia, called Tchukotskoi by the Russians. Lon. 169. 32. W. Lat. 66. 6. N.

Cape East, on E. coast of New Zealand. Lon. 179. E. Lat. 37. 42. S.

Cape East, on E. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 51. E. Lat. 15. 8. S.

Cape Edgecumb, on W. coast of N. A. Lon. 135. 53. W. Lat. 57. 3. N.

Cape Edward, on W. coast of King George Third's Archipelago. Lon. 224. E. Lat. 57. 39. N.

Cape Egmont, on St. John's island. Lon. 63. 51. W. Lat. 46. 28. N.

Cape Egmont, on W. coast of New Zealand. Lon. 174. 45. E. Lat. 39. 16. N.

Cape Elizabeth, on W. coast of N. America; the E. point of land at the entrance of Cook's inlet. Lon. 151. 28. W. Lat. 59. 8. N.

Cape Elizabeth, N. A. on the coast of Maine. Lon. 70. 11. W. Lat. 43. 33. N.

Cape Elizabeth, t. Cumberland co. Maine; 4 SW. Portland, 116 NNE. Boston. Pop. 1,688.

Cape Engano, on E. coast of Hispaniola. Lon. 68. 20. W. Lat. 18. 35. N.

Cape Engano, or *Iganno*, on N. coast of Luçon. Lon. 122. 20. E. Lat. 18. 45. N.

Cape Engano Island, small island in the N. Pacific ocean, near N. coast of Luçon. Lon. 122. 15. E. Lat. 18. 46. N.

Cape English, on S. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 53. 29. W. Lat. 46. 49. N.

Cape Enrage, on W. coast of the island of Martinico, in the West Indies.

Cape Erqui, on the coast of France. Lon. 2. 37. W. Lat. 48. 35. N.

Cape Espartel, see *Cape Spartel*.

Cape Espichel, (an. *Barbaricum*), on W. coast of Portugal. Lon. 9. 14. W. Lat. 38. 23. N.

Cape Espirito Santo, on N. extremity of Samar island. Lon. 125. 35. E. Lat. 12. 40. N.

Cape Esquimaux, in Hudson's bay. Lon. 94. 50. W. Lat. 61. 12. N.

Cape Estardi, Spain, on the coast of Catalonia. Lon. 3. 1. E. Lat. 42. 4. N.

Cape Estieras, on W. coast of Africa. Lat. 0. 50. N.

Cape Evenaar, on E. coast of Celebes. Lon. 124. 5. E. Lat. 0. 12. N.

Cape Euspe, on W. coast of Africa. Lat. 15. 5. S.

Cape Factie, on W. coast of Borneo. Lon. 109. 30. E. Lat. 0. 37. S.

Cape Fairweather, on E. coast of Patagonia. Lon. 68. 25. W. Lat. 51. 34. S.

Cape Fairweather, on W. coast of N. America. Lon. 138. W. Lat. 58. 55. N.

Cape Falcon, on the coast of Algiers. Lon. 0. 44. E. Lat. 36. 0. N. This point is by the natives called *Ras-el-Harshfa*, i. e. the Rugged Headland.

Cape Falcon, on S. coast of Iviça. Lon. 1. 20. E. Lat. 38. 50. N.

Cape Falcon, on W. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 8. 13. E. Lat. 40. 50. N.

Cape False, or *Falso*, E. point of False Bay, E. Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 18. 44. E. Lat. 34. 16. S.

Cape False, or *False Point*, on coast of Hindoostan, at the mouth of the river Mahanada. Lon. 86. 48. E. Lat. 20. 20. N.

Cape False, on S. coast of Hispaniola, a little W. Cape Beata.

Cape False, on the coast of Yucatan, in the bay of Honduras. Lon. 87. 45. W. Lat. 20. 52. N.

Cape Fanshaw, on W. coast of N. America, and N. side of Frederick's sound. Lon. 226. 44. E. Lat. 57. 11. N.

Cape Farewell, on SW. coast of East Greenland. Lon. 42. 45. W. Lat. 59. 38. N.

Cape Farewell, on NW. coast of Tavai Poenammoo, the S. island of New Zealand. Lon. 174. E. Lat. 40. 33. S.

Cape Farina, on N. coast of Tunis. Lon. 10. 30. E. Lat. 37. 42. N.

Cape Farruch, on E. coast of Majorca. Lon. 3. 18. E. Lat. 39. 47. N.

Cape Fartac, or *Cape Fartash*, on S. coast of Arabia. Lon. 51. 40. E. Lat. 15. 30. N.

Cape Fear, on the coast of North Carolina. Lon. 78. 9. W. Lat. 33. 48. N.

Cape Fear, or *Clarendon*, r. N. C., the largest in the state. It is formed by the confluence of the NE. and NW. branches, which unite above Wilmington, 35 miles from the ocean. The NW. branch rises in N. part of the state, and is navigable for large boats to Fayetteville. The NE. branch rises in Sampson co., and is navigable for boats 70 miles.

Cape Fegalle, or *Fegalo*, on the coast of Algiers; called by the Moors, *Ras Asintoure*. Lon. 1. 4. E. Lat. 35. 47. N.

Cape Felix, on W. coast of the island of Sumatra. Lon. 96. E. Lat. 4. N.

Cape Fella, on W. coast of Calabria. Lon. 16. 2. E. Lat. 39. 38. N.

Cape Felo, on SW. point of Sicily. Lon. 12. 27. E. Lat. 37. 46. N.

Cape Ferolle, or *Point Ferolle*, on W. coast of Newfoundland, N. St. John's bay. Lon. 74. 52. W. Lat. 51. 2. N.

Cape Ferrato, on E. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 9. 34. E. Lat. 39. 31. N.

Cape Ferralt, or *Cape Mesaff*, on the coast of Algiers. Lat. 36. 2. N.

Cape Ferre, on SE. coast of Martinico. Lon. 60. 40. W. Lat. 14. 30. N.

Cape Ferrol, on NW. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 57. 11. W. Lat. 51. 4. N.

Cape Feu, on E. coast of Majorca. Lon. 3. 28. E. Lat. 39. 44. N.

Cape Figalo, on the coast of Epire, at the entrance of the gulf of Arta. Lon. 20. 32. E. Lat. 39. 20. N.

Cape Figueri, on W. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 9. 46. E. Lat. 41. 8. N.

Cape Finisterre, (an. *Celticum*,) on NW. coast of Spain. Lon. 9. 18. W. Lat. 42. 53. N.

Cape Fino, on the coast of Genoa. Lon. 8. 6. E. Lat. 44. 19. N.

Cape Fiseraon, on W. coast of Portugal. Lon. 9. 17. W. Lat. 39. 20. N.

Cape Five Fingers, on SW. coast of New Zealand. Lat. 45. 47. S.

Cape Flattery, on W. coast of N. America. Lon. 124. 30. W. Lat. 48. 24. N.

Cape Flattery, on NE. coast of New Holland. Lon. 147. 0. E. Lat. 14. 56. S.

Cape Fleurieu, on W. coast of N. America. Lon. 128. 55. W. Lat. 51. 45. N. This is supposed to be the same as *Cape Cox*.

Cape Florida, the most easterly point of East Florida. Lon. 80. 34. W. Lat. 25. 44. N.

Cape Foggy, on an island, near S. coast of Alashka, in the North Pacific. Lon. 202. 46. E. Lat. 56. 31. N.

Cape Fons, on S. coast of Minorca. Lon. 4. 10. E. Lat. 39. 40. N.

Cape Formentor, NE. point of Majorca. Lon. 3. 13. E. Lat. 39. 57. N.

Cape Formosa, on the coast of Guinea, so called, from its beautiful appearance. Lon. 5. 52. E. Lat. 5. 45. N. It is low, flat, and woody.

Cape Formosa, on the coast of Malacca; 30 SE. Malacca.

Cape Foulweather, on W. coast of N. A. Lon. 124. 0. W. Lat. 44. 52. N.

Cape Foulwind, on NW. coast of Tavai Poenammoo. Lon. 187. 51. W. Lat. 41. 55. S.

Cape Fox, on W. coast of N. America. Lon. 229. 22. E. Lat. 54. 45. N.

Cape Fox, on N. coast of Anticosti island. Lon. 62. 10. W. Lat. 42. 29. N.

Cape Foux, on NW. coast of Hispaniola. Lon. 74. 14. W. Lat. 19. 46. N.

Cape Francese, on E. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 9. 58. E. Lat. 39. 39. N.

Cape François, on N. point of Kerguelen's land. Lon. 69. 5. E. Lat. 48. 40. S.

Cape François, or *Le Cap*, called, during Christophe's reign, *Cape Henry*, t. St. Domingo, on the north coast. Lon. 72. 16. W. Lat. 19. 46. N. It was founded in 1670; burnt in 1792, by the blacks; was the last town retained by the French in the island, but was surrendered by them to the blacks, in 1803; it then became the capital of the black emperor, Henry Christophe. Before it suffered so severely by intestine convulsions, it contained a number of elegant buildings, about 900 houses of stone and brick, and a population of from 8, to 12,000; some say 20,000; 12,000 being slaves. It is situated in a very fertile tract, and has one of the most secure and convenient harbours in the island. It is built on a cape at the edge of a large plain, 60 miles long, and 12 broad, between the sea and the mountains. Its situation is not fortunate, as it is screened from the land wind by the mountains, and thus left exposed to the unmitigated fervour of the sun's rays. The plain is well watered and highly cultivated. It is cut through by straight roads, 40 feet broad, lined with hedges of lime and lemon trees, leading to plantations, which produce as great a quantity of sugar, as any spot of the same size in the world.

Cape François, (Old,) t. & cape, on N. coast of St. Domingo. Lon. 70. 1. W. Lat. 19. 40. N.

Cape Frederick Henry, N. point of Adventure bay, in New Holland. Lon. 147. 37. E. Lon. 42. 42. S.

Cape Freels, on E. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 53. 0. W. Lon. 49. 35. N.

Cape Frehel, on W. coast of France, 12 W. St. Malo. Lon. 2. 13. W. Lat. 48. 38. N.

Cape Frere, on E. coast of Martinico.

Cape del Fresca, on W. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 8. 28. E. Lat. 39. 45. N.

Cape Frio, on the coast of Brazil. Lon. 41. 43. W. Lat. 22. 54. S.

Cape Fronsac, on S. coast of the island of Cape Breton. Lon. 61. 10. W. Lat. 45. 37. N.

Cape Froward, on N. coast of the straits of Magellan. Lon. 71. 59. W. Lat. 54. 3. S.

Cape Fry, in Hudson's bay. Lon. 88. W. Lat. 64. N.

Cape Fullerton, in Hudson's bay. Lon. 88. 20. W. Lat. 64. 10. N.

Cape Fumos, on the coast of Africa, in the Indian sea. Lon. 29. 17. E. Lat. 27. 30. N.

Cape Galafiguera, on S. coast of Majorca. Lon. 2. 27. E. Lat. 39. 36. N.

Cape Galera, on the coast of S. A., in the Spanish Main. Lon. 75. 20. W. Lat. 11. N.

Cape Galera, E. point of the island of Trinidad. Lon. 60. 30. W. Lat. 10. 45. N.

Cape Galisano, on N. coast of Spain. Lon. 30. 40. W. Lat. 43. 28. N.

Cape Gallant, on the coast of Patagonia, in the straits of Magellan. Lon. 73. 29. W. Lat. 53. 40. S.

Cape Gallo, on N. coast of Sicily. Lon. 13. 2. E. Lat. 38. 17. N.

Cape Gallo, (an. *Acrilas*), on S. coast of the Morea. Lon. 21. 53. E. Lat. 36. 48. N.

Cape Garajoa, on W. coast of Africa. Lat. 2. 40. N.

Cape Garapo, France, in the Mediterranean, about 6 S. Antibes. Lon. 7. 4. E. Lat. 43. 31. N.

Cape Gardefan, see *Cape Guardafui*.

Cape Gaspe, on the coast of Canada, in the gulf of St. Lawrence. Lon. 63. 52. W. Lat. 48. 35. N.

Cape Gata, or *Cape de Gat*, (an. *Charidemum*), promontory of Spain, on the coast of Grenada, consisting of an enormous rock of a singular nature and appearance, 24 miles in circuit, and 13 broad. Lon. 2. 15. W. Lat. 36. 46. N. The first object that strikes the eye is a rock 200 feet high, about 50 paces from the sea, all crystallized in large stones of the size of a man's leg, with 4 or 5 plates chased one within another, of a cinereous colour, from 8 to 14 inches long, with a large grain that will take a good polish. In the centre of this promontory there are 4 hills near to each other, called the *Sacristan*, the *Two Friars*, the *Captain*, and the *White Mountain*. The other side of the promontory, beyond these 4 hills, is called *El Puerto de la Plata*, where the Moorish corsairs lie lurking for Spanish vessels.

Cape Gatto, or *Cape Gaeta*, (an. *Promontorium Phurium* and *Agrotiri*), on S. coast of Cyprus. Lon. 33. 8. E. Lat. 34. 34. N.

Cape Gavareea, on E. coast of Kamtchatka. Lon. 158. 31. E. Lat. 52. 4. N.

Cape George, on S. coast of Kerguelen's land. Lon. 70. 13. E. Lat. 49. 54. S.

Cape George, on W. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 59. 10. W. Lat. 48. 48. N.

Cape George, on N. coast of the island of South Georgia. Lon. 36. 32. W. Lat. 54. 17. S.

Cape George, on the coast of Peru. Lat. 23. 50. S.

Cape Ger, see *Cape Aguer*.

Cape Giaraf, on the coast of Tripoli. Lon. 11. E. Lat. 34. N.

Cape Girardeau, co. Missouri. Pop. 5,968.

Cape Girardeau, p-t. Cape Girardeau co. Missouri, on the Mississippi; 20 above the mouth of the Ohio, 72 below St. Genevieve, W. 927. Lat. 37. 15. N. Pop. 100.

Cape Girdo, see *Cape Crio*.

Cape Gloucester, on S. coast of Terra del Fuego. Lon. 73. 35. W. Lat. 54. 7. S.

Cape Gloucester, high promontory, on E. coast of New Holland. Lon. 148. 11. E. Lat. 19. 59. S.

Cape Gloucester, on the coast of New Britain. Lon. 148. 15. E. Lat. 5. 54. S.

Cape Gondewar, on the coast of Hindoostan, in the bay of Bengal. Lon. 82. 55. E. Lat. 16. 55. N.

Cape Gonsalvo, see *Cape Lopez Gonsalvo*.

Cape Gonzalo, SE. point of Terra del Fuego. Lat. 55. 5. S.

Cape of Good Hope, cape & English settlement in S. extremity of Africa, in the country of the Hottentots. Lon. 17. 36. to 28. 17. E. Lat. 29. 55. to 34. 47. S. It is bounded N. by the river Koussie, and the country of the Bushmen, E. by the Great Fish River, S. and W. by the ocean; 550 miles long, and 230 broad. It is divided into 5 districts, viz. the Cape, Stellenbosch, Drakenstein, Zwellendam, and Graaf Reynet. Pop. 61,947; of whom about 22,000 are whites, the rest negroes and Hottentots. The chief town is Cape Town. The leading feature in the aspect of the country, consists of 3 successive ranges of mountains, running parallel to each other, and to the southern shore of Africa. The first range is called Large Kloof, or Long Pass; the 2d, considerably higher, Zwarte Berg, or Black mountains; the 3d, still higher, at a distance from Zwarte Berg, of 80 or 100 miles, is called Nieuwveldt mountain, and is supposed to be 10,000 feet high. The plain between the mountains and the sea, is very fertile and well watered, and there are other tracts very productive. But a large proportion of the territory is barren. The climate is generally temperate, but subject to be deluged with rain in the cold season, while in the hot months scarcely a shower falls to refresh the earth, and the dry winds become very pernicious. The productions are wheat, barley, rye, peas, beans, and particularly brandy and wine, which are the staple productions. The country farther inland is much infested with beasts of prey, such as lions, tigers, leopards, wolves, &c. Game is plentiful, and the number of antelopes and deer prodigious. Among other species of animals are the elephant, elk, rhinoceros, giraffa, &c. A great number of beautiful and rare birds have been found, as well as curious plants, by naturalists, who have made it their

business to visit the country for that purpose.—In 1806, it was taken from the Dutch by the British.—Lon. of the cape, 18. 24. E. Lat. 33. 55. S.

Cape of Good Hope, on N. coast of New-Guinea. Lon. 132. 50. E. Lat. 0. 17. N.

Cape Gower, on E. coast of China. Lon. 122. 19. E. Lat. 36. 57. N.

Cape Gracias a Dias, on N. coast of Honduras. Lon. 82. 48. W. Lat. 15. N.

Cape Gracias a Dias, (*False*,) on the coast of Nicaragua; 63 S. the true Cape Gracias a Dias. Lat. 13. 36. N.

Cape Grafton, on the coast of New Holland. Lon. 214. 6. W. Lat. 16. 57. S.

Cape-au-Grai, t. St. Clair co. Illinois. Pop. 29.

Cape Grange, see *Cape Monte Christi*.

Cape Gregory, on W. coast N. A. Capt. Vancouver places it Lon. 235. 50. E. Lat. 43. 23. N. Capt. Cook, Lon. 124. W. Lat. 43. 30. N.

Cape Grenville, on NE. coast of New Holland. Lon. 217. 38. W. Lat. 11. 58. S.

Cape Grenville, on NW. coast of N. A. Lon. 152. 0. W. Lat. 57. 33. N.

Cape Greville, on E. coast of the island of Kodiak, in the N. Pacific ocean, near W. coast of N. A. Lon. 208. 25. E. Lat. 57. 33. N.

Cape Grimington, on E. coast of Labrador. Lon. 61. 45. W. Lat. 58. 55.

Cape Gronesse, or *Groz Nez*, on NW. point of the island of Jersey. Lon. 2. 18. W. Lat. 4. 22. N.

Cape Gros, Spain, on the coast of Catalonia. Lon. 1. 23. E. Lat. 41. 11. N.

Cape Gros, on N. coast of Minorca. Lon. 3. 51. E. Lat. 40. 5. N.

Cape Groso, on E. coast of Minorca. Lon. 4. 16. E. Lat. 39. 54. N.

Cape Groso, on S. coast of Majorca. Lon. 5. 42. E. Lat. 39. 22. N.

Cape Guadel, or *Goadel*, Persia, in the Arabian sea. Lon. 62. E. Lat. 25. 12. N.

Cape Guangivi, on W. coast of Porto Rico. Lon. 67. 45. W. Lat. 18. 11. N.

Cape Guardafui, or *Gardefan*, or *Gardefui*, (an. *Aromata*, or *Aromatum*,) at NE. extremity of Africa, in the Indian sea, at the entrance into the Arabian gulf, and straits of Babel-Mandeb. Lon. 51. 55. E. Lat. 11. 50. N. It is represented as a high perpendicular point.

Cape Guigan, on S. point of Samar, one of the Philippines. Lon. 125. 3. E. Lat. 11. 10. N.

Cape Guilon, or *Aguilon*, on W. coast of Morocco. Lon. 11. 56. W. Lat. 29. 40. N.

Cape Guiones, on the coast of Mexico, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 9. 55. N.

Cape Gumielu, see *Cape Angeli*.

Cape Gyssens, on E. coast of Borneo. Lon. 118. 15. E. Lat. 1. 40. N.

Cape Hammond, S. extremity of Kays island in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 215. E. Lat. 59. 48. N.

Cape Hamrah, or *Ras-el-Hamra*, (an. *Promontorium Hippi*,) on the coast of Algiers. Lon. 7. 58. E. Lat. 37. N.

Cape Hanglip, on S. extremity of Africa, and E. side of False bay. Lon. 18. 44. E. Lat. 34. 16. S.

Cape Harbour, N. A. on the coast of Maine, at N. extremity of Wells bay. Lon. 70. 24. W. Lat. 43. 18. N.

Cape Harghiah, on S. coast of Arabia. Lon. 47. E. Lat. 13. 30. N.

Cape Harrison, on E. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 57. W. Lat. 54. 49. N.

Cape Hatteras, on the coast of North-Carolina. Lon. 75. 30. W. Lat. 35. 14. N. This is one of the most remarkable and dangerous capes on the coast of N. America.

Cape Hawke, on the coast of New Holland. Lon. 152. 23. E. Lat. 32. 14. S.

Cape Heckla, Iceland. Lon. 19. 54. W. Lat. 63. 22. N.

Cape Hector, or *James*, on W. coast N. America. Lon. 131. 7. W. Lat. 51. 57. N.

Cape Henlopen, or *James*, cape on the coast of Delaware, at the mouth of Delaware bay; 18 SW. Cape May. Lon. 75. 6. W. Lat. 36. 47. N. Here is a lighthouse.

Cape Henrietta Maria, on W. coast of James' bay, in Hudson's bay. Lon. 82. 30. W. Lat. 55. 10. N.

Cape Henry, on E. coast of Virginia, at the mouth of the Chesapeake; 12. S. Cape Charles. Lon. 76. 21. W. Lat. 36. 58. N.

Cape Henry, on W. coast of Queen Charlotte's island, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 132. 27. W. Lat. 52. 53. N.

Cape Henry, see *Cape François*.

Cape Henslow, on S. coast of New Georgia. Lon. 160. 38. E. Lat. 10. S.

Cape Herqui, see *Cape Erqui*.

Cape Herradrun, on W. coast of Panama, S. A. Lon. 84. 21. W. Lat. 9. 37. N.

Cape Higuera, Spain, on the coast of Biscay. Lon. 1. 55. W. Lat. 43. 22. N.

Cape Hillsborough, on NE. coast of New Holland. Lon. 148. 44. E. Lat. 20. 56. S.

Cape Hinchinbroke, on W. coast of N. America, at the entrance into Prince William's sound. Lon. 146. 16. W. Lat. 60. 15. N.

Cape Hinchinbroke, on NE. Nova Scotia. Lon. 60. 40. W. Lat. 45. 34. N.

Cape Hog, (an. *Mons Rhossus*,) mountainous headland on the coast of Syria, which forms S. point of the bay of Alexandretta. Lon. 38. 8. E. Lat. 36. 27. N.

Cape la Hogue, France, in the English channel. Lon. 2. 2. W. Lat. 49. 46. N. In the year 1692, the English fleet, under the command of Admiral Russel obtained a victory over the French fleet, commanded by Tourville, off this cape. The French lost four ships in the action; three were destroyed the next day; and 13 more, which had taken refuge in the bay of La Hogue, were burned by Sir Geo. Rooke.

Cape Holland, in the straits of Magellan. Lon. 72. 34. W. Lat. 53. 57. S.

Cape Holy, in the Frozen ocean. Lon. 479. 40. E. Lat. 72. 32. N.

Cape Honduras, or *Punta del Castilla*, N. America, at E. side of the gulf of Honduras. Lon. 86. 16. W. Lat. 16. N.

Cape Hone, (an. *Promontorium Magnum*,) on the coast of Algiers, called by the natives Ras Hunneine. Lon. 1. 0. W. Lat. 35. 24. N.

Cape Hope, at the entrance of Repulse bay, in Hudson's bay. Lon. 85. 30. W. Lat. 64. 10. N.

Cape Hope, Mass., on NW. coast of Martha's Vineyard, with a light-house.

Cape Hope Advance, in Hudson's straits. Lon. 72. 10. W. Lat. 61. 43. N.

Cape Horn, on S. coast of Terro del Fuego, and most southern extremity of S. America, forming part of an island belonging to the cluster called Hermite's Islands. Lon. 67. 21. W. Lat. 55. 58. S.

Cape Horn, (False,) S. America; 9 NE. Cape Horn.

Cape Howe, on E. coast of New Holland. Lon. 150. E. Lat. 37. 30. S.

Cape Hunter, on SW. coast of New Georgia. Lon. 160. 3. E. Lat. 9. 42. N.

Cape Jackson, or *Point Jackson*, on the coast of New Holland. Lon. 175. 10. E. Lat. 40. 54. S.

Cape James, see *Cape Henlopen*.

Cape Janissary, (an. *Sigeum*,) Natolia, N. of the mouth of the Mender.

Cape Jacquemel, on S. coast of Hispaniola. Lon. 73. 25. W. Lat. 18. 14. N.

Cape Jacques, on the coast of Chiampa, at the mouth of the river Cambodia. Lon. 107. 30. E. Lat. 10. 40. N.

Cape Jaques, or *Jask*, (an. *Carpella*,) at the E. extremity of the gulf of Persia, at its entrance from the Arabian sea. Lon. 57. 30. E. Lat. 25. 49. N. It is known by a remarkable square rock a few miles to the northward of it. This rock bearing NNW. and SSE. you can see through a large hole that is on the NE. corner. Le Brun calls it *Cape St. James*.

Cape Jaquet, on the coast of Guzerat, in the gulf of Cutch. Lon. 68. E. Lat. 23. N.

Cape Jeremie, on S. coast of Hispaniola; 18 E. Cape Donna Maria. Lon. 74. 12. W. Lat. 18. 16. N. Here is a town within the bay of Leogane, which has considerable trade, and is in a neighbourhood productive in coffee.

Cape Ibbetson, on NW. coast of Pitt's Archipelago. Lon. 229. 30. E. Lat. 54. 4. N.

Cape Icy, on W. coast of N. A., in the Frozen sea. Lon. 161. 42. W. Lat. 70. 29. N.

Cape Inoroontang, on N. coast of Borneo. Lon. 117. 18. E. Lat. 6. 58. N.

Cape Infanta, on S. coast of Africa. Lon. 19. 15. E. Lat. 34. 30. S.

Cape Infreschi, in the bay of Naples. Lon. 15. 28. E. Lat. 39. 59. N.

Cape Inganno, see *Cape Engano*.

Cape Iondal, on S. coast of the island of Iviça. Lon. 1. 16. E. Lat. 38. 90. N.

Cape Jones, in Hudson's bay. Lon. 79. W. Lat. 54. 50. N.

Cape Irois, the most W. point of Hispaniola.

Cape Iron, on the coast of Algiers, called by the Moors, Ras Hadeed. Lon. 7. 27. E. Lat. 36. 57. N.

Cape Island, in cape May co. N. J.; W. 236.

Cape Juby, on W. coast of Africa, in the Atlantic. Lon. 12. W. Lat. 27. 30. N.

Cape Juna, on E. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 9. 54. E. Lat. 40. 8. N.

Cape Icy, or *Jibbel Diss*, on the coast of Algiers, at the mouth of the river Shelliff. Lon. 0. 20. E. Lat. 36. 20. N.

Cape Kalhat, or *Cape Calhat*, or *Ras Kalhat*, on E. coast of Arabia. Lon. 58. 30. E. Lat. 23. 18. N.

Cape Garaganskoi, on E. coast of the Caspian sea. Lat. 44. 20. N.

Cape Karempi, or *Karempiburun*, or *Cape Pissello*, on the coast of Natolia, in the Black sea. Lon. 33. 10. E. Lat. 42. 20. N.

Cape Kastricum, on NE. coast of the Com-island, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 151. 40. E. Lat. 46. 30. N.

Cape Ken, see *Cape Sarta*.

Cape Khilli, on NE. coast of Negropont. Lon. 24. 4. E. Lat. 38. 36. N.

Cape Kidnappers, on E. coast of New Zealand, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 182. 24. W. Lat. 39. 43. S. It is remarkable for two white rocks like hay stacks, and high white cliffs on each side.

Cape, (King William's,) on E. extremity of New Guinea. Lon. 148. 5. E. Lat. 6. 45. S.

Cape Koameroo, SE. projection of land at the entrance of Queen Charlotte's sound, on the island of Tavai-Poenammoo, one of the New Zealand islands. Lon. 176. 30. E. Lat. 41. 34. N.

Cape Kuriat, or *Ras Kuriat*, on the coast of Arabia. Lat. 57. 50. E. Lat. 23. 27. N.

Cape Lackidi, on N. coast of the island of Milo. Lon. 24. 24. E. Lat. 36. 44. N.

Cape Ladoura, on W. coast of Cyprus. Lon. 34. 33. E. Lat. 34. 51. N.

Cape Lahou River, r. Ivory coast, which runs into Atlantic, Lon. 5. 15. W. Lat. 5. 18. N.

Cape Lahou, Africa, on the Ivory coast, with a town of the same name near it. Lon. 5. 18. W. Lat. 5. 16. N.

Cape Lalang, on NE. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 98. 52. E. Lat. 2. 40. N.

Cape Lanton, on S. coast of China, at the entrance of the river Pekiang. Lon. 113. 50. E. Lat. 22. 15. N.

Cape de Larme, on S. coast of Calabria. Lon. 16. 12. E. Lat. 37. 56. N.

Cape Lastres, on N. coast of Spain. Lon. 5. 20. W. Lat. 43. 33. N.

Cape Lean, or *Loop Head*, on the coast of Ireland, at the mouth of the Shannon. Lon. 9. 49. W. Lat. 52. 32. N.

Cape Lebeche, on W. coast of the island of Cabrera. Lon. 2. 51. E. Lat. 39. 8. N.

Cape Ledo, on W. coast of Africa. Lon. 12. 0. E. Lat. 9. 50. S.

Cape Lentriska, on S. coast of Iviça. Lon. 1. 12. E. Lat. 38. 51. N.

Cape Leone, on the coast of Greece, in the gulf of Engia; 8 WSW. Athens.

Cape di Leuca, on E. coast of Naples, at the extremity of the province of Otranto. Lon. 18. 20. E. Lat. 40. 3. N.

Cape Levi, France, on W. coast in the English channel; 7 ENE. Cherbourg.

Cape Liam, on the coast of Malacca. Lon. 101. 36. E. Lat. 12. 26. N.

Cape Liconda, Africa, on the coast of Tripoli. Lon. 18. E. Lat. 30. 52. N.

Cape Licosa, on the coast of Naples, in the gulf of Salerno. Lon. 14. 47. E. Lat. 40. 20. N.

Cape Limniti, on N. coast of Cyprus. Lon. 32. 44. E. Lat. 34. 30. N.

Cape Lindo, on W. coast of the island of Cerigo. Lon. 40. 34. E. Lat. 36. 27. N.

Cape Linguetta, on the coast of Greece, at the entrance of Adriatic. Lon. 19. 37. E. Lat. 40. 42. N.

Cape Liri, on W. coast of Sardinia; 3 E. Cape Caccia.

Cape Lisburn, on W. coast of N. America. Lon. 166. 22. W. Lat. 69. 6. N.

Cape Lisburn, on the island of Spiritu Santo, one of the New Hebrides. Lon. 166. 57. E. Lat. 15. 41. S.

Cape Locca, or *Luco*, Africa, on the coast of Barca, in the Mediterranean. Lon. 25. 20. E. Lat. 32. N.

Cape Lodo, or *Mad Cape*, on S. coast of Louisiana at the mouth of the Mississippi. Lon. 71. 42. W. Lat. 29. 10. N.

Cape Lognina, on E. coast of Sicily. Lon. 15. 12. E. Lat. 36. 50. N.

Cape Lookout, on the coast of N. Carolina. Lon. 76. 37. W. Lat. 34. 22. N. So late as the year 1771, this cape afforded an excellent harbour, capacious enough for a large fleet in good deep water; but the basin is now filled up.

Cape Lookout, in Hudson's bay. Lon. 89. 10. W. Lat. 55. 30. N.

Cape Lookout, on W. coast of N. America. Lat. 45. 32. N.

Cape Lookout, on E. coast of Patagonia, in the Atlantic. Lat. 48. 32. S.

Cape Lookout, on W. coast of N. America. Lon. 124. 30. E. Lat. 45. 22. N.

Cape Lopatka, at S. extremity of Kamtchatka. Lon. 156. 45. E. Lat. 51. N.

Cape Lopez Gonsalvo, Africa, on the coast of Benin, forming S. extremity of the gulf of Guinea. Lon. 9. 30. E. Lat. 1. 5. S. Near the cape is a village where provisions may be had in plenty.

Cape Lorat, Africa, on the coast of Tripoli. Lon. 34. E. Lat. 30. 35. N.

Cape Louis, on W. coast of Kerguelen's Land. Lon. 68. 18. E. Lat. 49. 2. S.

Cape Lucas, see *Cape St. Lucas*.

Cape Luco, see *Cape Locca*.

Cape Mabo, on the coast of New Guinea. Lon. 130. 5. E. Lat. 0. 40. S.

Cape Macartney, on E. coast of China. Lon. 122. 16. E. Lat. 36. 54. N.

Cape Machiachaco, Spain, on the coast of Biscay. Lon. 2. 49. W. Lat. 43. 36. N.

Cape Macri, on the coast of Eu. Turkey, in N. part of the Archipelago. Lon. 26. 6. E. Lat. 40. 30. N.

Cape Maguari, on the coast of Brazil. Lon. 49. 58. W. Lat. 0. 16. S.

Cape Mahanguin, S. extremity of the island of Marindugera. Lon. 121. 51. E. Lat. 13. 16. N.

Cape Mahrah, on E. coast of Arabia. Lon. 56. 45. E. Lat. 19. 15. N.

Cape Malabar, on SE. extremity of Massachusetts. Lon. 69. 55. W. Lat. 41. 34. N.

Cape Malatayor, or S. coast of Borneo. Lon. 114. E. Lat. 3. 24. S.

Cape Malea, or *St. Angelo*, on S. coast of the Morea. Lon. 23. 12. E. Lat. 36. 27. N.

Cape Maleca, or *Melecca*, (an. *Promontorium Ciamum*.) on N. coast of Candia. Lon. 24. 4. E. Lat. 35. 32. N.

Cape Manambatou, on E. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 51. 5. E. Lat. 13. 20. S.

Cape Los Manes, on the coast of Darien. Lon. 79. 58. W. Lon. 9. 28. N.

Cape Manifold, on NE. coast of New Holland. Lon. 209. W. Lat. 22. 43. S.

Cape Manouffi, on E. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 52. 22. E. Lat. 20. 6. S.

Cape Manuel, on W. coast of Africa; 15 SE. Cape Verde. Lat. 14. 46. N.

Cape Mar, Spain, on N. coast in the Atlantic. Lon. 4. 58. W. Lat. 43. 29. N.

Cape Marechaux, on S. coast of Hispaniola. Lon. 73. 23. W. Lat. 18. 16. N.

Cape Maria, Van Diemen, NW. point of New Zealand. Lon. 172. 42. E. Lat. 34. 30. S.

Cape Marpeveiro, on W. coast of Africa. Lon. 12. 30. W. Lat. 38. 9. N.

Cape Marquis, on N. coast of the island of St. Lucia. Lon. 60. 42. W. Lat. 13. 50. N.

Cape Marrica, on SE. coast of Arabia. Lon. 56. 25. E. Lat. 18. 30. N.

Cape Marsh, on S. coast of New Georgia. Lon. 158. 56. E. Lat. 9. 21. S.

Cape Marsalla, see *Cape Boco*.

Cape Martello, S. point of Negropont. Lon. 24. 39. E. Lat. 38. N.

Cape Martin, Spain, on the coast of Valencia. Lon. 0. 3. E. Lat. 38. 47. N.

Cape Martinet, on SE. coast of Ivica. Lon. 1. 28. E. Lat. 38. 54. N.

Cape Mastico, S. point of the island of Scio. Lon. 26. 2. E. Lat. 38. 0. N.

Cape Matala, on S. coast of Candia. Lon. 24. 54. E. Lat. 34. 48. N.

Cape Matapan, see *Cape Caglia*.

Cape Matas, E. coast of Patagonia. Lat. 45. S.

Cape Matheo, on S. coast of the island of Scio. Lon. 25. 58. E. Lat. 38. 13. N.

Cape Matraca, see *Cape Mahrah*.

Cape Matifou, on the coast of Algiers. Lon. 3. 45. E. Lat. 36. 50. N.

Cape Maurizzio, in the bay of Naples. Lon. 15. 37. E. Lat. 40. 1. N.

Cape May, co. N. J. bounded N. by Gloucester co., SE. by the Atlantic, and SW. by Delaware bay; W. 218. Pop. in 1810, 3,632; in 1820, 4,265.

Cape May, on the coast of New Jersey, at the mouth of the Delaware; 18 NE. Cape Hellen. Lon. 74. 52. W. Lat. 38. 57. N.

Cape May, see *Point May*.

Cape Mayor, on N. coast of Spain. Lon. 3. 46. W. Lat. 43. 29. N.

Cape Mayumba, on W. coast of Africa. Lat. 3. 35. S.

Cape Mayzi, or *Cape Maizo*, the E. point of Cuba. Lon. 74. 4. W. Lat. 20. 14. N.

Cape Madaios, on W. coast of Africa. Lon. 15. 20. W. Lat. 23. 30. N.

Cape Melle, on the coast of Genoa. Lon. 8. 2. E. Lat. 43. 57. N.

Cape Melecca, see *Cape Maleca*.

Cape Melvil, NW. point of Hispaniola. Lon. 60. 30. W. Lat. 15. 44. N.

Cape Mendocino, N. A. on the coast of New Albion. Lon. 124. 27. W. Lat. 40. 29. N. Off the cape lie some rocky islets and sunken rocks, near a league from the shore.

Cape Merbat, on S. coast of Arabia. Lon. 53. 20. E. Lat. 17. N.

Cape Mesaff, see *Cape Ferratt*.

Cape Mesurado, or *Mesurata*, Africa, on the coast of Tripoli. Lon. 16. 12. E. Lat. 32. 21. N.

Cape Mesurado, Africa, on the coast of Guinea. Lon. 10. 45. W. Lat. 6. 16. N.

Cape Meyo, on E. coast of Africa. Lon. 26. 50. E. Lat. 31. S.

Cape Middle, the most westerly point of Staten Land, in the straits of La Maire.

Cape Milazzo, on N. coast of Sicily. Lon. 15. 23. E. Lat. 38. 20. N.

Cape Minarzo, Spain, on W. coast of Galicia. Lon. 9. 10. W. Lat. 42. 51. N.

Cape Minorca, on E. coast of Majorca. Lon. 3. 12. E. Lat. 39. 50. N.

Cape Mirick, on W. coast of Africa. Lon. 16. 20. W. Lat. 19. 15. N.

Cape Miseno, (an. *Misenum*,) on N. side of the gulf of Naples. Lon. 13. 52. E. Lat. 40. 48. N.

Cape Mistaken, Terra del Fuego; 9 ENE. Cape Horn. It is the S. point of the easternmost of the Hermite's islands.

Cape Maçandon, see *Mozandem*.

Cape Mohanzo, on the coast of Arabia. Lon. 67. 10. E. Lat. 24. 25. N.

Cape Mola, on E. coast of Minorca. Lon. 4. 17. E. Lat. 39. 51. N.

Cape Moncooda, NE. point of the island of Banca. Lon. 105. 53. E. Lat. 1. 28. S.

Cape Monday, S. A. in the straits of Magellan. Lon. 75. 20. W. Lat. 53. 12. S.

Cape Mondego, on W. coast of Portugal. Lon. 8. 50. W. Lat. 40. 2. N.

Cape Mondego, Africa, on the Slave coast. Lon. 3. E. Lat. 5. 50. N.

Cape Mongon, (Grand,) on the S. coast of Hispaniola. Lon. 72. 18. W. Lat. 17. 59. N.

Cape Mongon, (Petit,) most southerly point of Hispaniola. Lon. 72. 20. W. Lat. 17. 57. N.

Cape Monmouth, on the coast of Patagonia, in the straits of Megellan, at the entrance of St. Sebastian's sound.

Cape Montague, on N. part of Hudson's bay. Lon. 88. W. Lat. 66. N.

Cape Montague, on the coast of Sandwich Land. Lon. 26. 46. W. Lat. 58. 33. S.

Cape Monte, Africa, on the slave coast. Lon. 11. 10. W. Lat. 6. 45. N.

Cape Monte Christi, on N. coast of Hispaniola. Lon. 71. 45. W. Lat. 19. 54. N.

Cape Monte Santo, (an. *Acro-Athos*,) on E. coast of Eu. Turkey. Lon. 24. 23. E. Lat. 40. 13. N.

Cape Montpelles, on the coast of Canada, in the river St. Lawrence. Lon. 67. W. Lat. 49. 20. N.

Cape Monze, on the coast of Sindy, W. of the Indus. Lon. 66. 6. E. Lat. 24. 55. N.

Cape Mora, on W. coast of Borneo. Lon. 109. 27. E. Lat. 0. 48. N.

Cape Moran, (an. *Malana*,) on S. coast of Persia, Arabian sea. Lon. 64. 50. E. Lat. 25. 14. N.

Cape Morant, or *East Point*, on E. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 75. 52. W. Lat. 17. 56. N.

Cape Mararia, Spain, on the coast of Valencia. Lon. 0. 1. W. Lat. 38. 40. N.

Cape Moreton, on the coast of New Holland. Lon. 153. 18. E. Lat. 26. 56. S.

Cape Mort, Eng., on the coast of Devonshire, in the Bristol channel. Lon. 4. 55. W. Lat. 51. 13. N.

Cape Mount River, r. Africa, which rises in Guinea, and runs into Atlantic, N. Cape Mount.

Cape Mount, on W. coast of Africa. Lon. 11. 15. W. Lat. 6. 46. N.

Cape Mozandem, or *Museldom*, at the entrance of the Persian gulf. Lon. 56. 5. E. Lat. 26. 19. N.

Cape Mulgrave, on W. coast of N. A. in the

Frozen sea. Lon. 165. 12. W. Lat. 67. 45. N.

Cape Nabend, *Naban*, or *Nabon*, on S. coast of Persia, in the gulf of Persia. Lon. 52. 18. E. Lat. 27. 27. N.

Cape Nakos, or *Nackouse*, see *Cape Tenes*.

Cape Nao, Spain, on the coast of Valencia. Lon. 0. 3. E. Lat. 38. 43. N.

Cape Nassau, on the coast of Guinea. Lon. 59. 30. W. Lat. 7. 40. N.

Cape Natal, or *Cape Ambra*, on N. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 50. 15. E. Lat. 11. 22. S.

Cape Nava, Naples, on E. coast of Calabria; 4 SSW. Cape Colonna. Lon. 17. 28. E. Lat. 39. 2. N.

Cape Nave, Spain, on W. coast of Galicia, a little N. Cape Finisterre. Lon. 9. 20. W. Lat. 42. 58. N.

Cape Nebo, Japan. Lon. 142. E. Lat. 39. N.

Cape Neddik, or *Neddock*, on the coast of Maine. Lon. 70. 43. W. Lat. 43. 10. N.

Cape Negratao, on W. coast of Virginia. Lon. 8. 20. W. Lat. 40. 40. N.

Cape Negrais, on the coast of Ava, in the bay of Bengal. Lon. 94. 25. E. Lat. 16. N.

Cape Negrete, Spain, on the coast of Murcia. Lon. 0. 55. W. Lat. 37. 33. N.

Cape Negro, on E. coast of Minorca. Lon. 4. 18. E. Lat. 39. 53. N.

Cape Negro, on W. coast of Corsica. Lon. 8. 39. E. Lat. 41. 45. N.

Cape Negro, on the coast of Tunis. Lon. 8. 30. E. Lat. 37. 32. N.

Cape Negro, on the coast of Benguela. Lon. 12. 20. E. Lat. 16. 5. S.

Cape Negro, on W. coast of Terra del Fuego. Lat. 54. 5. S.

Cape Negro Bay, bay of the Atlantic, on the coast of Africa, N. Cape Negro.

Cape Nepean, on S. coast of New Georgia. Lon. 157. 36. E. Lat. 8. 51. S.

Cape Newenham, on W. coast of N. A. Lon. 161. 55. W. Lat. 58. 34. N.

Cape Nizao, on S. coast of Hispaniola; 12 WSW. St. Domingo. Lat. 18. 8. N.

Cape Noir, on W. coast of Terra del Fuego. Lon. 73. 33. W. Lat. 54. 30. S. It is a steep rock of considerable height.

Cape Noir, on S. coast of the island of Milo. Lon. 24. 22. E. Lat. 36. 47. N.

Cape Noli, on the coast of Genoa. Lon. 8. 27. E. Lat. 44. 13. N.

Cape Non, or *Nun*, on W. coast of Morocco. Lon. 11. 15. W. Lat. 28. 38. N.

Cape Nono, on W. coast of Iviça. Lon. 1. 17. E. Lat. 39. 3. N.

Cape Norfeo, Spain, on the coast of Catalonia. Lon. 3. 7. E. Lat. 42. 16. N.

Cape Norman, on W. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 55. 58. W. Lat. 51. 42. N.

Cape North, on N. coast of Ireland. Lon. 8. 55. W. Lat. 55. 15. N.

Cape North, the most northerly point of the island of Mageroe, and the most northerly point of Europe, on the coast of Norway. Lon. 26. 1. E. Lat. 71. 11. N.

Cape North, on the coast of Asia, in the Frozen ocean. Lon. 179. 9. W. Lat. 68. 56. N.

Cape North, on E. coast of S. America, forming the north boundary of Brazil. Lon. 56. 6. W. Lat. 1. 48. N.

Cape North, N. part of the island of St. John, in the gulf of St. Lawrence. Lon. 63. 55. W. Lat. 47. N.

Cape North, NE. point of the island of Cape Breton. Lon. 60. 12. W. Lat. 47. 2. N.

Cape North, Africa, on W. coast of Morocco. Lat. 32. 45. N.

Cape North, N. extremity of New Zealand. Lon. 172. 5. E. Lat. 34. 10. S. It is a peninsula jutting out to the NE. about 2 miles, and terminating in a bluff head, flat at the top.

Cape North, NE. point of the island of Fernando Po. Lon. 7. 55. E. Lat. 3. 50. N.

Cape Nose, on the coast of Nubia, in the Red sea. Lon. 35. 30. E. Lat. 23. 40. N.

Cape Notch, on the coast of Patagonia. Lon. 74. 34. W. Lat. 53. 33. S.

Cape Noto, Japan, on NW. coast of Nippon. Lon. 137. 54. E. Lat. 37. 36. N.

Cape Nun, see *Cape Non*.

Cape Nympha, on S. coast of Monte Santo. Lon. 24. 24. E. Lat. 40. 3. N.

Cape Octonia, on NE. coast of Negropont. Lon. 24. 16. E. Lat. 38. 28. N.

Cape Ogogno, Spain, on the coast of Biscay. Lon. 2. 40. W. Lat. 43. 26. N.

Cape Ogurza, on E. coast of the Caspian sea. Lat. 39. 21. N.

Cape Olaredo, see *Cape del Oro*.

Cape Oliver, see *Cape Petra*.

Cape Ommany, S. extremity of the islands in king George III.'s Archipelago. Lon. 134. 35. W. Lat. 56. 12. N.

Cape Oneglia, Genoa. Lon. 7. 54. E. Lat. 43. 53. N.

Cape Oonemak, on W. coast of N. America, forming S. point of Bristol bay. Lon. 196. 10. E. Lat. 55. 16. N.

Cape Orange, on the coast of Surinam. Lon. 52. 16. W. Lat. 4. 15. N.

Cape Orange, in the straits of Magellan, on the coast of Terra del Fuego. Lon. 70. 20. W. Lat. 52. 35. S.

Cape Orford, on SE. coast of New-Britain. Lon. 151. 35. E. Lat. 5. 36. S.

Cape Orford, America, on the coast of New Albion. Off it are several small rocky isles. Lon. 235. 35. E. Lat. 42. 52. N.

Cape Orfui, or *Cape d'Orfui*, (an. *Tabai Promontorium*), on SE. coast of Africa, in the Indian sea. It is variously written, Orfui, d'Orfui, Arfur, d'Arfur, Carfur, d'Affui, and Daffui. Lon. 50. 55. E. Lat. 10. 25. N.

Cape d'Oro, (an. *Promontorium Cephareus*), E. point of Negropont. Lon. 25. 6. E. Lat. 38. 0. N.

Cape del Oro, or *Olerado*, on W. coast of Africa. Lon. 15. 20. W. Lat. 23. 30. N.

Cape Oropesa, Spain, on the coast of Valencia. Lon. 0. 1. E. Lat. 40. 0. N.

Cape Orlando, on N. coast of Sicily. Lon. 14. 41. E. Lat. 38. 15. N.

Cape Ortegual, (an. *Trileucum*), on NW. coast of Spain, in the Atlantic. Lon. 7. 38. W. Lat. 43. 46. N.

Cape Oudia, or *Capoudia*, on E. coast of Tunis. Lon. 11. 2. E. Lat. 30. 45. N.

Cape Oyambre, on N. coast of Spain. Lon. 4. 17. W. Lat. 43. 25. N.

Cape Padron, on W. coast of Africa. Lon. 12. 20. E. Lat. 6. S.

Cape Palette, on S. coast of Celebes, in Bony bay. Lon. 150. 48. E. Lat. 3. 20. S.

Cape Palinuro, on the coast of Naples. Lon. 15. 10. E. Lat. 40. 2. N.

Cape Paliuri, on the coast of Eu. Turkey, in the gulf of Saloniki. Lon. 23. 46. E. Lat. 39. 50. N.

Cape Palliser, on E. coast of New Britain. Lon. 151. 25. E. Lat. 4. 22. S.

Cape Palliser, on S. coast of Eaheinomauwe, the N. island of New Zealand, and NE. point of Cook's strait. Lon. 175. 18. W. Lat. 41. 34. S.

Cape Palma, on the coast of Ancona. Lon. 13. 50. E. Lat. 43. 3. N.

Cape Palma, on W. coast of Africa, in the country of Angoy. Lat. 5. 50. S.

Cape Palmas, Africa, on the Grain coast. Lon. 7. 40. W. Lat. 4. 30. N.

Cape Palmera, on E. coast of the island of Formentera. Lon. 1. 30. E. Lat. 38. 42. N.

Cape Palmero, on E. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 9. 56. E. Lat. 39. 40. N.

Cape Palmerston, on NE. coast of New-Holland. Lon. 210. 54. W. Lat. 21. 30. S.

Cape Palmiras, see *Point Palmiras*.

Cape Palo, on the coast of Albania, in the Adriatic. Lon. 19. 10. E. Lat. 41. 44. N.

Cape Palos, Spain, on the coast of Murcia. Lon. 0. 48. W. Lat. 37. 34. N.

Cape Pantina, on N. coast of Minorca. Lon. 4. 7. E. Lat. 40. 4. N.

Cape Partridge, on NE. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 56. W. Lat. 15. 15. N.

Cape Pasmé, on south coast of Persia, in the Arabian sea. Lon. 63. E. Lat. 25. 10. N.

Cape Passao, or *Passado*, on the coast of Peru. Lon. 80. 20. W. Lat. 0. 27. S.

Cape Passaro, on SE. coast of Sicily. Lon. 15. 38. E. Lat. 36. 41. N.

Cape Passaro, on the coast of California. Lat. 24. N.

Cape Patang, on E. coast of Cochin China. Lon. 108. 51. E. Lat. 14. 38. N.

Cape Patani, on E. coast of Malacca. Lon. 101. 56. E. Lat. 7. 10. N.

Cape Patience, on E. coast of the island of Saghalien. Lat. 49. N.

Cape Patiera, on S. coast of Celebes, in Bony bay. Lon. 120. 57. E. Lat. 3. 43. S.

Cape Pausilippo, in the bay of Naples; 2 W. Naples.

Cape Pecora, on W. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 8. 27. E. Lat. 39. 27. N.

Cape Peda, on E. coast of Cyprus. Lon. 34. 55. E. Lat. 35. 30. N.

Cape Pegnas, Spain, on the coast of Asturia. Lon. 5. 53. W. Lat. 43. 41. N.

Cape Pegnas, on E. coast of Terra del Fuego. Lon. 70. 16. W. Lat. 53. 50. N.

Cape Pelegrino, on W. coast of Lesina, in the Adriatic. Lon. 16. 26. E. Lat. 43. 40. N.

Cape Peloro, NE. point of Sicily, at the entrance of the straits of Messina. Lon. 16. E. Lat. 38. 15. N.

Cape Peloso, on S. coast of the island of Zante. Lat. 37. 50. N.

Cape Pemaquid, America, on the coast of Maine. Lon. 69. 27. W. Lat. 43. 48. N.

Cape Pembroke, in N. part of Hudson's bay. Lon. 82. 29. W. Lat. 62. 51. N.

Cape Pera, on E. coast of Majorca. Lon. 3. 27. E. Lat. 39. 42. N.

Cape Perpetua, on W. coast of N. America. Lon. 123. 56. W. Lat. 44. 6. N.

Cape Perpignan, on NW. coast of Minorca. Lon. 3. 48. E. Lat. 40. 6. N.

Cape Petera, on W. coast of Natolia. Lon. 26. 57. E. Lat. 37. 2. N.

Cape Petra, or *Olivier*, on S. coast of Metelin. Lon. 26. 24. E. Lat. 39. 5. N.

Cape Phalasia, on E. coast of Negropont. Lon. 23. 48. E. Lat. 38. 51. N.

Cape Philip, on S. coast of New Georgia. Lon. 160. 51. E. Lat. 10. 34. S.

Cape Phipps, on W. coast of N. America, at the entrance into Beering's bay. Lon. 140. W. Lat. 59. 36. N.

Cape Pillar, on NW. coast of Terra del Fuego, forming SW. point of entrance into the straits of Magellan from the Pacific ocean. Lon. 74. 47. W. Lat. 52. 45. S. It is a very high land, or rather a mass of rocks, which terminate in 2 cliffs formed in the shape of towers, inclining to NW., and making the extremity of the cape.

Cape Pinar, on NE. coast of Majorca. Lon. 3. 13. E. Lat. 39. 53. N.

Cape Pine, on S. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 53. 25. W. Lat. 46. 44. N.

Cape Pisello, see *Cape Karempi*.

Cape Pitt, on W. coast of N. A., in Dixon's entrance. Lon. 132. 10. W. Lat. 54. 50. N.

Cape Pitt, on S. coast of New Georgia. Lon. 158. 29. E. Lat. 8. 55. S.

Cape Pittari, on W. coast of Calabria, in the straits of Messina. Lon. 15. 59. E. Lat. 37. 59. N.

Cape Plata, Spain, on the coast of Andalusia, at the entrance into the straits of Gibraltar, in the Atlantic. Lon. 5. 55. W. Lat. 36. 6. N.

Cape Poge, NE. point of Chabaquiddick island, near Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Lon. 70. 22. W. Lat. 41. 24. N.

Cape Point, on the coast of Africa. Lon. 3. W. Lat. 23. 30. S.

Cape Polo, or *Pulo*, on E. coast of Sardinia, at S. extremity of the gulf of Cagliari. Lon. 9. 20. E. Lat. 39. 8. N.

Cape Porcupine, see *Cape Blow-me-down*.

Cape Porpoise, N. America, on the coast of Maine. Lon. 70. 23. W. Lat. 49. 21. N.

Cape Porpoise, on the coast of Patagonia, in the straits of Magellan. Lon. 71. 50. W. Lat. 52. 56. N.

Cape Portland, NE. Nova Scotia. Lon. 60. 3. W. Lat. 45. 48. N.

Cape Prieto, Spain, on the coast of Asturia. Lon. 4. 53. W. Lat. 43. 38. N.

Cape Primiero, on W. coast of Africa, in the Atlantic. Lon. 12. 50. E. Lat. 3. 10. S.

Cape Prince of Wales, on W. coast of N. A. Lon. 168. 17. W. Lat. 65. 45. N.

Cape Prionino, Spain, on N. coast of Galicia. Lon. 8. 15. W. Lat. 43. 28. N.

Cape Prioro, Spain, on coast of Galicia. Lon. 8. 15. W. Lat. 43. 33. N.

Cape Proby, NE. point of Howe's island, one of queen Charlotte's islands, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 164. 31. W. Lat. 11. 3. S.

Cape Providence, in the straits of Magellan. Lon. 75. 37. W. Lat. 52. 37. S.

Cape Providence, on the coast of Oonalashka, at the entrance into Samganooodha bay, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 166. 10. W. Lat. 54. 5. N.

Cape Pucalo, or *St. Paul*, on the Slave coast. Lon. 3. 40. E. Lat. 5. 58. N.

Cape Puget on W. coast of N. America, and W. point of entrance into port Bainbridge. Lon. 212. 9. E. Lat. 59. 55. N.

Cape Pyla, (an. *Dades*), on S. coast of Cyprus. Lon. 34. 17. E. Lat. 35. 59. N.

Cape Queen Anne, on the Gold coast, with an English fort. Lon. 1. 2. E. Lat. 5. 3. N.

Cape Queyjos, Spain, on the coast of Biscay. Lon. 3. 21. W. Lat. 43. 30. N.

Cape Quiros, on east coast of the island of Espiritu Santo, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 84. 58. E. Lat. 15. 44. S.

Cape Quod, or *Quada*, on the coast of Patagonia, in the straits of Magellan. Lon. 74. 6. W. Lat. 53. 33. S.

Cape Race, on SE. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 52. 54. E. Lat. 46. 40. N.

Cape Rafael, on E. coast of Hispaniola. Lon. 68. 53. E. Lat. 19. 2. N.

Cape Ramada, Africa, on the coast of Barca. Lon. 25. 3. E. Lat. 32. 8. N.

Cape Ramas, on the coast of Malabar. Lon. 73. 35. E. Lat. 15. 10. N.

Cape Rasal, or *Rasal-sem*, on the coast of Tripoli. Lon. 21. 10. E. Lat. 32. 36. N.

Cape Rasalgat, or *Rosalgate*, or *Rasalhat*, or *Ras Rouse*, on E. coast of Arabia. Lon. 60. 15. E. Lat. 22. 35. N.

Cape Rasiculmo, on the N. coast of Sicily. Lon. 12. 49. E. Lat. 38. 18. N.

Cape Rat, Africa, in the Red sea. Lat. 14. 55. N.

Cape Ray, SW. point of Newfoundland. Lon. 59. 15. W. Lat. 47. 35. N.

Cape Raymond, on S. coast of Hispaniola. Lon. 73. 32. W. Lat. 18. 16. N.

Cape Razo, see *Cape Race*.

Cape Regana, on W. coast of Majorca. Lon. 2. 42. E. Lat. 39. 23. N.

Cape Reikianess, on the coast of Iceland. Lon. 22. 47. W. Lat. 63. 55. N.

Cape Remedios, on W. coast of Mexico. Lon. 93. 5. W. Lat. 12. 50. N.

Cape Rena, SE. point of the island of Skyro. Lon. 24. 40. E. Lat. 38. 46. N.

Cade Renevate, on S. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 46. 50. E. Lat. 25. 8. N.

Cape Resolution, near E. entrance of Hudson's straits. Lon. 65. 15. W. Lat. 61. 29. N.

Cape Rincon, on the coast of Porto Rico. Lon. 67. 45. W. Lat. 13. 28. N.

Cape Rivers, NW. point of Celebes. Lon. 120. 30. E. Lat. 1. 25. N.

Cape Rizzuto, on the coast of Calabria. Lon. 17. 43. E. Lat. 38. 54. N.

Cape de la Roche, on N. coast of Hispaniola. Lon. 70. 35. W. Lat. 19. 42. N.

Cape Roca, on W. coast of Portugal, called generally by the English sailors, *The Rock of Lisbon*. Lon. 9. 34. W. Lat. 38. 45. N.

Cape Roch, on E. coast of Majorca. Lon. 3. 5. E. Lat. 39. 40. N.

Cape Rodney, New Zealand, being the NW. point of the entrance into the Thames. Lon. 184. 53. W. Lat. 36. 15. S.

Cape Rodney, see *Point Rodney*.

Cape Rodoni, on the coast of Albania, in the Adriatic. Lon. 19. 16. E. Lat. 41. 55. N.

Cape Rokit, on N. coast of Africa, at the entrance into the straits of Babelmandeb; 60 W. Cape Guardafui.

Cape Romain, on S. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 49. 29. E. Lat. 25. 38. S.

Cape Roman, on W. coast of East Florida. Lon. 81. 49. W. Lat. 25. 40. N.

Cape Roman, on the coast of Chili, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 67. 40. W. Lat. 48. 20. S.

Cape Roman, see *Cape St. Roman*.

Cape Roman, on the coast of South Carolina. Lon. 79. 6. W. Lat. 33. 3. N.

Cape Romania, SE. point of Malacca. Lon. 104. 15. E. Lat. 1. 18. N.

Cape Rond, on W. coast of N. America. Lon. 123. 48. W. Lat. 45. 43. N.

Cape Roque, on the coast of Brazil. Lon. 35. 40. W. Lat. 5. S.

Cape Rosa, on the coast of Algiers. Lon. 8. 5. E. Lat. 37. 2. N.

Cape Rosalgate, see *Rasagat*.

Cape Rosani, on the coast of Romania, in the Grecian Archipelago. Lon. 24. 14. E. Lat. 40. 35. N.

Cape Rose, on W. coast of Hispaniola. Lon. 74. 12. W. Lat. 18. 43. N.

Cape Rosieres, Maine, in Penobscot bay.

Cape Rosieres, Canada, in the river St. Lawrence. Lon. 63. 54. W. Lat. 48. 56. N.

Cape Rosito, on E. coast of Calabria. Lon. 16. 40. E. Lat. 40. 5. N.

Cape Rosso, on E. coast of the island of Metelin. Lat. 39. 18. N.

Cape Rouge, or *Ras el Hamrah*, on the coast of Algiers. Lon. 7. 42. E. Lat. 37. 5. N.

Cape Rouge, on NE. coast of Hispaniola. Lon. 71. 45. W. Lat. 20. N.

Cape Round, on the coast of Patagonia, in the straits of Magellan. Lon. 71. 32. W. Lat. 53. 47. S.

Cape Roux, Africa, on the coast of Tunis. Lon. 8. 22. E. Lat. 37. 10. N.

Cape Roxo, on SW. coast of Porto Rico. Lon. 65. 50. W. Lat. 18. 1. N.

Cape Roxo, Spain, on the coast of Valencia. Lon. 0. 50. W. Lat. 37. 53. N.

Cape Roxo, SE. point of a small island in the gulf of Mexico, lying before the mouth of the river Panuco. Lon. 100. 11. W. Lat. 22. 30. N.

Cape Roxo, on W. coast of Africa. Lon. 16. 45. W. Lat. 12. 16. N.

Cape Rozett, on W. coast of France. Lon. 2. 0. W. Lat. 49. 28. N.

Cape Rozier, on the coast of Canada, in the gulf of St. Lawrence; 9 W. Cape Gaspe.

Cape Rubie, on NW. coast of Ivica. Lon. 1. 21. E. Lat. 39. 5. N.

Cape Runaway, on E. coast of New Zealand. Lon. 181. 48. W. Lat. 37. 32. S.

Cape Ruyperez, on W. coast of Africa. Lat. 18. 20. S.

Cape Sable, on S. coast of Nova Scotia. Lon. 65. 32. W. Lat. 43. 26. N.

Cape Sable, S. point of East Florida. Lon. 81. 45. W. Lat. 24. 57. N.

Cape Sacratif, Spain, on the coast of Grenada. Lon. 3. 20. W. Lat. 36. 40. N.

Cape St. Agnes, on the coast of Patagonia. Lon. 66. 35. W. Lat. 53. 54. S.

Cape St. Alessio, on E. coast of Sicily. Lon. 15. 38. E. Lat. 37. 50. N.

Cape St. Andrew, on W. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 45. 26. E. Lat. 16. 10. S.

Cape St. Andrew, on E. coast of Patagonia. Lon. 60. 18. W. Lat. 38. 45. S.

Cape St. Angelo, see *Cape Mahio*.

Cape St. Ann, on the coast of Nova Scotia, near the mouth of the river St. Lawrence. Lon. 63. 43. W. Lat. 48. 29. N.

Cape St. Ann, in the straits of Magellan. Lon. 71. 28. W. Lat. 53. 42. S.

Cape St. Ann, (an. *Noti Cornu*), on W. coast of Africa, at the mouth of the Scherbro. Lat. 7. 5. N.

Cape St. Anna, on E. coast of Patagonia, in the Atlantic. Lat. 37. 8. S.

Cape St. Anthony, on E. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 56. W. Lat. 51. N.

Cape St. Anthony, NW. point of Staten Land, in the straits of Le Maire. Lon. 63. 47. W. Lat. 54. 46. S.

Cape St. Anthony, on south coast of Arabia. Lon. 44. 43. E. Lat. 12. 32. N.

Cape St. Antonio, on the coast of Valencia. Lon. 0. 1. E. Lat. 38. 50. N.

Cape St. Antonio, on E. coast of S. America, on S. of the river Plata. Lon. 55. 45. W. Lat. 36. 30. N.

Cape St. Antonio, W. extremity of Cuba. Lon. 85. 26. W. Lat. 22. 10. S.

Cape St. Antonio, on NW. coast of Staten Land. Lat. 54. 45. S.

Cape St. Antonio, N. point of Rhodes. Lon. 27. 45. E. Lat. 38. 28. N.

Cape St. Apollonia, see *Cape Apollonia*.

Cape St. Augustine, on W. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 47. 4. E. Lat. 23. 35. S.

Cape St. Augustine, on SE. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 126. 27. E. Lat. 6. 5. N.

Cape St. Augustine, Brazil. Lon. 35. 5. W. Lat. 8. 48. S.

Cape St. Barnabas, on SE. coast of an island, called Kodiak, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 152. 40. W. Lat. 57. 13. N.

Cape St. Bartholomew, on SW. coast of Staten Land. Lat. 54. 58. S.

Cape St. Bartolomo, on W. coast of N. A. Lon. 133. 58. W. Lat. 55. 12. N.

Cape St. Blas, on the coast of the isthmus of Darien. Lon. 79. 14. W. Lat. 9. 36. N.

Cape St. Blas, or *Blaz*, on the coast of Florida, in the gulf of Mexico. Lon. 85. 35. W. Lat. 29. 36. N.

Cape St. Blas, on W. coast of Africa. Lat. 10. S.

Cape St. Catalina, on SW. coast of the island of Madre de Dios. Lat. 51. 30. S.

Cape St. Catherine, on W. coast of Africa. Lat. 2. 20. S.

Cape St. Clara, on W. coast of Africa. Lon. 11. 15. E. Lat. 0. 30. N.

Cape St. Diego, the low point of land that forms N. entrance of the straits of Le Maire. Lon. 65. 14. W. Lat. 54. 33. S.

Cape St. Epiphany, or *St. Pisano*, (an. *Acamus*), NW. point of Cyprus. Lon. 32. 13. E. Lat. 35. 25. N.

Cape St. Esprit, NE. point of Samar, one of the Philippines. Lon. 124. 56. E. Lat. 12. 30. N.

Cape St. Francis, Newfoundland, S. the entrance into Conception bay. Lon. 52. 25. W. Lat. 47. 54. N.

Cape St. Francis, on E. coast of Labrador. Lon. 55. 28. W. Lat. 52. 45. N.

Cape St. Francisco, on the coast of Peru. Lon. 79. 52. W. Lat. 0. 40. N.

Cape St. George, on W. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 59. W. Lat. 48. 30. N.

Cape St. George, S. extremity of the island of New Ireland. Lon. 152. 21. E. Lat. 5. S.

Cape St. Giacomo, Naples, in the gulf of Tarento, on the coast of Calabria. Lon. 17. 13. E. Lat. 39. 39. N.

Cape St. Giorgio, W. extremity of the island of Curzola. Lon. 16. 42. E. Lat. 43. 21. N.

Cape St. Gregory, on the coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 58. 23. W. Lat. 49. 20. N.

Cape St. Helen, or *Cape Redondo*, S. America, in the Atlantic. Lon. 67. 34. W. Lat. 44. 20. S.

Cape St. Helena, on E. coast of the island of Scio. Lon. 26. 9. E. Lat. 38. 19. N.

Cape St. Helena, on E. coast of Patagonia. Lat. 44. 40. S.

Cape St. Hermogenes, on W. coast of N. A. Lon. 207. 42. E. Lat. 58. 15. N.

Cape St. Jago, on the coast of Terra del Fuego. Lon. 75. 30. W. Lat. 50. 54. S.

Cape St. James, S. extremity of queen Charlotte's island. Lon. 229. 6. E. Lat. 51. 58. N.

Cape St. James, on the coast of Chiampa, in the Chinese sea. Lon. 106. 43. E. Lat. 10. 32. N.

Cape St. Ines, on E. coast of Terra del Fuego. Lat. 54. 16. N.

Cape St. John, E. point of the island of Staten Land, in the S. Atlantic ocean, E. of the straits of La Maire. It is composed of a rock of considerable height, and a rocky islet lying close to N. part. Lon. 64. 7. W. Lat. 54. 46. S.

Cape St. John, on W. coast of Africa. Lon. 10. 8. E. Lat. 1. 13. N.

Cape St. John, on NE. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 55. 30. W. Lat. 50. 10. N.

Cape St. John, NE. point of the island of Nicaragua. Lon. 26. 21. E. Lat. 37. 48. N.

Cape St. John, on E. coast of Rhodes. Lon. 27. 37. E. Lat. 36. 9. N.

Cape St. John, see *Cape Crio*.

Cape St. Julien, on E. coast of Patagonia, at the entrance of St. Julien's bay.

Cape St. Lawrence, on NW. coast of the island of Cape Breton. Lon. 60. 10. W. Lat. 47. 2. N.

Cape St. Lawrence, on the isthmus of Darien, in the bay of Panama. Lon. 80. 25. W. Lat. 7. 40. N.

Cape St. Laurence, or *St. Lorenzo*, on the coast of Peru; 18 S. Callao.

Cape St. Louis, on E. coast of Labrador. Lon. 55. 20. W. Lat. 52. 35. N.

Cape St. Lorenzo, on the coast of Peru. Lon. 80. 43. W. Lat. 1. 4. S.

Cape St. Lorenzo, on E. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 9. 53. E. Lat. 39. 34. N.

Cape St. Lucas, see *Cape Lucas*, the most southerly point of land, on the peninsula of California. Lon. 109. 54. W. Lat. 22. 44. N.

Cape St. Lucia, SE. coast of Africa. Lon. 28. 8. E. Lat. 28. 31. S.

Cape St. Lucia, on SW. coast of Patagonia. Lon. 75. 12. W. Lat. 51. 25. S.

Cape St. Marco, on S. coast of Sicily. Lon. 13. 5. E. Lat. 37. 29. N.

Cape St. Marco, on W. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 8. 35. E. Lat. 39. 52. N.

Cape St. Maria, on the coast of Brazil, N. the mouth of Plata. Lon. 37. 46 W. Lat. 35. S.

Cape St. Mark, on W. coast of Hispaniola. Lon. 73. 35. W. Lat. 19. 3. N.

Cape St. Martin, on S. coast of Africa, near the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 18. 58. E. Lat. 32. 8. S.

Cape St. Martin, (an. *Promontorium Hemeroscopium*), on E. coast of Spain, near Denia.

Cape St. Mary, on S. coast of the island of Caes. Lon. 7. 4. W. Lat. 36. 56. S.

Cape St. Mary, Newfoundland. Lon. 53. 40. W. Lat. 46. 52. N.

Cape St. Mary, on W. coast of Natolia. Lon. 27. 3. E. Lat. 37. 37. N.

Cape St. Mary, on S. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 45. 15. E. Lat. 25. 42. S.

Cape St. Mary, on W. coast of Africa. Lon. 16. 35. W. Lat. 13. 20. N.

Cape St. Mary, on the coast of Brazil, at the mouth of the Plata. Lon. 55. 16. W. Lat. 35. S.

Cape St. Mary, on W. coast of Nova Scotia. Lon. 66. 15. W. Lat. 43. 56. N.

Cape St. Mary de Leuca, Naples, at NE. point of the entrance into the gulf of Tarento. Lon. 18. 26. E. Lat. 39. 45. N.

Cape St. Mary, on the coast of New Ireland. Lon. 152. 41. E. Lat. 4. 32. S.

Cape St. Mary, on SE. coast of the island of Metelin. Lat. 39. 8. N.

Cape St. Nicholas, on NW. coast of Hispaniola. Lon. 73. 27. W. Lat. 19. 51. N. Two leagues east of the cape is a town, called the *Mole*, or *Cape St. Nicholas*. See *Mole*, *The*.

Cape St. Nicolo, on NW. coast of the island of Scio. Lon. 25. 44. E. Lat. 38. 40. N.

Cape St. Nicolo, on W. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 8. 28. E. Lat. 39. 25. N.

Cape St. Paul, on the coast of Guinea. Lon. 1. 20. E. Lat. 5. 50. N.

Cape St. Pedro, Spain, on the coast of Catalonia. Lon. 1. 40. E. Lat. 41. 15. N.

Cape St. Pisano, see *Cape St. Epiphany*.

Cape St. Pola, or *St. Paul*, Valencia. Lon. 0. 38. W. Lat. 38. 13. N.

Cape St. Raphael, at E. end of St. Domingo, the SE. limit of Samana bay; 20 SE. Cape Samana. Lon. 68. 53. W. Lat. 19. 4. N.

Cape St. Remo, on E. coast of the island of Milo. Lon. 24. 33. E. Lat. 36. 10. N.

Cape St. Rocca, on W. coast of the island of Elba. Lon. 10. 15. E. Lat. 42. 45. N.

Cape St. Romain, see *Cape Romain*.

Cape St. Roman, S. A., at the extremity of a peninsula, on the coast of Terra Firma, extending about 30 m. in length, N. of the town of Venezuela, and about 15 in breadth. Lon. of the cape, 69. 58. W. Lat. 11. 12. N.

Cape St. Roque, on the coast of Brazil. Lon. 34. 46. W. Lat. 5. 21. S.

Cape St. Sebastian, on the coast of California. Lon. 126. W. Lat. 43. N.

Cape St. Sebastian, on N. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 49. 44. E. Lat. 12. 30. S.

Cape St. Sebastian, on E. coast of Africa. Lon. 33. 20. E. Lat. 22. S.

Cape St. Sebastian, Spain, on E. coast of Catalonia. Lon. 3. 22. E. Lat. 42. 3. N.

Cape St. Telia, on S. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 9. 20. E. Lat. 39. 20. N.

Cape St. Thomas, on the coast of Brazil. Lon. 41. W. Lat. 21. 50. S.

Cape St. Toderò, on W. coast of Sicily. Lon. 12. 39. E. Lat. 37. 57. N.

Cape St. Vincent, SW. point of Portugal. Lon. 9. 5. W. Lat. 37. 2. N.

Cape St. Vincent, on W. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 43. 37. E. Lat. 21. 46. S.

Cape St. Vincent, on E. coast of Terra del Fuego. Lat. 54. 25. S.

Cape di St. Vito, NW. point of Sicily. Lon. 12. 50. E. Lat. 38. 17. N.

Cape St. Zuane, on N. coast of the island of Candia. Lon. 25. 41. E. Lat. 35. 15. N.

Cape Salanken, on S. coast of Celebes, in Bony bay. Lon. 120. 48. E. Lat. 4. 15. S.

Cape Salatan, on S. coast of Borneo. Lon. 114. E. Lat. 4. 10. S.

Cape Salinas, on S. coast of Majorca. Lon. 3. 0. E. Lat. 39. 16. N.

Cape Salinas, on N. coast of S. A. Lon. 62. 16. W. Lat. 10. 40. N.

Cape Salinas, or *di Salines*, see *Point de Salines*.

Cape Salou, Spain, on SE. coast of Catalonia. Lon. 1. 6. E. Lat. 41. 6. N.

Cape Samana, at E. end of the island of Samana. Lon. 69. 11. W. Lat. 19. 13. N.

Cape Sambhar, on SW. coast of Borneo. Lon. 109. 50. E. Lat. 2. 52. S.

Cape Samboangan, on SW. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 122. 10. E. Lat. 6. 43. N.

Cape Sambro, on SE. coast of Nova Scotia. Lon. 63. 32. W. Lat. 44. 30. N. On it is a light house.

Cape Samos, W. point of the island of Samos. Lon. 26. 33. E. Lat. 37. 47. N.

Cape Sampanmango, NW. point of Borneo. Lon. 116. 52. E. Lat. 7. N.

Cape Sanchelle, on the coast of Portugal; 2 SE. Cape Roca.

Cape Sandana, on NE. point of Java. Lon. 114. 35. E. Lat. 7. 40. S.

Cade Sanderrocel, on S. coast of Majorca. Lon. 2. 40. E. Lat. 39. 27. N.

Cape Sandy, on E. coast of New Holland. Lon. 206. 5. W. Lat. 24. 45. S.

Cape Sandwich, on NE. coast of New Holland. Lon. 213. 45. W. Lat. 18. 28. S.

Cape Sarta, or *Cape Ken*, or *Rasel Chan*, on S. coast of Persia, in the Persian gulf. Lat. 28. 12. N.

Cape Sassoso, (an. *Promontorium Dion*), on N. coast of Candia. Lon. 25. 7. E. Lat. 35. 35. N.

Cape Satalan, on S. coast of Borneo. Lon. 114. 50. E. Lat. 4. 13. S.

Cape Saunders, on the coast of the island of S. Georgia. Lon. 36. 57. W. Lat. 54. 10. S.

Cape Saunders, New Zealand, on S. coast of the island of Tavai-Poe-nammoo. Lon. 170. 30. E. Lat. 45. 55. S.

Cape Scaranus, on S. coast of Sicily. Lon. 14. 24. E. Lat. 36. 33. N.

Cape Sciglio, (an. *Scylla*), on W. coast of Naples, at the entrance into the straits of Messina. Lon. 16. 1. E. Lat. 38. 12. N.

Cape Scot, on NW. coast of Quadra and Vancouver's island. Lon. 128. 20. E. Lat. 50. 48. N.

Gape Segundo, on W. coast of Africa. Lon. 13. 20. E. Lat. 3. 40. S.

Cape Serdze Kamen, on NE. coast of Russia. Lon. 171. 49. W. Lat. 67. 10. N.

Cape Serra, Algiers. Lon. 9. 20. E. Lat. 37. 18. N.

Cape Serraina, on S. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 9. 31. E. Lat. 39. 23. N.

Cape Serras, on S. coast of Africa. Lon. 23. 45. E. Lat. 33. 45. S.

Cape Serras, on W. coast of Africa. Lon. 14. 10. E. Lat. 21. 45. S.

Cape Shallow-Water, on W. coast of N. A. Lon. 162. 50. W. Lat. 63. 8. N.

Cape Shodwater, on W. coast of N. A. Lon. 236. E. Lat. 46. 42. N.

Cape Shutup, in the straits of Magellan. Lon. 71. 32. W. Lat. 53. 54. S.

Cape Sidari, or *Sidero*, N. extremity of the island of Corfu. Lon. 19. 52. E. Lat. 37. 53. N.

Cape Sidero, NE. extremity of the island of Candia. Lat. 35. 22. N.

Cape Sydney, on coast of New Georgia. Lon. 161. 7. E. Lat. 10. 48. N.

Cape Sigri, NW. point of the island of Metelin. Lat. 39. 26. N.

Cape Sihel, the most westerly point of Ceram, one of the Moluccas. Lon. 126. 50. E. Lat. 4. S.

Cape Silleyro, Spain, on W. coast of Galicia. Lon. 8. 54. W. Lat. 42. 7. N.

Cape Sina, on E. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 9. 58. E. Lat. 40. 7. N.

Cape Sisar, on NW. coast of Borneo. Lon. 112. 20. E. Lat. 3. 40. N.

Cape Sitoe, on W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 97. 11. E. Lat. 2. 12. N.

Cape Skillo, or *Cape Damela*, on E. coast of Greece. Lon. 23. 36. E. Lat. 37. 26. N.

Cape Small Point, on the coast of Maine, forming the eastern limits of Casco bay. Lon. 69. 52. W. Lat. 43. 40. N.

Cape Smith, on E. coast of Hudson's bay. Lon. 79. 40. W. Lat. 61. N.

Cape Smoaky, on E. coast of New Holland. Lon. 153. 5. E. Lat. 30. 43. S.

Cape South, S. point of New-Zealand, in S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 167. 25. E. Lat. 47. 20. S.

Cape South, on W. coast of Morocco. Lat. 32. 30. N.

Cape South, S. extremity of New Holland. Lon. 146. 56. E. Lat. 43. 42. S.

Cape South-West, on S. coast of New Holland. Lon. 146. 7. E. Lat. 43. 37. S.

Cape Southampton, in N. part of Hudson's bay. Lon. 86. 3. W. Lat. 62. 10. N.

Cape Spada, on E. coast of Hispaniola. Lon. 67. 56. W. Lat. 18. 20. N.

Cape Spada, (an. *Promontorium Psacum*), on W. coast of Candia. Lon. 23. 58. E. Lat. 35. 47. N.

Cape Spartel, (an. *Ampelus*), Africa, at the entrance of the straits of Gibraltar, between

Arzilla and Tangier, Lon. 5. 57. W. Lat. 35. 46. N.

Cape Spartivento, at SE. extremity of Calabria Ultra. Lon. 16. 48. E. Lat. 37. 57. N.

Cape Spati, N. point of the island of Cerigo. Lon. 22. 49. E. Lat. 36. 34. N.

Cape Spear, on E. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 52. 13. W. Lat. 47. 34. N.

Cape Spencer, on W. coast of N. A. formerly W. point of entrance into Cross sound. Lon. 65. 4. W. Lat. 58. 13. N.

Cape Stadt, on the coast of Norway. Lat. 62. 10. N.

Cape Stephens, on the coast of New Zealand, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 174. 5. E. Lat. 40. 36. S.

Cape Stephens, on E. coast of New Britain. Lon. 151. E. Lat. 3. 55. S.

Cape Stephens, on W. coast of N. A. in the N. Pac. ocean. Lon. 162. 17. W. Lat. 63. 33. N.

Cape Stiga, on W. coast of Natolia. Lat. 39. 18. N.

Cape Stilo, Naples, on E. coast of Calabria. Lon. 17. 12. E. Lat. 38. 30. N.

Cape Storm, see *Cape Tormentin*.

Cape Straki, on the coast of Egypt. Lon. 33. 43. E. Lat. 31. 5. N.

Cape Subiba, Spain, on the coast of Murcia. Lon. 1. 20. W. Lat. 37. 30. N.

Cape Success, or *Cape Good Success*, on S. coast of Terra del Fuego, in the straits of La Maire. Lon. 66. 14. W. Lat. 54. 58. S.

Cape Suckling, on W. coast of N. America. Lon. 216. 19. E. Lat. 60. 1. N.

Cape Sugaar, NW. point of Nippon. Lon. 140. 40. E. Lat. 41. 30. N.

Cape Suliago, N. point of Mindanao. Lon. 125. 35. E. Lat. 9. 51. N.

Cape Swaine, on W. coast of N. America, and NW. point of entrance into Milbank's sound. Lon. 231. 40. E. Lat. 52. 13. N.

Cape Sweepstakes, in the straits of Magellan. Lon. 71. 24. W. Lat. 52. 50. S.

Cape Table, on E. coast of New Zealand. Lon. 181. 36. W. Lat. 39. 7. N.

Cape Table, on W. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 47. 5. E. Lat. 16. S.

Cape Taboa, on W. coast of Madagascar. Lat. 16. 20. S.

Cape Tache, on SW. coast of Natolia. Lon. 27. 28. E. Lat. 36. 24. N.

Cape Tagrim, see *Cape Ledo*.

Cape Talabo, on W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 123. 57. E. Lat. 0. 50. S.

Cape Talcuguan, on the coast of Chili. Lat. 37. S.

Cape Talhado, on S. coast of Africa. Lon. 23. 9. E. Lat. 34. S.

Cape Tamar, in the straits of Magellan, 18 miles from Cape Upright. Lon. 75. 40. W. Lat. 52. 51. S.

Cape Tandjong, on W. coast of Borneo. Lon. 112. 45. E. Lat. 5. 24. N.

Cape Tatman, in Hudson's bay. Lon. 90. 25. W. Lat. 57. 40. N.

Cape Tavalaro, at S. extremity of Sardinia. Lon. 8. 27. E. Lat. 38. 53. N.

Cape Taymour, or *Taimur*, on the coast of Siberia, in the Frozen ocean. Lat. 77. N. All attempts to double it have hitherto proved ineffectual.

Cape Teerawhitte, forming S. point of the

isle of Eaheinomauwe, in Cook's strait. Lon. 184. 12. W. Lat. 41. 21. S.

Cape Telling, on NW. coast of Ireland. Lon. 10. 7. W. Lat. 54. 40. N.

Cape Temendfuse, on the coast of Algiers. Lon. 3. 35. E. Lat. 37. 15. N.

Cape Temoel, or *Point Samso*, on W. coast of Celebes, on the line. Lon. 119. 25. E.

Cape Tenes, on the coast of Algiers. Lon. 1. 10. E. Lat. 36. 36. N.

Cape Tengo, on E. coast of Naples. Lon. 16. 10. E. Lat. 41. 47. N.

Cape Teresi, on S. coast of Cyprus. Lon. 34. 36. E. Lat. 34. 50. N.

Cape Teluan, on the coast of Fez. Lon. 5. 31. W. Lat. 35. 30. N.

Cape Three Forks, on the coast of Fez. Lon. 2. 50. W. Lat. 35. 30. N.

Cape Three Points, on the coast of Morocco. Lon. 2. 35. W. Lat. 35. 30. N.

Cape Three Points, on E. coast of America, in the bay of Honduras. Lon. 90. 16. W. Lat. 15. 56. N.

Cape Three Points, on N. coast of S. A. Lon. 62. 56. W. Lat. 10. 40. N.

Cape Three Points, on E. coast of New Holland. Lon. 152. E. Lat. 33. 30. S.

Cape Three Points, Africa, on the coast of Guinea. Lon. 2. 26. W. Lat. 4. 40. N.

Cape Three Points, on E. coast of Patagonia. Lat. 49. 50. S.

Cape Tiburon, on the coast of S. A. at the entrance of the gulf of Darien. Lon. 77. 10. W. Lat. 9. 25. N.

Cape Tiburon, on SW. coast of Hispaniola. Lon. 74. 29. W. Lat. 18. 20. N.

Cape Tignoso, Spain, on the coast of Murcia. Lon. 1. 16. W. Lat. 37. 30. N.

Cape Togrén, at the mouth of the river Sierra Leone.

Cape Tolabo, on E. coast of Celebes. Lon. 122. 50. E. Lat. 0. 45. S.

Cape Tontoral, on the coast of Chili. Lat. 27. 30. S.

Cape Torment, on the coast of Canada; 24 below Quebec.

Cape Tormentin, or *Cape Storm*, on SE. coast of St. John, in the gulf of St. Lawrence.

Cape Torres, Spain, on the coast of Asturia. Lon. 5. 44. W. Lat. 43. 37. N.

Cape Tortosa, Spain, on the coast of Catalonia. Lon. 0. 47. E. Lat. 40. 40. N.

Cape Tosto, on N. coast of Spain. Lon. 9. 10. W. Lat. 43. 13. N.

Cape Tourina, Spain, on W. coast of Galicia. Lon. 9. 20. W. Lat. 43. 3. N.

Cape Town, capital of the Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 18. 23. E. Lat. 34. 29. S. Pop. in 1818, 18,173; of whom 7,460 were whites; 1,905 free blacks; 810 apprentices; 536 Hottentots; 7,462 slaves. It is agreeably situated, rather above 30 miles from the Cape of Good Hope, properly so called, at the head of Table bay, in a valley, between the Table and Lion mountains. It is defended by a castle of considerable strength, and contains a court-house, a guard-house, a Calvinistic church, a Lutheran church, a theatre, and 1,145 houses; many of which are magnificent. The tone of society is wholly commercial, the minds of all classes be-

ing bent on trade. There is not a public school, nor a bookseller's shop in the town. The streets are broad, but ill-paved. Provisions are very reasonable. The town is well supplied with springs of excellent water, sufficient also for the ships which call at the port. The harbour is tolerably secure from September to May, while the SE. winds prevail; during the rest of the year, when the wind blows generally from the N. and NW., ships are obliged to resort to False bay, on the opposite side of the peninsula.—A missionary is supported here by the London Missionary society.

Cape Townshend, on NE. coast of New Holland. Lon. 209. 43. W. Lat. 22. 15. S.

Cape Townshend, see *Vermillion Point*.

Cape Trafalgar, Spain, on the coast of Andalusia. Lon. 6. 8. W. Lat. 36. 10. N. On the 21st of October, 1805, the British fleet, commanded by Lord Nelson, obtained a complete victory over the combined fleets of France and Spain off this cape. Nelson lost his life in the action.

Cape Traitors, on NE. coast of the island of Erromango, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 169. 20. E. Lat. 18. 43. S.

Cape Tranquillo, S. point of Rhodes. Lon. 27. 30. E. Lat. 36. 5. N.

Cape Trapani, (an. *Drepanum Promontorium*), on N. coast of Candia; 14 W. Retimo.

Cape Tres Montes, on the coast of Chili. Lon. 75. 16. W. Lat. 46. 58. S.

Cape Tres Forcas, see *Cape Three Forks*.

Cape Trevanion, NW. extremity of the island of Trevanion. Lon. 164. 52. E. Lat. 10. 39. S.

Cape Tribulation, on NE. of New-Holland. Lon. 145. 21. E. Lat. 16. 6. S.

Cape Trinity, on S. coast of the islands of Kodiak, in N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 154. 26. W. Lat. 56. 45. N.

Cape Trionto, on the coast of Naples, in the gulf of Tarento. Lon. 16. 57. E. Lat. 39. 48. N.

Cape Trispyrgoi, on the coast of Livadia. Lon. 23. 29. E. Lat. 36. 53. N.

Cape Trompeur, see *Cape Engano*.

Cape Troun, on N. coast of Staten island, in N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 148. 10. E. Lat. 45. 30. N.

Cape Trullo, NW. point of the island of Myconi. Lon. 25. 19. E. Lat. 37. 28. N.

Cape Tschukotskoi, on the E. extremity of Asia. Lon. 171. 24. W. Lat. 64. 13. N.

Cape Turn-again, on E. coast of New Zealand. Lon. 177. 0. W. Lat. 40. 34. S.

Cape Tusishan, on E. coast of Tunis. Lon. 11. E. Lat. 36. 25. N.

Cape Vaca, Spain, on the coast of Asturia. Lon. 5. 47. W. Lat. 43. 36. N.

Cape Vacas, on S. coast of Africa. Lon. 21. 32. E. Lat. 34. 30. S.

Cape Vandeput, on W. coast of N. A. and E. point of Prince Frederick's sound. Lon. 227. 12. E. Lat. 57. 5. N.

Cape Vani, on N. coast of the island of Milo. Lon. 24. 20. E. Lat. 36. 46. N.

Cape Vaticano, on W. coast of Calabria Ultra. Lon. 16. 52. E. Lat. 38. 40. N.

Cape Ubarco, on NW. coast of Iviça. Lon. 1. 18. E. Lat. 39. 5. N.

Cape Vedra, Spain, on the coast of Galicia. Lon. 8. 51. W. Lat. 42. 19. N.

Cape de la Vela, on N. coast of S. A. Lon. 71. 46. W. Lat. 11. 50. N.

Cape Venere, see *Capo di Venere*.

Cape Ventoso, on NE. coast of the island of Cabrera, in the Mediterranean. Lon. 2. 55. E. Lat. 39. 10. N.

Cape Venus, on the coast of Otaheite. Lon. 149. 36. W. Lat. 17. 29. N.

Cape Verde, (an. *Arsenarium*), on W. coast of Africa. Lon. 17. 31. W. Lat. 14. 44. N.

Cape Verde Islands, islands of Africa, in the Atlantic, so called from Cape Verde opposite to which they are situated; 390 W. Cape Verde, and between 15 and 18 degrees N. Lat. As to their number, some reckon 10, others 14 or more, by giving the name of islands to those which are only rocks. They are in general mountainous; the lower hills are covered with a beautiful verdure, as well as the extensive valleys between; but with little water, except what is found in ponds and wells. They are said to have been, and probably were known to the ancients, under the name of *Gorgades*.

The air is extremely hot and unwholesome; it rarely rains, and the ground is so hot that one can hardly stand in places exposed to the sun. It is dangerous to pass the night in the open air, for the great heat is often succeeded by a sudden cold, which proves mortal to such as are exposed to it. The soil is for the most part stony and barren, nevertheless some parts produce rice, maize, bananas, lemons, oranges, citrons, pomegranates, figs, and melons; grapes are gathered twice a year. The manufacture of leather and salt form the principal riches. Two of them, St. Yago and St. Philip, depend immediately on the king, and are the only ones that are fortified. The number of inhabitants is calculated at 100,000. Few whites are now seen; the influence of the climate has changed the ancient Portuguese to negroes. The governor and priests are often negroes. The chief town is Porto Praya.

Cape Verde, mountainous cape on the coast of Peru. Lat. 6. 20. S.

Cape Verde, on the coast of Genoa. Lon. 7. 50. E. Lat. 43. 50. N.

Cape Verdistan, see *Cape Bardistan*.

Cape Vere, on W. coast of Calabria. Lon. 16. 10. E. Lat. 39. 20. N.

Cape Verga, on W. coast of Africa. Lon. 13. 50. W. Lat. 10. 4. N.

Cape Verella, on E. coast of Cochin-China. Lon. 109. 18. E. Lat. 12. 55. N.

Cape Verella, (False,) SE. coast of Cochin-China. Lon. 109. 4. E. Lat. 11. 45. N.

Cape Victoria, or *Cape Victory*, on W. coast of Patagonia. Lon. 74. 57. W. Lat. 52. 35. S.

Cape Vidio, Spain, on the coast of Asturia. Lon. 6. 11. W. Lat. 43. 37. N.

Cape Villano, Spain, on the coast of Galicia. Lon. 9. 14. W. Lat. 43. 11. N.

Cape Villeno, Spain, on the coast of Biscay. Lon. 2. 58. W. Lat. 43. 26. N.

Cape Vincent, p-v. Jefferson co. N.Y.; W. 498.

Cape Virgin, on SE. point of S. A. at the entrance into the straits of Magellan. Lon. 68. 22. W. Lat. 52. 24. S.

Cape Unhasa, on the coast of Africa, in the Indian sea. Lon. 30. E. Lat. 20. S.

Cape Unsang, on E. coast of Borneo. Lon. 119. 21. E. Lat. 5. 18. N.

Cape Vohemaro, on E. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 54. 44. E. Lat. 13. 20. S.

Cape Vola, S. A. on N. coast of Caraccas. Lon. 72. W. Lat. 12. N.

Cape Volpe, on N. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 9. 47. E. Lat. 40. 4. N.

Cape Volpe, on S. coast of Natolia. Lon. 27. 44. E. Lat. 36. 38. N.

Cape Voltas, on W. coast of Africa. Lon. 16. 30. E. Lat. 29. 15. S.

Cape Voulovilou, on E. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 54. 2. E. Lat. 18. S.

Cape Upright, on E. end of Gore island, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 172. 13. W. Lat. 60. 30. N.

Cape Upright, in the straits of Magellan. Lon. 75. 38. W. Lat. 53. 6. S.

Cape Upstart, on NE. coast of New Holland. Lon. 212. 32. W. Lat. 19. 39. S.

Cape Uries, on N. coast of Staten island. Lon. 149. 20. E. Lat. 46. N.

Cape Ursa, Sicily, on N. coast. Lon. 13. 11. E. Lat. 38. 18. N.

Cape Walsh, on the coast of New Guinea. Lon. 137. E. Lat. 8. 24. S.

Cape Walsingham of Davis, on E. coast of America, at N. side of the entrance into Cumberland straits. Lon. 66. W. Lat. 64. 10. N.

Cape Walsingham of Frobisher, at the SE. extremity of Hale island, in Davis's straits, at the entrance of Frobisher's straits. Lon. 64. 58. W. Lat. 62. 50. N.

Cape Webuck, on E. coast of Labrador. Lon. 58. 10. W. Lat. 55. 21. N.

Cape West, on W. coast of Tavai-Poe-nam-moo, the S. island of New Zealand. Lon. 193. 17. W. Lat. 45. 54. S.

Cape Weymouth, on NE. coast of New Holland. Lon. 217. 15. W. Lat. 12. 42. S.

Cape White, or *Cape Blanco*, N. A. on E. coast of Nicaragua; 60 S. Cape Gracias a Dias. Lon. 83. 4. W. Lat. 13. 15. N.

Cape Whitshed, on W. coast of N. America, and NE. point of the entrance into Prince William's sound. Lon. 214. 29. E. Lat. 60. 29. N.

Cape Whit-Sunday, on S. side of the island of Kodiak, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 151. 46. W. Lat. 58. 14. N.

Cape Wostenholm, in Hudson's bay. Lon. 77. 40. W. Lat. 62. 40. N.

Cape Wrath, Scotland, the NW. extremity of the county of Sutherland. Lon. 5. 18. W. Lat. 58. 40. N.

Cape York, NE. projection of New Holland, consisting of a double point, one of which is situated Lon. 141. 36. E. Lat. 10. 37. S. the other Lat. 10. 42. S.

Cape Young, on N. coast of Chatham island, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 183. 2. E. Lat. 43. 48. S.

Cape Zambrona, Naples, on W. coast of Calabria. Lon. 16. 6. E. Lat. 37. 48. N.

Cape Zangesair, on the Pirate coast. Lon. 72. 53. E. Lat. 17. 36. N.

Cape Ziarel, on the coast of Syria. Lon. 35. 42. E. Lat. 35. 40. N.

Cape Zibeeb, on N. coast of Tunis. Lon. 10. 9. E. Lat. 37. 7. N.

Capet, t. Carinthia, on the Fella; 10 S. Vol-kemarek.

Capibaribe, r. Brazil, in Pernambuco, which flows into the sea near the city of Pernambuco.

Capelapaire, t. Carnatic; 14 NW. Gingee.

Capell, t. Aust., in Stiria; 3 N. Muertznschlag.

Capelle, (La,) t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 3 S. Hesdin. It is now dismantled.

Capelle, (La,) t. France, in Aisne; 12 NE. Guise. Pop. 1,077.

Capelle, t. Neth., Zealand, island of Walcheren; 6 N. Antwerp. Pop. 1,000.

Capelle op den Bosch, t. Neth., Antwerp; 6 S. Antwerp. Pop. 2,000.

Capelle la Marival, t. France, in Lot; 8 NNW. Figeac. Pop. 854.

Capellen, t. Stiria; 8 W. Luttenburg.

Capenau, t. Prussia, in Pomerelia; 10 E. Marienburg.

Capendu, t. France, Aude; 9 E. Carcassonne.

Capernaum, city, Palestine, on W. side of the sea of Tiberias; 60 N. Jerusalem. Lon. 35. 44. E. Lat. 32. 45. N. Near it were a mountain and rivulet of the same name. This city is famous in sacred history, and in its vicinity our Lord delivered 'the sermon on the mount.' Nothing of it now remains.

Capers Island, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of S. C. Lon. 79. 39. W. Lat. 32. 55. N.

Capes, see *Gabs*.

Capestang, t. France, in Herault; 9 N. Narbonne. Pop. 1,150.

Caphas, mt. Africa, in Nigritia, from which Ptolemy supposed the river Senegal derived its source. Lat. 14. 10. N.

Caphe, now *Caifa*.

Caphon Springs, medicinal springs, in Virginia; 22 WSW. Winchester. The waters are impregnated with magnesia, sulphur, soda, carbonic acid, and are much visited.

Capjack, t. Grand Bukharia; 25 S. Kotlan.

Capiat, t. Paraguay; 15 SSE. Assumption.

Capiata, t. Paraguay; 12 S. Assumption.

Capibari, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 34. 26. Lat. 8. 15. N.

Capis, t. N. coast of the island of Panay. Lon. 122. 27. E. Lat. 11. 51. N.

Capim, r. Brasil, which runs into the Guama, 20 E. Para.

Capira, r. S. A., in Caraccas, which runs into the sea, Lon. 66. 56. W. Lat. 10. 15. N.

Capistano, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 20 NE. Squillace.

Capira, t. Panama; 22 W. Panama.

Capitanata, pr. Naples, bounded N. and E. by the Adriatic, S. by the country of Bari and Basilicata, and W. by the Molise. This was the ancient *Apulia Daunica*. The whole country is a vast plain, and the soil generally sandy, with few trees, and scarcely any springs or rivers of fresh water; yet the land produces a great deal of corn, and feeds a great number of cattle; salt is made along the coast. The Gargano is the only mountain; on the sides are plantations of oranges; the coasts are defended by 22 towers. The principal towns are Lucera, Foggia, Salpe, Ascoli, Bovino, Troja, Manfredonia, Monte, St. Angelo, Vieste, Termoli, St. Severo, and Volturara. Pop. 254,809. Sq. m. 3,289.

Capitanala, t. New Grenada ; 60 NNE. Tunja.

Capitantillo, small isl. among the Philippines, near E. coast of Sib. Lon. 123. 40. E. Lat. 11. 15. N.

Capitolias, now *Yarmuc*.

Capizzi, t. Sicily, Demona ; 7 NW. Trahina.

Capolahou, see *Cape Lahou*.

Capo Fino, cape on the coast of Genoa. Lon. 9. 4. E. Lat. 44. 18. N.

Capo d'Istria, (an. *Ægida*,) s-p. Aust. Illyria, in Istria, in the gulf of Trieste ; 8 S. Trieste. Lon. 13. 43. E. Lat. 45. 31. N. Pop. 5,119. Bp. see. It is the capital of a district containing 65,151 inh., in the circle of Trieste. It is situated on an oval rock, in the midst of the sea, at half a mile distance from the continent, with which it is connected by means of a stone bridge. The town is 2 miles in circ., and has a cathedral church, 30 other churches, 2 nunneries, 6 monasteries, some other rich pious institutions, 2 hospitals, and a pawn-bank, where money is advanced on pledges.

Capo de Lago, see *Codelago*.

Capo delle Melle, cape on the coast of Genoa. Lon. 8. 13. E. Lat. 43. 58. N.

Capo di Terra, cape on the coast of Naples, between Sorrento and Massa ; on it are the ruins of a villa.

Capo di Venere, cape on the coast of Genoa. Lon. 9. 40. E. Lat. 44. 4. N.

Capodigora, t. Italy ; 21 E. Ferrara.

Capolita, r. Mexico, in Guaxaca, which runs into the Pacific ocean.

Capoose, t. Hind., Berar ; 15 SSE. Ellichpour.

Capor, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 9. 10. N.

Capotes, now *Kepouh-Daghi*.

Capoudia, see *Cape Oudia*.

Capoul, one of the smaller Philippine islands, a little S. Luçon.

Cappadocia, ancient country in E. part of Asia Minor ; bounded by Pontus, Armenia, Cilicia, and Phrygia ; now a part of Caramania. Chief city, Mazaca.

Cappareas, now *Shehoun*.

Cappel, v. Switz., in Zurich ; 9 S. Zurich. Pop. 475. Here on account of a religious dispute, a battle was fought between the Catholics and Protestants, in the year 1531, in which Zuinglius, the reformer, lost his life.

Cappel, or *Waldkapel*, t. Ger., Hesse Cassel ; 26 SE. Cassel. Lon. 9. 55. E. Lat. 51. 9. N. Pop. 844.

Cappel, or *Cappeln*, or *Kappeh*, t. Sleswick, on E. coast ; 16 NE. Sleswick. Lon. 10. E. Lat. 54. 44. N. Pop. 1,150.

Cappeln, t. Pru. Westphalia ; 8 NNE. Tecklenburg.

Cappeln, (*Oster*,) t. Hanover, in Osnabruck ; 12 E. Osnabruck.

Cappenberg, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Munster ; 6 NW. Werne.

Capracotta, t. Naples, in Molise ; 13 NW. Molise. Pop. 2,099.

Caprah, t. Hind., in Oude ; 30 N. Kairabad.

Capraja, (an. *Ægilon*, or *Ægilium*,) isl. in the Mediterranean, between the coast of Italy and the N. part of Corsica, about 15 miles in circumference. Lon. 9. 56. E. Lat. 43. 3. N. Pop. 1,500. The land is mountainous, dry, and rough ; and surrounded with rocks, except in

one part, where there is a good harbour, belonging to a town named *Capraja*. It was ceded to Sardinia in 1815.

Capranu, v. Eu. Turkey, in Livadia, on the Cephissus ; 28 WNW. Thiva. It is a mean village, containing a few cottages, and several chh. It is very near the site of ancient *Cheronæa*, of which considerable ruins are still to be seen, as the remains of a temple, a fountain, a theatre, acropolis, &c.

Capraria, one of the Tremiti islands, in the Adriatic, about 12 miles from the coast of Italy ; it is very small, and uninhabited. Lon. 15. 26. E. Lat. 42. 10. N.

Capraria, see *Gomera*, *Caberra*, and *Favagnana*.

Caprera, small isl. in the Mediterranean near SW. coast of the Morea. Lon. 21. 40. E. Lat. 36. 52. N.

Capresso, (an. *Mons Marpessus*,) mt. on Paros, celebrated for its marble quarries.

Capri, isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Naples, 5 miles long, and 2 broad ; anciently called *Capræa* ; whence the emperor Tiberius issued his bloody orders of execution. The island is mountainous, but fertile, with great plenty of game, especially quails. It is said that 60,000, and even 160,000 quails have been caught on the island in a year. In this island Tiberius spent the last ten years of his life, immersed in luxurious debauchery, and built 12 villas for the purpose of varying his pleasures, or at least the scene of them. Pop. 3,580. Lon. 14. 18. E. Lat. 40. 32. N.

Capri, t. in the island so called ; 17 S. Naples. Lon. 13. 58. E. Lat. 40. 34. N. Pop. 2,046. Bp. see.

Capriana, t. Italy ; 14 NNW. Mantua.

Capriata, t. Piedmont ; 12 S. Alexandria. Here the Austrians were defeated by the French in 1799.

Capriglia, t. Naples in Principato Ultra ; 13 S. Benevento.

Caprino, t. Italy ; 8 WNW. Bergamo.

Capristano, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra ; 20 E. Aquila.

Capro, t. Africa, in Dongola, on the left bank of the Nile ; 8 S. Mosho.

Caprone, isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, about 6 miles in circumference ; 2 NW. Stanchio. Lon. 26. 52. E. Lat. 36. 59. N.

Caprycke, t. Neth., in E. Flanders ; 14 SE. Sluys. Pop. 3,239.

Capsa, now *Gafsa*.

Captaja, t. Bengal ; 18 E. Islamabad.

Captain's Rock, rocky island in the river Utawas. Lon. 78. W. Lat. 46. 5. N.

Captina Creek, r. Ohio, which flows into the Ohio, 23 miles below Wheeling, Va.

Captina Creek, p-v. Belmont co. Ohio ; W. 312.

Captieux, t. France, in Gironde ; S. Bazas. Pop. 1,152.

Capua, city, Naples, cap. Lavora, on the Volturno ; 15 N. Naples. Lon. 14. 8. E. Lat. 41. 5. N. Pop. 7,831. Abp. see. It contains, besides the cathedral, one collegiate, 16 parish churches, and 12 convents. Modern Capua is not on the same spot where formerly the ancient Capua, so renowned in history, stood, but about 2 miles from it, and was partly built out of its ruins.

No city, in Italy, Rome excepted, contains a greater number of ancient inscriptions, which were no doubt brought hither from Old Capua. This city is situated in a very pleasant and fruitful country on the left shore of the Volturno, and about 12 miles from the sea. Its fortifications are pretty good, consisting of bastions, ravelins, and other works, all covered with free-stone. The river, as well as its castle, contributes very much to its strength. Ancient Capua stood pretty near mount Tifata eastward; and its great wealth and power gave umbrage to the Romans.

Capurso, t. Naples, in Bari; 4 SE. Bari.

Capusa, small island in the Mediterranean, near NW. coast of Corsica. Lon. 9. 29. E. Lat. 42. 57. N.

Caqueta, large river, S. A., which rises about 60 m. S. Popayan; being enlarged by the addition of several streams, it takes a course due E. about 300 miles, when it divides into three branches; one of which falls into the Iça, another takes the name of Yupura, and the third forms the principal stream of the Negro.

Car, or *Char*, r. Eng., which runs into the sea, at Charmouth in Dorsetshire.

Car, lake, Ireland, Armagh; 14 SSE. Armagh.

Cara, small isl. near W. coast of Scot.; 2 S. the island of Gigo. Lon. 5. 48. W. Lat. 55. 36. N. It is 1 mile long, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad, inhabited by a few families.

Cara, *Pulo Cara*, small isl. in the gulf of Siam, near E. coast of Lower Siam. Lon. 101. 12. E. Lat. 8. 30. N.

Cara, r. Russia, which forms the boundary between Europe and Asia, for the space of 140 m. and falls into the Arctic ocean.

Cara Veria, see *Veria*.

Carabash, small isl. near W. coast of Natolia. Lon. 27. 6. E. Lat. 38. 12. N.

Carabaya, or *Caravaya*, district or jurisdiction, Buenos Ayres, about 120 miles in extent. The country is mountainous, but in many places fertile in grain, fruit, and legumes; there are also mines of gold and silver. St. Juan de l'Oro, or Caravaya is the capital.

Carabuco, t. La Paz; 36 S. Asangaro.

Carac, see *Karek*.

Caracala, t. Walachia 65 ESE. Widdin, 85 WSW. Bucharest. Lon. 25. 58. E. Lat. 44. 4. N.

Caracalay, a large extent of country W. China, divided into many states and principalities.

Caracato, t. La Paz; 10 N. Chucuito.

Caracca, (*La*), s-p. Spain, in Andalusia; 6 E. Cadiz.

CARACCAS, country, in the northern part of S. America, having the Caribbean north, and New-Grenada west; watered by the Orinoco and its branches. It was once called *Eastern Terra Firma*, but was styled by the Spaniards the *Captain-generalship of Caraccas*, from 1786 to 1810; containing the following provinces:

Provinces	Pop.	Chief towns.
Venezuela,.....	500,000	...Caraccas.
Varinas,.....		...Varinas.
Maracaybo,.....	100,000	Maraybo.
Cumana,.....	80,000	Cumana.
Spanish Guiana.....	34,000	St. Thomas.
Margarita island,.....	14,000	Ascension.

Total 728,000

The population here stated is the estimate of Depons. The whites are computed at 2-10ths, the slaves at 3, the descendants of freemen at 4; the remainder Indians. In 1810, the inhabitants made a declaration of independence, and assumed the name of the *Republic of Venezuela*. It has since been united with New-Grenada, under the name of the *Republic of Colombia*. See *Colombia* and *Venezuela*.

Caraccas, or *Leon de Caraccas*, city, S. A., capital of the Caraccas. Lon. 67. 5. W. Lat. 10. 31. N. Abp. see. Pop. according to Humboldt, in 1800, 40,000; in 1812, 50,000. On the 26th of March 1812, the city was partly destroyed by an earthquake, and nearly 12,000 persons were buried in the ruins. By the political events, which followed this catastrophe, the population of this ill-fated city was reduced in 4 or 5 years after the earthquake, to less than 20,000. The city is some leagues from the sea, from which it is separated by mountains, and is elevated about 3,000 feet above the ocean. It carries on a considerable trade. It contains a university, a theatre, 9 churches, 4 hospitals, 3 monasteries, and 2 nunneries. Its port, named *Guayra*, has bad anchorage, but by the construction of a mole, the road is good.

Caraccio, mt. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; 16 S. Sulmona.

Caracena, see *Caracossa*.

Carach, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. Lon. 11. 20. N.

Carachaban, t. Persia, in Adirbeitzan; 80 W. Tabris.

Caraché, t. Venezuela; 20 E. Truxillo.

Carachurin, t. Natolia; 24 E. Tsorkesk.

Caracol, t. S. A., Carthagenia; 55 SE. Carthagenia.

Caracosa, or *Caracena*, t. Spain, in New Castile; 18 SSW. Siguença.

Caracu, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 41. 46. W. Lat. 3. S.

Caradoam, t. Hind., in Berar; 18 SE. Aurungabad.

Caraglio, t. Piedmont, in Coni, on the Grana; 6 NW. Coni. Pop. 5,200.

Carago, now *Rugga*.

Caragola, t. Hind., in Bengal; 22 S. Purneah. It is situated on N. branch of the Ganges, and carries on considerable trade.

Caragos, pr. Mindanao, near E. coast. Its principal production is sago.

Carasu, see *Cydnus*.

Carahissar, see *Aphiom Karahissar*.

Carahuasi, t. Peru, Cusco; 54 WNW. Cusco.

Caralicote, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 30 N. Beder.

Caralla, now *Kierali*.

Caraman, t. France, in Upper Garonne; 15 ESE. Toulouse. Pop. 2,292.

Caraman, or *Larenda*, t. A. Turkey, in Carmania, situated in a plain; 55 S. Konieh, 57 N. Kelendri. Pop. 3,000 families. H. 1,100; 1,000 belonging to Turks, and 100 to Armenians. The streets are dirty, and the houses low, and built of clay. It contains 24 khans for merchants, several mosques, and 6 public baths.

Caraman, t. Syria, in Aleppo; 12 N. Antioch.

Caramania, country, Asia, which comprehends the ancient *Pamphilia*, *Lycaonia*, and

Isauria, and a great part of *Cilicia*, *Pisidia*, and *Cappadocia*. It had formerly the title of kingdom; but is now become a province of Turkey, and divided into 7 sangiacats, viz Konieh, Kaisarieh, Kishcher, Nikdeh, Akserai, Isbarteh, and Selefkieh, or Itschil. It has several lakes well stored with fish, and which furnish great quantities of salt.

Caramanica, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra; 8 N. Sulmona.

Caramanta, t. S. A., in Popayan, on the Cauca. Lon. 74. 48. W. Lat. 6. 12. N.

Carambaba, t. Brazil, on the Tocantin; 60 SW. Para.

Carambis, now *Kerepiburun*.

Carambucis, now *Dwina*.

Caramnassa, r. Hind., which runs into the Ganges, near Buxar.

Caramout, t. Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo, on W. side of the lake of Antioch; 12 N. Antioch, 18 ESE. Alexandretta. It is defended with walls, as a security from the Kurds.

Caran, r. Eng., which runs into the Avon, at Tewkesbury.

Caran, t. Africa, on the Slave coast. Lat. 7. 10. N.

Carana, now *Almakarana*.

Carandaga, small isl. in the E. Indian ocean, and sea of Mindoro. Lon. 120. 25. E. Lat. 10. 25. N.

Caranel, t. Hind., in Coimbetore; 18 NW. Caroor.

Carang-Assem, t. on E. coast of the island of Bali. Lon. 115. 30. E. Lat. 8. 30. S. It has a good harbour, and is the principal town in the island, situated in a populous and fertile territory.

Carang-Pingang, t. on SW. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 103. 45. E. Lat. 5. 16. S.

Carangas, district, S. A., in Buenos Ayres, about 120 miles in length, and 150 W. of the river Plata. It feeds a great number of cattle, and in it are several silver mines.

Carangas, t. Peru, and capital of a district under the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres; 40 W. Potosi.

Caranja, isl. in the Indian sea, near the Concan coast; 9 S. Bombay. Lon. 72. 44. E. Lat. 18. 55. N.

Caransebes, see *Karansebes*.

Carapatam, t. Concan; 15 S. Geriah.

Carapanatuba, r. S. A., in Guiana, which flows into the Amazon, Lon. 51. W. Lat. 0. 15. N.

Carapella, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; 15 E. Aquila.

Carapella, r. Naples, which runs into the Adriatic, 9 S. Manfredonia.

Carapito, t. Portugal, Beira; 12 N. Pinhel.

Carascof, t. Russia, in Kiev; 34 W. Bialacerkiew.

Carasto, t. Genoa; 14 E. Genoa.

Carasu, see *Cydnu*.

Carava, t. Cyprus; 20 WNW. Nicosia.

Caravaca, or *Santa Cruz de Caravaca*, t. Spain, in Murcia; 40 WNW. Murcia. Pop. 8,720. This town is much resorted to an account of a cross, said to have been brought down from heaven by two angels.

Caravaggio, t. Italy; 10 N. Crema.

Caravaggio, or *Caravacho*, t. S. A., in Buenos Ayres, and diocess of La Paz, on the coast of the Pacific ocean; 50 W. Atacames.

Caravalleda, s-p. Caraccas; E. of Guayra.

Caravaya, or *St. Juan del Oro*, t. Peru, and capital of a jurisdiction, in Buenos Ayres, and diocess of Cusco; 150 SE. Cusco. Lon. 69. 36. W. Lat. 14. 40. N.

Caraves, small isl. in the E. Indian ocean. Lon. 121. 38. E. Lat. 11. 58. N.

Caravelas, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 18. S.

Caravi, small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago. Lon. 23. 37. E. Lat. 36. 50. N.

Caravilla, t. Naples, Molise; 12 NW. Molise.

Cararino, t. Piedmont; 9 SE. Ivrea. Pop. 1,300.

Caraw, t. Syria, in Damascus; 42 NNE. Damascus. It is situated on an eminence, in which are vestiges of a camp; supposed to have been anciently called *Ocurura*; and when in possession of the Franks, *Carinthia*.

Carawang, km. Java, on N. side; E. of Jacatra.

Carawang Point, E. point of Batavia bay, on Java. Lon. 107. 10. E. Lat. 5. 57. S.

Carawang Point, cape on N. coast of New Guinea. Lon. 133. 30. E. Lat. 0. 20. S.

Caraza, small isl. in the mouth of the river Volga, where it runs into the Caspian sea; 70 S. Astrachan. Here goods are landed, and ships remain, when it is thought necessary to perform quarantine.

Carayan, t. Hind., in Bahar; 14 NE. Bahar.

Carberry, isl. on S. coast of Ireland, in Dunmannus bay. Lon. 9. 33. W. Lat. 51. 31. N.

Carbet St. Jaques, Martinico, in the West-Indies. Lon. 61. 10. W. Lat. 14. 39. N.

Carbini, t. Corsica; 5 E. Tallano.

Carbon, see *Alfeo*.

Carbonara, t. Naples, in Bari; 2 SSE. Bari.

Carbone, small r. Spain, which runs into the Guadalquivir, a little above Seville.

Carbonero, t. Spain, in Old Castile; 14 NNW. Segovia.

Carboni, t. Naples, in Basilicata; 16 SW. Turfi. Pop. 2,570.

Carbonne, t. France, in Upper Garonne; 3 N. Rieux, 21 S. Toulouse. Pop. 1,643.

Carbu, t. Genoa; 7 WNW. Finale.

Carbusabad, v. Persia; 30 Casbin. H. 60.

Carcabuy, t. Spain, in Cordova; 8 ENE. Lucena.

Carcal, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 12 E. Calianee.

Carcal, t. Hind., in Golconda; 18 SW. Combamet.

Carcan, r. Asia, which separates the country of Queda from Malacca, and runs into the straits of Malacca, Lon. 100. 28. E. Lat. 5. 14. N.

Carcanossi, t. on E. coast of the island of Madagascar. Lat. 24. 30. S.

Carcar, t. Spain, in Aragon, on the Ega; 9 miles from Calahorra.

Carcara, t. Piedmont, on the Bormida; 12 E. Ceva.

Carcara, t. Barca; 110 SW. Tolometa.

Carcariola, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; 22 W. Aquila.

Carcassonne, (an. *Carcaso*.) city, France, capital of Aude; 15 posts NW. Perpignan, 97 S. Paris. Lon. 2. 21. E. Lat. 43. 13. N. Pop. 14,652. H. 1,604. Bp. see. It was formerly the capital of a county, and before the revolution the seat of a governor. It is situated on the Aude, and is divided into Old and New Town, and defended by a castle, walls, and ditches. The New Town is regularly built in the form of a long square. There is a considerable manufacture of fine cloth.

Carcavee, t. Istria; 5 SSW. Capo d'Istria.

Carcha, now *Kark*.

Carchemish, now *Kerkissia*.

Carcherd, t. Persia, in Chorasan; 45 NW. Herat.

Carcraig, small isl. Scot., in the Frith of Forth; 3 SW. Burntisland.

Carculla, t. Hind., in S. Canara. Lon. 75. 4. E. Lat. 13. 12. N. H. 200.

Cardaillac, t. France, in Lot; 5 N. Figeac, 28 NE. Cahors. Pop. 1,500.

Cardamilia, t. Morea; 12 SW. Misitra.

Cardamyla, t. on N. coast of the island of Scio. Lon. 26. 3. E. Lat. 38. 34. N.

Carden, t. Pru., in Lower Rhine, on the Moselle; 27 NE. Treves.

Cardennossa, Spain, in Old Castile; 12 miles from Avila.

Cardia, now *Hexamila*.

Cardiff, or *Caerdiff*, or *Caer Diff*, t. S. Wales, and county town of Glamorganshire, on the Taff, about 3 miles from the Severn; 92 E. Haverfordwest, 164 W. London. Lon. 3. 10. W. Lat. 51. 28. N. Pop. 2,457. The old walls are very considerable and extensive. The inhabitants carry on a very considerable trade with Bristol, and export a great quantity of cast and wrought iron to London and other places. The assizes for the county, and the quarter sessions are held here. Cardiff has 2 markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday.

Cardigan, mt. in Orange, N. H.

Cardigan, t. S. Wales, and capital of a county, to which it gives name; 97 WNW. Monmouth, 225 WSW. London. Lon. 4. 38. W. Lat. 52. 5. N. Pop. 2,129. It is situated two miles from the mouth of the Tivey, and has considerable trade; 292 vessels belonging to the port, carrying 10,097 tons. It has 2 weekly markets, and 2 annual fairs. The town was formerly surrounded with walls, and defended by a castle, now in ruins.

Cardigan, bay, Atlantic, on W. coast of Wales, W. and NW. of the town of Cardigan.

Cardiganshire, co. S. Wales, bounded N. by Merioneth and Montgomery, E. by Radnor and Brecknock, S. by Carmarthen and Pembroke, and W. by the Irish sea; about 40 miles in length, 20 in breadth, and 100 in circumference. It contains 5 hundreds, 6 market towns, and sends 2 members to parliament, one for the county, and the other for the town of Cardigan, &c. The surface is mountainous; there are valuable mines; but cattle, sheep, and wool are the staple commodities. Pop. 50,260. Families 11,296; 5,864 engaged in agriculture; 1,913 in trade and manufactures; 3,519 otherwise.

Cardina, t. Italy; 24 ESE. Mantua.

Cardinal's Island, small isl. near E. coast of Labrador. Lon. 63. 0. W. Lat. 59. 0. N.

Cardiotessa, small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago; 3 W. Sikino.

Cardito, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 8 ESE. Reggio.

Cardona, t. Spain, in Catalonia, on the Cardenero; 10 S. Solsona, 36 NW. Barcelona. Lon. 1. 31. E. Lat. 41. 55. N. Pop. 2,400. It is situated at the foot of a rock of salt, which, on the side of the river, appears cut perpendicularly, forming a mass of solid salt between 4 and 500 feet high, without the least crevice, fissure, or strata; nor is any gypsum to be found in the neighbourhood. This rock is about 3 miles in circumference, and about the same height as the adjacent mountains, but its depth being unknown, it cannot be ascertained on what basis it rests. This prodigious mountain of salt, divested of any other substance, is unparalleled in Europe. Several figures, candlesticks, caskets, and other toys, are cut out of this salt as transparent as crystal. This mountain has a considerable surface, yet the rain does not diminish the salt. The river which runs at its foot is briny, and when it rains the saltiness of the water increases, and kills the fish; but this effect does not extend above 9 miles.

Careening Islands, cluster of small islands in the gulf of Florida, near the coast of East Florida. Lon. 81. 50. W. Lat. 25. 47. N.

Cardonero, r. Spain, which runs into the Llobregat, at Manxes, in Catalonia.

Cardros, v. & parish, Scot., in Dumbarton, on W. side of the Leven; 3 NW. Dumbarton. Pop. 2,859. In a castle at this place died the brave king Robert Bruce.

Carduel, E. part of Georgia, of which Teflis is the capital. The prince of this country, who was tributary in part to Persia and part to the Turks, a few years since revolted, and put himself under the protection of Russia.

Cardy, rock in the Irish sea, near E. coast of Ireland. Lon. 6. 10. W. Lat. 53. 39. N.

Careara, t. Persia, Segestan; 80 SE. Kin.

Careatty, t. Ceylon; 40 NNW. Trinkamaly.

Carelia, country, Finland, now chiefly included in the Russian government of Viborg.

Carelogorod, see *Kexholm*.

Carema, t. Piedmont; 6 NW. Ivrea.

Caremapo, t. Chili, on the coast of the Pacific ocean; 150 S. Valdivia. Lat. 45. 5. S.

Caremata, isl. in the E. Indian sea; about 50 m. in circ. Lon. 108. 50. E. Lat. 2. 32. N.

Carelstat, see *Carlsburg*.

Caremboule, t. Madagascar, near S. coast. Lon. 48. 29. W. Lat. 25. 20. S.

Carenage Bay, bay & t. on W. coast of the island of St. Lucia. Lon. 60. 50. W. Lat. 13. 35. N. Pop. 5, or 6,000.

Carenave, t. Ceylon; 54 NW. Trinkamaly, 75 N. Candi.

Carendar, or *Caindar*, t. Persia, in Chorasan; 40 S. Nesa.

Carennac, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne, on the Dordogne; 7 NW. St. Céré. Pop. 1,195.

Carentan, t. France, principal place of a district, in Channel, with a port for small vessels; 4 posts NNE. Coutances, 35 WSW. Paris. Lon.

1. 10. W. Lat. 49. 18. N. Pop. 2,857. It is situated in a marshy soil, which renders the air unwholesome. The principal commerce is in butter, cattle, hemp, and flax.

Carentoire, t. France, in Morbihan; 34 NE. Vannes. Pop. 5,681.

Carenz, see *Gartz*.

Cares, or *Karies*, t. Eu. Turkey, on Mount Athos; 17 SE. Saloniki. The situation is elevated and pleasant; there are several convents, and a market every Saturday for corn and other provisions.

Caret, t. Tyrol; 12 SW. Bolzano.

Caret Bay, bay on the coast of America, in the river Darien, of which it is the only harbour. Two or three small rivers empty themselves into it, and two islands lie before it; the anchorage ground is good, and free from rocks. Lon. 77. W. Lat. 8. 10. N.

Caretas, rocks in the river La Plata, on the coast of Paraguay; about 9 miles from Monte Video.

Carevellos, t. Brazil, in the district of Porto Seguro, and on the river of this name, 6 miles above the town of Porto Seguro, at the mouth of the river. It is more populous and better built, than Porto Seguro.

Carew, v. Wales, in Pembrokeshire; 5 Pembroke, 245 London. Pop. 911.

Carey, small isl. in the Spanish Main, near the coast of Darien. Lon. 77. 30. W. Lat. 8. 30. N.

Carezzano, t. Piedmont, on the Bormida; 5 SE. Ceva.

Carfa, t. Arabia; 176 NW. Jamama.

Carfagnana, or *Castel-nuovo de Carfagnano*, t. Italy, and capital of a lordship, which is annexed to the duchy of Massa-Carrara; 18 N. Lucca, 37 SW. Modena.

Cargou, see *Karek*.

Carguayraso, mt. Quito. It is a high summit of the Andes, N. of Chimborazo.

Carha, t. Hind., in Berar; 58 NNE. Mahur.

Carhaix, t. France, principal place of a district, in Finisterre; 19 S. Morlaix, 27 S. St. Pol de Leon. Lon. 3. 31. E. Lat. 48. 16. N. Pop. 1,734. It is situated on the Yer.

Carham, v. Eng., in Northumberland; 5 E. Kelso, 28 NW. Alnwick. Pop. 163. Near this town a battle was fought between the English and the Danes, in which 11 bishops and 2 English counts were slain, besides a great number of soldiers. Here likewise was fought, in the year 1018, a battle between the English and the Scots, in which the latter were victorious.

Caria, ancient country in SW. part of Asia Minor. Chief city, Halicarnassus.

Cariabad, t. Hind., Oude; 40 N. Lucknow.

Coriaco, s-p. S. A. in Cumana, E. of the gulf of Cariaco. Lon. 63. 39. W. Lat. 10. 30. N. Pop. 6,500. It is situated near the mouth of a river of the same name, on a large plain, covered with plantations. The climate is very hot, the air damp and unhealthy. Its trade is in cotton and sugar. The gulf of *Cariaco* is 68 miles long, and 35 broad, from 80 to 100 fathoms deep, surrounded by lofty mountains, and the waters quiet.

Carian, SW. part of Arracan, between 16 and 17 degrees N. Lat. It is a level country, adapted to the production of rice.

Carjary, t. Bengal; 15 W. Curruckdeah.

Cariathain, (an. *Cariatha*), t. Arabia; 240 ENE. Mecca.

Cariati Nuovo, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; on SW. coast of the gulf of Tarento; 25 N. St. Severino. Lon. 17. 10. E. Lat. 39. 38. N. Bp. see.

Cariati Vecchia, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 2 SW. Cariati Nuovo.

Caribbean Sea, that part of the Atlantic ocean, which is bounded N. by the islands of Jamaica, St. Domingo, Porto Rico, and the Virgin islands; E. by the Carribean islands, S. by Caraccas, and W. by the Musketo shore.

Carribbee Islands, the West India islands so called, which lie in a line from Anguilla N. to Tobago S. and from W. boundary of the sea, called *Caribbean Sea*. The name has been more loosely applied to the whole of the West India islands, but is more particularly understood of that Archipelago which lies between the 58th and 63d deg. W. Lon. and the 11th and 19th of N. Lat. The principal are St. Christopher's, Guadaloupe, Antigua, Montserrat, Mariegalante, called *Leeward Islands*; Dominica, Martinico, St. Lucia, St. Vincent's, called *Windward Islands*; Grenada, Tobago, Barbadoes, &c.

Caribbees, small islands near the coast of S. America. Lon. 93. 36. W. Lat. 10. 35. N.

Caribbees, Indians, S. America, W. of lake Parima.

Caribou, isl. in lake Superior. Lon. 85. 30. W. Lat. 47. N.

Caribou, r. Canada, which runs into the Saguenay, Lon. 70. 37. W. Lat. 48. 29. N.

Carical, see *Karikal*.

Caridien, isl. in the Indian sea, near W. coast of Ceylon; 12 miles long, and 2 wide. Lon. 79. 55. E. Lat. 8. 30. N.

Carieboef Mountains, ridge of mountains, in W. part of N. America. Lon. 115. W. Lat. 58. 45. N.

Carigat, t. Hind., in Mysore; 3 E. Seringapatam.

Carignan, t. France, in Ardennes, formerly called *Ivoy*, situated on the Chiers; 9 ESE. Sedan, 10 NW. Montmedy. Pop. 1,496.

Carignano, t. Piedmont, in Turin, formerly capital of a principality of the same name, on the Po; 3 NNW. Carmagnola, 8 S. Turin. Lon. 7. 41. E. Lat. 44. 53. N. Pop. 7,229. Here is a gymnasium.

Carignano, t. Sardinia; 15 WNW. Terra Nuova.

Carigue, isl. Ireland, on N. coast of Kerry, in the river Shannon; 33 W. Limerick.

Carillon, t. Canada, on the Utawas. Lon. 74. 16. W. Lat. 45. 32. N.

Carimala, isl. W. of Borneo. Lon. 108. 52. E. Lat. 1. 36. S. It is about 30 miles in circ., and is inhabited.

Carimon, isl. in the straits of Malacca, about 12 miles in length, and from 3 to 5 broad. Lon. 103. 15. E. Lat. 1. N.

Carimon Java, cluster of islands in the Indian sea. Lon. 110. 15. E. Lat. 5. 48. S.

Carinacou, one of the Grenadilla islands, in the West Indies, with an excellent harbour; 16 NE. Grenada. Lon. 61. 22. W. Lat. 12. 30. N. It is fertile, and produces a great deal of cotton, but has little or no fresh water.

Carinena, t. Spain, in Aragon; 20 N. Calatuid. Pop. 2,036.

Caringa, t. Hind., in Goondwana; 40 W. Nagpoar.

Caringapalam, t. Hind.; 10 SE. Tinevelly.

Carini, (an. *Hyccara*,) t. Sicily, in the valley of Mazara, the birth-place of the celebrated Lais; 9 WNW. Palermo. Pop. 4,000.

Carinish Point, cape on SW. coast of Ireland. Lon. 9. 58. W. Lat. 51. 37. N.

Carinola, (an. *Forum Claudii*,) t. Naples, in Lavora; 4 SE. Sezza, 13 NW. Capua. Bp. see. Pop. 481.

Carinthia, country, Austria, bounded N. by Stiria and the archbishopric of Salzburg, E. by Stiria, S. by the Venetian territories and Carniola, and W. by the Tyrolese. The country is very mountainous and woody; its chief wealth consists in its mines, particularly of lead, which is the purest in Europe; also iron, copper, quicksilver, &c. The principal manufactures are those of iron and steel. Carinthia is divided into Lower and Upper. The principal towns of Lower Carinthia are Clagenfurt, St. Veit, St. Andrée, Wolfsberg, and Gurk; the principal towns of Upper Carinthia are Villach and Gemund. A great number of lakes are found in Carinthia, the largest of which, called *Wordstsee*, is 8 miles long, and abounds in fish. Pop. in 1812, 282,454. Sq. m. 4,400.—Carinthia now forms a part of the Austrian kingdom of Illyria, and the government of Laybach, and is divided into two circles, Clagenfurt and Villach.

Carisbrook, v. & parish, Eng., in the Isle of Wight, 1 m. Newport, formerly a considerable town with a priory of black monks, but at present retaining no marks of its former consequence, except the remains of a castle. Pop. 2,229.

Caritan Point, cape on W. coast of the island of Negros. Lon. 122. 48. E. Lat. 9. 30. N.

Caristo, or *Castel Rosso*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Negropont; 45 SE. Negropont. Lon. 24. 35. E. Lat. 38. 3. N. Greek bp. see. It is situated at S. extremity of the island. It was formerly called *Caristus*, and esteemed one of the principal towns of Eubœa.

Caristran, t. Eu. Turkey, Romania; 65 NW. Constantinople.

Caritena, see *Garitena*.

Carity, r. Scot., which runs into the Esk, in the county of Forfar.

Carivelan, or *St. Ninian's*, one of the smaller Hebrides among those called Sheant islands. Lon. 6. 20. W. Lat. 57. 53. N.

Carizal, t. New Mexico, in New Navarre; 140 SW. Casa Grande.

Carl Gustavadt, or *Eschilstuna*, t. Sweden, in Sudermania; 54 W. Stockholm. Lon. 16. 18. W. Lat. 59. 20. N.

Carl Gustaffs, t. Sweden, in West-Bothnia; 12 N. Tornea. Lon. 23. 58. E. Lat. 65. 58. N.

Carla le Comte, (Le,) t. France, in Arriege; 21 NNW. Tarascon. Pop. 989.

Carlat, t. France, in Cantal; 5 SE. Aurillac. Pop. 920.

Carlat, or *Carla de Roquefort*, v. France, in Arriege; 22 W. Mirepoix. Pop. 400. Native, Bayle.

Carlbürg, t. Bavaria, with a castle built by Charles the Bald, on the Main, opposite Carlstadt; 12 N. Würzburg.

Carleby, see *Karleby*.

Carlentini, t. & fortress, Sicily, in the valley of Noto; 2 E. Lentini. Pop. 4,000.

Carlepoint, t. France, in Oise; 4 S. Noyon.

Carleton Cove, on N. coast of Anticosti. Lon. 62. 30. W. Lat. 49. 27. N.

Carlestein, fortress, near Prague.

Carlingford, s-p. Ireland, in Louth, in a bay to which it gives name; chiefly celebrated for its oysters; 24 SSE. Armagh, 47 N. Dublin. Lon. 6. 8. W. Lat. 54. 1. N. Pop. 4,000. It exports butter and linen.

Carlin Settlement, see *Franklin*.

Carlisle, t. Middlesex co. Mass.; 20 NW. Boston. Pop. 681.

Carlisle, p-t. Schoharie co. N. Y.; 9 W. Schoharie, 36 W. Albany, W. 384. Pop. 1,583. There is a place in this township where ice is said to be found throughout the summer; and a mill stream which has a subterraneous passage of 2 miles.

Carlisle, bor. & cap. Cumberland co. Pa.; 16 W. Harrisburg, 114 W. Philadelphia, W. 101. Lon. 77. 10. W. Lat. 40. 12. N. Pop. in 1810, 2,491; in 1820, 2,908. It is pleasantly situated, regularly laid out, built chiefly of stone and brick, and has considerable trade. It contains a court house, a jail, a market house, 2 banks, and 7 houses of public worship, 1 for English Presbyterians, 1 for German Presbyterians, 1 for Scotch Presbyterians, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Lutherans, 1 for Methodists, and 1 for Roman Catholics.—Dickinson College was founded in this town, in 1783, and continued a respectable and flourishing institution, till about 1816, when its operations were suspended. It has been reorganized, and its operations were recommenced in Jan. 1822. The officers consist of a president, who is also professor of moral philosophy, and three professors; 1 of mathematics and natural philosophy, 1 of Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, and 1 of rhetoric, belles lettres, and the philosophy of the human mind. There is a grammar school connected with the college.

Carlisle, p-v. Nicholas co. Kentucky.

Carlisle, p-t. & cap. Sullivan co. Indiana; 223 Indianapolis, W. 762.

Carlisle, (an. *Luguvallium*, and *Lugubalum*,) city, Eng., and capital of Cumberland; 104 S. Glasgow, 300 N. London. Lon. 2. 50. W. Lat. 54. 54. N. Pop. 12,531. Bp. see. It is surrounded with a wall, and defended by a castle and citadel. The walls and citadel are in a ruinous state, but the castle is kept in repair. It contains 2 churches, with several other places of religious worship. It sends 2 members to parliament. It is situated at the conflux of the rivers Eden, Peterell, and Canda, which soon after fall into the sea, in Solway Frith. The principal manufactures in Carlisle are cotton-yarn, cotton and linen checks, grey cottons, osnaburghs, coarse linen, drills, pocketing, worsted-shag, silk and cotton fancy pieces, stamped cottons, hats, shamois and tanned leather, linseys, nails, coarse knives, stockings, dressed flax, soap, candles, nankeens, and ropes. There are two markets weekly, Wednesday and Saturday. The town sessions are held 4 times a year, and the assizes for the county once a year.

Carlisle, (New,) t. Lower Canada, capital of

the district of Gaspé, on Chaleur bay. Lat. about 48. N. It contains a church, a court house, a jail, and 40 or 50 houses.

Carlisle Bay, bay, Barbadoes, S. Bridgetown.

Carlisle Bay, bay, Antigua; 3 W. Falmouth.

Carlisle Bay, bay on S. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 77. 6. W. Lat. 17. 47. N.

Carlisle Lagoon, bay on N. coast of the island of Egmont, or New Guernsey, in the S. Pacific ocean, between How's point and Portland's island. Lon. 164. 16. E. Lat. 10. 43. S.

Carlo, isl. in the gulf of Bothnia, about 20 miles in circ. It has a town in the centre, called Kirkby. Lon. 24. 40. E. Lat. 65. 2. N.

Carlos Bay, bay on the coast of East Florida, in the gulf of Mexico. Lon. 82. 20. W. Lat. 26. 40. N.

Carlobago, or *Carlopag*, t. Austria, in Croatian military district, on the gulf of Quarnero, in Morlachia; 40 S. Bukari. Lon. 15. 13. E. Lat. 44. 32. N. Pop. 788. H. 192. It is situated at the foot of a craggy mountain, near the channel which separates the island of Pago from the continent, which is about two miles across, and on account of the wind sometimes impassable for several days successively. Near the town is a convent of capuchins.

Carlota, t. Brazil, on the St. Francis. Lat. 15. S.

Carlotta, (*La*), flourishing village, Spain, in Andalusia; 15 S. Cordova. The houses are scattered about; the parish church, inn, director's house, some shops and dwellings for handicraftsmen, form a very neat village on an eminence.

Carlovassi, t. on N. coast of Samos. Lon. 26. 46. E. Lat. 37. 51. N.

Carlovitz, or *Carlowitz*, or *Karlowitz*, t. Aust. Slavonia, on the Danube; 7 SE. Peterwardein, 30 NW. Belgrade. Pop. 5,797. Greek Abp. see. Here is a Greek gymnasium, which had, in 1817, 164 students. It contains 850 houses; 300 of stone, the others mean huts. This town is remarkable for a peace concluded here, in 1699, between the emperor of Germany and the Turks.

Carlow, or *Catherlough*, co. Ireland, bounded N. by Queen's county, Kildare, and Wicklow, SE. by Wexford, SW. and W. by Kilkenny; 26 miles long, and 23 in its greatest breadth. It contains 214 square miles, and 220,098 English acres, and 50 parishes. Pop. estimated at 78,000. H. 13,000. Some parts are rough and mountainous, but others are plain and fertile. The principal towns are Carlow, Leighlin-bridge, and Tullow. Three members are returned to parliament; 2 for the county, and 1 for the town of Carlow.

Carlow, t. Ireland, in Carlow, on E. side of the Barrow; 16 NNE. Kilkenny, 34 WSW. Wicklow. Lon. 6. 58. W. Lat. 52. 50. N. Pop. 6,575. It is the county town, well built, and finely situated in a rich and highly varied country. The Roman Catholics have a large seminary here. It sends 1 member to parliament.

Carlsbad, or *Kaisercarlsbad*, or *Wary*, t. Bohemia, in Elnbogen, on the river Topal, near the Egra; 6 NE. Elnbogen, 56 W. Prague. Lon. 12. 52. E. Lat. 50. 12. N. Pop. 2,366. It is situated in a narrow valley, between moun-

tains, and is famous for its hot mineral waters. The town derives its chief support from the strangers, who visit the place on account of the waters.—A conference of the allied sovereigns of Europe was held here in 1819.

Carlsbago, s-p. Croatia, with a good harbour; S. of Zengg. Pop. 995.

Carlsbrun, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim; 6 S. Leutmischl.

Carlsburg, *Alba Carolina*, or *Belgrad*, (an. *Apulum*, and *Alba Julia*), t. Transylvania, on the Marosch; 32 NW. Hermanstadt, 49 S. by W. Clausenburg. Lon. 23. 35. E. Lat. 46. 4. N. Pop. 5,500. Bp. see. It was formerly the residence of the princes of Transylvania, and now the chief town of a palatinate of the same name. It contains 2 Greek chh., 1 Luth., 1 Ref., and 2 synagogues. It is pleasantly situated at the foot of a chain of mountains, bounded on the E. by a fertile valley, and is a well built town, and the only regular fortress in the country.

Carlsburg, or *Carlestadt*, t. Hanover, in Bremen; 25 W. Stade, 30 N. Bremen. Lon. 8. 37. E. Lat. 53. 33. N.

Carlsrona, or *Carlsroon*, s-p. Sweden, cap. of the province of Blekingen, or Carlsrona. Lon. 15. 33. E. Lat. 56. 17. N. Pop. in 1810, 10,639; in 1815, 11,860. The greatest part stands upon a small rocky island, which rises gently in a bay of the Baltic; the suburbs extend over another small rock, and along the mole close to the basin, where the fleet is moored. It is adorned with one or two handsome churches, and a few tolerable houses of brick, but the generality of the buildings are of wood. The suburbs are fortified towards the land by a stone wall. The entrance into the harbour, which by nature is extremely difficult, from a number of shoals and rocky islands, is still further secured from the attack of an enemy's fleet, by 2 strong forts, built on 2 islands, under the batteries of which all vessels must pass. The harbour is large and commodious, with depth of water sufficient for ships of the first rate. The exports are timber, tar, potash, tallow, and marble. Carlsrona is the principal depot of the Swedish navy.

Carlsfeld, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 16 S. Zwickau, 28 SSW. Chemnitz. Pop. 636.

Carlshamn, or *Carlshaven*, s-p. Sweden, in Blekingen in the Baltic; 22 W. Carlsrona. Lon. 14. 51. E. Lat. 56. 11. N. Pop. in 1815, 3,849. Here is a woollen manufacture, and a forge for copper, and a timber yard.

Carlshaven, t. Hesse Cassel, at the conflux of the Dimel and the Weser, with a harbour for boats; 1 E. Helmershausen. Pop. 1,110.

Carlshoff, islet in the S. Pacific ocean, about 9 miles in circ. Lon. 140. 30. W. Lat. 15. 45. N.

Carlesmarckt, t. Pru. Silesia, in Brieg, on the Stober; 8 NE. Grottgau, 9 E. Brieg. Lon. 17. 40. E. Lat. 50. 47. N. Pop. 400.

Carlsoar, small island in the Baltic, near W. coast of the island of Gothland.

Carlsruhe, i. e. the rest or repose of Charles, t. Ger., capital of the grand duchy of Baden, in Pfinz-and-Enz; 3 miles E. of the Rhine, 2 NW. Durlach, 34 S. Mannheim, 34 NW. Stuttgart, 44 NE. Strasburg. Lon. 20. 45. E. Lat. 49. N. Pop. in 1812, 13,711; Luth. 8,928; Cath. 3,438; Ref. 605; Jews 737. Pop. in 1819,

15,100. H. 940. It was founded in 1715 by the margrave Charles William, and is now the residence of the grand duke of Baden, who has a fine palace and delightful gardens. The plan of the town is regular, but very singular, being in the form of a fan; the palace being taken as the centre, the streets proceed at equal distances, in the form of radii. The number of streets in the original plan was 32; of which only 9 have been built, all close to each other. The remaining 23 are lined with poplars, which add much to the beauty of the town. The houses are constructed with as much regularity as the streets, being almost all of stone, and of equal size and height. The town is surrounded by a forest, and the view from the top of the palace is extremely beautiful.

The palace is surrounded by a botanic garden, and contains a library of 70,000 volumes, a philosophical apparatus, a cabinet of minerals and medals, and a cabinet of natural history. The town contains 5 churches, a lyceum with 17 teachers, an institution for the deaf and dumb, and other seminaries. The chief support of the town is derived from the court and some petty manufactures, adapted to fashionable company.

Carlsruhe, (*Pokoy*), t. Pru. Silesia, in Oppeln. Pop. 600.

Carlstadt, t. Sweden, in Warmeland; 150 NNE. Gottenburg, 170 W. Stockholm. Lon. 13. 9. E. Lat. 59. 20. N. Pop. 2,375. Bp. see, and has a gymnasium. It is built on an island, called Tingwalla, in the river Clara, on N. side of the Wenner lake, agreeably situated, and commercial, with manufactures of woollen and linen, copper, and iron. Near it is a medicinal spring.

Carlstadt, t. Bavaria, Lower Maine, on the Maine; 12 NW. Wurzburg. Pop. 2,083.

Carlstadt, or *Carlowitz*, t. Croatia, Aust. Illyria, in Laybach, capital of a circle, at the conflux of the rivers Culpa and Corona; 65 E. by N. Fiume, 164 SSW. Vienna, 204 W. Belgrade. Pop. 3,224. Greek bp. see. It is the most active trading town in Croatia.—Pop. of the circle 108,205. Sq. m. 1,441.

Carlstein, fortress, Sweden, in Bohus, near the town of Marstrand.

Carlstein, citadel, Bohemia, in the circle of Beraun; 5 E. Beraun.

Carlton's Island, island in the St. Lawrence, with an excellent harbour, store-house, fort, and garrison.

Carlton Island, isl. in lake Ontario, a little E. Wolf island.

Carlucet, t. France, in Lot; 9 E. Gourdon.

Carlus, t. France, in Dordogne; 6 E. Sarlat.

Carmagnola, t. Piedmont, in Turin; 11 SSE. Turin, 13 NNE. Saluzzo. Lon. 7. 43. E. Lat. 44. 50. N. Pop. 12,000. Here are 4 large faubourgs, 500 paces from the town; they are well peopled, and divided into 4 parishes. Carmagnola has only one parish within the walls. The market is very much frequented, not only by the Piedmontese, but also by the inhabitants of Dauphiny, Nice, and the country of the Genevese.

Carmagnac, small isl. in the Adriatic. Lon. 15. 2. E. Lat. 44. 30. N.

Carmania, now *Sirgian*.

Carmania, now *Kerman*.

Carmarthen, now *Caermarthen*.

Carmeaux, t. France, in Tarn. Pop. 849.

Carmeden, v. Prussia.—Here the Prussians were defeated by the French, in 1806.

Carmel, p-t. Penobscot co. Maine; 35 NNW. Castine, 240 NE. Boston, W. 670. Pop. 153.

Carmel, p-t. Putnam co. N. Y.; 26 SE. Poughkeepsie, W. 314. Pop. 2,247.

Carmel, mountain, or mountainous region, Palestine, about 2,000 feet in height. It lies on the Mediterranean, 10 S. Acre. Lat. 32. 30. N. Its sides are steep and rugged, and it has the shape of a flattened cone, and is very rocky. The Carmelites have still a convent on this mountain; and there are many remains of monasteries, and other magnificent buildings.

Carmel Water, r. Scot., which runs into the Irvine, in Renfrewshire.

Carmen, or *Karmoe*, isl. near west coast of Norway, about 14 miles long, and 2 broad. Lat. 59. 30. N.

Carmi, p-t. & cap. White co. Illinois, on the Little Wabash, 20 miles above its mouth, 40 N. Shawneetown, W. 831. It is a flourishing town, situated in a very fertile country. The Little Wabash is navigable for some distance above the town.

Carmignano, t. Naples, Otranto; 10 N. Nardo.

Carmina, t. Grand Bukharia; 30 NE. Bukharia.

Carmo, t. Brazil, in Goyas, on the river Tocantin; 145 NE. Villaboa. Lat. 15. 18. N.

Carmona, (an. *Carmo*), t. Spain, in Andalusia; 33 NE. Seville, 40 SW. Cordova. Lon. 5. 40. W. Lat. 37. 28. N. Pop. 12,685. It was esteemed by Cæsar one of the strongest towns in the country. Carmona is a large town, standing boldly on a high hill. Its castle, in ruins, covers a vast extent of ground, and contains many buildings, that served for a palace and fortress to Don Pedro the Cruel, and his family.—Carmona has many Roman remains of walls, inscriptions, &c. to shew as proofs of its ancient importance.

Carmona, t. Spain, in Toledo; 15 Toledo. Pop. 2,400.

Carmulla, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 70 N. Visiapour, 88 E. Poonah. Lon. 75. 22. E. Lat. 18. 40. N. It is a considerable town, with a stone fort.

Carna, t. Italy; 7 SSW. Breno.

Carnabat, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, celebrated for its manufacture of Turkey leather; 50 W. Burgas.

Carnac, t. Egypt, on a part of the site of the ancient Thebes, on the right bank of the Nile, where there are some magnificent ruins. See *Luxorein* and *Thebes*.

Carnada, see *Carnatic*.

Carnal Manzala, t. Arabia; 40 ESE. Mecca.

Carnamart, r. Ireland, which runs into Galway bay, 12 W. Loughrea.

Carnaprayaga, v. Hind., in Sirinagur. Lon. 79. 15. E. Lat. 30. 17. N.

Carnarven, see *Caernarven*.

Carnatic, country, Hind., lying along the coast of Coromandel, from Cape Comorin, in Lat. 8. to 16. N.; 500 miles in length, and from 40 to 100 in breadth. The Carnatic, or Carna-

da, anciently called *Narasinha*, in early periods was subject to the king of Bisnagar. Since the year 1787, the whole country has been under the subjection or absolute control of the English East India Company. The soil is generally sandy, and the climate is one of the hottest in India. The country of Ongole, Mudura, and Tinevelly, is included in the Carnatic. The principal towns are Arcot, Madras, Ongole, Pondicherry, Cuddalore, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tinevelly. The principal rivers are the Pennar, the Paliar, and the Cauvery.

Carnatic Gur, t. Carnatic; 18 SW. Arcot.

Carnaul, t. Hind., in Bahar; 50 N. Patna. Lon. 76. 47. E. Lat. 29. 42. N.—Two battles were fought here, in 1739 and 1761.

Carnoul, t. Hind., in the Balaghaut district; 127 SSW. Madras.

Carnschuinaig, mt. Scot., near Kincardine, in the county of Ross.

Carneland, cluster of small islands in the Spanish Main, near the coast of Nicaragua. Lon. 83. 46. W. Lat. 13. N.

Carnera, one of the smaller Cape Verde islands, which is little more than a rock.

Carnero, see *Quarnero*.

Carness, cape, Scot., on N. coast of the island of Pomona; 2 N. Kirkwall. Lon. 2. 48. W. Lat. 58. 53. N.

Carnesville, or *Franklin*, p-t. & cap., Franklin co., Georgia, on the Salwegee; 125 NW. Augusta, W. 641. Pop. in 1810, 88.

Carnia, t. Ceylon, with hot springs; 6 S. Trinkamaly.

Carnet, t. France, in Channel; 11 S. Avranches. H. 230.

Carnew, v. Ireland, in Wexford.

Carney, t. Syria; 5 S. Bairout.

Carnicobar, small isl. in the Indian sea, and the most northerly of those called Nicobar. Lon. 93. 12. E. Lat. 9. 10. N. Carnicobar is a low level island, hardly more than 6 feet above the level of the sea, exceedingly fertile. Industry is unknown, for nature supplies all the wants of the inhabitants; nor is it understood that they have any religion.

Carniola, (*Duchy of*) country, Austria, bounded N. by Stiria and Carinthia, E. by Dalmatia and Croatia, S. by Istria and the Adriatic, and W. by Goritz, Friuli, and the Adriatic. It measures, in its greatest extent, 120 miles from E. to W. and 100 from N. to S. It is for the most part mountainous; some of the mountains are covered with wood, others are naked, and many of them have their tops continually covered with snow. There are, however, many fruitful valleys and fields, which yield not only good pasturage, but excellent corn, hemp, flax, and millet. The country contains mines of iron, quicksilver, cinnabar, lead, alum, marble, &c. The manufactures are woollens, linens, and lace. The common people are of Scalvonic origin, but the nobility are for the most part Germans. The two principal languages are the Scalvonic and the German. Most of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics.

The duchy of Carniola was divided into Upper Carniola, of which Laybach is the capital; Lower Carniola, the principal town of which is Gurckfeld, or Kersko; Middle Carniola, the

capital of which is Gottschee; Inner Carniola, of which Duin, or Tybein, is the chief town; and Austrian Istria, including the county of Mitterberg, the signiory of Castua, the territory of Idria, the territory of Tulmino, the county of Goritz, the county of Gradisca, and the territory of Aculega. The principal rivers are the Save, Laybach, Gurk, and Culpa.—Carniola now forms a part of the Austrian government of Laybach, in Illyria, and is divided into the 3 following circles:

	Sq. m.	Pop.
Laybach,.....	1,426.....	139,088
Neustadt,....	1,647.....	166,527
Adelsburg.....	1,460.....	104,200
	4,533	409,815

Carnitz, t. Pomerania; 5 N. Greiffenberg.

Carno, r. Wales which rich runs into the Severn, in Montgomeryshire.

Carnoet, or *Carnet*, t. France, in North-Coasts; 18 SW. Guingamp. Pop. 1,100.

Carnon, see *Cornom*.

Carnouilles, t. France, Var; 15 ENE. Toulon.

Carnsore Point, SE. point of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, in St. George's Channel. Lon. 6. 20. W. Lat. 52. 11. N.

Carntogher, mountains, Ireland, between the counties of Londonderry and Tyrone; 14 S. Londonderry.

Carnuntum, now *Petronell*

Carnwarth, t. Scot., Lanerkshire; 23 SW. Edinburgh. Pop. 2,680.

Caro, t. Piedmont; 13 E. Ceva, 16 S. Acqui.

Caro, t. France, Morbihan; 30 NE. Vannes.

Caroca, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa, a little S. of Prince's island. Lon. 7. 15. E. Lat. 1. 36. N.

Carocedo, t. Portugal, in Tras-os-Montes; 6 S. Outeiro.

Carolath, t. Silesia, capital of a district, in Glogau, on the Oder; 15 S. Gros Glogau, 20 NE. Sagan. Lon. 15. 50. E. Lat. 51. 44. N. Pop. 625.

CAROLINA, (NORTH,) one of the U. S.; bounded N. by Virginia, E. by the Atlantic, S. by S. Carolina, and W. by Tennessee. Lon. 75. 45. to 84. W. Lat. 33. 50. to 36. 30. N.; 430 m. long, and 180 broad. Sq. m. 48,000. Pop. in 1790, 393,751; in 1800, 478,103; in 1810, 555,500; 179,090 blacks. Pop. in 1820, 638,829; whites 419,200; white males 209,644; white females, 209,556; slaves 205,017; free coloured 14,912. Persons engaged in agriculture 174,196; in manufactures 11,844; in commerce 2,551. Militia in 1817, 50,387.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

	1810. 1820.		
Counties.	Pop.	Pop.	Chief Towns.
Anson	8,831	12,534	Wadesborough.
Ashe	3,694	4,335	Ashe
Beaufort	7,203	9,850	Washington
Bertie	11,218	10,805	Windsor
Bladen	5,671	7,276	Elizabethtown
Brunswick	4,778	5,480	Brunswick
Buncombe	9,277	10,542	Ashville
Burke	11,007	13,411	Morgantown
Cabarras	6,158	7,248	Concord
Camden	5,347	6,347	Jonesburg
Carteret	4,823	5,609	Beaufort

Caswell	11,757	13,253	Leasburg
Chatham	12,977	12,661	Pittsborough
Chowan	5,297	6,464	Edenton
Columbus	3,022	3,912	Whitesville
Craven	12,676	13,394	Newbern
Cumberland	9,382	14,446	Fayetteville
Currituck	6,985	8,098	Indiantown
Duplin	7,863	9,744	Sarecto
Edgecomb	12,423	13,276	Tarborough
Franklin	10,166	9,741	Louisburg
Gates	5,965	6,837	C. H.
Granville	15,576	18,222	Williamsborough
Greene	4,867	4,533	Snow Hill
Guilford	11,420	14,511	Martinville
Halifax	15,620	17,237	Halifax
Haywood	2,780	4,073	C. H.
Hertford	6,052	7,712	Winton
Hyde	6,029	4,967	Germantown
Iredell	10,972	13,071	Statesville
Johnson	6,867	9,607	Smithfield
Jones	4,968	5,216	Trenton
Lenoir	5,572	6,799	Kingston
Lincoln	16,359	18,147	Lincolnton
Martin	5,987	6,320	Williamston
Mecklinburg	14,272	16,895	Charlotte
Montgomery	8,430	8,693	Henderson
Moore	6,367	7,128	Alfordstown
Nash	7,268	8,185	C. H.
New Hanover	11,465	10,866	Wilmington
Northampton	13,082	13,242	C. H.
Onslow	6,669	7,016	Swansborough
Orange	20,135	23,492	Hillsborough
Pasquotank	7,674	8,008	Nixonton
Pitt	9,169	10,001	Greenville
Perquimans	6,052	6,857	Hartford
Person	6,642	9,029	Roxborough
Randolph	10,112	11,331	C. H.
Richmond	6,695	7,537	Rockingham
Robeson	7,528	8,204	Lumberton
Rockingham	10,316	11,474	Danbury
Rowan	21,543	26,009	Salisbury
Rutherford	13,202	15,351	Rutherfordton
Sampson	6,620	8,908	C. H.
Stokes	11,645	14,033	Salem
Surry	10,366	12,320	C. H.
Tyrell	3,364	4,319	Elizabethtown
Wake	17,086	20,102	RALEIGH
Warren	11,004	11,158	Warrenton
Washington	3,464	3,986	Plymouth
Wayne	8,687	9,040	Waynesborough
Wilkes	9,054	9,967	Wilkesborough

Total 555,500 638,829

Towns. There are no large towns in this state. Raleigh is the seat of government. The other most considerable towns are Newbern, Fayetteville, Wilmington, Edenton, Washington, Hillsborough, Halifax, Tarborough, Salisbury, and Salem.

Education. There is a college at Chapel Hill, and academies are established at Raleigh, Warrenton, Fayetteville, Newbern, Salem, Salisbury, Pittsborough, Louisburg, Oxford, Williamsborough, Murfreesborough, Wilmington, Tarborough, Hillsborough, Greenville, Greensborough, Shoccoe Springs, in Halifax co., and in some other places. An increasing attention is now paid to education in this state.

Government. The legislative power is vested in a senate and house of commons, both chosen

annually. One senator and two members of the house of commons are sent from each county; and one of the latter from each of the towns of Newbern, Wilmington, Edenton, Fayetteville, Halifax, Salisbury, and Hillsborough. The governor is chosen by joint ballot of both houses, and is eligible 3 years in 6.

Religion. The principal denominations of Christians in N. C., are Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, Quakers, Moravians, and Episcopalians.

Rivers. The principal rivers are the Roanoke, Chowan, Neuse, Pamlico or Tar, Cape Fear, and Yadkin.

Face of the country. N. C., in its whole width, for about 60 miles from the sea, is generally a dead level, varied only by occasional openings, in the immense forest with which it is covered. After traversing this tedious plain we are at length relieved by the appearance of hills and mountains; from the summits of which we behold a beautiful country stretching west far beyond the range of vision, and adorned with forests of lofty trees.

Soil & productions. In the level parts, the soil generally is but indifferent. On the banks of some of the rivers, however, and particularly the Roanoke, it is remarkably fertile; and in other parts of this champaign country, glades of rich swamp, and ridges of oak-land, of a black and fruitful soil, form an exception to its general sterility. The sea coasts, the sounds, inlets, and lower parts of rivers, have invariably a soft muddy bottom. That part of the state which lies west of the mountains is for the most part remarkably fertile, and abounds with oak trees of various kinds, walnut, elm, linn, and cherry trees; the last of which grows there to such a size that many of them are 3 feet in diameter. The soil and productions, in the hilly country, are nearly the same as in the northern states. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, and flax, are the crops most generally cultivated, and seem to suit well the nature of the soil. Throughout the whole state Indian corn and pulse of all kinds are abundant. Cotton is raised in considerable quantities.

Of the plains in the low country, the large natural growth is almost universally pitch pine, a tall and beautiful tree, which, grows here to a size far superior to the pitch pine of the northern states. This valuable tree affords pitch, tar, turpentine, and various kinds of lumber, which, together constitute about one half of the exports of N. C. It is of two kinds, the common and the long leaved. The latter differs from other pines, not in shape, but in the length of its leaves, which are nearly half a yard long, and hang in large clusters. The trees in the low countries both of N. and S. Carolina, are loaded with quantities of a long, spongy moss, which, hanging in clusters from the limbs, give the forests a singular appearance. The mistletoe frequently engrafts itself upon the trees in the back country. In this part plums, grapes, blackberries, and strawberries grow spontaneously; also several valuable medicinal plants, as ginseng, Virginia snake root, Seneca snake root, and some others. The rich bottoms are overgrown with canes, the leaves of which

continue green through the winter, and afford good pasture for cattle.

Agriculture. North-Carolina is far removed from that perfection of culture which is necessary to give it the full advantage of the natural richness of its soil and the value of its productions. One great cause of its backwardness, in agricultural improvement, is the want of inland navigation and of good harbours. It has several large rivers, but their mouths are blocked up with bars of hard sand. The best of the indifferent harbours in this state are Wilmington, Newbern, and Edenton. The most of the produce of the upper country, consisting of tobacco, wheat, maize, &c. has hitherto been carried to Charleston S. C., and to Lynchburgh, and Petersburg, Va. Since 1815 the state has been zealously engaged in an extensive system of internal improvements. These improvements relate to the navigation of the sound, inlets, and the rivers Roanoke, Tar, Neuse, Cape Fear, Yadkin, Catawba, &c.; the construction of canals, and roads, and the draining of marshes and swamps.

Climate. Like all the southern states, N. C. has a considerable diversity of climate, occasioned by the physical peculiarities of its different parts. In the level part of the country intermittent fevers are frequent during the summer and autumn. During these sickly seasons the countenances of the inhabitants have a pale yellowish hue, occasioned by the prevalence of bilious affections. Many fall victims during the winter to pleurisies and peripneumonies. In the western and hilly parts, the air is as pure and salubrious as in any part of America, and the inhabitants live to a great age. The heat of the summer's day is succeeded in the evening by a grateful and refreshing coolness. Autumn is temperate and serene, and in some years the winters are so mild, that autumn may be said to continue till spring. Wheat harvest commences in the beginning of June, and that of Indian corn early in September.

CAROLINA, (SOUTH,) one of the U. S. bounded N. by North Carolina, E. by the Atlantic, SW. & W. by Georgia. Lon. 78. 24. to 83. 30. W. Lat. 32. to 35. 8. N.; 200 miles long, 125 broad; containing 28,000 square miles. Pop. in 1790, 240,000; in 1800, 345,591; in 1810, 415,115; 200,919 blacks; in 1820, 502,741; whites, 237,440; white males, 120,934; white females, 116,506; slaves, 258,475; free coloured 6,826. Militia in 1821, 23,729.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

	1810.	1820.	
Districts.	Pop.	Pop.	Chief Towns.
Abbeville	21,150	23,167	Abbeville
Barnwell	12,280	14,750	Barnwell
Beaufort	25,887	32,199	Beaufort
Charleston city	24,711	24,780	
Charleston dist.	38,468	33,130	
Chester	11,479	22,302	Chester
Chesterfield	5,564	6,645	Chesterfield
Colleton	26,359	26,404	Dorchester
Darlington	9,047	10,949	Darlington
Edgefield	23,160	25,119	Edgefield
Fairfield	11,857	17,174	Winnsborough
Georgetown	15,679	17,603	Georgetown
Greenville	13,133	14,530	Greenville

Horry	4,349	3,025	Conwaybor'gh
Kershaw	9,867	12,432	Camden
Lancaster	6,318	8,716	Lancaster
Laurens	14,982	14,189	Laurens
Lexington	6,641	8,083	Granby
Marion	8,884	10,201	Marion
Marlborough	4,966	6,425	Marlborough
Newbury	13,964	16,104	Newbury
Orangeburgh	13,229	15,653	Orangeburgh
Pendleton	22,897	27,022	Pendleton
Richland	9,027	12,321	COLUMBIA
Spartanburgh	14,259	16,989	Spartanburgh
Sumter	19,054	25,369	Statesville
Union	10,995	14,126	Union
Williamsburgh	6,871	8,716	Williamsburgh
York	10,032	14,936	York

415,115 502,740

Towns. Columbia is the seat of government. Charleston is the largest town. The other most considerable towns are Georgetown, Beaufort, and Camden.

Education. There is a college at Columbia, which is liberally supported. Colleges have also been incorporated at Beaufort, Winnsborough, and Cambridge; but they have not taken a higher rank than academies. There are also academies at Camden, Orangeburgh, Pineville, Columbia, and some other places. There is a considerable and increasing attention paid to education. Free schools are established throughout the state, and \$30,000 annually appropriated by the legislature to their support.

Government. The legislature consists of a senate and house of representatives. The senate consists of 43 members, chosen every 4 years by districts. The representatives are chosen every 2 years. The governor and lieutenant governor are chosen biennially, by a joint ballot of both houses.

Religion. The principal denominations of Christians in S. C. are Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Baptists, and Methodists.

Manners and customs. The distinguishing virtues of the Carolinians are hospitality to strangers, and charity to the indigent and distressed. The planters, who in general have large incomes, live in a luxurious and splendid style, devoting much of their time to the pursuit of pleasure, and possessing much of that pride and dignity of spirit, which characterize an independent country gentleman. The virtues of the farmers of the upper country are less brilliant, but more substantial. They have fewer vices, are of more frugal and industrious habits, and exhibit greater fortitude in the reverses of fortune. Labour in the lower country is performed almost entirely by slaves.

Rivers. The principal rivers are the Waccamaw, Pedee, Black River, Santee, Cooper, Ashley, Stono, Edisto, Asheppo, Cambahee, Coosaw, Broad, and Savannah.

Face of the country. South Carolina is divided by nature into two parts, which, from their physical situation, have been called Upper and Lower Carolina. The latter is supposed to have once been under the dominion of the ocean. Towards the coast the country is a level plain, extending more than 100 miles westward from the sea. Here the eye finds no

relief from the dull uniformity of boundless forests, swamps, and level fields. This fatiguing plain is succeeded by a curious range of little sand hills, resembling the waves of an agitated sea. This singular country occupies an extent of about 60 miles. It is extremely barren, enlivened here and there by spots of verdure, or by some straggling pines; and its few inhabitants earn a scanty subsistence by the cultivation of corn and sweet potatoes. After passing these sand hills, we come next to a remarkable tract of ground, called the Ridge, which, on its approach from the sea, is lofty and bold, but on the northwest is level from its summit. This is a fine belt of land, extending from the Savannah to Broad river, fertile, well cultivated, and watered by considerable streams. The country beyond this ridge resembles, in its scenery, the most interesting of the northern states. The traveller is gratified by the pleasant alternation of hill and dale; the lively verdure of the hills is contrasted with the deeper tints of the extensive forests, which decorate their sides; and in the valleys broad rivers roll their streams through the varied beauties of luxuriant and cultivated fields. From these delightful regions the ground still continues to rise, till we reach the western limit of the state. Here 7 or 8 mountains run in regular direction, the most distinguished of which is Table Mountain; other mountains are Oolenoy, Oconee, Paris's, Glassey, Hogback, and King's. These are all in the districts of Pendleton, Greenville, Spartanburg, and York.

Soil. The soil of S. C. is divided into six classes; 1. Tide swamp. 2. Inland swamp. 3. High river swamp, or low grounds, distinguished by the name of second low grounds. 4. Salt marsh. 5. Oak and hickory high land. 6. Pine barren. The first two classes are peculiarly adapted to the culture of rice and hemp; the third is most favourable to the growth of hemp, corn, and indigo. The salt marsh has been much neglected. The oak and hickory land is remarkably fertile, and well adapted to the culture of corn, as well as indigo and cotton. The pine barren, though the least productive, is so much more salubrious than the other soils in the low country, that a proportion of pine barren is an appendage indispensably necessary to every swamp plantation.

Productions. The staple commodities of this state are cotton and rice, of which great quantities are annually exported. These articles have so engrossed the attention of the planters, that the culture of wheat, barley, oats, and other crops equally useful, but less profitable, has been almost wholly neglected. So little wheat is raised throughout the state that considerable quantities are annually imported. Cotton was not raised in any considerable quantities till as late as 1795. Before that period indigo was, next to rice, the most important article of produce; but it is now neglected. Tobacco thrives well. The exports, in 1816, amounted to 10,849,409 dollars. The fruits which flourish best are pears, pomegranates, and water melons; the latter in particular, grow to an enormous size, and are superior perhaps to any in the world. Other fruits are

figs, apricots, nectarines, apples, peaches, olives, almonds, and oranges.

Climate. The period of vegetation comprehends, in favourable years, from 7 to 8 months, commencing in January or February, and terminating in October or November. The frosts generally in the months of Nov., Dec., Jan., and Feb., are too severe for the delicate productions of more southern latitudes. The low country is seldom covered with snow; but the mountains near the western boundary, are often mantled in that wintry robe. Frost sometimes binds up the earth, but seldom penetrates deeper than two inches, or lasts longer than 3 or 4 days. At some seasons, and particularly in February, the weather is very variable. The temperature has been known to vary 46 degrees in one day. In Charleston for 7 years the thermometer was not known to rise above 93 degrees, or to fall below 17 above 0. The number of extreme hot days in Charleston is seldom more than 30 in a year; and there are about as many sultry nights, in which the heat and closeness of the air are such as to prevent the enjoyment of sound sleep.

The low country is infested with all the diseases which spring from a warm, moist, and unelastic atmosphere. Of these the most frequent are fevers, from which the inhabitants suffer more than from any, or perhaps from all other diseases together. The districts of the upper country enjoy as salubrious a climate as any part of the United States.

Carolina, (La.) t. Spain, and chief of a new settlement in the Morena mountains; 20 NE. Andujar, 28 N. Jaen. Pop. 2,050. It stands on a fine hill that towers over the whole settlement, and indeed over most parts of the provinces of Grenada and Cordova. The whole town is new from the foundations; the streets are wide, and drawn in straight lines, but the ground is not sufficiently levelled. The houses are upon an uniform plan, without the least decoration.

Caroline, or Speedwell, p-t. Tioga co. N. Y.; 12 NE. Spencer, W. 342. Pop. 1,608.

Caroline, co. E. side of Md., bounded NW. by Queen Anne co., E. by Delaware, S. by Dorchester co., and W. by Talbot co. Pop. in 1810, 9,453; slaves 1,520. Pop. in 1820, 10,108. Chief town, Denton.

Caroline, co. Va., bounded N. by the Rappahannoc, ESE. by Essex, King and Queen, and King William cos., SW. by Hanover co., and NW. by Spotsylvania co. Pop. in 1810, 17,544; slaves 10,764. Pop. in 1820, 18,008. Chief towns, Port Royal, and Bowling Green.

Caroline, or New Philippine Islands, chain of islands in the Pacific ocean, lying in Lon. 136. to 156. E. and Lat. 6. to 10. N. They are supposed to be 30 in number; but are little known to European navigators.

Carolstadt, see *Carlstadt*.

Carolunga, t. Walachia; 12 SSW. Ibraili.

Caroly, or Curute, one of the Laccadive isl. in the Indian sea. Lon. 72. 35. E. Lat. 10. 32. N.

Caromb, t. France, in Vaucluse; 5 Carpentras. Pop. 2,263.

Caron, t. Persia, in Farsistan; 75 S. Suster.

Carona, t. Switz., in Tesin; 4 S. Lugano.

Carondelet, or *Vide Poche*, French village, Missouri; on the bank of the Mississippi, six miles below St. Louis, nearly opposite to Cahokia. Pop. about 500. It is a beautiful and romantic village.

Carongoly, t. Carnatic; 40 S. Madras.

Caronia, t. Sicily, near N. coast in the valley of Demona, on the river of the same name; 5 NE. Mistretta. Lon. 14. 40. E. Lat. 38. 6. N.

Carora, t. S. A. in Venezuela; 70 S. Venezuela; 110 NE. Gibraltar. Lon. 69. 36. W. Lat. 9. 52. N. Pop. 6,200. It is situated on Morera river, is well built, and has some trade. The inhabitants of the vicinity are employed chiefly in rearing cattle.

Caroni, r. S. America, which runs into the Orinoco, 72 leagues from its mouth. Lon. 63. W. Lat. 8. 30. N. It is a large river, wide and deep, but of so rapid a current as to be useless for navigation. Its source is upwards of 400 miles from its mouth.

Caroon Billet, see *Beled Kerun*.

Caroor, see *Carroor*.

Carori, r. Guiana, S. A. which runs into the Orinoco. Lat. 8. 25. N.

Carosa, t. Italy, on the Po, opposite Piacenza.

Carotcotty, t. Thibet; 57 S. Gangotri.

Carouge, t. France, in Orne; 12 NW. Alençon. Pop. 1,950.

Carouge, see *Carrouge*.

Carovigno, t. Naples, in Otranto; 3 E. Ostuni. Pop. 2,819.

Caroul, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 25 ESE. Koudur.

Carp River, r. N. A. which runs into lake Superior, Lon. 85. 33. W. Lat. 46. 32. N.

Carp River, r. N. A. which runs into lake Michigan, Lon. 85. 10. W. Lat. 44. 50. N.

Carpanadigo, t. Genoa; 9 ENE. Genoa.

Carpanedo, t. Italy, in the Trevisan, on the Brenta; 5 SSW. Cismone, 10 N. Bassano.

Carpansano, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 5 N. Martorano.

Carpas, or *Carpasy*, t. Cyprus; 22 NNE. Famagusta. It is situated on a promontory at NE. part of the island, founded about 2 miles from the ancient *Carpasia*; the residence of an aga and a cady; about it are the ruins of several churches.

Carpathian, or *Crapak Mountains*, (an. *Carpathes*,) chain of mountains reaching from the borders of Saxony to the Black sea, and separating Moravia from Silesia, Transylvania and Hungary from Galicia and Bukowine, and Wallachia from Moldavia. They are a continuation of the Bohemian range, but are much higher. They are rich in minerals. The most elevated summits are in Hungary, and are covered with perpetual snow. Some of the highest summits are Lomnitz, Krivau, and Kesmark.

Carpathos, t. S. A. in Peru, and jurisdiction of Guamalies. Most of the inhabitants are weavers, or employed in manufacturing baizes and serges.

Carpathus, now *Scarpanto*.

Carpella, now *Cape Jaques*.

Carpegna, t. Popedom, in Urbino; 12 W. Urbino.

Carpenedolo, t. Italy; 15 SSE. Brescia. Pop. 4,000.

Carpentaria, large bay on N. coast of New Holland. Lon. 130. 50. E. Lat. 10. 20. S. That part of the country which borders on the bay, is also called *Carpentaria*.

Carpenter's Point, p-v. Orange co. N. Y.; W. 269.

Carpenter's River, or *Suerre*, r. Guatemala, which rises in the province of Costa Rica, and runs into the Spanish Main, Lon. 82. 50. W. Lat. 9. 52. N.

Carpentras, (an. *Carpentoracte*,) t. France, in Vaucluse, on the river Audon; 12 NE. Avignon. Lon. 5. 3. E. Lat. 44. 3. N. Pop. 8,489. It contains a cathedral, a synagogue, 3 hospitals, 11 churches, and a library of 80,000 vols. Before the revolution it was the see of a bishop and capital of Venaissin, with many vestiges of Roman magnificence; it is surrounded with walls.

Carpenzano, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 10 S. Cosenza.

Carpestriera, r. Naples, which runs into the sea, 9 E. St. Severino.

Carpi, t. Italy, capital of a principality in Modena; 7 N. Modena, 24 S. Mantua. Lon. 10. 59. E. Lat. 44. 45. N. Bp. see. Pop. 3,000.

Carpi, t. Aust. Italy, in Verona, on the Adige; 5 S. Legnano. It is celebrated for a victory gained by Prince Eugene over the French in 1701.

Carpignana, t. Italy; 12 NW. Novara.

Carpignana, t. Naples, in Otranto; 7 NW. Otranto.

Carpignone, t. Naples, Molise; 12 SW. Molise.

Carpio, t. Spain, in Leon; 9 WSW. Medina del Campi.

Carpio, t. Spain, in Cordova; 24 N. Cordova. Pop. 4,000.

Carpio, t. Spain, in Estramadura; 7 Badajoz.

Carpis, now *Garbos*.

Carpori, isl. S. America, at the mouth of the Aracuari. Lat. 1. 40. N.

Carpour, t. Carnatic; 30 NE. Tanjore.

Carputh, t. & fortress, A. Turkey, in Aladulia; 12 Arzenga.

Carquefou, t. France, in Lower-Loire; 6 NE. Nantes. Pop. 1,200.

Carra River, r. Ireland, which runs into Dingle bay; 14 W. Killarney.

Carrabat, t. Candahar; 120 NE. Candahar.

Carrafa, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 15 NNE. Boua.

Carraghroe, mt. Ireland, in Tyrone; 16 SW. Strabane.

Carrama, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Chili. Lat. 35. 50. S.

Carrantasca Lagoon, gulf or bay on the coast of Honduras. Lon. 83. 50. W. Lat. 15. 32. N.

Carrantasca Shoals, or *Hobbies*, rocks and islets on the coast of Honduras, extending 40 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. Lon. 83. W. Lat. 16. N.

Carrapateira, t. Portugal, in Algarve; 10 N. Sagres.

Carrar, t. Hind., in Boujepour, on the Kistna. Lon. 74. 15. E. Lat. 17. 25. N. It is a considerable town, about a mile long.

Carrara, t. Italy, capital of a small principality, connected with the duchy of Massa; 5 NW. Massa, 25 NW. Pisa, 53 SE. Genoa. Lon. 10.

4. E. Lat. 44. 3. N. Pop. 8,443. The environs are celebrated for quarries of beautiful white marble, used in statuary and building. Carrara, together with Massa, was given to be possessed in full sovereignty by the Archduchess Maria Beatrix D'Este, in 1815, to revert on her death to the duke of Modena.

Carrascal, t. Spain, in Old Castile; 32 NE Segovia.

Carree, t. Hind., in Bengal; 22 N. Nattore.

Carrelas, t. Peru, Cusco; 40 WNW. Cusco.

Carri, t. Piedmont; 8 NNW. Ceva.

Carrick on Shannon, t. Ireland, and shiretown of the county of Leitrim; 36 S. Ballyshannon, 70 NW. Dublin. Lon. 8. W. Lat. 53. 55. N. It is an inconsiderable place.

Carrick on Suir, t. Ireland, in Tipperary, on the Suir, which is navigable for sloops to this place; 10 E. Clonmel, 12 NW. Waterford. Lon. 7. 8. W. Lat. 52. 23. N. Pop. about 11,000. It is irregularly built; has considerable trade, and is famous for the manufacture of woollen cloth, called ratteen.

Carrickameel, rocks, near W. coast of Ireland, in the Atlantic. Lon. 10. 4. W. Lat. 53. 15. N.

Carrickarede, mts. Ireland, in Mayo; 12 NE. Castlebar.

Carrickarede, small isl. in North-Channel, near N. coast of Ireland. Lon. 6. 9. W. Lat. 55. 14. N.

Carrickaskilly, rock, on W. coast of Ireland; 5 SE. Slyme Head. Lon. 10. 9. W. Lat. 53. 20. N.

Carrickburn, mt. Ireland, in Wexford; 1 SW. New Ross. In 1798 it was a rebel station; and Scullabogue, a seat at the foot of it, was made a prison for the royalists.

Carrickchad, mt. Ireland, Sligo; 6 SW. Sligo.

Carrickfergus, s-p. Ireland, in Antrim, on the NW. coast of *Carrickfergus bay*, or *Belfast Lough*; 8 NW. Belfast. Lon. 5. 42. W. Lat. 54. 43. N. Pop. 3,400. The assizes for the county are held here, as likewise for the town, which is a county of itself. It was once the principal seaport of the north of Ireland, but its trade has been chiefly transferred to Belfast. It has a castle, and sends one member to parliament. The inhabitants are employed in spinning, weaving cotton, and in the fishery in the bay.

Carrickkirk, rock on W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 10. 7. W. Lat. 53. 22. N.

Carrickmacreilly, mt. Ireland, in the county of Wicklow; 5 W. Wicklow.

Carrickmacross, flourishing town, Ireland, in Monaghan; 19 SSE. Monaghan, 40 NNW. Dublin.

Carrickruagh, mt. Ireland, in the county of Wicklow; 6 SW. Gorey.

Carrier River, r. America, which runs into the Detroit, Lon. 82. 46. W. Lat. 42. 28. N.

Carrion, r. Spain, which joins the Pisuerga, near Duennas.

Carrion di los Condes, t. Spain, on the river Carrion, in Leon, on the frontiers of Old Castile; 20 N. Placencia, 40 W. Burgos. Lon. 4. 39. W. Lat. 42. 18. N. Pop. 2,400. It contains 10 parish churches, 10 convents, and two hospitals.

Carrock, mt. England, in Cumberland, 2,265 feet above the level of the sea.

Carrodunum, now *Cracow*.

Carrog, r. North-Wales, which runs into the sea, 4 SW. Caernarvon.

Carrollton, p-t. & cap. Green co. Illinois; 46 Vandalia, W. 854.

Carrolville, t. Jefferson co. Alabama.

Carron, r. Scotland, which runs into the sea, near Stonehaven, in the county of Kincardine.

Carron, small r. Scot., which runs into the Forth, 3 E. Carron works.

Carron, v. Scot., in Stirlingshire, situated on a river of the same name; 2 N. Falkirk, 26 NW. Edinburgh. Iron works were erected here in 1760, now become, probably, the largest in Europe. Iron is not only extracted from the ore, but cast into every variety of form. There are about 20 furnaces, and the quantity of iron annually smelted is stated at 6,500 tons; about 2,000 people are constantly employed, and 200 tons of coal consumed every week. All kinds of iron goods are manufactured here; heavy ordnance, cylinders, steam engines, pumps, boilers, and all kinds of ponderous apparatus used in war or the arts. The *carronade*, a kind of short ship-gun, derives its name from having been first made here.

Carron Island, small isl. near the coast of N. C. in Albemarle sound. Lon. 76. 10. W. Lat. 35. 46. N.

Carroor, t. & fort, Hind., in Mysore, and province of Coimbatore, on the Ambravetty; 38 W. Trichinopoly, 65 E. Coimbatore. Lon. 78. 12. E. Lat. 10. 57. N. H. 1,000. In 1799 it was ceded to the British.

Carroor, t. Hind., Mysore; 5 N. Sacrapatam.

Carrouge, or *Carrougas*, t. Switz., in Geneva, on the Arve; 3 Geneva. Pop. 3,200.

Carr's Mountain, mt. New Hampshire, in Ellsworth and Warren.

Carru, t. Piedmont, in Mondovi, on the Tanaro; 4 S. Bene. Pop. 4,000.

Carrya, t. Guzerat; 22 NW. Amedabad.

Carrypour, t. Hind., Oude; 35 SSE. Pillibeat.

Cars, or *Kars*, (an. *Chorsa*, or *Chorzene*,) t. Turkish Armenia, on a river which runs into the Aras; 80 ENE. Erzerum, 90 W. Erivan. Lon. 42. 30. E. Lat. 37. 25. N.

Cars, r. Armenia, which joins the Aras, a little above Armavir.

Carschi, t. Grand Bukharia, in Samarcand; 30 S. Samarcand. The citadel was built by Timur Bec.

Carsewini, r. Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 51. 56. W. Lat. 2. 55. N.

Carsignano, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 12 E. Reggio.

Carsoli, t. Naples, Abruzzo Ultra; 20 SSW. Aquila.

Carsumblia, t. Eu. Turkey, in Servia; 12 W. Precop, 25 W. Nissa.

Cart Water, r. Scot., which runs into the Clyde, 3 N. Paisley.

Cartago, or *Carthage*, city, Guatemala, capital of Costa-Rica. Lon. 84. 6. W. Lat. 10. 6. N. Bp. see. It is situated on the river Cartago, 10 leagues from the Atlantic, and 17 from the Pacific, was formerly rich, flourishing, and commercial, but now reduced.

Cartago, r. Guatemala, in Costa-Rica, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lon. 85. 14. W. at. 9. 40. N.

Cartago, t. S. A. in Popayan; 140 NNE. Popayan. Lon. 75. W. Lat. 4. 35. N. Pop. 5, or 6,000. The town is situated on an elevated, pleasant plain, and the streets are straight and spacious.

Cartal, t. Bessarabia, on the Danube; 28 W. Ismail.

Cartama, t. Spain, in Grenada, situated on an eminence; 12 NW. Malaga.

Cartama, t. Spain, Grenada; 18 SW. Alhama.

Cartapanatuba, r. S. America, which forms the boundary between the French and Portuguese dominions in Guiana.

Cartaruola, t. Italy, Padua; 14 N. Padua.

Cartaya, t. Spain, in Seville; 52 W. Seville.

Carteia, t. Spain, the ruins of which are 4 W. Gibraltar, and east of Algeziras.

Cartenedi, t. Prussia; 30 SE. Konigsberg.

Carlenna, now *Tennis*.

Cartennus, see *Kabrah*.

Cartepilly, t. Hind., in Mysore; 19 E. Bangalore.

Carter, co. East Tennessee. Pop. in 1810, 4,190; slaves 262. Pop. in 1820, 4,835. Chief town, Elizabethtown.

Carter's Bay, bay on W. coast of N. America. Lon. 231. 42. E. Lat. 52. 48. N.

Carter's Creek, r. N. C., which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 76. 46. W. Lat. 34. 42. N.

Carteret, co. N. C., on Core sound. Pop. in 1810, 4,828; slaves 1,172. Pop. in 1820, 5,609. Chief town, Beaufort.

Carteret, isl. in the South Pacific ocean. Lon. 154. 14. E. Lat. 8. 26. S.

Carteret's Harbour, bay on SE. coast of New Ireland. Lon. 152. 19. E. Lat. 5. S.

Carteret's Point, NW. extremity of the island of Egmont, or New Guernsey. Lon. 163. 50. E. Lat. 10. 42. S.

Cartero, (an. *Ceratus*), r. Candia, which runs into the sea, 3 S. Candia.

Carter's Key, small isl. among the Bahamas. Lon. 78. 40. W. Lat. 26. 47. N.

Carter's Mountain, mt. Albemarle co. adjoining Monticello, a little to the SW.; 2 S. Charlottesville. It is about 800 feet above the Rivanna.

Cartersville, p-t. Cumberland co. Va., on S. side of James river; 48 W. by S. Richmond, W. 171.

Carthage, p-t. Jefferson co. N. Y.; 168 NW. Albany, W. 464.

Carthage, v. Monroe co. N. Y., in Brighton, on E. bank of the Genesee, at the Lower Falls, 5 miles above the lake; 3 NNE. Rochester. A bridge erected here across the river, consisting of a single arch, of 352 feet chord, resting on abutments of solid rock, which rise with an almost perpendicular front to the height of 150 feet, fell a year or two since.

Carthage, t. Athens co. Ohio. Pop. 312.

Carthage, p-t. & cap. Moore co. N. C.; 40 NW. Fayetteville, W. 343.

Carthage, p-t. & cap. Smith co. Tennessee, on the Cumberland; 50 E. Nashville, 140 W. Knoxville, W. 685. Pop. in 1818, about 400. It contains a court house, a jail, an academy, a printing office, a Baptist and a Methodist meeting house.

Carthage, ancient and celebrated city, Africa

Proper, once the rival of Rome, and the emporium of Northern Africa; 10 NE. Tunis. Lon. 10. 40. E. Lat. 36. 40. N. Pop. during the Punic wars, estimated at 700,000. It consisted of 3 parts; Byrsa, or the citadel; Megara; and the Cothon, or port.—There are no triumphal arches or architectural ruins visible at a distance, but there are to be seen foundations of houses, cisterns, caverns, pieces of marble, and broken columns. Among the ruins, the most remarkable is the great reservoir for containing the water conveyed into the city, and which consists of 20 contiguous cisterns, each 100 feet in length, and 30 in breadth. The most splendid monument connected with Carthage is the great cistern, by which water was conveyed from the mountain of Zowan, a distance of 50 or 60 miles. The port bears the name of El Mersa.

Carthage, see *Cartago*.

Carthagena, (an. *Carthago-nova*), s-p. Spain, in Murcia; 25 SSE. Murcia, 115 SSW. Valencia. Lon. 1. 0. W. Lat. 37. 36. N. Pop. 25, or 29,000. Bp. see. It is situated at the bottom of a small bay in the Mediterranean. It is defended by a fort, and has the best harbour in the Mediterranean, if not in Europe. It consists of a natural basin of great depth, reaching close to the town, and secured from every wind by surrounding hills, and by an island at its entrance. This bay abounds in mackerel, so much that a small island at the entrance of the harbour is from thence called *Scombraria*. The neighbouring country produces great quantities of rushes, called *Sparta*, from whence the town itself received the name of *Spartaria*, and the country that of *Spartarius Campus*. Diamonds, rubies, amethysts, and other precious stones, are found here. It was a long time the Indies of the Romans, and there are still silver mines in the environs.

Carthagena, pr. S. America, in New Grenada, bounded N. by the Caribbean sea, E. by the river St. Martha, S. by a part of Terra Firma, and W. by the sea and the gulf of Darien. The country is composed of mountains and valleys, covered with large and small forests. The variety of plants and trees, as well as fruits, is wonderful; the earth is covered with perpetual verdure. Wheat and other grain of Europe, do not flourish well, but Indian corn and rice are raised sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants. The climate is very hot; from May to December there is almost a continual succession of rain and tempest. Nothing can surpass the variety and beauty of the birds; poultry, pigeons, partridges, and geese are good and plentiful. The fruits peculiar to the country are pine-apples, papayas, plantains, &c. The principal town is Carthagena. Pop. in 1770, 59,233 whites, 13,993 Indians, and 7,770 slaves. Pop. in 1816, stated at 210,000.

Carthagena, city, & s-p. S. America, capital of the province of the same name. Lon. 77. 30. W. Lat. 10. 25. N. Pop. stated from 16, to 25,000. Bp. see. It contains a handsome cathedral, several churches, convents, and monasteries. The streets are straight, and well paved; the houses are chiefly of stone, and of one story above the ground floor, with balco-

nies in front. The city is situated on a sandy island, which forms a narrow passage on the SW. The bay is one of the best in the country. It extends 7 miles from N. to S., and has a safe anchorage, though the many shallows at the entrance make a careful steerage necessary.—Carthagera, together with its suburbs, is equal to a city of the third rank in Europe. It is well peopled, though most of its inhabitants are descended from the Indian tribes.

The climate is very hot. From May to November, which is the winter here, there is almost a continual succession of thunder, rain, and tempests; so that the streets have the appearance of rivers, and the country of an ocean; from this otherwise shocking inconvenience the inhabitants save water in reservoirs, as the wells only supply them with a thick brackish sort, not fit to drink.

Carthaginensis, ancient province, in SE. part of Spain; now *Valencia* and *Murcia*.

Carthago, see *Cartago*, and *Carthage*.

Carthago vetus, now *Canta vieja*.

Carthaus, t. Prussia; 17 SW. Dantzick.

Carthea, see *Zeia*.

Carthkenny, r. S. Wales, which runs into the Tave, 7 WSW. Caermarthen.

Cartmel, t. Eng., in Lancashire, situated on a promontory, which runs out into a bay of the Irish sea; 16 from Lancaster, 260 NNW. London. Lon. 3. 8. W. Lat. 54. 14. N. Pop. 1,204. It has a small harbour for boats; with 2 markets weekly, on Tuesday and Saturday.

Cartute, t. Hind., Travancore; 60 Angenga.

Cartwright's Sound, bay on W. coast of queen Charlotte's island, between Point Hunter to the N., and Point Buck to the S.

Caru, t. Persia, in Irak; 20 S. Cashan.

Carvajals, t. Spain, in Leon; 28 S. Astorga.

Carvajales, t. Spain, Leon; 9 N. Zamora.

Carvalhal, t. Portugal, Beira; 15 SE. Oporto.

Carvalho, t. Portugal, in Beira; 12 SE. Coimbra.

Carvalleda, (*La*), t. S. A., in Caraccas, on the coast; 10 N. Caraccas.

Carvallo, mt. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra; 16 SSW. Lanciano.

Carvel of St. Thomas, one of the smaller Virgin islands, West Indies; 7 SW. St. Thomas.

Carver, p-t. Plymouth co. Mass.; 8 W. Plymouth, 40 S. Boston, W. 447. Pop. 839. Here is a pond, which contains valuable iron ore, and the town has 3 furnaces.

Carver's River, branch of the river St. Pierre, in N. America.

Carvendonck, t. Pru. Cleves; 8 SE. Cleves.

Carugna, t. Piedmont; 8 SW. Ivrea.

Carvillan, small isl. near W. coast of Scot., a little N. of the island of Gigo. Lon. 5. 47. W. Lat. 55. 41. N.

Carvin, t. France, Straits-of-Calais, in the district of Bethune; 12 E. Bethune. Pop. 4,522.

Carumba, r. Brazil, which runs into the Parana.

Carunapalla, t. Hind., in Travancore; 27 NNW. Ajenga.

Carvoeira, r. Portugal, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 9. 21. W. Lat. 38. 57. N.

Caruthsville, p-v. Lincoln co. N. C.; W. 486.

Carwaiten, or *Grawatten*, t. Prussia, in Sma-land; 44 N. Konigsberg.

Carwar, s-p. Hind., in Canara; 45 SSE. Goa. Lon. 74. 3. E. Lat. 14. 53. N. This was formerly a noted seat of European commerce, but it went to ruin in the reign of Tippoo. It is situated in a bay at the mouth of a river, which is navigable for vessels of 300 tons. There are several islands, which form the harbour, but none inhabited.

Carwaree, t. Hind., Carnatic; 20 S. Ongole.

Carwaree, t. Hind., Carnatic; 20 S. Nellore.

Cary, r. Ireland, which runs into the sea, near Balycastle, in the county of Antrim.

Carya, t. Hind., in Oude; 25 N. Kairabad.

Caryapara, t. Bengal; 10 E. Bucculoe.

Carysford Reef, rocks in the gulf of Florida, near the coast of East Florida. Lon. 80. 30. W. Lat. 25. 20. N.

Carygong, t. Hind., in Baglana; 10 S. Bahbelgong.

Carystus, see *Caristo*.

Casabelloto, t. Aust. Italy; 22 E. Cremona.

Casabinda, t. S. A., in Chaco; 100 NNW. St. Salvador de Jugui.

Casabranca, t. Portugal, in Estramudara, on the left bank of the Tagus; 10 E. Abrantes.

Casa Calanda, t. Naples, in Molise; 21 ENE. Molise.

Casa Fuerte, t. Portugal, in Alentejo; 4 NW. Xerumenha.

Casa Fuerte, t. Brazil, on the Corixas. Lat. 10. 40. S.

Casa Grande, t. Mexico, in Sonora, on the Gila. Lon. 113. 23. W. Lat. 33. 40. N. It is so called from an immense ancient edifice, still existing, which is said to have been built by the ancient Mexicans, in their emigration from the coast of California.

Casa Nova, t. Piedmont; 8 WNW. Vercelli.

Casa Massima, t. Naples, in Bari; 11 SW. Conversano.

Casa Viliieri, t. Naples, Lavora; 7 SE. Sora.

Casablanca, t. Chili, in Quillota, on the Pacific ocean.

Casac, or *Cazac*, country, Asia, in Persia, on the frontiers of Armenia, governed by princes of its own, nominally subject to Persia; about 15 miles from N. to S., and rather more from E. to W. The inhabitants are descended from the Cosacs, and are represented as a rude and barbarous people. *Casac*, or *Cazac Lore*, is the name of the capital.

Casaccia, t. Switz., in the Grisons; 12 NE. Chiavenna.

Casada, lake, Chataque co. N. Y.; 7 miles from Dunkirk, on lake Erie. Casada Creek, the outlet of this lake, communicates with that branch of the Conewango, which flows from Chataque lake. See *Dunkirk*.

Casagunge, t. Hind., Oude; 44 W. Lucknow.

Casaila, t. Arabia, Nedsjed; 45 NW. Khaibar.

Casal, or *Casale*, t. Piedmont, capital of Montferrat, on the Po; 15 NW. Alexandria, 34 ENE. Turin. Lon. 8. 34. E. Lat. 45. 12. N. Pop. 16,151. It contains a cathedral, 16 chh., 2 hospitals, and a gymnasium. It was formerly well fortified, and defended by a citadel, which was much admired. It was remarkable for a victory obtained by count Harcourt over the Spaniards, in 1640.

Casalado, t. Italy; 20 SSE. Brescia.

Casale, t. Aust. Italy, in Padua ; 6 SW. Montagnana.

Casale, t. Italy, in Treviso ; 3 SE. Treviso.

Casale Borgogne, t. Piedmont ; 12 NE. Turin. Pop. 2,500.

Casale Buttano, t. Italy, on a navigable canal ; 8 NW. Cremona, 14 SE. Crema. Lon. 9. 58. E. Lat. 45. 14. N.

Casale Grande, t. Italy ; 9 SW. Modena.

Casale Morano, t. Italy ; 12 NW. Cremona.

Casale Maggiore, t. Italy, in Lucca ; 15 W. Lucca.

Casale Maggiore, t. Aust. Italy, delegation of Cremona, on the left bank of the Po ; 12 N. Parma, 20 E. Cremona. Lon. 10. 25. E. Lat. 45. N. Pop. 5,624.

Casale Nuovo, t. Italy, near the conflux of the Adda and Po ; 5 W. Cremona.

Casale Nuovo, t. Naples, in Capitanata ; 11 N. Lucera.

Casale Nuovo, t. Naples, in Basilicata ; 15 S. Tursi.

Casale Nuovo, t. Naples ; 15 N. Policastro. Pop. 3,510.

Casale Nuovo, see *Manduria*.

Casale Pustulengo, t. Italy ; 10 SE. Lodi.

Casalegio, v. Parma, in Piacenza ; 6 SW. Piacenza.

Casalino, see *Miniaci*.

Casalpo, t. Parma ; 9 ENE. Parma.

Casamansa, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 12. 28. N.

Casame, t. on W. coast of Madagascar. Lat. 17. 10. S.

Cusan, see *Kazan*.

Casandra, r. Venezuela, which rises in the deserts of Chita, and flows into the Meta, 75 leagues above the junction with the Orinoco, and in Lon. 71. W. Lat. 5. 4. N. It is a large river, navigable for sloops throughout the year.

Casano, t. Italy ; 8 S. Tortona.

Casapa, t. Paraguay ; 10 SE. Assumption.

Casarabonela, t. Spain, Grenada ; 6 miles from Alora. Pop. 4,000. It is situated on a high hill, having a steep descent to the valley below.

Casarin, t. Tunis ; 60 NNW. Gafsa.

Casasa, or *Caçaça*, s-p. Africa, in Fez, at the mouth of a large river in the Mediterranean ; 18 S. Melilla. Lon. 3. W. Lat. 35. 8. N.

Casas Grandes, t. New Mexico, in New Navarre ; 300 SE. Casa Grande.

Casasola, t. Spain, in Leon ; 25 SW. Salamanca.

Casavoli, t. Naples, Bari ; 14 SW. Monopoli.

Casbin, or *Casvin*, or *Caswin*, (an. *Arsacia*), city, Persia, in Irak Agemi, in a vast sandy plain, 9 W. the highest branch of mount Taurus ; 180 SE. Tabris, 240 NNW. Ispahan. Lon. 49. 33. E. Lat. 36. 11. N. Pop. according to Beauchamp, 12,000 ; Olivier, 20, or 25,000 ; Gardanne, 60,000. It was once 6 miles in circumference, and contained 12,000 houses, but from the civil wars of the country, it was so reduced, that Mr. Hanway counted no more than 1,000. The beautiful palaces are in ruins, the walls are destroyed, and it has neither forts nor garrison to defend it. Nadir Shah built a new palace here, adjoining to the old one ; the wall of which was a mile and a half in circum-

ference, thick and lofty, with only one entrance, which is an arched gate ; within are 4 large squares, with trees, fountains, &c. The city is square, about a mile each way, and surrounded with a wall. It is greatly incommoded by the want of good water. Its gardens produce the finest grapes in Persia. It is supposed by some to be on the site of ancient *Ecbatana*.

Casbuona, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra ; 5 W. Strongoli.

Caser, t. Peru, Truxillo ; 45 ESE. Truxillo.

Cascabel, (El,) rocky islet in the Spanish Main ; 65 SW. Jamaica. Lon. 79. 5. W. Lat. 17. 30. N.

Cascade Bay, creek in Dusky bay, on S. coast of New Zealand.

Cascade Bay, bay & port in the straits of Magellan, on the coast of Terra del Fuego. 'A remarkable water-fall,' says Monsieur Bougainville, "in the interior part of the port, determined me to call them, bay and port of the cascade. The cascade is formed by the waters of a little river, which runs between several high mountains ; and its fall measures about 50 or 60 toises, i. e. 300 or 360 feet, French measure."

Cascade Canal, inlet on W. coast of N. America. Lon. of its entrance, 232. 29. E. Lat. 52. 25. N.

Cascade Point, cape on west coast of New Zealand, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 189. 4. E. Lat. 44. 5. S.

Cascaes, (an. *Cascale*), s-p. Portugal, on N. side of the Tagus ; 15 W. Lisbon. Lon. 9. 22. W. Lat. 38. 44. N. Pop. 2,484.

Cascante, (an. *Cascantum*), t. Spain, in Navarre ; 6 S. Tudela ; 45 NW. Saragossa. Lon. 1. 42. W. Lat. 42. 7. N. Pop. 2,600.

Cascastel, t. France, in Aude ; 17 SSW. Narbonne.

Caschau, or *Cassovia*, t. & cap. Upper Hungary, and of the county of Aba-ujvar, on the Hernath ; 100 S. Cracow, 105 NE. Buda, 124 NW. Clausenburg. Lon. 20. 40. E. Lat. 48. 43. N. Pop. 8,647. H. 1,200. Bp. see. It is the first in rank of 5 free towns, an old strong place, situated in an agreeable country, and contains a royal academy, a gymnasium, a normal school, and an extensive pottery-work.

Cascia, t. Popedom, Spoleto ; 5 NW. Norcia.

Casco Bay, bay in Maine, between Cape Elizabeth on WSW., and Cape Small point on ENE. Within these capes, which are about 20 miles apart, there are about 300 small islands ; most of which are cultivated, and are much more productive than the main land on the coast of Maine. Portland harbour is on W. side of the bay.

Casco, (New,) p-v Cumberland co. Maine ; W. 667.

Cascumpec Harbour, on N. coast of the island of St. John, in N. A. Lon. 63. 55. W. Lat. 46. 45. N.

Case Pilote, (La,) t. on S. coast of Martinico.

Caslette, t. Piedmont ; 8 NW. Turin.

Caselle, t. Piedmont, on a small river, which runs into the Stura ; 6 N. Turin. Pop. 3,070.

Caselle, t. Aust. Italy ; 10 S. Verona.

Casena, or *Cassena*, km. Africa, in Negroland, at S. side of the Niger ; W. Bornou.

Casenberg, t. Prussia ; 9 S. Osterrod.

Caseni, t. Persia, in Irak ; 610 E. Ispahan.

Caserta, or *Caserta Nova*, t. Naples, in Lavo-
ra ; 5 E. Capua, 13 N. Naples. Pop. 4,289.
Bp. see. Here is a most magnificent palace,
built by the king of Naples, afterwards Charles
III. king of Spain. The two principal fronts
are 787 feet in length, and contain 5 stories, of
37 windows each. The richest marbles are
displayed with profusion, most of them dug out
of quarries within the realm.

Casevel, t. Portugal, Alentejo ; 14 SW. Beja.

Casey, co. Kentucky. Pop. in 1810, 3,285 ;
slaves 242. Pop. in 1820, 4,349. Chief town,
Liberty.

Cash Clap Settlement, p-v. Johnson co. Ten. ;
W. 907.

Cash River, r. Illinois, which flows into the
Ohio, 7 miles above its entrance into the Mis-
sissippi, 15 below Wilkinsons ville.

Cashan, or *Cachan*, or *Kaschan*, t. Persia, in
Irak ; 80 N. Ispahan. Lon. 51. 30. E. Lat. 33.
54. N. Pop. 30, or 40,000. H. 5,000. It is
said to have formerly contained 150,000 in-
habitants. It carries on a large trade in silk,
stuffs, brocades, &c., and was once famous for
its potteries. Among the inhabitants are Chris-
tians, Jews, and Gentoos ; the number of houses
was estimated by Chardin at 6,500, chiefly of
earth and brick. There were 40 mosques, a
great many caravanseras, and 3 grand sepul-
chral monuments, erected in honour of 3 des-
cendants of Ali.

Cashan, t. Persia, Chorasán ; 34 NE. Herat.

Cashel, city, Ireland, in Tipperary ; 13 NW.
Waterford, 43 NNE. Cork. Lon. 7. 50. W. Lat.
52. 31. N. Pop. in 1821, 5,969. H. 1,142. It
is the see of an archbishop, and was formerly
the capital of the kingdom of Munster. It con-
tains an elegant cathedral, a well endowed
school, and sends 1 member to parliament.

Cashel, mountains, Ireland, in the county of
Galway ; 30 WNW. Galway.

Cashendal Bay, or *Red Bay*, bay, Ireland, on
E. coast of Antrim. Lon. 5. 53. W. Lat. 55.
4. N.

Cashgar, see *Kashgar*.

Cashie, r. N. C., which runs into the Roanoke,
Lon. 77. 3. W. Lat. 35. 57. N.

Cashin, r. Ireland, formed by the union of the
Feal and Gale, in the county of Kerry, which
empties itself into the Shannon.

Cashleh Bay, bay, Atlantic, on W. coast of
Ireland. Lon. 9. 36. W. Lat. 53. 13. N.

Cashmere, or *Cachemire*, or *Kashmir*, country,
Asia, for a long period belonging to Hindoo-
stan, latterly an appendage to Cabulistan, but
now claims independence ; about 90 miles
long, of an oval form ; 40 or 50 miles, where
widest, broad ; chiefly between Lon. 73. & 76.
E. Lat. 34. & 35. N. The natives have a tra-
dition, that in ancient times it was an immense
lake, or basin, and that one of their deities cut
through the range of mountains on the south-
west, and allowed the waters to run off. It is
now a fertile valley, surrounded on all sides by
mountains, whence descend numerous rivulets.
It is watered by the Chelum, Little Sind, Kis-
kengonga, and other rivers. The country is
entered by 7 passes. The climate is delightful,

and the country beautiful, and styled by the
Moguls, the terrestrial paradise of India. Rice
is the principal food of the inhabitants. Great
quantities of saffron are exported to Hindoo-
stan and other countries ; but its greatest source
of wealth is shawls. The inhabitants are Hin-
doos. They are ingenious and lively, of an olive
complexion ; and the women handsome.

Cashmire, *Sirinagur*, or *Serinaghur*, (an. *Cas-
pira*,) city, Asia, capital of the country of
Cashmere. Lon. 73. 43. E. Lat. 34. 20. N.
Pop. estimated from 150, to 200,000. It extends
3 miles on each side of the river Chelum, over
which there are 5 wooden bridges ; its breadth
is nearly 2 miles. It is without walls or forti-
fications, but has a small citadel, where the
governor resides. The streets are narrow and
dirty ; the houses mostly of wood, many of
them of 3 stories ; with sloping roofs, covered
with fine earth, which in summer is sown with
flowers, exhibiting a lively appearance. There
are no public buildings of importance, but in
the environs are remains of several palaces,
built by the emperors of Hindoostan. Its great-
est ornament is a beautiful lake, called the
Dall, which extends from the NE. quarter of
the city, in an oval circuit of 5 or 6 miles. On
the east side of the lake is a mosque, dedicated
to Solomon the son of David.

The chief manufacture is that of delicate and
unrivalled shawls, in which 16,000 looms are
said to be employed. The shawls are made of
the wool or hair of a kind of goat, found only
in Thibet. Three people are employed at one
loom, and they manufacture in a year only 1
shawl, if a very fine one, or 6 or 8 common
ones.

Cashna, or *Cassina*, or *Kassina*, city, Africa,
and capital of a kingdom, situated between
Bornou and Tombuctoo ; 220 WNW. Bornou,
690 ESE. Tombuctoo. Lon. 11. 34. E. Lat.
16. 30. N. A large proportion of the country
of Cashna consists of land of great fertility, in-
terspersed with arid wastes. The country is gen-
erally level, and is said to contain 1,000 towns
and villages ; the emperor is called the *Sultan
of all Soudan*, i. e. Negroland. The principal
articles of traffic are sena, gold dust, slaves,
cotton cloths, goat skins, ox and buffalo hides,
and civet. Cashna has no salt lakes or mines,
but is supplied with salt from Bornou.

Cashville, p-v. Spartanburg, S. C. ; 111 Co-
lumbia, W. 504.

Cashy, small country, Asia, governed by a
rajah, dependent on Thibet ; a little N. Oude.

Cashy, t. Asia, and capital of a country of the
same name ; 120 N. Fyzabad. Lon. 82. 50. E.
Lat. 28. 42. N.

Casiar, see *Cæsarea*.

Casibli, fortress, Sicily, in the valley of No-
to ; 12 SW. Syracuse.

Casignana, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra ; 17
NE. Bova.

Casliki, t. A. Turkey, on W. coast of Natolia.
Lon. 22. 25. E. Lat. 37. 22. N.

Casilinum, ancient town, Italy, on the Vol-
turnus, opposite to Capua.

Casiliski, t. Prussia ; 3 N. Marienburg.

Casimersburg, t. Pomerania ; 14 ENE. Col-
berg.

Casimir, t. Poland, on the Vistula, on the side opposite to Cracow, from which it is only separated by a bridge. It was built for a university, and contained 11 colleges and 14 schools.

Casimir, or *Casmy*, (an. *Eleutherus*,) r. Syria, which runs into the sea, 4 N. Sur. In this river the emperor Barbarossa was drowned.

Casimir, see *Kozimiers*.

Casino, r. Naples, which runs into the sea, 2 NW. Cape Stilo.

Casiquari, see *Cassiquiori*.

Cosir el Cabir, see *Alaçar Quiber*.

Casium, now *Catieh*.

Caskets, rocks in the Atlantic, near the coast of France. Lon. 2. 20. W. Lat. 49. 49. N.

Castlona, t. Spain, in Jaen; 7 W. Baeza. It was anciently a rich and illustrious city, under the Carthaginians, and after them, under the Romans, and called *Castulo*, or *Castalo*. It bore a considerable rank among the cities of Bætica, and gave name to a part of the Sierra Morena, which was called *Saltus Castulonensis*; but it has long since lost its grandeur. The remains of an aqueduct show it to have been very magnificent.

Casma, t. Peru, in Lima; 25 SE. Xauxa.

Casmy, see *Casimir*.

Caso, (an. *Casus*,) small isl. in the Mediterranean; about 6 S. the island of Scarpanto. Lon. 26. 42. E. Lat. 35. 33. N.

Casoli, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra; 15 SSE. Civita di Chieta.

Cason, t. Switz., Tesino; 3 NNE. Bellinzona.

Casorate, t. Italy; 11 SSW. Milan.

Casoria, t. Italy, near Naples. Pop. 5,700.

Caspe, t. Spain, in Aragon, at the conflux of the Guadaloupe and the Ebro; 35 S. Balbastro, 44 SE. Saragossa. Lon. 0. 3. W. Lat. 41. 17. N. Pop. 8,200. The country round produces corn, wine, oil, and saffron.

Caspian, or *Beautiful*, small lake in Greensboro', Vt. It is a head water of the Lamoile.

Caspian Sea, large lake, or inland sea, Asia, bounded N. by Russia, E. by Tartary and Persia, S. by Persia, and W. by Persia, Circassia, and Russia; 646 miles in length from N. to S., and from 100 to 265 in breadth; supposed to be the largest lake in the eastern part of the globe. The water is as salt as that of the ocean, of a bitter taste, and of an ochre colour, without ebb or flow. Though in some places it is exceedingly deep, yet it abounds in shallows, so as to prevent the navigation of ships, which draw more than 9 or 10 feet of water. Among the rivers, which flow into it are the Volga, Ural, and Kur. It has no outlet. The fisheries here, which are very valuable, occupy and train many seamen. The coasts are divided among the Russians, Persians, and Tartars. The Caspian sea was by the ancients called the *Hyrceanian Sea*; the Tartars call it *Akdingis*, i. e. the *White Sea*; the Georgians call it the *Kurtshensian Sea*; and by the Persians it is styled *Gursen*.

Casr Band, t. Persia, in Mecran.

Casr Caroon, or *Kasr Kerun*, an ancient temple of Egypt, which Dr. Pococke supposes to be the temple of the labyrinth. The present building is about 165 feet long, and 80 broad; 27 W. Fayoum.

Cassa, t. Arabia, in Hedsjas; 45 SE. Niab.

Cassabar, t. Natolia, in a plain about midway between Alah-Sheyr and Magnisia, near the foot of Mount Syphilus. It is said to contain about 6,000 houses, 6 or 7 mosques, and 1 Greek church.

Cassadgath, lake, N. A. Lon. 106. 15. W. Lat. 62. 32. N.

Cassagnas, t. France, Lozere; 8 SE. Florac.

Cassagne, (La,) t. France, in Dordogne; 7 SE. Montignac.

Cassagnes, t. France, in Aveiron; 10 S. Rhodéz. Pop. 1,432.

Cassalegas, t. Spain, in Old Castile; 12 from Talavera.

Cassandra, (*Gulf of*,) (an. *Toronaic Gulf*,) bay on the coast of Eu. Turkey, in NW. part of the Archipelago, E. the gulf of Saloniki. Lon. 23. 50. E. Lat. 40. N.

Cassandra Nova, (an. *Potideia* & *Cassandra*,) Eu. Turkey, in Macedonia, situated on N. coast of the entrance in the gulf of Saloniki; 15 SE. Saloniki.

Cassandra, or *Cadsand*, t. Holland, in the island of Cadsand; 2 N. Sluys.

Cassano, t. Naples, in Bari; 15 S. Bari, 90 E. Benevento.

Cassano, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra; 12 W. Conza.

Cassano, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 21 NW. Rosano, 119 ESE. Naples. Lon. 16. 30. E. Lat. 39. 48. N. Bp. see. Pop. 4,000.

Cassano, t. Italy, in Milan, on the Adda; 16 NE. Milan. Lon. 9. 30. E. Lat. 45. 32. N. Pop. 6,000. Near this town the French were defeated by the Austrians, on the 27th of April 1799; the loss of the allies was about 3,000; the loss of the French 4,000 killed and wounded, and 5,000 prisoners.

Cassarano, t. Naples, in Otranto; 8 WNW. Allesano.

Cassareen, (an. *Colonia Scillitana*,) t. Africa, in S. part of Tunis; 100 S. Bona, 120 SW. Tunis. It is situated on an eminence, near a small river, called Derbe. Upon a precipice immediately over the river is a beautiful triumphant arch, and in the plain below several sepulchral monuments.

Cassaro, (Il,) t. Sicily, in the valley of Noto; 15 W. Syracuse.

Cassay, see *Meckley*.

Cassede, t. Spain, in Navarre; 6 from Sanguesa.

Cassedy's Creek, p-v. Nicholas co. Kentucky; W. 538.

Cassejana, one of the smaller Friendly Islands; 12 S. Annamooka.

Cassel, (an. *Castellum Cattorum*,) t. Ger., capital of the electorate of Hesse, or Hesse Cassel, in Lower Hesse, on the Fulda; 50 SE. Paderborn, 84 NE. Coblenz, 84 NNE. Mentz. Lon. 9. 39. E. Lat. 51. 18. W. Pop. 19,000. The river Fulda divides it into 2 unequal parts, one of which is called the Old Town, the other the New, which are united by a bridge of 120 paces in length; the former is ill built; the streets are narrow and winding, the houses irregular, old, and for the most part built of wood. The New Town is divided into Upper and Lower, the latter is small, and is as ill built

as the Old Town; the Upper New Town, called also the French town, is built with great regularity and elegance. The streets are wide and straight; the houses uniformly built in a good style, with many magnificent palaces and public buildings. There are 7 Reformed chh., 1 Luth., 1 Cath.; a theatre, a magazine of corn and wood, an anatomical theatre, a public library of 80,000 volumes, a museum, the arsenal, foundery, and barracks. The other objects of interest are the pleasure gardens, with the orangery, the public baths, the menagery, and above all the fine castle Weissenstein, about half a mile from the town, with its beautiful fountains and cascades. The great school called *Collegium Carolinum*, was founded in 1709. There is attached to it a seminary for schoolmasters, and an academy of painting and sculpture. Here are manufactures of porcelain, earthenware, and woollens; but the trade is not great.—Cassel was the capital of Jerome Bonaparte's short-lived kingdom of Westphalia.

Cassel, t. Ger., in Hesse Darmstadt, situated on the Maine, opposite to Mentz, with which it has a communication by means of a bridge of boats. Pop. 1,100.

Cassel, or *Mont Cassel*, (an. *Castellum Morinorum*,) t. France, in North; 6 posts WNW. Lille, $7\frac{1}{2}$ ESE. Calais. Pop. 3,604. It is situated on a hill which commands the country round for a great extent, including in its view 32 cities and towns, and the castle of Dover, across the English Channel.

Cassemabad, t. Persia, in Irac; 18 S. Com.

Casseneuil, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne, on the Lot; 5 NW. Villeneuve d'Agen. Pop. 2,789.

Casser, t. Arabian Irac, on the Tigris; 120 SSE. Bagdad.

Cassera, t. Hind., in Mewat; 18 NNE. Ma-cherry.

Casserbary Gaut, mountainous pass of Hindoostan, between the circar of Arungabad and Baglana; 25 N. Chandor.

Cassereen, see *Cassareen*.

Casseres, r. Africa, which runs into the sea, N. the river Sierra Leone.

Cassergunge, t. Bengal; 46 NNE. Pucculoe.

Cassia, country, Sumatra. The inhabitants live in villages, independent one of another, and are always at war.

Cassimpour, t. Bengal; 16 N. Dacca.

Cassilhas, t. Portugal, in Estramadura; 3 S. Lisbon.

Cassina, t. Piedmont; 6 N. Acqui. Pop. 3,414.

Cassina, see *Cashna*.

Cassinum, see *St. Germano*.

Cassipour, r. Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 52. 6. W. Lat. 3. 46. N.

Cassiquairi, large branch of the Rio Negro, S. A., which communicates with the Orinoco and the Rio Negro, 30 W. Fort Rio Negro. The Rio Negro flows into the Amazon, and by the Cassiquairi there is a communication between the great rivers Amazon and Orinoco.

Cassir, t. Algiers; 18 W. Boujeiah.

Cassir Aseile, t. Tunis, supposed, by Dr. Shaw, to be built on the site of *Civitas Siagitana*.

Cassir Attyre, (*Plains of*,) district, Algiers, in Constantina, a little N. of Seteef, inhabited by a

tribe of Arabs called Raigah, who are celebrated for breeding the best horses in the country.

Cassir Howley, t. Tunis; 12 NW. Herkla.

Cassir Jebbir, (an. *Nedagura*,) t. Algiers; 48 E. Tiffesh.

Cassis, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhône, on the coast of the Mediterranean, with a small port; 8 SE. Marseilles. Pop. 2,030.

Cassius, mt. see *Jebel Ocrab*.

Cassopo, t. Corfu; 8 N. Corfu.

Cassova, (*Plain of*,) tract of country in Eu. Turkey, which separates Rascia from Bulgaria, celebrated by the victories of the two first Amuraths.

Cassovia, see *Caschau*.

Cassowly, t. Hind., near Agra.

Cassumba, t. Hind., in Candeish; 12 SW. Ghuprah.

Castabuena, t. Istria; 6 S. Capo d'Istria.

Castagnadolo, t. Italy; 6 SSE. Brescia.

Castagnito, t. Piedmont, on the right bank of the Po, opposite Chivazzo.

Castagnola, t. Piedmont, on the Po; 7 NW. Carmagnola, 8. S. Turin. Pop. 3,085.

Castahana Indians, N. A., at the sources of the Platte. No. 1,500.

Castamena, see *Kastamouni*.

Castanet, t. France, in Upper-Garonne; 6 SSE. Toulouse. Pop. 853.

Castanetto, t. Corsica; 13 NE. Corte.

Castanheira, t. Portugal, in Estramadura; 18 NE. Lisbon.

Castanheira, t. Portugal, in Estramadura; 24 ESE. Coimbra.

Castanheira, t. Portugal, Beira; 7 E. Aveiro.

Castania, t. Samos; 9 NNW. Cora.

Castano, t. Italy; 18 WNW. Milan.

Castanowitz, see *Castainitza*.

Castegio, t. Piedmont; 5 NE. Voghera. Pop. 2,020. The Austrians were defeated at this town in 1800 by the French.

Castel, t. Carniola; 13 SSW. Gottschee.

Castel, t. Bav.; 10 SW. Amberg. Pop. 660.

Castel Baldo, t. Italy, in Padua; 18 W. Rovigo, 30 SSW. Padua. Pop. 3,000. It has a citadel built in 1282.

Castel Belforte, t. Tyrol; 11 NNW. Trent.

Castel Bom, t. Portugal, in Beira; 8 SSE. Almeyda.

Castel Bonifacio, t. Candia; 12 SSW. Candia.

Castel Branco, t. Portugal, in Beria; 54 SE. Coimbra. Lon. 7. 12. W. Lat. 39. 27. N. Pop. 3,726. It has a double wall, flanked with 7 towers, and defended by an old castle. It contains 2 churches, 2 hospitals, a poor house, and 2 convents.

Castel Buono, t. Sicily, in the valley of Demona; 12 S. Cefalu.

Castel Culier, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 5 SE. Agen.

Castel Durante, or *Urbanea*, t. Popedom, in Urbino, on the Metro; 7 SW. Urbino, 40 N. Perugia. Lon. 12. 25. E. Lat. 43. 45. N. Bp. see.

Castel Fidardo, t. Ancona; 10 S. Ancona.

Castel de Fellis, t. Spain, in Catalonia, near the sea; 6 SW. Barcelona.

Castel Follit, t. Spain, in Catalonia, at the foot of the Pyrenees; 15 NW. Gerona.

Castel Fiorentino, t. Tuscany; 16 SSW. Florence.

Castel Forte, t. Naples, Lavora. Pop. 3,485.
Castel Franc, t. France, Lot; 3 NW. Luzech.
Castel Franco di Solto, t. Tuscany, in Florence. Pop. 2,400.
Castel Franco, t. Candia, near S. coast; 16 SSW. Retimo.
Castel Franco, t. Aust. Italy, in Venice, delegation of Treviso, on the Muson. Pop. 6,000.
Castel Francone, t. Naples, in Otranto; 5 SE. Lecce.
Castel Franco, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra; 15 NE. Benevento.
Castel Gandolpho, t. Popedom, in the Campagna-di-Roma; 12 E. Rome.
Castel Giusfredo, t. Italy; 13 SW. Peschiera, 14 NW. Mantua.
Castel Giuliano, t. Popedom, in the Patrimonio; 3 S. Bracciano.
Castel de las Guardas, t. Spain, in Andalusia; 24 Seville.
Castel de Jaci, fort, Sicily; 9 NE. Catania.
Castel Jaloux, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 10 SW. Tonneins, 21 WNW. Agen. Lon. 0. 10. E. Lat. 44. 19. N. Pop. 1,757. It carries on a considerable trade in honey, cattle, and wine.
Castel Leon, t. Spain, in Catalonia; 60 N. Balaguer.
Castel Leone, t. Aust. Italy, Cremona; 6 SE. Crema, 15 WNW. Cremona. Pop. 4,190.
Castel Madama, t. Popedom, in the Campagna-di-Roma; 3 NE. Tivoli.
Castel Marmora, t. Natolia; 28 SW. Mogla.
Castel Melhar, t. Portugal, in Beira; 15 N. Pinhel.
Castel Mende, t. Portugal, in Beira; 8 ENE. Almeida.
Castel Mirabel, t. Candia; 8 S. Spina Longa.
Castel Moron, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 9 W. Villeneuve d'Agen. Pop. 1,641.
Castel Moron d'Albert, t. France, and seat of a tribunal, in Gironde; 27 SE. Bourdeaux.
Castel Nova, t. Portugal, in Beira; 9 N. Castel Branco.
Castel Nuovo, t. Naples, Lavora; 10 N. Venafro.
Castel Nuovo, t. Piedmont; 17 NW. Asti. Pop. 2,500.
Castel d'Oggio, t. Italy; 3 W. Mortara.
Castel Ponzone, t. Italy; 14 E. Cremona.
Castel Protissa, t. Candia, on S. coast; 25 SSW. Candia.
Castel di Quinzane, t. Italy; 15 SSW. Brescia.
Castel Rapani, t. Morea; 32 SSE. Misitra.
Castel Rodrigo, t. Portugal, in Beira; 10 NW. Pinhel. H. 68.
Castel Rosso, see *Carislo*, and *Castello Rosso*.
Castel Sagrat, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 18 E. Agen.
Castel St. Pietro, t. Tyrol; 12 SSW. Bolzano.
Castel Sarasin, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Upper-Garonne; 24 ESE. Agen, 30 WNW. Toulouse. Lon. 1. 12. E. Lat. 44. 2. N. Pop. 6,104.
Castel Sardo, t. Sardinia. Pop. 4,500.
Castel Selino, t. Candia, on S. coast, near W. extremity; 21 SW. Canea. Lon. 23. 42. E. Lat. 35. 15. N.
Castel Tornese, t. Morea, situated on an eminence near the sea, and defended with a kind of castle; 10 S. Chiarenza.
Castel Ubaldo, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 2 SW. Alanieh.

Castel Veterano, t. Sicily, in the valley of Mazara; 8 S. Mazara. Pop. 9,000.
Castelanza, t. Italy; 14 NW. Milan.
Castelaun, t. Pru. Lower Rhine, in Coblenz; 22 SSW. Coblenz, 26 NW. Creutznach. Lon. 7. 23. E. Lat. 50. 3. N. Pop. 620.
Castelculier, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 4 ESE. Agen.
Castelet, (*La*,) t. France, in Aisne; 10 N. St. Quentin. Pop. 411.
Castell, ci-devant county, Ger., situated between the bishopric of Wurtzburg, the principality of Anhalt, the lordship of Limburg, and the county of Schwartzenburg; now included in Bavaria. Pop. 15,000.
Castellalmonte, t. Piedmont; 7 SSW. Ivrea. Pop. 5,020.
Castellane, t. France, principal place of a district, in Lower-Alps, situated at the foot of a mountain, on the river Verdon, in a pleasant and fertile spot; 20 SE. Digne, 36 W. Nice. Lon. 6. 35. E. Lat. 43. 51. N. Pop. 1,962.
Castellanetta, t. Naples, in Otranto; Bp. see; 17 WNW. Tarento, 18 ESE. Matera. Lon. 16. 55. E. Lat. 40. 50. N. Pop. 4,592.
Castellana, t. Naples, in Bari; 3 SW. Monopoli.
Castellano, t. Italy, Verona; 16 SW. Verona.
Castellanzo, t. Italy; 16 WNW. Milan.
Castellaro, t. Italy; 10 N. Mantua.
Castellaro, t. Genoa; 5 W. Vintimiglia.
Castellasso, t. Piedmont; 7 S. Alexandria. Pop. 4,745.
Castellato, t. Mexico, in Culiacan; 50 E. St. Miguel.
Castellengo, t. Piedmont; 8 SE. Biella.
Castelletto, t. Piedmont; 6 NE. Corri.
Castelletto, t. Italy; 15 NW. Cremona.
Castellier, t. Tyrol; 7 SSE. Bolzano.
Castellina, t. Parma; 12 WNW. Parma.
Castellio, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 16 WSW. Policastro.
Castello Della Abbate, t. Naples, Principato Citra; 29 SW. Cangiano. Pop. 1,724.
Castello d'Albore, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra; 10 NE. Benevento.
Castello Aquila, t. Popedom, in Spoleto; 10 NW. Narni.
Castello Arragonese, s-p. Sardinia; Bp. see; 18 NE. Sassari. Lon. 8. 50. E. Lat. 40. 50. N.
Castello Bianca, t. Genoa; 7 N. Albenga.
Castello Bolognese, t. States of the Church; 6 S. Imola, 8 N. Faenza.
Castello di Bivona, (an. *Hippo*, or *Hipponium*, and *Vibona*, and *Valentia*,) t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 6 W. Monte Leone. This charming country was called, in the fables of the Greeks, the Seat of Love; and here they say Proserpine frequently came from Sicily to gather the flowers of Hipponium.
Castello Cerreto, t. Tuscany; 18 W. Florence.
Castello di Chiara, t. Sardinia; 43 NE. Cagliari.
Castello Chiarissa, t. Friuli; 8 NW. Gemona.
Castello Franco, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 4 NW. Cosenza.
Castello Franco, t. Naples, Principato Ultra; 14 ENE. Benevento.
Castello Franco, t. Italy, in Treviso; 9 WSW. Treviso.

- Castello Franco*, t. Genoa; 11 NE. Vintimiglia.
- Castello Franco*, t. Italy; 12 W. Bologna.
- Castello Gulielmo*, t. Italy, in Rovigo; 14 WSW. Rovigo.
- Castello Guidone*, t. Naples, in Molise; 11 N. Molise.
- Castello Lanhazo*, t. Portugal, in Entre-Duero-e-Minho; 4 E. Braga.
- Castello Maggiore*, t. Lucca; 12 WNW. Lucca.
- Castello a Mare*, t. Sicily, in the valley of Mazara, on a bay of the Mediterranean; 22 WSW. Palermo. Lon. 12. 54. E. Lat. 38. 3. N. Here is a magazine for corn.
- Castello a Mare di Stabia*, s-p. Naples, in Principato Citra, built near the ruins of *Pompeia*, and *Stabia*. Bp. see; 4 NE. Sorrento. Lon. 14. 17. E. Lat. 40. 40. N. Pop. 5,968. It contains 6 parish churches and 10 convents.
- Castello a Mare della Brucca*, (an. *Helia*, or *Velia*), t. Naples, in Principato Citra; Bp. see; 18 W. Policastro. Lon. 15. 6. E. Lat. 40. 11. N. Pop. 6,081. This was the residence of Zeno.
- Castello Marinha*, t. Portugal, in Entre-Duero-e-Minho; 5 NW. Barcelos.
- Castello Mevale*, t. Italy, in Spoleto; 13 N. Spoleto.
- Castello della Minerva*, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 16 SW. Amalfi.
- Castello Monardo*, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; 14 SW. Aquila.
- Castello Mende*, t. Portugal, in Beira; 7 ENE. Almeyda.
- Castello Nogarola*, t. Aust. Italy; 13 SSW. Verona.
- Castello Novato*, t. Aust. Italy; 20 W. Milan.
- Castello de Nubrega*, t. Portugal, in Entre-Duero-e-Minho; 6 N. Braga.
- Castello Nuovo*, t. Friuli; 18 NW. Udina.
- Castello Nuovo*, t. Italy; 22 SE. Brescia.
- Castello Nuovo*, t. Dalmatia, in the gulf of Cattaro; 10 NW. Cattaro. Pop. 1,800.
- Castello Nuovo*, t. Modena; 5 SSE. Modena.
- Castello Nuovo*, t. Italy, on the Po; 20 NW. Ferrara.
- Castello Nuovo*, t. Piedmont; 7 W. Ivrea.
- Castello Nuovo*, t. Italy; 9 NNW. Reggio.
- Castello Nuovo de Carfagnano*, see *Carfagnano*.
- Castello Nuovo di Terzi*, t. Italy, in Piacenza; 5 S. Busseto.
- Castello de Onigo*, t. Italy, in Treviso; 12 NW. Treviso.
- Castello della Orso*, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 6 SSW. Salerno.
- Castello Pellegrino*, or *Castle Pilgrim*, fortress, Palestine, near the sea coast, built by Raymond, count of Toulouse, who was buried there, in the time of the crusades; 10 WSW. Caipha. Lon. 35. 3. E. Lat. 32. 38. N.
- Castello Pignano*, t. Naples, in Molise; 3 ESE. Molise.
- Castello de la Plana*, t. Spain, in Valencia, near the sea-coast; 22 E. Segorba. Pop. 10,733.
- Castello di Ponte*, t. Italy, in Belluno; 4 N. Belluno.
- Castello di Quinzano*, t. Italy; 15 SSW. Brescia.
- Castello di Porpeta*, t. Friuli; 10 S. Udina.
- Castello de Real*, t. Portugal, in Entre-Duero-e-Minho; 18 NNE. Braga.
- Castello Rosso*, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Natolia. Lon. 29. 22. E. Lat. 36. 8. N. It is high and rocky, and about 2 miles in length. There is a town and castle on the highest part of it, on the site of the ancient *Cistene*. It has a fine though small harbour, and contains 250, or 300 houses; 30 Turkish; the rest Greek.
- Castello della Ripa*, t. Italy, in Spoleto; 8 SW. Todi.
- Castello St. Giavani*, t. Italy, in Piacenza; 10 W. Piacenza.
- Castello St. Georgio*, t. Italy, in States-of-the-Church; 10 N. Bologna.
- Castello St. Pietro*, t. Italy, in States-of-the-Church; 5 NW. Imola, 13 SE. Bologna. Pop. 3,100.
- Castello di Sangro*, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra; 15 SE. Solmona.
- Castello de Seixas*, t. Portugal, in Algarva; 22 N. Sagres.
- Castello Seprio*, t. Italy; 10 SW. Como.
- Castello de Sorotico*, t. Portugal, Entre-Duero-e-Minho; 6 NE. Amarante.
- Castello di Trezzo*, t. Aust. Italy, on the Ad-da; 17 NE. Milan.
- Castello Vell*, t. Spain, in Catalonia; 9 miles from Terramosi.
- Castello Venzago*, t. Italy; 15 SSE. Brescia.
- Castello Vetere*, (an. *Caulohia*), t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 12 N. Gierace. Lon. 16. 42. E. Lat. 38. 15. N. Pop. 4,500. It contains 1 collegiate and 9 parish churches, and 4 convents.
- Castello Vetro*, t. Italy; 9 SSW. Modena.
- Castello de Vide*, t. Portugal, in Alentejo; 9 ENE. Portalegre. Lon. 7. 9. W. Lat. 39. 16. N. Pop. 5,721.
- Castello de Volturmo*, t. Naples, in Lavora, near the sea; 11 WSW. Capua.
- Castello*, or *Castellon d'Ampurias*, s-p. Spain, in Catalonia, situated on an island, at the mouth of a river which runs into the gulf of Rosas; 5 WSW. Rosas, 18 NE. Gerona. Lon. 2. 53. E. Lat. 42. 15. N.
- Castelluccio*, t. Naples, Capitanata; 6 W. Troja.
- Castelluccio*, t. Italy; 9 W. Mantua.
- Castellum Menapiorum*, now *Kessel*.
- Castellum Morinorum*, now *Cassel*.
- Castelluzza*, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 12 E. Salerno.
- Castelluzza di Schiavi*, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 8 E. Troja.
- Castelnau de Barbarens*, t. France, in Gers; 8 SE. Auch. Pop. 807.
- Castelnau de Gratte*, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 18 N. Agen.
- Castelnau de Bonnefoux*, t. France, in Tarn; 3 W. Alby. Pop. 1,158.
- Castelnau sur Gupie*, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 4 NNW. Marmande.
- Castelnau de Magnoac*, t. France, and seat of a tribunal, in Higher-Pyrenees; 15 NNE. St. Gaudens, 20 E. Tarbe. Pop. 1,066.
- Castelnau de Medoc*, t. France, in Gironde; 14 NNW. Bordeaux. Pop. 1,008.
- Castelnau de Montmirol*, t. France, in Tarn; 6 NW. Gaillac. Pop. 2,452.
- Castelnau de Montratier*, t. France, in Lot; 4 S. Cahors, 15 N. Montauban. Pop. 4,271.
- Castelnau de Riviere-basse*, t. France, in Upper-Pyrenees; 21 NNE. Pau. Pop. 1,227.
- Castelnau de Strettefond*, t. France, in Upper-Garonne; 12 N. Toulouse. Pop. 1,436.

Castelnaudary, t. France, in Aude; 12 posts W. Narbonne, 92 S. Paris. Lon. 2. 2. E. Lat. 43. 19. N. Pop. 7,610. It was, before the revolution, the capital of Lauragais, situated on an eminence near the grand reservoir which supplies the canal of Languedoc.

Castelnovo de Scrivio, t. Piedmont. Pop. 5,414.

Castelrene, t. France, in Aude; 4 SW. Limoux.

Caster, t. Pru. Cologne, on the Erft; 8 ENE. Juliers. Pop. 385.

Caster, see *Caistor*.

Castera Lectourois, t. France, in Gers; 10 E. Condom, 3 N. Lectoure. Pop. 670.

Castets, t. France, in Landes, in the district of Dax; 7 N. Dax.

Castiabe, t. Egypt; 7 SSW. Fayoum.

Castigliona, t. Piedmont; 5 SSW. Asti. Pop. 4,489.

Castiglione, t. Italy, on the Muzzo, near its union with the Adda; 10 SE. Lodi.

Castiglione, t. Popedom, in the Perugiano, on the lake; 12 W. Perugia.

Castiglione, t. Popedom, in the Campagna-di-Roma; 12 E. Rome.

Castiglione, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 5 SW. Martorano.

Castiglione, t. Lucca; 18 N. Lucca.

Castiglione, t. Lucca; 8 SW. Lucca.

Castiglione, t. Tuscany, on a lake near the sea; 12 S. Massa. Lon. 10. 52. E. Lat. 42. 46. N. This lake, which is 6 miles in diameter, and communicates with the sea, produces great quantities of salt. The reservoirs contain 4,859,000 cubic feet of water, which, after evaporation, leaves 11,000,000 pounds of salt.

Castiglione, t. Genoa; 20 E. Genoa.

Castiglione, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 5 NE. Salerno.

Castiglione, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra; 6 ESE. Civita Borella.

Castiglione, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 17 SSW. Cosenza. Pop. 1,251.

Castiglione, t. Sicily, in the valley of Demona; 9 WNW. Taormina.

Castiglione, t. Italy; 9 W. Mantua.

Castiglione Aretino, t. Tuscany; 7 S. Arezzo.

Castiglione de Gatti, t. Italy; 20 S. Bologna.

Castiglione Montovane, t. Italy; 7 N. Mantua.

Castiglione della Stivera, t. Italy, in Mantua, defended by some fortifications and a citadel; 15 SE. Brescia, 20 NW. Mantua. Lon. 10. 32. E. Lat. 45. 23. N. Pop. 4,891. This place was taken by the allies in the year 1701; and in 1706, the imperialists were defeated here by the French. In the beginning of August, 1796, a battle was fought near this town, between the Austrians and French, in which the latter took 6,000 prisoners.

Castigliuni, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra; 9 ENE. Conza.

Castil Blanco, t. Spain, in Andalusia; 15 N. Seville.

Castile, p-t. Genesee co. N. Y.; 254 W. Albany, W. 375.

Castile, (*New*,) pr. Spain, bounded N. by Old Castile, E. by Aragon and Valencia, S. by Murcia, Jaen, and Cordova, and W. by Estremadura; 220 miles long, and 160 broad. It contains the following subdivisions or provinces.

Provinces.	Sq. m.	Pop.	Capitals.
Madrid.....	1,330.....	228,500...	Madrid
Guadalaxara..	1,970.....	121,100...	Guadalaxara
Cuenca.....	11,410.....	294,300...	Cuenca
Toledo.....	8,863.....	370,600...	Toledo.
La Mancha....	7,620.....	205,600...	Ciudad Real

31,193 1,220,100

The surface is diversified, consisting partly of extensive plains, and partly of ranges of mountains, of which the most remarkable is Sierra de Cuenca. The principal rivers are the Tagus, Guadiana, and Xucart. The climate is temperate, the soil naturally fertile, but the cultivation backward, and the country thinly inhabited. The productions are wheat, barley, hemp, flax, wine, oil, saffron, honey, sheep, cattle, &c. It contains 1 archbishopric, (Toledo,) 1 bishopric, (Cuenca), and formerly had 3 universities, Alcala, Toledo, and Siguenca.

Castile, (*Old*,) pr. Spain, bounded N. by Asturia and Biscay, E. by Navarre and Aragon, S. by New Castile, and W. by Leon; 220 miles long, and 120, where widest, broad. It contains the following provinces or subdivisions.

Provinces.	Sq. m.	Pop.	Capitals.
Avila.....	2,600.....	118,100.....	Avila
Segovia.....	3,502.....	164,000.....	Segovia
Soria.....	4,118.....	199,000.....	Soria
Burgos.....	7,752.....	470,600.....	Burgos

18,372 951,700

The surface is diversified with mountains, plains, and valleys. The soil is generally fertile, but in some parts stony and unfruitful. The productions are rye, barley, wheat, madder, in some parts, wine, but its chief wealth consists in its pasturage, which feeds hundreds of thousands of sheep and cattle. Its butter is excellent, and its wool, particularly that of Segovia, is much celebrated for its fineness. The country is remarkably bare of trees, as is also much of New Castile. The rivers are the Ebro, Duero, Xalon, Carrion, and Tormes.

Castillo de Sancho Abarca, t. Spain, in Navarre; 15 miles from Tudella.

Castillon, t. France, in Gironde, on the Dordogne; 24 E. Bourdeaux, 38 SW. Perigueux. Pop. 2,580.

Castillon, t. France, in Arriege; 7 SW. St. Giron, 25 W. Tarascon. Pop. 821.

Castellonnes, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 5 E. Lauzun. Pop. 1,744.

Castine, r. Maine, which runs into Penobscot bay. It is 14 miles long, and navigable 6 miles.

Castine, s-p. and cap. Hancock co. Maine, on E. side of Penobscot bay; 34 S. Bangor, 122 ENE. Portland, 250 NE. Boston, W. 693. Lon. 68. 46. W. Lat. 44. 24. N. Pop. in 1810, 1,036; in 1820, 975. It is situated on a promontory on the east side of Penobscot bay a little below the entrance of Penobscot river into the bay. It has an excellent and very spacious harbour, capable of receiving ships of the largest size, and accessible at all seasons of the year. Its natural situation is such that it might easily be made a place of immense strength. It is pleasant town, contains a court house, a jail, and a bank, and has considerable trade.

Castion, t. Friuli; 7 W. Palma Nuova.

Castione, t. Italy, in Milan ; 18 NE. Bergamo.

Castione, t. Italy, on the east side of the Olo-
na ; 10 SW. Como.

Castle-Acre, t. Eng., Norfolk ; 5 NNW. Swaff
ham. Pop. 902. Here are remains of a castle.

Castle Bay, or *Kisimul Bay*, bay at S. end of
the island of Barray.

Castle Carey, t. Eng., in Somerset ; 12 SSE.
Wells, 117 W. London. Pop. 1,406.

Castle Dawson, t. Ireland, in Derry.

Castle Douglas, t. Scot., in Kirkcudbright, on
the Cree ; formerly called Castle Stuart ; 9 N.
Wigton.

Castle Dermot, t. Ireland, in Kildare ; 7 SE.
Athy. This was formerly a walled town, with
4 gates, and residence of the Irish kings, who
bore the name of Dermot.

Castle Durrow, t. Ireland, belonging to the
county of Kilkenny, but insulated with about
2, or 3,000 acres of land, in Queen's county ;
14 NNW. Kilkenny.

Castle Hedingham, t. & parish, Eng., in Es-
sex ; 7 Braintree, 47 London. Pop. 1,052.

Castle Island, small isl. Mass., in Boston har-
bour ; 3 SE. Boston. Fort Independence,
which belongs to the U. S., is on this island.

Castle Lehan, or *Castle Lyons*, t. Ireland, in
Cork, near the river Bride ; 8 E. Tralee.

Castle Martyr, t. Ireland, Cork ; 15 E. Cork.

Castle Pilgrim, see *Castello Pellegrino*.

Castle Point, cape on S. coast of N. island of
New Zealand. Lon. 183. 15. W. Lat. 41. S.

Castle Rising, t. Eng., in Norfolk, said to have
been a well frequented sea port ; 5 NE. Lynn,
103 NW. London. Pop. 300. At present the
harbour is choaked up with sand, and the town,
though a corporation and borough, sending 2
members to parliament, is much gone to decay.
The remains of a castle stand on S. side of the
town.

Castle Rushing, see *Castletown*.

Castlebar, t. Ireland, the shire town, and
most considerable in the county of Mayo ; 35
N. Galway, 39 SW. Sligo. Lon. 9. 8. W. Lat.
53. 50. N. Pop. about 5,000. It carries on a
considerable linen trade.

Castlecomer, t. Ireland, in Kilkenny, situated
near extensive coal mines ; 10 N. Kilkenny.
H. 200.

Castleford, (an. *Lagecium*, *Lagentium*, *Legeo-
lium*,) t. Eng., in the West Riding of Yorkshire,
near the union of the Aire and the Calder ; 3
N. Pontefract. Pop. 890.

Castlehaven, small town, Ireland, with a cas-
tle ; 19 SW. Bandonbridge. It is situated in a
bay, to which it gives name, on S. coast of the
county of Cork. The western extremity of the
harbour is called Galleon Point.

Castleholm, one of the islands, on which
Stockholm is built.

Castlemaine, v. Ireland, in Kerry, on the
Mang ; 152 Dublin.

Castlepollard, t. Ireland, in West Meath ; 10
N. Mullingar.

Castleton, p-t. Rutland co. Vt. ; 65 N. Ben-
nington, 80 SSW. Montpelier, W. 434. Pop.
1,541. Here is an academy. Bombazine lake
is chiefly in this town.

Castleton, p-v. Rensselaer co. N. Y. ; 9 Alba-
ny, W. 357.

Castleton, t. Eng., in Derbyshire, situated in
the Peak. Pop. 931.

Castleton, t. Eng., in Lancashire ; 2 S. Roch-
dale. Pop. 6,723.

Castletown, p-t. Richmond co. N. Y., on N.
end of Staten island ; 9 SW. New York, W.
220. Pop. 1,527. The Marine Hospital, which
may accommodate 2, or 300 sick, and the
Quarantine and Health establishments of the
city of New York, are in this town.

Castletown, or *Castle Rushing*, (an. *Sodo*,)
chief town of the Isle of Man, near S. coast ;
the residence of the governor and most of the
officers. Lon. 4. 40. W. Lat. 54. 4. N. H. 500.
Here the chancery court is kept every first
Thursday of the month ; and the head court, or
jail delivery, twice a year. It has a beautiful
castle, built of freestone.

Castletown, t. Scot., in Roxburgshire, on the
Liddal ; 18 SSW. Jedburg.—Native, J. Arm-
strong.

Caston, or *Cawston*, t. Eng., in Norfolk, with
a weekly market on Wednesday ; 11 NW. Nor-
wich, 113 NNE. London. Pop. 356.

Castor's River, r. Newfoundland, which runs
into the harbour of St. John's.

Castoria, t. Eu. Turkey, in Macedonia, situat-
ed on a lake ; 30 W. Edessa.

Castoria, (an. *Celethrum*,) r. Eu. Turkey,
which empties itself into a lake, to which it
gives name, in Macedonia, and afterwards the
name is changed to Vistritza.

Castra Cornelia, now *Gellah*.

Castravan Mountains, considerable mountains
of Syria, which branch off from mount Leba-
non towards the sea, chiefly inhabited by Dru-
ses ; 20 S. Tripoli.

Castrede d'Alva, t. Portugal, in Tras-os-Mon-
tes, on the Duero ; 12 SE. Espadacinta.

Castres, city, France, Tarn, cap. of a district ;
20 S. Alba, 34 E. Toulouse. Lon. 2. 15. E. Lat.
43. 27. N. Pop. 15,386. H. 1,681. Bp. see.
It is situated on the Agout, and contains many
elegant public and private buildings, and has
manufactures of woollen, cotton, and silk. In
the reign of Louis XIII. the inhabitants were
chiefly Protestants, and formed a kind of re-
public ; but since that time the walls have been
destroyed, and the town laid open. Turquoise
stones have been found in the neighbourhood.
—Natives, Dacier, Rapin, and Boyer.

Castres, t. France, in Gironde ; 10 SE. Bour-
deaux. Pop. 804.

Castrezzato, t. Italy ; 11 W. Brescia.

Castri, t. Eu. Turkey, in Livadia, built on the
site of the ancient *Delphi* ; 14 NW. Livadia. It
contains about 70 wretched cottages, and the
inhabitants are miserably poor. Remains of
antiquities, as mutilated inscriptions and frag-
ments of pillars are seen in all parts of the vil-
lage. The remains of the *gymnasium* and *sta-
dium* are still visible, the latter having preserv-
ed even its marble seats. But of the far-famed
temple of Delphi, not a trace remains.

Castri, (an. *Hermione*,) t. Eu. Turkey, on SE.
coast of the Morea ; 12 E. Cape Skillo, 48 SE.
Argo.

Castries, t. France, in Herault ; 6 NE. Mont-
pellier. Pop. 511.

Castries, (*Bay of*,) bay on E. coast of Chinese

Tartary, situated at the bottom of a gulf in the strait of Saghalien. Lon. 141. 0. E. Lat. 51. 29. N.

Castricum, v. Holland ; 5 S. Alcmaer.

Castricum Bay, bay on E. coast of Celebes. Lon. 124. 35. E. Lat. 0. 28. N.

Castro, t. Spain, Aragon ; 10 NE. Balbastro.

Castro, t. S. A., in the island of Chiloe. Lat. 43. 40. S.

Castro, (an. *Mytilene*,) s-p. isl. of Metelin, and the capital ; 30 SW. Adramiti. Lon. 26. 28. E. Lat. 39. 12. N. Pop. 7,200. Turks 4,000. Greeks and Armenians 3,000. Jews 200. It is situated on NE. coast, facing the gulf of Adramiti, with 2 harbours, one of which is capable of receiving large vessels. There are considerable vestiges remaining of its former grandeur and magnificence. There are 2 castles, one ancient, the other modern, each furnished with a Turkish garrison and commander. There are many Greeks, and some Armenians ; the former have 4 churches, and a metropolitan. The chief trade is ship-building.

Castro, duchy, Italy, in the States-of-the-Church, is bounded N. by the Orvietan, E. by the Patrimonio, S. by the sea, and W. by the Siennese ; 25 miles long, and from 8 to 13 wide.

Castro, t. Italy, and capital of a duchy, in the dominions of the pope ; 50 NW. Rome. Lon. 11. 35. E. Lat. 42. 33. N.

Castro, t. Naples, in Otranto ; 4 SSW. Otranto. Lon. 18. 22. E. Lat. 40. 18. N. Pop. 7,789. Bp. see.

Castro, see *Scaro*, and *Stalimene*.

Castro, t. Spain, Cordova ; 17 SW. Cordova.

Castro, r. Spain, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 9. 18. W. Lat. 43. 2. N.

Castro Bom, see *Castel Bom*.

Castro de Caldulas, t. Spain, in Galicia ; 27 NE. Orense.

Castro Dayro, t. Portugal, in Beira ; 15 SSW. Lamego.

Castro Geritz, or *Castro Xeris*, t. Spain, in Old Castile ; 20 W. Burgos.

Castro Giovanni, t. Sicily, in the valley of Noto ; 40 W. Catania, 63 SW. Melazzo. Lon. 14. 50. E. Lat. 37. 30. N. Pop. 10,000. This was the ancient *Enna*, particularly famous for the worship of Ceres and Proserpine ; and it was supposed that the latter was carried away by Pluto from a neighbouring wood.

Castro de Goes, t. Portugal, in Beira ; 9 NW. Viseu.

Castro Marim, s-p. Portugal, in Algarva, at the mouth of the Guadiana, strongly fortified ; 12 ENE. Tavira. Lon. 7. 22. W. Lat. 37. 12. N. Pop. 1,800.

Castro Mocho, t. Spain, in Leon ; 15 W. Palencia.

Castro Novo, or *Castel Novo*, t. Sicily, in the valley of Mazara ; 20 SE. Palermo. Lon. 13. 48. E. Lat. 37. 47. N. Pop. 3,904.

Castro Nuovo, t. Dalmatia, built by a king of Bosnia, defended towards the sea by inaccessible rocks, and towards the land by a citadel and castle.

Castro Nuovo, t. Naples, in Basilicata ; 15 WSW. Tursi. Pop. 2,150.

Castro Reale, t. Sicily, in the valley of Demo-

na ; 15 SW. Messina. Lon. 15. 22. E. Lat. 38. 7. N. Pop. 9,344.

Castro de Rey, t. Spain, in Galicia ; 15 W. Modonedo.

Castro del Rio, t. Spain, in Cordova ; 15 SE. Cordova. Pop. 4,600.

Castro Trionto, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra ; 11 E. Rossano.

Castro Verde, t. Spain, in Galicia ; 15 ENE. Mondonedo.

Castro Verde, t. Portugal, in Alentejo ; 4 NE. Ourique. Pop. 2,765.—In 1139, a battle was fought near this town, between the Christians and the Moors, in which the former were victorious.

Castro Velrano, t. Sicily, in the valley of Mazara ; 8 NE. Mazara.

Castro Vicente, t. Portugal, in Tras-os-Montes ; 18 E. Mirandela.

Castro Villara, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra ; 6 W. Cassano. Pop. 5,600.

Castro Virreyna, t. Peru, in the bishopric of Guamanga, capital of a district, 60 W. Guamanga, 120 SE. Lima. Lon. 74. 45. W. Lat. 12. 50. S. The country is situated near the Andes, is fertile, and feeds a great number of Peruvian sheep, whose wool forms the principal article of its commerce. In the province are several silver mines, and one of gold.

Castro de Urdiales, t. Spain, in Biscay, on the sea-coast, with a castle and an arsenal ; 8 E. Laredo, 15 NW. Bilbao.

Castrop, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Arensburg, which contains 1 church for Roman Catholics, and 2 for Protestants of different persuasions ; 7 W. Dortmund, 27 SSW. Munster. Lon. 7. 25. E. Lat. 51. 32. N. Pop. 548.

Castropol, t. Spain, in Asturia, on the borders of Galicia ; 14 E. Mondonedo.

Castrosaros, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania ; 44 W. Gallipoli, 45 SSW. Trajanopoli.

Castrozato, t. Italy ; 12 W. Brescia.

Castrup, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Munster ; 5 SSE. Cloppenburg.

Castua, or *Khoslo*, t. Istria ; 30 SE. Trieste. Lon. 14. 19. E. Lat. 45. 29. N. Pop. 417. It is situated on a mountain, near the Adriatic, and has a castle.

Castulo, now *Cazlona*.

Casvin, see *Casbin*.

Casus, now *Caso*.

Caswell, co. N. part of N. C. ; W. 307. Pop. in 1810, 11,757 ; slaves 2,299. Pop. in 1820, 13,253. Chief town, Leasburg.

Caszua, see *Cassovia*.

Cat Island, or *St. Salvador*, or *Guanahana*, or *Guanimina*, one of the Bahama islands ; about 60 miles in length from N. to S., and 12 in its mean breadth. Pop. in 1797, 657. This was the first island discovered by Columbus, who called it *St. Salvador*. Lon. 75. W. Lat. 24. 30. N.

Cat Rock, rock near SW. coast of Ireland ; 1 SW. Crow-Head.

Cat Island, small isl. in the gulf of Mexico, near the coast of Florida. Lon. 88. 49. W. Lat. 30. 8. N.

Cat Lake, lake, N. America. Lon. 91. 40. W. Lat. 52. 30. N.

Cat Falls, cataracts in the river Utawas, in Canada ; 219 W. Montreal.

Cat Keys, two or three small islands among the Bahamas, which afford a harbour. Lon. 80. 50. E. Lat. 25. 10. N.

Cat Island, isl. in the Mergui Archipelago, about 3 miles in circ. Lat. 10. 21. N.

Catabamba, jurisdiction, Peru, in the bishopric of Cusco, bounded N. by Abancay, SW. by Chilques and Masques, W. by Chumbivilcas, and NW. by Aimaraez; 75 miles long, and 23 broad. Pop. about 10,000. The capital is of the same name, sometimes called Tumbabamba. It is mountainous, but feeds a great number of cattle, and in it are found mines of silver and gold.

Catabamba, t. Peru, chief place in the jurisdiction of the same name; 90 SW. Cusco.

Catabangan, t. Luçon, in San Miguel bay. Lon. 123. 45. E. Lat. 13. 58. N.

Catabaw, r. which rises in NW. part of N. C. and passes into S. C., where it takes the name of *Wateree*. It unites with the Congaree, about 30 SE. Columbia, to form the Santee.

Catabaws, Indians, on the Catabaw, near the borders of North and South Carolina, No. 4, or 500. They reside on a reservation of 144,000 acres of land on the Catabaw.

Catabuhu, r. S. America, which runs into the Negro, about 200 miles above Fort Rio Negro.

Catachauca, t. Quito; 25 NW. Loxa.

Cataco, see *Morgan*.

Catwa, now *Kas*.

Catahoula, parish, Louisiana. Pop. 2,287.

Catahoula, p-v. Catahoula, Louisiana; 60 Alexandria, W. 1,328.

Catakola, r. Africa, which joins the Coanza at its mouth.

Cataka Indians, N.A. at the head of Tongue river, Louisiana. No. 300.

Catahunk, one of the Elizabeth isls. Mass.

Catakecaumene, part of ancient Phrygia.

Catalaunum, now *Chalons sur Marne*.

Catalina Harbour, bay on E. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 53. 45. W. Lat. 48. 38. N.

Catalonia, (an. *Taraconensis*,) pr. Spain, bounded N. by France, E. and SE. by the Mediterranean, on the SW. by Valencia, and W. by Aragon; its form is nearly that of a triangle, the base towards the Mediterranean being about 140 miles in length, the side towards France 120, and that towards Aragon 140. The country in general is mountainous, but intersected with fertile valleys, while the mountains themselves are covered with valuable woods and fruit trees. Corn, wine, oil, flax, hemp, legumes, and almost every kind of fruit, are abundant; here are quarries of marble of all colours, of crystal, and alabaster; here are also found topazes, rubies, jaspers, and other precious stones; mines of lead, tin, iron, alum, vitriol, and salt, and formerly of gold and silver. On the coast is a coral fishery. Catalonia is naturally much less fertile than either of the Castiles, but it far surpasses both, and indeed every other province in Spain, in the industry of its inhabitants, as well as the improvements which they have effected in manufactures, agriculture, and commerce. Pop. 858,818. Sq. m. 12,111. It has usually been divided into 15 vigueries, or jurisdictions. The principal towns are Barcelona, Tortosa, Tarragona, Gerona, and Villa Franca de Panades.

Cataludy, t. Hind., on the coast of Malabar; 16 S. Calicut.

Catan, or *Pulo Catan*, small isl. in the Chinese sea, near the coast of Cochin-China. Lon. 108. 51. E. Lat. 15. 15. N.

Catanavan, t. on S. coast of Luçon. Lon. 122. 10. E. Lat. 15. 51. N.

Catanbuco, t. S. A. in Popayan; 5 S. Pasto.

Catanduanes, one of the Philippine isls. about 34 miles long from N. to S. and from 15 to 20 broad. It abounds in rice, oil of palms, cocoas, honey, and wax. Lon. 124. 26. E. Lat. 14. 8. N.

Calang, r. Cochin-China, which runs into the sea of China, Lon. 108. 3. E. Lat. 15. N.

Catangasa, small isl. among the Philippines, N. of Sibiu. Lon. 123. 48. E. Lat. 11. 42. N.

Catanhede, t. Portugal, in Beira; 13 WNW. Coimbra.

Catania, (an. *Catana*,) city, Sicily, in the valley of Demona, on the borders of the valley of Noto, the see of a bishop, and suffragan of Monreal; 47 SSW. Messina, 85 ESE. Palermo. Lon. 15. 6. E. Lat. 37. 30. N. Pop. variously estimated at from 40, to 80,000. Bp. see. It is situated on a gulf of the Mediterranean, at the foot of Mount Etna. This city has been repeatedly visited by tremendous earthquakes, and was laid in ruins by one, in 1693, when 18,000 people were destroyed; and upon the situation which it occupied, the present city is built; the lava serving at the same time for a foundation, as well as a quarry, from which stone was dug for its construction.—Catania is reviving with great splendour, and has much more the features of a metropolis and royal residence than Palermo; the principal streets are wide, and well paved with lava. Most of the edifices have an air of magnificence, unknown in other parts of the island, and the town has a title to rank among the elegant cities of Europe. Here is a university with 3 faculties, much celebrated in Sicily. The inhabitants have always been noted for their superiority over the other Sicilians in politeness. The Benedictine convent of St. Nicholas is very large; every part has been rebuilt since the earthquake of 1693.

An obelisk of red granite, placed on the back of an antique elephant of touchstone, stands in the centre of the great square, which is formed by the town-hall, seminary, and cathedral. The cathedral, dedicated to St. Agatha, the patroness of the city, has suffered so much by earthquakes, that little of the original structure remains. The other religious edifices are profusely ornamented, but in a bad taste. The harbour, though one of the largest in the island, is not much frequented, but the trade is considerable. The exports are wheat, barley, wines, oil, &c.

Catanzaro, (an. *Cantatium*,) t. Naples, cap. Calabria Ultra II., the seat of a governor, and a tribunal of justice; 9 NE. Squillace. Lon. 16. 54. E. Lat. 38. 59. N. Pop. 10,896. Bp. see. Its situation, on an eminence, in a pass between the mountains and the sea, was well adapted for repelling those who landed from Africa or Sicily. In 1593, it became the capital of the province. The chief trade is in corn, silk, and oil.

Catao, t. Thibet; 15 WSW. Yolotou.

Catara, t. Hind., in Oude; 5 E. Kairabad.

Catara, t. Arabia; 76 SE. El Catif.

Cataract River, r. N. A. which runs SW. into the Columbia below the falls.

Cataractonium, now *Thornbury*.

Cataraugus, co. SW. part of N. Y.; bounded N. by Niagara and Genesee cos., E. by Alleghany co., S. by Pennsylvania, and W. by Chataque co. Pop. 4,090. Chief town, Ellcottsville.

Cataraugus, r. N. Y. which after a W. course of 40 miles falls into lake Erie, between Eden and Hanover, 25 SSW. Buffalo.—Cattaraugus is said to signify in the Indian language, *stinking clay*.

Catara, see *Cattara*.

Cataringa, t. on S. coast of Borneo, on a river of the same name. Lon. 111. 40. E. Lat. 3. 4. S.

Catarmahal, t. Northern Hindoostan, in Al-mora. Lon. 79. 38. E. Lat. 29. 40. N. An annual fair is held here.

Catas Altas, t. Brazil, in Minas Geraes; 36 NNE. Villa Rica.

Catas Altas, or *Catos Altos*, t. Brazil, in Rio Grande; 200 NE. Rio Janeiro. Pop. 2,000.

Catawba, see *Catabaw*.

Catawessy, or *Catawissa*, p-t. Columbia co. Pa., on S. side of the Susquehanna, at the entrance of a small river of the same name; 26 ENE. Sunbury, 144 WNW. Philadelphia, W. 183. Pop. 2,580.

Catcheedo, t. Carnatic; 24 W. Nellore.

Catchowl, one of the Nicobar islands. Lat. 93. 58. E. Lat. 7. 55. N.

Catchwana, t. Hind., in Agimere; 20 S. Nagore, 36 WNW. Agimere.

Catcott, v. Eng., Somerset; 5 Bridgewater. Pop. 445.

Catcours, t. Bengal; 8 SW. Nogong.

Cateau Cambresis, t. France, in North, on the Seille; 15 SE. Cambray. Pop. 4,060. On the 29th of March, 1794, the French were defeated near Cateau, by the Prince of Cobourg, with the loss of 5,000 killed.

Cateapally, t. Hind., in Tellingana; 18 W. Warangole.

Catechimen, t. Prussia; 12 NE. Königsberg.

Câtelet, see *Castelet*.

Catetant Creek, r. N. Y. which joins the Oswego; 23 miles long.

Catfirthvae, bay, on NE. coast of Shetland; 10 N. Lerwick. Lon. 1. 20. E. Lat. 60. 24. N.

Cath, t. Karasm, on the Gihon, near lake Aral; 50 miles from Urkonge.

Cathants, r. Maine, which runs S. into Merymeeting bay, at Bowdoinham.

Catharineberg, t. Bohemia, in Saatz. Pop. 800.

Catharineberg, in Buchholz, see *Buchholz*.

Catharine's Town, p-t. Tioga co. N. Y.; 20 NW. Spencer, 165 NW. New York, W. 319. Pop. 2,478.

Cathay, name by which the northern provinces of China are sometimes called.

Cathem, or *Catema*, or *Kadhema*, or *Gran*, or *Koueit*, s-p. Arabia, in Lachsa, in a bay of the Persian gulf, governed by a sheick. Lon. 48. 10. E. Lat. 27. 40. N. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing for pearls.

Cathemon, t. France, in Moselle; 4 NNE. Thionville.

Catherinestadt, see *Katherinestadt*.

Catherlough, see *Carlow*.

Catherthun, *Black and White*, two hills, Scot.; 4 N. Brechin. They are remarkable for remains of ancient fortifications, ascribed by some to the aborigines of the country. On one of them is an elliptical mound of stones, 462 feet by 200, with a deep ditch; on the other are circular entrenchments.

Cathlacommatus, *Cathlacumup*, and *Cathlanauquiah*, Indians, on W. side of N. A. on Wap-patoo island. No. 1,000.

Cathlamah, Indians, N. A. on the Columbia. No. 500.

Catholica, t. Italy; 9 SSE. Rimini. It took its name from the circumstance of some bishops retiring thither from a council held at Rimini, which inclined to favour Arianism.

Catholica, (La,) t. Sicily, in the valley of Mazara; 12 NW. Girgenti.

Catia, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile; 5 S. Siut.

Catieh, (an. *Casium*), t. Egypt, near the coast of the Mediterranean; 80 NNE. Suez, 105 NE. Cairo. Lon. 32. 55. E. Lat. 30. 56. N.

Catif, (El,) supposed to be an. *Gerra*, t. Arabia, in Lachsa, near the Persian gulf, on a river, which is navigable for vessels of considerable size, taking advantage of the tide, about 25 miles from the island of Bahrein; 132 S. Bas-sora, 420 S. Ispahan. Lon. 47. 16. E. Lat. 27. 10. N. Pop. stated at 10,000. The inhabitants earn their subsistence by the pearl fishery, and other fisheries.

Catignola, t. Italy, between Imola and Faenza.

Catile, p-v. Rapide co. Louisiana.

Catingoor, t. Hind., in Golconda; 50 ESE. Hydrabad.

Catistobole, r. West Florida, which runs into the gulf of Mexico, Lon. 85. 16. W. Lat. 29. 46. N.

Cativa, t. Brazil, St. Paul; 80 SW. St. Paul.

Catlalogan, t. on W. coast of the island of Samar; Lon. 124. 38. N. Lat. 11. 58. N.

Catlen, r. Ger., in the principality of Gruben-hagen, which runs in the Rahme, at Catlenburg.

Catlenburg, t. Hanover, in Grubenhagen; 16 SSE. Einbeck. Pop. 2,254.

Catlettsburg, p-t. Greenup co. Kentucky; 157 Frankfort, W. 435.

Catman Islands, two small islands among the Philippines. Lon. 121. 44. E. Lat. 13. 40. N.

Catmandu, or *Catamandoo*, city, Asia, capital of Nepaul; 154 N. Patna, 400 E. Delhi. Lon. 85. 16. E. Lat. 28. 10. N. It is situated in the valley of Nepaul, on the river Bishen-mutty, 40 miles from the Himmalah mountains. It is reckoned the present capital of Nepaul, and was once the capital of an independent kingdom, which extended from N. to S. 12 or 13 days' journey, as far as the borders of Thibet, and nearly as much from E. to W. The houses are built of brick and tile; of 2, 3, and 4 stories, and of mean appearance. The streets are narrow and filthy. The city is a mile long, and where widest, half a mile broad. Some years ago Catmandu, including its dependent

villages, was reckoned to contain 22,000 houses; and they have since increased. The number within the city is reckoned at upwards of 5,000; and there are supposed to be as many as 10 persons to a house; making upwards of 50,000. The number of persons to a house out of the city, is estimated at 8; making the population of the city and district about 186,000.

Cato, p-t. Cayuga co. N. Y., on S. side of lake Ontario; 24 N. Auburn, W. 395. Pop. in 1810, 1,075; in 1820, 4,021.

Caton, t. Eng., in Lancashire; 5 N. Lancaster. Pop. 1,061.

Catona, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 4 N. Reggio.

Catooba, t. on NW. coast of the isl. of Timor. Lon. 125. 15. E. Lat. 8. 56. S.

Catoorguddy, t. Hind., in Mysore; 9 NW. Tripatore.

Catopaxi, see *Cotopaxi*.

Catorce, Mexico, in St. Luis Potosi, one of the richest mines in Mexico, discovered in 1773, and stated to yield annually from £740,000 to £840,000.

Caloré, t. S. A., St. Martha; 10 N. Teneriffe.

Catos Altos, t. Brazil, in N. Villa Rica. Pop. 2,000.

Catrah, t. Hind., in Benares; 25 Merzapour

Catoury, t. Hind., Bahar; 15 WSW. Bahar.

Catrine, v. Scot., in Ayr, first founded in 1787, for the purpose of carrying on the cotton manufacture; 9 NW. Ayr.

Catron, t. Fezzan; 75 SSW. Mourzouk.

Cat's Creek Mills, p-v. Washington co. Ohio; W. 327.

Catsal, t. Chinese Tartary; 28 W. Coucha.

Catsanitz, t. Eu. Turkey, in Servia; 30 ESE. Pristina.

Catskill, p-t & cap. Greene co. N. Y., on W. bank of the Hudson; 5 SW. Hudson, 31 S. Albany, W. 330. Pop. 3,510. Catskill village is pleasantly situated, near the mouth of Catskill river, and contains a court house, a jail, a bank, an academy, 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Presbyterians, and 1 for Episcopalians, and upwards of 200 houses. It has some manufactures, and considerable trade. A weekly newspaper is published here.

Catskill, r. N. Y., which runs SE. into the Hudson, in Catskill; 35 miles long.

Catskill, the largest and most extensive mountains in New York. They extend W. the Hudson, in Ulster, Greene, Albany, and Schoharie counties. Among the highest summits are Round Top and High Peak. The former, according to Capt. A. Partridge, is 3,804, the latter 3,718 feet above tide water. A turnpike, which crosses this range, winds up till it reaches the elevation of 2,273 feet.

Cattack, t. Hind., in Orissa, and district of Cattack, situated on an island, in the river Mahanada, surrounded with walls; 184 SW. Calcutta, 228 S. Patna. Lon. 86. E. Lat. 20. 32. N. It is a place of consequence, as it is situated in the road from the circars to the government of Bengal. The island is of an oblong form, about 3 miles long, and 1 broad.

Cattacum, t. Hind.; 26 NNE. Coimbetore.

Cattaio, t. Italy, in Padua; 5 S. Padua.

Cattaro, s-p. Aust., in Dalmatia, capital of a

circle of the same name, (formerly called *Venetian Albania*,) at the bottom of the gulf of Cattaro, on E. side of the Adriatic; 25 WNW. Scutari, 30 SSE. Ragusa. Lon. 18. 58. E. Lat. 42. 17. N. Pop. 4,000. H. 800. Bp. see. It contains a cathedral, 17 Catholic churches and chapels, 1 Greek church, and a hospital. It has a remarkable harbour, one of the most secure in Europe, being defended by a castle and strong battlements, and enclosed with rocks of such height, that the sun is seen in winter only a few hours in the day.—Pop. of the circle 31,570. Sq. m. 280.

Catlegat, large gulf of the North sea, between North Jutland to the W., Norway to the E., and the Danish islands of Zealand, Funen &c. to the S.; about 120 from N. to S., and between 60 and 70 from E. to W.

Cattenaw, t. Prussia; 68 E. Königsberg.

Catterick, t. Eng., in the North Riding of Yorkshire; 22 N. Boroughbridge. Pop. 641.

Cattoun, or *Caytone*, English settlement on W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 101. 45. E. Lat. 3. 20. S.

Cattya, t. Bengal; 15 SW. Silhet.

Catu, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 38. 36. W. Lat. 3. 40. S.

Catura, t. Syria, in Aleppo; 15 N. Aleppo.

Catus, t. France, in Lot; 7 NNW. Cahors. Pop. 1,134.

Catwyck, v. Holland, on the borders of the sea, near which the Rhine loses itself in the sand; 6 NW. Leyden. Pop. 1,186. The Romans built a castle near this village, called *Arx Britanica*, and the ruins are sometimes visible, when the sea retires more than usual.

Catzenelnbogen, co. Ger., extending along the banks of the Rhine and Main, and divided by the Main into Upper and Lower. The former now constitutes a part of the Hesse province of Starkenburg; the latter is included in the duchy of Nassau.

Catzenelnbogen, t. & castle, Ger., in Nassau, Lower Catzenelnbogen; 22 ESE. Coblenz, 28 NNW. Mentz. Lon. 7. 57. E. Lat. 50. 13. N. Pop. 593. Near it is an iron mine.

Cava, one of the smaller Orkney islands, about 3 miles S. Pomona. Lon. 3. 1. W. Lat. 58. 41. N.

Cava, t. Italy; 3 W. Cremona.

Cava, (*La*,) t. Naples, in Principato Citra; Bp. see; 4 NW. Salerno, 22 SE. Naples. Lon. 14. 32. E. Lat. 40. 33. N. Pop. 24,212. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in silk and linens.

Cauachi, t. S. A., in Quito, on the river of the Amazons; 90 NE. St. Joachim de Omaguas.

Cavade, lake, Tyrol; 12 WNW. Trent.

Cavado, r. Portugal, which runs into the sea, near Esposenda.

Cavagan, t. on W. coast of Luçon. Lon. 120. 20. E. Lat. 14. 55. N.

Cavaglia, t. Piedmont; 16 W. Vercelli. Pop. 2,900.

Cavai, t. Hind., in Calicut; 25 NNW. Telli-cherry.

Cavaillon, (an. *Cabellio*,) t. France, in Vaucluse, on the Durance; 12 SE. Avignon, 15 WSW. Apt. Pop. 5,192. Before the revolution the see of a bishop, in the county of Ve-

naissin. It contains many remains of Roman magnificence.

Cavaillon, t. on S. coast of St. Domingo ; 70 W. Jaquemel.

Cavala, t. Brazil, in Minas Geraes ; 15 WNW. Villa Rica.

Cavala, or *La Cavale*, (an *Neapolis*,) s-p. Eu. Turkey, in Romania ; 30 E. Emboli, 200 W. Constantinople. Lon. 24. 48. E. Lat. 40. 43. N. Pop. 3,000. It is situated on a peninsular rock, at N. end of the Archipelago, and formerly had strong fortifications.

Cavaler Maggiore, t. Piedmont ; 3 N. Savigliano, 19 S. Turin. Pop. 4,945.

Cavaleri, small isl. Eu. Turkey, in the Archipelago, between SW. end of Negropont, and the continent of Greece. Lon. 24. 10. E. Lat. 38. 7. N.

Cavalerie, (*La*,) t. France, in Aveiron ; 6 SE. Milhaud. Pop. 760.

Cavales, r. S. A., which runs into the Rio Dulce, near St. Miguel de Tucuman.

Cavalese, t. Tyrol ; 20 NNE. Trent.

Cavalia, t. Africa, on the Ivory coast.

Cavalli, small isl. near SE. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 10. E. Lat. 39. 12. N.

Carvalleros, t. N. A., on NW. part of the bay of Panama ; 75 SW. Panama.

Cavalley, cluster of small islands, in the S. Pacific ocean, near the coast of New Zealand ; 9 NW. Point Pocock. Lon. 185. 42. E. Lat. 35. 3. N.

Cavalles, r. Africa, on the Grain coast, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 7. 30. W. Lat. 4. 28. N.

Cavallos de Fam, two small islands in the Atlantic, near the coast of Portugal, about 2 SSW. Esposenda. Lon. 8. 25. W. Lat. 41. 30. N.

Cavallos Bay, bay of the Atlantic, on W. coast of Africa. Lat. 24. 12. N.

Cavan, t. Ireland, in the county of the same name ; 41 ESE. Sligo, 53 NW. Dublin. Here is a barrack for a troop of horse. It is the shire town, and before the union sent 2 members to the Irish parliament.

Cavan, co. Ireland, bounded N. by Fermanagh and Monaghan, E. by Monaghan and Meath, S. by Meath and Longford, and W. by Leitrim ; rather more than 40 miles long, and about 20 broad, containing 30 parishes. Pop. in 1801, about 90,000. H. 18,000. Sq. m. 470. The soil is chiefly a stiff clay, which produces naturally a coarse, rushy pasture ; but in some places it has been much mended by cultivation. The principal towns are Cavan, Belturbet, and Cootehill. The county sends two members to parliament.

Cavana, t. Peru, in Cusco ; 100 SW. Cusco.

Cavantandalum, t. Hind., in the Carnatic ; 15 NW. Carongoly.

Cavaronisi, small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, near W. coast of Myconi.

Cavarcera, Aust. Italy, in Venice, on the right bank of the Adige ; 16 NE. Rovigo. Pop. 7,000. It has a considerable trade. It was formerly called *Cape d'Argine*.

Caraxiri, small isl. of Japan, near S. coast of the island of Ximo.

Cavayan, t. on W. coast of Negros. Lon. 122. 32. E. Lat. 10. 6. N.

Cavazates, t. Cuba ; 120 E. Havannah.

Caub, t. Ger., in Nassau, formerly in the palatinate of the Rhine ; 20 S. Coblenz, 28 W. Mentz. Lon. 7. 40. E. Lat. 50. 3. N. Pop. 1,050. Near it is the citadel of Gutenfels, and on an island in the Rhine, opposite. is a watch tower, called the *Pfalz*, or *Pfalzgrevenstein*, which serves for the defence of the town, and the collection of toll.

Caubul, see *Cabul*.

Caue, t. Great Bukharia ; 70 SE. Anderab.

Cauca, t. Spain, in Old Castile ; 18 N. Segovia. It is a place of great antiquity, and belonged to the Vaccæ.

Cauca, r. S. A., which rises in a lake, 40 S. Popayan, and after a course of about 500 miles, passing near the towns of Popayan, Buga, Cali, Anserma, and Antioquia, falls into the Magdalena, 15 N. Mompox.

Caucasus, vast chain of mountains, Asia, between the Black and Caspian seas. They commence near the mouth of the Kuban, run generally in an ESE. direction, and approach the Caspian sea, north of the Kur. The range is about 400 miles in length, and it declines in height, as it approaches the seas, on each side. Throughout the range, where the height is the greatest, there is a tract about 5 miles in breadth, that is covered with eternal ice. Elburus, the most elevated summit, is said to be 17,786 feet above the sea. The ranges present an exceedingly diversified surface, abounding in terrific precipices and deep valleys ; while in other parts, they stretch out into level plains, in some parts very fertile. They contain a great variety of minerals, and abound in numerous animals, as deer, wild cats, leopards, wolves, jackals, &c. This tract is inhabited by a variety of tribes, differing in civilization ; some acknowledging no authority, but subsist by depredations on their neighbours. They are Christians, Mahometans, and Pagans.

Caucasus, or *Caucasia*, (*Government of*,) pr. Russia, which takes its name from the mountain so called ; bounded NW. by the sea of Azoph and the country of the Cosacs, NE. by the governments of Saratov and Upha, E. by the Caspian sea and the river Ural, S. by the river Cuban and Georgia. In these boundaries is included the government of Astrachan, which has heretofore been united with Caucasus. Separate from Astrachan, it is divided into 5 circles, viz. Georgievsk, Alexandrov, Stavropol, Kizliar, and Mosdok. Pop. 105,000. Sq. m. 55,120. The principal towns are Ekaterinograd, Kizliar, and Eiskoi.

Cauchan, t. Bessarabia ; 60 NNW. Akerman.

Cauchumili, small Turkish isl. in the Mediterranean ; 20 SW. Stanchio. Lon. 26. 24. E. Lat. 36. 30. N.

Caudamatris, t. Ceylon, on W. coast ; 64 NW. Candia. Lon. 80. E. Lat. 8. 20. N.

Caudar, r. Spain, which runs into the Xucar, a little above Cuenca.

Cauder, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 132. 9. E. Lat. 5. 2. S.

Caudebec, t. France, in Lower Seine, situated on the Seine ; 8 E. Havre, 15 W. Rouen. Lon. 0. 18. E. Lat. 46. 31. N. Pop. 2,996. It is surrounded with walls, flanked with towers.

The town is not large, but populous and commercial.

Caudecoste, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne ; 7 SE. Agen. Pop. 1,230.

Caudergunge, t. Hind., in Rohilcund, on the Ganges ; 15 S. Budayoon.

Caudete, t. Spain, in Murcia. Pop. 2,976. Lon. 0. 31. E. Lat. 38. 40. N.

Caudies, t. France, in Eastern-Pyrenees ; 27 WNW. Perpignan. Pop. 1,490.

Caudipan, country or kingdom, in Celebes.

Caudrot, t. France, in Gironde, on the Garonne ; 5 W. Reolle.

Cave-Hill, mt. Ireland, in the county of Antrim ; 4 N. Belfast.

Cave, r. N. A. which runs into the Mississippi, Lon. 93. 30. W. Lat. 44. 43. N.

Cavedan, r. Persia, which runs into the Bend Emir, 25 SE. Neubendjam.

Cave Town, p-t. Washington co. Pa. ; 200 W. Harrisburg, W. 236.

Cauen, see *Kowno*.

Cavendish, p-t. Windsor co. Vt., on Black river ; 13 WSW. Windsor, W. 451. Pop. in 1810, 1,295 ; in 1820, 1,551. Here is an academy. The channel of the river in this town has been worn 100 feet deep, and very large rocks have been undermined.

Caveripatam, t. Hind., in Mysore ; 90 E. Seringapatam, 130 WSW. Madras. Lon. 78. 22. E. Lat. 12. 22. N.

Caversundrum, t. Hind., in Cuddapa ; 23 NNW. Gandicotta.

Cavery, see *Cauvery*.

Caverypank, t. Hind., in the Carnatic. Lon. 79. 32. E. Lat. 12. 59. N. It is a considerable town. Here is a large tank, or reservoir, about 8 miles long, and 3 broad.

Caverypatam, (an. *Chaberis*.) t. Hind., in the Carnatic ; 12 S. Tanjore.

Caveryporum, t. Hind., in Coimbetore, on the Cauvery ; 80 SE. Seringapatam.

Caverzano, t. Italy, Belluno ; 4 NW. Belluno.

Cavesas, cluster of small isl. in the Spanish Main, a little E. Cape St. Blas. Lon. 28. 30. W. Lat. 9. 30. N.

Cavesville, p-v. Orange co. Va. ; W. 119.

Cauga, or *Couga*, see *Filtré*.

Caughenewaga, p-v. Montgomery co. N. Y. ; 43 Albany, W. 404.

Caugmahry, or *Caugmary*, pr. Bengal, bounded N. by Burbazzoo and Pookareah, E. by Dacca, S. by Attyah, and W. by Burbazzoo ; about 25 miles long, and from 5 to 10 broad. *Caugmahry* is the chief town.

Caugmahry, t. Bengal, & cap. of a province ; 20 NW. Dacca, 125 NE. Calcutta. Lon. 90. E. Lat. 24. 14. N.

Caviana, isl. in the mouth of the Amazons, of a triangular form, about 120 miles in circ., situated a little to the N. of the equinoctial line.

Caviana, t. Brazil, in Para ; 25 SW. Para.

Caviano, t. Naples, in Lavora ; 7 N. Naples.

Caviconda, t. Hind., in Mysore ; 18 N. Chinna Balabaram.

Cavicunga, t. on N. coast of Luçon. Lon. 121. 13. E. Lat. 18. 45. N.

Cavillargues, t. France, Gard ; 8 NE. Uzes.

Cavilli, small isl. in E. Indian sea. Lon. 121. E. Lat. 9. 12. N.

Cavinas, t. Peru, in Cusco ; 60 SSE. Cusco.

Cavite, t. Luçon ; 9 SW. Manilla. Lon. 121. 0. E. Lat. 14. 29. N. Pop. 4,000. It is situated on the bay of Manilla, and is the port of that city. It has a good depth of water. It was formerly a considerable place.

Caukny, t. Bengal ; 42 SSE. Curruckpour.

Caulabaugh, t. Cabul, on the Indus ; 110 N. by W. Moultan. Lon. 70. 46. E. Lat. 32. 11. N. It is inhabited by an Afghan tribe called Awans. The houses are built on platforms cut out of the declivity of a hill. This town has been long noted for an inexhaustible store of the finest rock salt, and it has alum works.

Caulne, t. France, in North-Coasts ; 10 SW. Dinan.

Caulone, mt. Naples, in Calabria Ultra ; 8 NE. Oppido.

Caulonia, see *Castella Vetere*.

Caumont, t. France, in Calvados ; 12 SSW. Bayeux. Pop. 2,151.

Caumont, t. France, in Vauclure ; 8 E. by S. Avignon. Pop. 1,583.

Caumpelly, t. Hind., in Golconda ; 40 SE. Warangole.

Caundapaddy, t. Hind., in Coimbetore ; 32 E. Damicotty.

Caune, (La,) t. France, principal place of a district, in Tarn ; 21 ENE. Castres. Pop. 2,612.

Caunes, (Les,) t. France, in Aude ; 21 WNW. Narbonne, 10 NE. Carcassonne. Pop. 1,743.

Caunglass Point, cape of Ireland, on W. coast, in Kerry. Lon. 10. 8. W. Lat. 51. 58. N.

Cauniah, t. Hind., in Bahar ; 16 NE. Bahar.

Caunitoor, t. Carnatic ; 12 SE. Carongoly.

Caunpore, see *Cawnpour*.

Caunsrahead, cape of Ireland, on W. coast, in Kerry. Lon. 10. 20. W. Lat. 52. 8. N.

Canuck, t. Hind., Benares ; 7 S. Bidzigur.

Caunus, now *Kaigeuz*.

Cavogliero, bay on S. coast of St. Domingo ; 70 E. St. Domingo.

Cavore, t. Piedmont, in Pignerole ; 8 S. by E. Pignerole. Pop. 5,673.

Cauqueues, t. Chili, on the river Maule. Lon. 73. 35. W. Lat. 32. 24. S.

Caura, r. Guiana, S. America, which runs into the Orinoco, Lat. 7. 50. N.

Caurium, now *Coria*.

Cauro, t. Corsica ; 9 ESE. Ajazzo.

Causamul, one of the smaller Scotch Hebrides. Lon. 7. 38. W. Lat. 57. 34. N.

Caussade, t. France, in Tarn-and-Garonne ; 12 NE. Montaubon. Pop. 4,132.

Cautekporum, t. Bengal ; 30 S. Dacca.

Cauten, r. S. A. which rises in Chili, and runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 38. 30. S.

Cauteres, t. France, in Higher-Pyrenees ; 5 W. Lus. Pop. 659.

Cautgunge, t. Hind., in Bahar, on N. side of the Ganges, opposite Bar.

Cautnagur, t. Bengal ; 20 S. Midnapour. Lon. 87. E. Lat. 22. 5. N.

Cauto, t. Cuba ; 25 NE. Bayamo.

Cauto, r. Cuba, which runs into the sea, 20 NW. Bayamo. Lon. 77. W. Lat. 20. 59. N.

Cauvery, r. Hind., which rises in the Bednore country, passes by Seringapatam, Allumhaddy, Trichinopoly, &c., and after winding a course of nearly 400 miles, empties itself by

two branches into the bay of Bengal, one near Devicotta, and the other near Negapatam.

Caux, before the revolution, a country, in France, in Normandy, about 150 miles in circ., lying between the ocean and the Seine, Vexin, Normandy, Picardy, and the country of Bray. The land is fertile in grain, hemp, fruits, &c. The coast abounds with fish, and the forests with game. Caudebec is the capital.

Cawah, t. Hind., in Bahar; 12 NW. Bahar.

Cawastagny, t. Bengal, 12 NE. Midnapour.

Cawb, t. Africa, Kordofan; 230 W. Sennaar.

Cawderchuck, t. Hind., in Rohilcund; 10 S. Budayoon.

Cawenisque, r. Pennsylvania, which runs into the Tioga, on the borders of New-York, Lon. 77. 11. W. Lat. 42. 1. N.

Cawnpour, t. Hind., in Allahabad; 45 SW. Lucknow, 98. NW. Allahabad. Lon. 80. 38. E. Lat. 26. 27. N. A brigade of the company's troops is stationed here, this being the chief military station in the ceded provinces.

Cawood, t. Eng., in East riding of York, with a weekly market on Wednesday; 10 SW. York, 190 N. London. Pop. 1,053. Here was formerly a castle or palace, belonging to the archbishops of York, where Cardinal Wolsey was arrested.

Cawoor, t. on SW. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 103. 15. E. Lat. 4. 52. S.

Cawthorne, t. & parish, Eng., in W. riding of Yorkshire; 4 Barnsley. Pop. 1,208.

Caxamarca, or *Quaxamarca*, jurisdiction, Peru, in Truxillo. The inhabitants are for the most part Indians, and chiefly weavers. Pop. 46,000.

Caxamarca, t. Peru, capital of a jurisdiction of the same name; about 70 miles from the Pacific ocean, 280 N. Lima. Lon. 78. 35. W. Lat. 7. 3. S. Pop. 12,000. It was at one time a royal city, where the emperor Atahualpa was put to death, after having been defeated and imprisoned by Pizarro.

Caxamarquilla, t. Peru, in Truxillo, and jurisdiction of Patas, on a river of the same name; 40 E. Caxamarca, 110 ENE. Truxillo.

Caxamarquilla, see *Patas*.

Caxatambo, pr. Peru, bounded N. by Huailas or Guailas; NE. by Conchuio, E. by Huamalies, or Guamalies, SE. by Tarma, S. by Chancay, and NW. by Santa; 100 long, and about as wide; elevated, mountainous, and cold. Caxatambo, the capital, is in Lat. 10. 27. S.

Caxton, t. Eng., Cambridgeshire; 10 S. Huntingdon, 49 N. London. Pop. 317. It was the birth place of Caxton, the earliest English printer, and of Mathew Paris, the historian.

Cay, t. China, of the second rank in Petcheli; 125 SSW. Peking. Lon. 115. 20. E. Lat. 38. 3. N.

Caya, r. Spain, which runs into the Guadiana, near Badajoz.

Caya, r. Spain, in Catalonia, which runs into the Mediterranean, near Tamarit.

Caya, t. S. A. on E. coast of the island of Marajo; 30 NNW. Para.

Cayagan Sooloo Isles, cluster of islands lying off NE. coast of Borneo. Lon. 118. 50. E. Lat. 7. N. The largest is about 20 miles in circ.

Cayahoga, see *Cayuga*, and *Cuyahoga*.

Cayaleri, small isl. in the channel between the coast of Greece, and the island of Negropont. Lon. 24. 6. E. Lat. 38. 9. N.

Cayamba, t. S. A., in Quito; 35 NE. Quito.

Cayambe, *Cayamburo*, or *Cayambe-Urco*, mt. S. A., one of the highest summits of the Andes, under the equator, 50 NE. Quito. It rises, according to the measurement of Humbolt, and Condamine, to the height of 20,000 feet; in the form of a truncated cone.

Cayambe-urcu, t. S. America; 30 NE. Quito.

Cayana, see *Cajana*.

Cayapas, t. S. A., in Quito; 50 N. Quito.

Cayapas, t. S. A., in Quito; 36 NW. Ibarra.

Cayapos, r. Brazil, which runs into the Parana.

Cayar, or *Cayor*.

Cayas, or *Rubicon*, the principal town of the island of Lancerotta, and formerly the see of a bishop, containing about 200 houses, and a monastery. It is defended by a castle, on which some guns are mounted; 5 N. Porto de Noas.

Caybobo, t. on S. coast of the island of Ceram. Lon. 128. 33. E. Lat. 3. 8. S.

Caye, (*Grand*), or *North-Caye*, cluster of rocks among the Bahama islands, extending 30 miles in length from E. to W., and from 3 to 10 in breadth.

Cayemgunge, t. Hind., in Oude; 20 NW. Furruckbad.

Cayenne, or *French Guiana*, pr. S. A. Lon. 51. to 54. 30. W. Lat. 1. 30. to 5. 30. N. Bounded N. by Dutch Guiana, NE. and E. by the Atlantic, S. by the Portuguese Guiana, and W. by Spanish and Dutch Guiana. Length 550 miles, breadth 240. It includes the island of Cayenne. See *Guiana*.

Cayenne, isl. S. A., in the Atlantic ocean, near the coast of Guiana, belonging to France, in French Guiana, 18 miles long, and 10 broad. The land is high near the coasts, but low in the centre; the soil is a black sand, covering a loamy clay fit to make bricks. The hills are cultivated, and the pastures feed a great number of horses, sheep, goats, and cattle, which roam at will. It produces sugar, cocoa, coffee, and indigo, which with maize, cassia, and vanilla, form its principal commerce.—It has a town of the same name, which is situated at N. point of the island, near the mouth of the river Cayenne, has a large and convenient port, and is the capital of the colony and the seat of government, and contains according to some only about 200 houses; according to others 6, or 7,000 inhabitants. Lon. 52. 14. W. Lat. 4. 56. N.

Cayenne Bay, bay on SW. coast of the island of St. Vincent; 2 NW. Kingston bay.

Cayes, two small islands among the Bahamas; 15 NW. Mahaguana.

Cayes, (*Les*), or *Aux Cayes*, s-p. on S. coast of Hispaniola; 30 SSE. Port-au-Prince. Lon. 74. 31. W. Lat. 18. 13. N. This town, a few years since, contained 12, or 15,000 inhabitants. It is now very much reduced. The harbour is inferior; but the surrounding country is fertile.

Cayetar, t. Hind., in the Carnatic; 15 N. Tinevelly.

Cayeux, t. France, in Somme; 10 N. Montdidier. Pop. 2,300.

Cayguer, t. Popayan ; 32 SE. Barbacoa.

Cayhoca, t. Mexico, in Guaxaca, on the Guazacoalco, near the gulf of Mexico ; 180 ENE. Guaxaca. Lon. 95. 26. W. Lat. 18. 6. N.

Caylar, (Le,) t. France, in Herault ; 7 N. Lodeve.

Caylin, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Chili. Lat. 44. 25. S.

Caylloma, see *Calloma*.

Caylux, t. France, in Tarn-and-Garonne ; 21 NE. Montaubon. Pop. 5,131.

Caymans, rocks and islets near NE. coast of Honduras. Lon. 83. 8. W. Lat. 15. 48. N.

Caymans, three small islands of the West Indies, near the bay of Honduras, called *Great Cayman*, *Little Cayman*, and *Cayman Brock* ; the former is inhabited by descendants of the bucaniers, and is situated, Lon. 81. 40. W. Lat. 19. 20. N.

Caymites, three islands near W. coast of Hispaniola, the largest about 12 miles in circ. ; 36 W. Cape Donna Maria.

Cayne, r. Wales, which joins the Severn, 4 W. Newton, in Merionethshire.

Caynoura, t. Africa, Galam ; 30 S. Galam.

Cayo, (El,) t. Cuba ; 60 E. Spiritu Santo.

Cayo d'Afuero, rock, or small isl. on S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 79. 52. W. Lat. 21. 35. N.

Cayo de Anguilla, one of the small Bahama islands. Lat. 25. 8. N.

Cayo Blanco, rock, or small isl. near N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 80. 22. N. Lat. 23. 23. N.

Cayo Blanco, rock, or small isl. near S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 83. 40. W. Lat. 21. 42. N.

Cayo Blanco, rock, or small isl. near S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 80. 1. W. Lat. 21. 30. N.

Cayo de Compos, rock, or small isl. near S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 82. 48. W. Lat. 21. 25. N.

Cayo Confites, or *Sugar Key*, rock or small isl. near N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 77. 40. W. Lat. 22. 11. N.

Cayo de Cruz, rock, or small isl. near N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 77. 32. W. Lat. 22. 20. N.

Cayo de Sal, one of the small Bahama islands. Lat. 25. 20. N.

Cayo Frances, rock, or small isl. near N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 78. 50. W. Lat. 22. 25. N.

Cayo Gorda, small isl. surrounded with rocks, in the Spanish Main. Lon. 83. 8. W. Lat. 15. 45. N.

Cayo Grande, or *Angular Key*, rock or small isl. near N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 84. 20. W. Lat. 22. 44. N.

Cayo Guana, rock, or small isl. near N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 77. 4. W. Lat. 21. 58. N.

Cayo Guinches, see *Dutch Key*.

Cayo Inglez, rock, or small isl. on S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 79. W. Lat. 21. 1. N.

Cayo Largo, cluster of islets, in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Mexico. Lon. 90. W. Lat. 16. 10. N.

Cayo Largo, rock, or small isl. near N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 85. 12. W. Lat. 22. 30. N.

Cayo Largo, rock, or small isl. near S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 79. 30. W. Lat. 20. 54. N.

Cayo de Macknos, rock, or small isl. near S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 79. 56. W. Lat. 21. 44. N.

Cayo de Mao Afuera, rock, or small isl. near S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 79. 40. W. Lat. 21. 16. N.

Cayo de Mi, rock, or small isl. near S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 78. 12. W. Lat. 20. 33. N.

Cayo de Moa, rock, or small isl. near N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 74. 25. W. Lat. 20. 50. N.

Cayo del Oeste, rock, or small isl. near S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 79. 12. W. Lat. 21. 2. N.

Cayo de Palambas, rock, or small isl. near S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 79. 14. W. Lat. 21. 12. N.

Cayo Palone, rock, or small isl. near N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 77. 10. W. Lat. 22. 10. N.

Cayo de Pickdras, rock, or small isl. near N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 80. 20. W. Lat. 23. 23. N.

Cayo de Puercas, rock, or small isl. near N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 83. 50. W. Lat. 22. 55. N.

Cayo Romano, rock, or small island, near N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 77. 20. W. Lat. 22. 6. N.

Cayo de St. Maria, rock, or small island, near N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 78. 36. W. Lat. 22. 30. N.

Cayo de Santinal, rock, or small island, near N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 76. 40. W. Lat. 21. 48. N.

Cayo de la Siberia, rock, or small isl. near S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 82. 35. W. Lat. 21. 22. N.

Cayo Suzio, small isl. in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Yucatan. Lon. 87. 45. W. Lat. 21. 16. N.

Cayola, r. Mexico, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 15. 50. N.

Cayonne, r. of the island of St. Christopher, which runs into the sea, $\frac{1}{2}$ SE. Madan's point.

Cayor, t. Africa, and capital of a country of the same name, bordering on the Atlantic. Lon. 14. 40. W. Lat. 17. N.

Cayora, t. S. A., in Cordova ; 25 NNE. Cordova.

Cayos Blancos, islets or rocks, near S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 77. 40. W. Lat. 19. 59. N.

Cayos de Cavillones, islets or rocks, near S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 79. 15. W. Lat. 21. 2. N.

Cayos de Diego Peres, island, surrounded with rocks, near S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 82. 15. W. Lat. 21. 24. N.

Cayos dos Indios, cluster of rocky islets, near S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 83. 45. W. Lat. 21. 52. N.

Cayos de Polacca, cluster of small islands, in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Vera Paz. Lon. 90. W. Lat. 15. 50. N.

Cayos de Poques, see *Anguilla*.

Cayos de Ramera, islets or rocks, near S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 77. 40. W. Lat. 21. N.

Cayos de St. Sebastian, islets or rocks, near S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 83. 5. W. Lat. 22. 4. N.

Cayos de Sal, islets or rocks, near N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 75. 22. W. Lat. 21. 42. N.

Cayos de Zapatilla, cluster of islets and rocks, in the bay of Honduras. Lon. 89. 17. W. Lat. 16. 3. N.

Cayres, t. France, in Upper Loire ; 8 SSW. Le Puy.

Cayro, t. Corsica ; 8 E. Ajaccio.

Cayster, now *Minderscare*.

Caytaypera, or *Flaman*, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 0. 38. S.

Cayte, t. Brazil, in Para, on the Cataypera, near its mouth ; 105 NE. Para. Lon. 48. 12. W. Lat. 0. 30. S.

Caytone, see *Cattown*.

Cayvaram, t. Hind., in Mysore ; 23 NE. Bangalore.

Cayuga, co. New York., E. of Cayuga lake ;

bounded N. by lake Ontario and Oswego co., E. by Oswego, Onondaga, and Courtland cos., S. by Tompkins co., and W. by Cayuga lake and Seneca co. Pop. in 1810, 29,843; in 1820, 38,897. Chief town, Auburn.

Cayuga, p-v. in Aurelius, N. Y., on E. side of Cayuga lake; 178 W. Albany, W. 363. A bridge is built here across the lake.

Cayuga, lake, N. Y., between Cayuga and Seneca cos.; 25 S. lake Ontario. It is 38 miles long, and from 1 to 4 broad. It discharges its waters at N. end by Seneca river. Cayuga bridge, across this lake, is $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile long.—Cayuga, in the Indian language, is said to mean the tribe of the big pipe.

Cayuga Creek, r. N. Y., which unites with Buffalo creek, in SE. corner of Buffalo. Length 28 miles.

Cayugas, Indians, one of the Six Nations. They reside in Upper Canada. No. 500.

Cayuquets, Indians, on NW. coast of N. A.

Cayuta, p-t. Tioga co. N. Y.; 10 NW. Spencer, W. 363. Pop. 1,889.

Cayuta Creek, r. N. Y., which runs S. into the Susquehanna, near its union with the Tioga. Length 35 miles.

Cayza, t. Buenos Ayres; 30 S. Potosi.

Caza-forte, fort, Brazil, in Goyas, on the Tocantins; 380 NNE. Villaboa.

Caza de Pedro, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 22. 45. S.

Cazaban, r. Candia, which runs into the sea, 3 E. Candia.

Cazac Lore, see *Lore*.

Cazal, t. Arabia; 80 NE. Medina.

Cazalla, see *Cacalla*.

Cazals, t. France, in Lot; 9 SW. Gourdon. H. 110.

Cazaubon, t. France, in Gers; 18 W. Condom. Pop. 2,266.

Caze, t. Arabia, in Hedsjas; 95 SE. Mecca.

Cazeca, or *Cazegoot*, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 11. 10. N.

Cazenovia, p-t. & cap. Madison co. N. Y.; 110 WNW. Albany, W. 386. Pop. in 1810, 1,151; in 1820, 3,909. Here is a pleasant and flourishing village, which contains a court house, a jail, a printing office, a Presbyterian meeting house, and has considerable trade and manufactures.

Cazeres, t. France, in Upper Garonne; 6 SW. Rieux. Pop. 1,773.

Cazeres, t. France, in Lower Pyrenees; 12 W. Nogaro.

Cazes de Mondenard, t. France, in Lot; 3 SE. Lauzerte.

Cazma, t. Peru, in Lima, near the coast; 46 SSE. Santa, 105 SSE. Truxillo. Lat. 9. 30. S.

Cazorla, *Caçorla*, or *Castlora*, (an. *Castulo*, or *Castalo*), t. Spain, Andalusia, in Jaen, on the Guadalquivir; 12 E. Ubeda. Pop. 1,200.

Cazouls, t. France, Hérault; 5 NW. Beziers.

Cazza, small island in the Adriatic. Lon. 16. 39. E. Lat. 43. 6. N.

Cazzar, t. Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates; 30 NW. Anbar, 55 W. Bagdad.

Cazzola, small isl. in the Adriatic, near the coast of Dalmatia. Lon. 16. 44. E. Lat. 43. 8. N.

Cea, t. Portugal, in Beira; 21 SSE. Viseu. Pop. 300.

Cea, t. Spain, in Leon; 23 ESE. Leon.

Ceanmharra, hill, in the island of Tiree, near W. coast of Scotland, remarkable for a great number of caves, to which sea fowls, eagles, and ravens resort; some of these caves are upwards of 50 yards deep.

Ceaucé, t. France, in Orne; 6 S. Domfront. H. 240.

Ceaux, t. France, in Vienne; 6 E. Loudon.

Cebassat, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme; 3 N. Clermont. Pop. 1,694.

Cebenna, now *Sevennes*.

Cebola, t. Spain, in New Castile; 15 W. Toledo. Pop. 2,500.

Cebreras, t. Spain, in Old Castile; 20 SSE. Avila.

Cebri, see *Cibu*.

Cecil, co. Md., see *Coecil*.

Cecil, t. Washington co. Pa. Pop. 1,154.

Cecina, r. Tuscany, which runs into the Mediterranean, at Vada.

Cecir de Mer, small island in the Chinese sea, near the coast of Chiampa. Lon. 108. 28. E. Lat. 11. 12. N.

Cecir de Terra, small isl. in the Chinese sea, near the coast of Chiampa. Lon. 108. 39. E. Lat. 10. 25. N.

Cecir Bay, bay on S. coast of Chiampa. Lon. 108. 6. E. Lat. 11. 8. N.

Ceclavin, t. Spain, in Estramadura; 11 Alcantara. Pop. 3,000.

Cecuba, mt. Naples, in Lavora; 6 S. Fondi.

Cedar Creek, r. N. J., which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 74. 18. W. Lat. 39. 55. N.

Cedar Creek, r. Delaware, which runs into Delaware bay, Lon. 75. 24. W. Lat. 38. 56. N.

Cedar Creek, hundred, in NE. corner of Sussex co. Delaware. Pop. 2,280.

Cedar Creek, rivulet, Rockbridge co. Va., which runs into James river. It is remarkable for its *Natural Bridge*; which see.

Cedar Creek, r. S. C., which runs into the Great Pedee.

Cedar Island, isl. in Pamlico sound, near the coast of N. C. Lon. 76. 40. W. Lat. 34. 52. N.

Cedar Island, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Virginia. Lon. 75. 40. W. Lat. 37. 39. N.

Cedar Lake, lake, N. A., from 4 to 12 miles wide; communicating with the Saskashawine; 60 E. lake Winnipeg. Lon. 100. 5. W. Lat. 53. 8. N.

Cedar Point, cape on the coast of Maryland, at the mouth of the Patuxent. Lon. 76. 30. W. Lat. 38. 20. N.

Cedar Point, s-p. Charles co. Md., on the Potomac; 12 SSE. Port Tobacco, 69 SSW. Baltimore.

Cedar River, r. Mississippi, which runs S. into the gulf of Mexico. It is E. of the Pascagoula, and unites with it at its mouth.

Cedar River, or *Kechikigon*, r. North West Territory, which runs into lake Michigan, Lon. 87. 2. W. Lat. 43. 15. N.

Cedar River, r. Canada, which runs into lake Erie, Lon. 82. 25. W. Lat. 42. 24. N.

Cedars, (*The*), v. & fort, Canada, on the river St. Lawrence; 30 miles above Montreal. H. 40. It is a place of great resort for travellers and traders.

Cedarville, p-v. Cumberland co. N. J. ; 79 S. Trenton, W. 191.

Cedavim, t. Portugal, in Beira ; 20 NW. Castel Rodrigo.

Cedegolo, t. Italy, in Brescia ; 8 N. Breno.

Cedeyra, t. Spain, in Galicia ; 15 N. Ferrol.

Cedobriga, now *Setuval*.

Cedogna, (an. *Aquilonia*), t. Naples, in Principato Ultra, at the foot of the Apennines, in a state of decay ; 12 NW. Melfi. Lon. 15. 24. E. Lat. 41. 1. N. Pop. 4,493. Bp. see.

Cedron, see *Kidron*.

Cedros, t. New Mexico, in Mayo ; 60 NE. Santa Cruz.

Ceester, t. Holstein ; 11 W. Pinnenberg.

Ceester Muhe, t. Holstein ; 13 W. Pinnenberg.

Cefalonia, see *Cephalonia*.

Cefalu, (an. *Cephalædis*), s-p. Sicily, in the valley of Demona, on N. coast of the island ; 30 E. Palermo, 75 W. Messina. Lon. 14. 5. E. Lat. 38. 4. N. Pop. 6,500. H. 1,460. Bp. see. It is a place of trade, and the fishery is productive, but the harbour will not contain above 30 or 40 vessels.

Ceglia, t. Naples, in Bari ; 5 SSE. Bari.

Ceglia, t. Naples, in Otranto ; 7 S. Ostuni.

Cehegin, t. Spain, Murcia ; 37 W. Murcia.

Ceilhes, t. France, in Herault ; 35 NW. Montpellier. Pop. 917.

Ceira, t. Portugal, in Beira ; 3 SE. Coimbra.

Ceira, r. Portugal, which runs into the Mondego, about 3 SE. Coimbra.

Ceizeriat, t. France, in Ain ; 6 ESE. Bourg en Bresse. Pop. 1,100.

Celame, now *Nedroma*.

Celano, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, near a lake of the same name ; 15 S. Aquila, 16 W. Sulmona. Lon. 13. 27. E. Lat. 42. 6. N. Pop. 4,000. This lake, anciently called *Fucinus*, is 40 miles in circumference, and daily increasing.—The emperor Claudius to drain this lake employed, according to Suetonius, 30,000 men 11 years, to convey the water into the Liris, now the Garigliano ; and the emissary, or underground canal, constructed for the purpose, yet remains nearly entire, though filled with earth and rubbish.

Celano, r. Italy, which runs into the gulf of Tarento, Lon. 16. 53. E. Lat. 39. 39. N.

Celaya, t. Mexico, in Guanajuato. Lon. 101. 5. W. Lat. 21. 0. N. It is on a plain, 6,018 feet high.

Celbridge, t. Ireland, in Kildare, on the Liffey ; 10 Dublin.

Celebes, isl. in the E. Indian sea, of an irregular shape, about 500 miles long, and about 200 broad ; called by the natives and Malays, *Negree Oran Buggess*, and sometimes *Tanna Macassar*. Sq. m. about 90,000. It is divided into 6 states or kingdoms, viz. Goa, Bony, Wajoo, Sopin, Selindrin, and Mandar. Goa extends a considerable way along the W. and S., and contains, besides Macassar, 2 Dutch forts, Bontyn and Bulu Cumbo. The government is monarchical, and the king is called Karuang, and sometimes Rajah Goa.—Bony, or Pony, is E. of Goa, entirely under the influence of the Dutch, and is governed by a prince, called Pajong, who is elected for life by 7 Orancayos, or nobles.—Wajoo, or Warjoo, or Tuadjoo, is situated N. of Bony, and is governed by a prince elected for life by the Orancayos.—Sopin is situated in the centre of the island, towards the eastern side, to the E. of Bon.—Selindrin is of small consideration, and is NW. of Sopin.—Mandar lies on W. and NW. coast. The inhabitants are Mahometans.

The heat of this island would be excessive if it were not moderated by the abundant rains. The trees are always green, fruit and flowers in all seasons, jasmines, roses, carnations and other beautiful flowers, grow without culture ; orange trees and citrons, shade the plains, with mangoes, bananas, and other fruits ; cotton trees cover the extensive plains. It produces no spice except pepper ; the inhabitants raise a great number of cattle ; the oxen are larger than those of Europe. In the forests are large herds of deer, wild hogs, and a great variety of monkeys, large and ferocious ; some with tails, and some without ; some walking upon four legs, others upon two.—The principal articles which the Dutch obtain from this island, are rice, gold, ivory, deals, and sandal wood ; cotton, camphor, ginger, long pepper, and pearls. The Dutch are said to have had 370 towns and villages under their control. Their principal settlement is at Macassar. Lon. 118. 40. to 124. 15. E. Lat. 2. 0. N. to 5. 40. S.

Celeia, see *Cilley*.

Celenito, r. Calabria, which runs into the gulf of Tarento, Lon. 16. 56. E. Lat. 39. 39. N.

Celenza, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra ; 12 E. Civita Borello.

Celenza, t. Naples, in Capitanata ; 5 NW. La Volturara.

Celethrum, now *Castoria*.

Celette, t. France, Loir-and-Cher ; 4 S. Blois.

Celindro, or *Kelendri*, or *Chelindreh*, (an. *Calendris*), small s-p. A. Turkey, in Caramania, on a bay of the same name ; 25 W. Selefkeh, 54 N. Cerino in Cyprus. Couriers from Constantinople embark here for Cyprus. It is a poor place, but exhibits many ruins.

Cellar Dykes, decayed town of Scotland, in Fife, on the Frith of Forth, between Crail and Kilrenny.

Cellar Head, cape on E. coast of the island of Lewis. Lon. 6. 70. W. Lat. 58. 26. N.

Celle, or *Marien Celle*, t. Lower Stiria, on the confines of Austria, with a celebrated abbey ; 12 N. Pruck.

Celle, t. France, in Two-Severs ; 10 SE. Niort. Pop. 1,052.

Celle sur Thiers, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme ; 6 E. Thiers.

Cellefrouin, t. France, in Charente ; 9 N. La Rochefoucault. H. 280.

Cellent, t. Spain, Catalonia ; 8 N. Manresa.

Cellerfeld, see *Zellerfeld*.

Cellis, t. Neth., Hainaut ; 11 NE. Tournay. Pop. 2,000.

Cellino, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra ; 7 E. Teramo.

Cellino, t. Naples, in Otranto ; 10 E. Oria.

Celme, t. Spain, in Galicia, on the Lima ; 18 S. Montesura.

Celnus, now *Spey*.

Celonza, t. Naples, in Capitanata ; 5 NW. Volturara.

Celo, small isl. in the Adriatic, near the coast of Istria. Lon. 14. 7. E. Lat. 44. 55. N.

Celorico, t. Portugal, in Beira; 9 NW. Guarda. Pop. 1,180. It contains 3 churches.

Celsa, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 25 SW. Cangiano.

Celsa, or *Julia Celsa*, now *Xelsa*.

Celtica, the name of France, before its conquest by the Romans.

Celticum, now *Cape Finisterre*.

Celydnus, now *Vojussa*.

Cenani, t. on E. coast of Cyprus; 14 NE. Famagusta.

Canapatam, t. Hind., in Mysore; 28 SW. Bangalore, 34 NE. Seringapatam.

Cencenighe, t. Italy, in the Bellunese; 25 WNW. Belluno.

Cenchreæ, the E. port of Corinth; now *Kenkri*.

Ceneda, t. Aust. Italy, in Treviso; 20 N. Treviso. Lon. 12. 20. E. Lat. 45. 58. N. Pop. 8,140. Bp. see.

Cenequenga, t. S. America, in St. Martha; 20 E. St. Martha.

Cenia, r. Spain, which runs into the Mediterranean, 8 NE. Pensicola. It separates the provinces of Catalonia and Valencia in its course.

Cenis, (*Mount*), part of the Cottian Alps, which separates the marquisate of Susa from Maurienne, between Turin and Chambery, equi-distant from both; 9,956 feet high. Across this mountain is one of the most important passes of the Alps, from Savoy to Piedmont. It was formerly difficult, but rendered easy by Bonaparte. Not far from the top is a hospital, on a plain, and near it a lake 2 miles in circ.

Cenis, or *Mont Cenis*, t. France, in Saone-and-Loire; 10 S. Autun. Pop. 1,070.

Cenizas, small isl. in Pacific ocean, near the coast of New Albion; 2 WNW. Point Zuniga.

Ceno, or *Zeno*, r. Italy, which runs into the Taro; 3 SSW. Parma.

Cenomanni, division of Cisalpine Gaul.

Cenomani, now *Mans*.

Cenotaph Island, isl. in Port Français. The island is situated about 3 miles from the entrance of the port.

Centallo, t. Piedmont; 4 N. Coni. Pop. 3,601. In November 1799, the French were defeated here by the Austrians.

Centellos, t. Spain, in Catalonia; 10 S. Vique.

Centinel, (*Great and Little*), two islands in the E. Indian sea, the former 18 W. Great Andaman. Lon. 92. 30. E. Lat. 11. 35. N. The latter, 21 NW. Little Andaman. Lon. 92. 27. E. Lat. 11. N.

Cento, t. States-of-the-Church, in Bologna, on the Reno, surrounded with an earthen rampart and a ditch; 13 NNW. Bologna, 14 SW. Ferrara. Lon. 11. 17. E. Lat. 44. 43. N. Pop. 4,001.—Native, Il Guercino.

Cento Pozzi, t. Naples, Bari; 3 N. Matera.

Centorbi, (an. *Centuripa*), t. Sicily, in the valley of Demona, at the foot of Mount Etna; 29 WNW. Catania. Pop. about 3,000. Near it is found a stone which dissolves in water like soap. This was anciently one of the richest cities in Sicily.

Centovalli, t. Switz., Tesin; 11 WNW. Locarno.

Centre, co. central part of Pa.; bounded N.

by Lycoming co., E. by Northumberland co., S. by Mifflin and Huntingdon cos., and W. by Clearfield co. Pop. in 1810, 10,681; in 1820, 13,796. Chief town, Bellefonte.

Centre, t. Butler co. Pa. Pop. 972.

Centre, t. Indiana co. Pa. Pop. 937.

Centre, t. Union co. Pa. Pop. 2,094.

Centre, t. Greene co. Pa. Pop. 1,801.

Centre, p-v. Guilford co. N. C.; 69 Raleigh, W. 327.

Centre, t. Monroe co. Ohio. Pop. 1,292.

Centre, t. Morgan co. Ohio. Pop. 277.

Centre, t. Columbiana co. Ohio. Pop. 1,437.

Centre-Furnace, p-v. Centre co. Pa.; W. 179.

Centre-Harbour, p-t. Strafford co. N. H. on N. side lake Winnipiseogee; 50 N. Concord, W. 552. Pop. 486.

Centre Square, p-v. Montgomery co. N. Y.; 92 Albany.

Centreville, p-t. Alleghany co. N. Y.; 20 NW. Angelica, 30 SW. Moscow, W. 348. Pop. 422.

Centreville, p-v. Ulster co. N. Y., W. 290.

Centreville, p-v. Crawford co. Pa., W. 322.

Centreville, p-t. and cap. Queen Anne co. Md.; 15 S. Chester, 21 N. Easton, W. 71. It is pleasantly situated in a fertile tract of country, and contains a court-house, a jail, a Methodist meeting-house, an academy with an annual donation from the state of 800 dollars, and about 50 houses, and is a place of some trade.

Centreville, p-v. Fairfax co. Va.; 23 W. by S. Washington.

Centreville, p-v. Pendleton S. C.; W. 561.

Centreville, p-v. Wilkes co. Georgia, 89 Milledgeville, W. 656.

Centreville, or *Falls of Cahawba*, p-t. & cap. Bibb co. Alabama, 112 Cahawba, W. 837.

Centreville, p-t. Montgomery co. Ohio; 9 SE. Dayton, W. 486.

Centreville, v. Fairfield co. Ohio; 14 SE. Columbus.

Centreville, p-v. Columbia co. Ohio, 150 Columbus, W. 300.

Centreville, p-t. Wayne co. Indiana; 35 N. Brookville, 70 Indianapolis, W. 593.

Centreville, p-v. Bourbon co. Ken.; 25 Frankfort, W. 541.

Centron, v. Savoy, formerly the capital town of a people called Centrones; 3 ENE. Monstier.

Centum Cellæ, now *Civita Vecchia*.

Centuri, s-p. Corsica; 17 N. Bastia. Lon. 9. 31. E. Lat. 42. 53. N.

Centuroja, t. Walachia, on the Oltez; 20 NE. Krajova.

Ceos, now *Zia*.

Cepha, now *Hesn Keifa*.

Cephalonia, or *Cefalonia*, (an. *Samus*, and *Epirus Melauna*), considerable island in the Mediterranean, one of the seven Ionian islands, the first in size and the second in rank, near the coast of Livadia to the NE., and near the coast of Morea to the SE., opposite to the gulf of Lepanto; about 40 miles in length, and from 10 to 20 in breadth. Lon. 20. 40. to 21. 18. E. Lat. 38. to 38. 28. N. Pop. 60,000, mostly Greeks. Sq. m. 340. Argostoli is the chief town. The soil is very fertile. The principal productions are raisins, currants, oil, wine, citrons, melons, pomegranates, and cotton.—The air is very warm, the trees are covered with flowers all

the winter, and bear ripe fruit twice a year, in April and November; but those which grow in the latter month are smaller than the others. Corn is sown in the winter, and reaped in June.

Cephalædis, now *Cefalu*.

Cephalonia, t. in the island so called. Lon. 20. 59. E. Lat. 38. 20. N. Bp. see. It was much damaged by an earthquake, in 1766.

Cephareus Promontorium, see *Cape d'Oro*.

Cephissus, see *Athens*.

Cepi, t. W. coast of Natolia; 2 NW. Milets.

Cepia, t. Istria; 4 S. Pedena.

Cepida, t. La Paz, on W. coast of lake Titicaca; 60 NW. La Paz.

Cepino, t. Italy, Valtelin; 35 SW. Bormia.

Cera, isl. in the E. Indian sea, about 24 miles in circumference. W. of Timorlaut. Lon. 131. 45. E. Lat. 7. 20. N.

Ceraligui, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 15 SSW. Calberga.

Ceram, isl. in the E. Indian sea, about 170 miles long, and 60 broad. Sq. m. about 4,000. Lon. 128. to 131. E. Lat. 2. 48. to 3. 33. S. It is supposed to contain 30,000 fighting men; but the internal parts are little known. Along the coasts, the Dutch have had influence and power enough to destroy the clove trees, which would else yield a quantity sufficient to lower the price. A chain of high mountains runs from E. to W. The highest appears from the sea about 7,000 feet in elevation.

Ceramlaut, isl. of the E. Indian sea, near the island of Ceram, about 5 miles long, and hardly 3 wide; mountainous and uninhabited. It has a bay on the north coast. Lon. 131. 20. E. Lat. 3. 30. S.

Ceramus, now *Keramo*.

Cerasus, now *Keresoun*.

Cerati, t. Naples, in Otranto; 6 N. Lecce.

Ceratus, now *Cartero*.

Cerbatos, t. Spain, Leon; 22 NNW. Palencia.

Cerbica, now *Sbekkah*.

Cerboli, small isl. or rather rock, in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Tuscany, a little to the N. of Elba. Lon. 9. 35. E. Lat. 42. 51. N.

Cercal, t. Hind., Canara; 24 N. Mangalore.

Cercenasco, t. Piedmont; 2 N. Saluzzo, 21 SSW. Turin.

Cercharo, t. Naples, Calabria Citra; 6 NNE. Cassano.

Cerchiari, r. Naples, which runs into the gulf of Tarento, 9 ENE. Cassano.

Cercina, now *Querkeiness*.

Cercoil, t. Hind., in Mysore; 18 NW. Dalmachery.

Cercy la Tour, t. France, in Nyevre; 8 ENE. Décise.

Cerdagne, (*La*), country on the Pyrenees, situated partly in Spain, in Catalonia; and partly in France, in what was formerly called Rousillon; Puycerda is the capital of the former, as Mont Louis was of the latter.

Cerdon, t. France, in Ain; 12 SE. Bourg en Bresse. H. 220.

Cerea, t. Italy, in Milan; 4 W. Legnano.

Ceremuage, t. Hind., in Coimbetore; 10 S. Damiccotta.

Cerences, or *Cerance*, t. France, in Channel; 7 S. Coutances. Pop. 2,207.

Cerens, t. France, in Sarte; 10 S. Le Mans.

Cerenza, or *Gerenza*, t. Naples, on a rock, in Calabria Citra; 30 E. Cosenza, 30 S. Rossano. Lon. 17. 4. E. Lat. 39. 20. N. Bp. see.

Ceres, t. M'Kean co. Pa. Pop. 425.

Ceres, t. Piedmont, in Turin. Pop. 4,742.

Ceresius, see *Lugano*.

Ceresola, t. Piedmont; 15 S. Aosta.

Ceresola, t. Italy; 13 NW. Mantua.

Cerestown, p-t. M'Kean co. Pa.; 203 NW. Harrisburg, W. 342.

Ceresuola, t. Italy; 12 NNW. Bergamo.

Ceret, t. France, in E. Pyrenees, and principal place of a district; 15 SW. Perpignan. Lon. 2. 50. E. Lat. 42. 28. N. Pop. 2,386. It is situated on the river Tech, over which is a bridge of one arch, supposed to be the highest and boldest in France.—It was here that the commissioners of France and Spain met in the year 1660, to settle the bounds of the two kingdoms.—A battle was fought near this town between the French and Spaniards on the 1st of May 1794, in which the latter were defeated, with the loss of 200 pieces of cannon, and 2000 prisoners.

Cerezo, t. Spain, Old Castile; 20 E. Burgos.

Ceri, t. Papedom, in the Patrimonio; 13 W. Rome, 13 E. Civita Vecchia.

Cerigat, t. Hind., Calicut; 18 W. Palicaudchery.

Cerigliano, or *Cigliano*, t. Naples, in Basilicata; 10 S. Tricarico.

Cerignano, t. Italy, in Rovigo; 6 ESE. Rovigo.

Cerigneo, t. Italy, in Friuli; 8 N. Udina.

Cerignola, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 20 S. Manfredonia, 55 E. Benevento. Lon. 15. 56. E. Lat. 41. 13. N. Pop. 6,900. It is remarkable for a victory obtained here in the year 1503, by Gonsalvo, generally called the Great Captain, over the Duke of Nemours, who was slain in the commencement of the battle.

Cerigo, (an. *Cythera*), isl. in the Mediterranean, separated from the Morea by a narrow strait, and belonging to the Ionian republic of the Seven islands. Lon. 23. 0. E. Lat. 36. 28. N. Pop. 8, or 10,000. Sq. m. 95. It is dry and mountainous, and produces neither corn, wine, nor oil, sufficient for the inhabitants; yet some of the valleys are fertile; sheep, hares, quails, turtles, and falcons, are abundant.—It was anciently sacred to Venus.

Cerigo, or *Kupsuli*, (an. *Cythera*), t. on W. coast of the island of Cerigo, defended by a castle, situated on a sharp rock, surrounded by the sea, with a small harbour. Lon. 22. 54. E. Lat. 36. 28. N. Pop. 1,200. Greek bp. see.

Cerigotto, (an. *Jegilia*), small isl. in the Mediterranean, between Cerigo and Candia, about 5 miles in circ. Lon. 23. 22. E. Lat. 35. 54. N. Pop. 100 Greeks.

Cerilly, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Allier; 7 W. Moulins, 11 S. Bourges. Pop. 2,336.

Cerino, or *Cerines*, (an. *Cerynia*), s-p. Cyprus, on N. coast, governed by an aga and a cadî; 16 NW. Nicosia. Lon. 35. 35. E. Lat. 35. 30. N. Pop. 200. The country round is esteemed the most fertile in the island, and well watered. The principal productions are barley, silk, cotton, oil, and carob beans.—The ruins of edifices,

and the remains of walls, which are of very remote antiquity, are still to be seen in the neighbourhood.—The citadel of Cerines is built on an immense rock, near the sea shore. The coast of Caramania may be seen here from the sea shore.

Cerino, t. Italy; 13 NE. Bergamo.

Cerisano, t. Nap., Calabria Citra; 4 W. Cosenza.

Cerisay, t. France, in Two-Sevres; 6 SSE. Chatillon sur Seine. Pop. 928.

Cerisiers, t. France, in Yonne; 16 NNW. St. Florentin. Pop. 1,220.

Cerisola, v. Piedmont; 5 E. Carmagnola. In 1544, a battle was fought here between the French under the command of the Duke of Vendôme, and the Imperialists under the Marquis of Guasta, when the latter were defeated, with the loss of 2,000 men, and the baggage and artillery.

Cerisy, t. France, in Channel; 7 NE. St. Lo. Pop. 2,102.

Cerisy la Salle, t. France, in Channel; 6 E. Coutances. Pop. 2,357.

Cerlier, see *Erlach*.

Cerna, r. Piedmont, which runs into the Sesia, 5 NW. Vercelli.

Cerna, mt. See *Jibbel Iskell*.

Cernache, t. Portugal, Beira; 4 S. Coimbra.

Cernay, t. France, in Upper-Rhine; 15 NE. Befort. Pop. 1,088.

Cernay-en-Dormois, t. France, in Marne; 10 S. St. Meneshold.

Cerne, or *Cerne Abbas*, or *Cerne Abbey*, t. Eng., in Dorset, so called from an abbey, of which only the porter's lodge remains; 8 N. Dorchester, 121 W. London. Pop. 795. This town has long been celebrated for its strong beer. It has a market on Wednesday.

Cerne, see *Arguin*, and *Fedala*.

Cernitz, t. Switz., in the Lower Engadina, with a mineral spring; 24 SE. Coire.

Cerno do Frio, or *Cold Mountains*, district, in Brazil, in Minas Geraes, between Lat. 18. and 19. S., consisting of rugged mountains, and chiefly remarkable for diamond mines.

Cernobio, (an. *Cænobium*), t. Italy, in Milan, on lake Como at the influx of Breggia, and not far from the town of Como.

Cernon, t. France, in Marne; 8 S. Châlons sur Marne.

Cernu, t. Morocco; 7 Sasia.

Cerny, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise; 7 E. Estampes.

Cero, t. Italy, Verona; 6 NNE. Verona.

Ceroewa, small island in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 130. 16. E. Lat. 6. 12. S.

Ceron, one of the Calamianes islands. Lon. 120. 21. E. Lat. 12. N.

Ceroneso, t. Candia, on N. coast; 20 E. Candia.

Cerou, r. France, which runs into the Aveyron.

Cerreto, t. Popedom, Umbria; 10 E. Spoleto.

Cerrito, or *Cerreto*, t. Naples, in Lavora; with a cathedral, a collegiate church, and 3 convents; 5 NNE. Teles, 18 NNW. Benevento. Pop. 4,598.

Cerro de Nevado, t. Chili; 90 E. Concepcion. Lon. 71. 30. W. Lat. 36. 54. S.

Cerros, isl. in the N. Pacific ocean, situated in an extensive bay, on the coast of California, about 60 miles in circ. The southern part of

the island, which is the highest, is occupied by the base of a very remarkable and lofty peaked mountain. The peaked mountain is situated Lon. 244. 58. E. Lat. 28. 8. N.

Certaldo, or *Castro Certaldo*, t. Tuscany, in the territory of Sienna. The poet Boccaccio was born here in 1313.

Certosa, t. Italy; 5 N. Pavia.

Cervaro, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 9 ENE. Policastro.

Cervaro, r. Naples, which runs into the Adriatic, Lon. 16. E. Lat. 41. 36. N.

Cervera, r. Spain, which runs into the Segre a little above Lerida, in Catalonia.

Cervera, t. Spain, and capital of a vigueria, to which it gives name, in Catalonia; 30 N. Tarragona, 45 NW. Barcelona. Lon. 1. 5. E. Lat. 41. 36. N. Pop. 5,000. It is enclosed with walls, and has a citadel, a church, 5 convents, and a university founded in 1717, having 43 professors and 800 students.

Cervera, t. Spain, in Catalonia, situated on the coast of the Mediterranean, between Rosas and Collioure; 10 N. Rosas.

Cervera, t. Spain, New Castile; 18 Cuenca.

Cervera, t. Spain, in Leon; 15 ENE. Leon.

Cervera, t. Spain, in Old Castile; 15 SSE. Calahorra.

Cervetori, (an. *Cære*), t. Popedom, in the Patrimonia; 5 S. Bracciano.

Cervi, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of the Morea, on E. side of the entrance into the gulf of Kolokitia; 6 N. Cerigo. Lon. 22. 55. E. Lat. 36. 28. N.

Cervia, t. States-of-the-Church, in Ravenna, 12 SSE. Ravenna. 15 NW. Rimini. Lon. 12. 19. E. Lat. 44. 16. N. Pop. 4,041. Bp. see. It is near the Adriatic sea, from whence canals are cut to admit of sea water, which is here evaporated, and great quantities of salt made.

Cervieres, t. France, Loire; 18 SW. Roanne. Pop. 400.

Cervignano, t. Italy, in Friuli; 5 S. Palma Nuova. Pop. 1,423.

Cervinara, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra; 12 SW. Benevento. Pop. 5,153.

Cervione, t. Corsica; 20 E. Corte. Pop. 1,008.

Cervon, t. France, Nievre; 3 E. Corbigny.

Cerynia, see *Cerines*.

Cesano, t. Italy; 5 W. Milan.

Cesano, r. Italy, which runs into the Adriatic; 6 NW. Senigaglia.

Cesara, r. New Granada, which after a course of upwards 200 miles, falls into the Magdalena, Lat. 8. 46. N.

Cesarea, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 40 SE. Yurcup.

Cesarea Creek, see *Cohanzy Creek*.

Cesembre, small island, in the English channel, near the coast of France. Lon. 1. 59. W. Lat. 48. 41. N.

Cesena, t. States-of-the-Church, Ravenna; 18 S. Ravenna, 25 NNW. Urbino. Lon. 12. 13. E. Lat. 44. 9. N. Pop. 8,089. Bp. see. It contains 21 convents and a theological college.

Cesenatico, s-p. States-of-the-Church, Ravenna, in the Adriatic; 8 NE. Cesena, 15 SE. Ravenna. Lon. 12. 21. E. Lat. 44. 12. N. Pop. 3,604.

Cesge, t. Africa, in the country of Ambozes, at the mouth of the Rio del Rey.

Cesi, t. Poppedom, in Spoleto, on the edge of a lofty mountain, or rock, exposed to the sun from its rising to its setting; 6 N. Narni, 10 S. Spoleto.

Cesles, t. Hungary; 15 NNE. Stuhl-Weissenburg.

Cesono, t. Italy; 13 N. Brescia.

Cessares, territory, in N. part of Patagonia. Lat. 48. S.

Cessenon, t. France, Herault; 9 N. Beziers. H. 400.

Cessieux, t. France, Isere; 27 ESE. Lyons.

Cestayrols, t. France, in Tarn; 9 N. Alby. Pop. 1,034.

Cestos, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 5. 40. N.

Cestos, (*Little*), r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 5. 22. N.

Cestrus, r. Natolia, which runs SW. into the Mediterranean, at Satalia.

Cesy, t. Palestine; 6 S. Saphet.

Ceti, t. Arabia, in Oman, near the Arabian gulf; 12 ESE. Mascat.

Cetina, (an. *Tilurus*, or *Titurus*), r. Dalmatia, which rises about 8 SE. Knin, and runs into the Adriatic, at Almissa.

Cetina, t. Turkish Dalmatia, on a river of the same name; 30 NE. Spalatro.

Ceton, t. France, in Orne; 10 SE. Bellesme. Pop. 2,669.

Ceton, t. France, in Orne, on the Huigne; 30 ESE. Alençon. Pop. 2,670.

Cetraro, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra, near the coast; 21 NNW. Cosenza. Lon. 16. 10. E. Lat. 39. 33. N. Pop. 4,582.

Cette, s-p. France, on the coast of the Mediterranean, in Herault; 10 NE. Agde, 14 SW. Montpellier. Lon. 3. 47. E. Lat. 43. 24. N. Pop. 6,984. H. 900. It is well built, has a secure and commodious harbour, protected by forts, and provided with a light-house. It has considerable trade, and is the port of Montpellier. The canal of Languedoc begins at this place.

Ceva, t. Piedmont, in Mondovi, on the Tanaro; 40 W. Genoa, 48 SSE. Turin. Lon. 8. 15. E. Lat. 44. 23. N. Pop. 5,473. It is surrounded on all sides with hills. It was anciently celebrated for its cheese, made of ewes-milk. This cheese, called by the Italians *rubiola*, is much esteemed even now. It has one collegiate church, and 3 convents.

Cerennes, see *Sevennes*.

Cervaria, t. Naples, Calabria Ultra; 10 NNE. Bova.

Cervio, t. Switz., in Tesin; 10 N. Locarno.

Cevolla, t. Spain, in New-Castile; 25 NW. Toledo.

Cevora, r. which rises near Aronches, in Portugal, and runs into the Guadiana near Badajoz, in Spain.

Ceuta, s-p. Africa, on S. coast of the Mediterranean, in Fez, belonging to Spain, with a good harbour for small vessels; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Lisbon. Lon. 5. 11. W. Lat. 35. 48. N. Pop. 7,449. It contains a cathedral, 8 churches, 5 convents, and 3 hospitals. In 1655, a battle was fought near this town between the Moors and the Spaniards, in which the former were defeated with great loss. It

withstood a vigorous siege against the Moors in 1697. It is situated in the narrowest part of the Mediterranean, not above 15 miles from Gibraltar.

Ceylon, isl. in the Indian sea, situated to the SE. of the peninsula of India, from which it is separated by a narrow sea, about 60 miles wide; of an oval form, 240 miles from N. to S. and where widest 135 from E. to W. Lon. 79. 50. to 82. 10. E. Lat. 5. 50. to 9. 51. N. This island was called by the ancients *Taprobana*, *Salice*, and *Sieledeba*; and is called by the natives *Cingala*, who are thence denominated *Cingalese*; the Arabians call it *Serendib*. It is exceedingly fertile, producing several kinds of rice, and all the fruits of the Indies; but the most valuable production is cinnamon; 340,000 lbs. of which are sent annually to England. The cinnamon of this island is esteemed the best in the world. Other productions are ginger, pepper, cardamoms, sugar, cotton, mangoes, long pepper, &c. Among the trees is one called the talipot, the trunk of which resembles a large mast crowned with long leaves at the top, one of which is said to be of sufficient magnitude to cover 15 persons.—Among the animals may be reckoned buffaloes, hogs, goats, deer, bears, tigers, monkeys, jackals, and elephants; which last are numerous, and are considered superior to those of any other part of the world, in beauty and sagacity.—Among the birds are peacocks, parrots, a black bird, called carlos, as large as a swan, which never lights on the ground, but always sits on trees, with short legs, large head, and long bill; partridges, woodcocks, snipes, sparrows, &c. Many serpents are found here, some of which are said to be of an uncommon size. Here are mines of gold, silver, and other metals, but only those of iron are permitted to be wrought. Precious stones are found of several sorts, as sapphires, topazes, hyacinths, turquoises, and the finest rubies in the world. Here are also valuable pearl fisheries.

The climate of Ceylon is much more temperate than that of India. In a great part of the island, the air is salubrious and delightful. The medium heat of the thermometer, according to Mr. Cordiner, is about 81 degrees, and nearly the same throughout the year.

Candi, a country in the interior, is very mountainous. Its chief town is of the same name.—The other principal towns in the island are Columbo, Point de Galle, and Trinkamaly.

Ceylon was visited by the Portuguese, in 1505, who maintained possession 153 years, but were expelled by the Dutch. The Dutch settlements were captured by the British, in 1796, and the island ceded to them, in 1801, by the peace of Amiens; and it now forms one of the British governments of India. The Cingalese are mostly pagans, the worshippers of Boodh, and are divided into castes. They are said to consist of 3 distinct races; the Veddahs or Beddahs, the native Cingalese, and the offspring of foreigners, by alliances with the natives. The Cingalese have a language, and use characters peculiar to themselves. Mr. Cordiner estimates the whole population at 1,500,000. This estimate, however, rests on no certain data. The number of native Christians has

been stated at 200,000, of whom 50,000 are Catholics. Some estimate the number much higher.—In 1816, a mission was established in the district of Jaffna, in the northern part of Ceylon by the American Board. The 2 principal stations are at *Tillipally* and *Batta Cotta*. In 1820, the mission consisted of 6 ordained missionaries, a physician, and a printer; with 15 schools and about 700 children; besides a boarding school, containing 48 males, and 9 females.

Ceyras, t. France, in Herault; 7 E. Lodeve.

Ceyssèreat, t. France, in Ain; 4 ESE. Bourg en Bresse.

Ceyserieu, t. France, in Ain; 5 N. Belley.

Ceyssat, t. France, Gironde; 10 SE. Blaye.

Cezan, t. France, in Gers; 10 N. Auch. Pop. 471.

Ceze, r. France, which runs into the Rhône, 2 W. Caderousse.

Cezimbra, small s-p. Portugal, on the Atlantic; 10 W. Setuval. Pop. 1,800.

Cezy, t. France, in Yonne; 3 NW. Joigny. H. 180.

Cha, t. China, of the third rank, in Fo-kien; 25 SSW. Yen-ping.

Chaala, now *Khaulan*.

Cha-tcheou, t. Asia, in Thibet; 160 SSE. Hami. Lon. 96. 17. E. Lat. 40. 22. N.

Chaalons, see *Châlons*.

Chabanois, t. France, in Charente; 9 S. Confolent. Pop. 1,144.

Chabaquiddick, isl. Mass., near the E. end of Martha's Vineyard.

Chabeuil, t. France, in Drôme; 6 SE. Valence. Pop. 4,040.

Chabis, t. Persia, in Kerman, at the edge of a desert, on the confines of Segestan; 115 NE. Sirgian.

Chablais, (*Duchy of*), pr. Savoy, which stretches along the southern bank of the lake of Geneva, as far as the Valais, which bounds it E.; on the S. it is bounded by Faucigny, and W. by Geneva. The country is mountainous and populous. Chief town, Thonon. Pop. 36,568. Sq. m. 364.

Chablis, t. France, in Yonne, celebrated for its white wine; 9 E. Auxerre. Pop. 2,223.

Chablowska, r. Bohemia, which runs into the Elbe, near Melnick.

Chabno, t. Volhynia; 68 NE. Zytomiers.

Chabons, t. France, in Isere; 30 SE. Lyons.

Chaboras, now *Khabur*.

Chabottes, t. France, Higher Alps; 7 N. Gap.

Chabra Islands, two small rocky islands in a large bay, on S. coast of the island of Candia, called by the Greeks, *Paximades*. Lon. 24. 58. E. Lat. 34. 50. N.

Chabria, t. Persia; 60 NE. Asterabat.

Chabrilland, t. France, Drôme; 3 W. Crest.

Chabris, t. France, in Indre; 22 NNW. Issoudun.

Chacabuco, t. Chili; 65 E. Valparaiso.

Chaca-hamar, t. Chinese Tartary. Lon. 92. 37. E. Lat. 44. 50. N.

Chaca-tergaso, t. Thibet; 42 NNE. Tchontori.

Chacanga, see *Chicanga*.

Chacanza, or *Salada*, r. Peru, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 21. 30. S.

Chacao, t. S. A., in the isl. of Chiloe, where the governor formerly resided. Lon. 74. 16. W. Lat. 42. 20. S.

Chacao, t. on W. coast of Madagascar. Lat. 18. 10. S.

Chacao, small isl. in the Indian sea, near W. coast of Madagascar. Lat. 17. 45. S.

Chacé, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 3 S. Saumur.

Chacewater, t. Eng., in Cornwall, near which are several rich copper mines, which, within the circle of 2 miles, are said to produce to the value of £15,000 every month; 5 W. Truro, 262 W. London.

Chacapoyas, district, S. A., in Peru, lying E. of the Andes, with a town of the same name. There are 2 or 3 others. Pop. 10,000.

Chacapoyas, or *St. Juan de la Frontera*, t. Peru, and capital of a jurisdiction in the diocese of Truxillo; 150 NE. Truxillo. Lon. 77. 28. W. Lat. 6. 12. S.

Chachilla, t. S. A., in Cordova; 40 NNW. St. Jago del Estero.

Chacki, or *Fort Hastings*, small fortified t. Hind., in Bahar; 20 S. Ghidore, 64 NW. Nagore. Lon. 86. 30. E. Lat. 24. 33. N.

Chaco, (*Le*), pr. S. America, in Buenos Ayres, bounded N. by Chiquitos, E. by Paraguay, S. by the plains of Manos, and W. by Tucuman and Tarija. It is about 700 miles long, and 400 broad. It is represented as fertile, and is watered by the Pilcomayo. It is chiefly inhabited by various tribes of uncivilized Indians. Pop. estimated at 100,000.

Chacktoole Bay, bay on W. coast of N. A. It is a very open road, and not a safe station. It lies S. of Norton sound, between Cape Denbigh and Besborough island.

Chactaws, see *Choctaws*.

Chacultury, t. Bengal; 25 SW. Rogonatpour.

Chadaghi, t. Persia, Farsistan; 50 W. Shiras.

Chadara, (an. *Zucchabba*), t. Algiers, on the Shershell; 54 SW. Algiers.

Chadderton, t. Lancashire, Eng., 5 miles from Manchester. Pop. 4,133.

Chadenar, t. France, in Lower Charente; 4 Pons. H. 230.

Chader, isl. Arabian Irak, formed by a river, running from the Euphrates to the Persian gulf, which extends from Bassorah nearly to El Catif, 245 miles long, and 30 wide.

Chafälaya, W. branch of the mouth of the Mississippi, which runs into St. Bernard's bay.

Chaffer, t. Persia, Farsistan; 50 S. Shiras.

Chagaing, or *Chagong*, t. Birmah, on W. bank of the Irrawaddy, opposite to Ava, partly at the foot, and partly on the side of a hill, sometimes the residence of the king. Lon. 96. 0. E. Lat. 21. 56. N. It stands very high, being built on the slope of several hills, the tops of which are covered with numerous temples, most of them ornamented with spires and gilded roofs, forming one of the handsomest landscapes in the world. The houses are of timber, with tiled roofs. The town derives great riches from its quarries of beautiful white marble, and the manufacture of idols. These are chiefly statues of Boodh or Gaudama, the deity of the country, sitting cross-legged on a pedestal. It is likewise a mart for cotton exported to China.

Chaganta, t. S. A., in La Paz ; 25 S. Oruro.
Chagford, see *Chegford*.
Chagnon, t. France, in Rhône ; 18 S. Lyons.
Chagny, t. France, in Saône-and-Loire ; 10 NNW. Châlons-sur-Saône. Pop. 2,214.
Chagre, r. S. A., in the isthmus of Darien, which runs into the sea, 30 WSW. Porto Bello. Lon. 80. 16. W. Lat. 9. 17. N. The greater part of the commerce between Porto Bello and Panama is conducted by this river.
Chagrin, t. Cuyahoga co. Ohio. Pop. 738.
Chagrin River, r. Ohio, which runs into lake Erie, in NE. part of Cuyahoga co.
Chagrin River, p-v. Cuyahoga co. Ohio ; W. 407.
Chahaigne, t. France, in Sarthe ; 5 NE. Château du Loir. H. 320.
Chahar, t. Cyprus ; 32 ENE. Nicosia.
Cha-ho, t. China, Pe-tche-li ; 7 S. Chun-te.
Cha-ho-tchan, t. Chinese Tartary ; 30 SW. Ning-yuen.
Chaia, r. Siberia, which runs into the Oby, 20 NE. Obdorskoi.
Chaibar, or *Kaibar*, strong town, Arabia ; 152 NE. Medina.
Chailard, (*Le*,) t. France, in Ardèche ; 13 NW. Privas. Pop. 1,725.
Chaillac, t. France, in Indre ; 12 SSW. Argenton.
Chailland, t. France, in Mayenne ; 10 N. Laval. Pop. 2,093.
Chailles les Mardis, t. France, in Vendée ; 9 WSW. Fontenay le Comte. Pop. 1,702.
Chaille sous les Ormeaux, t. France, in Sarté ; 10 E. Sablé.
Chaillevette, t. France, in Lower Charente ; 5 S. Marennes. Pop. 2,675.
Chaillotte, v. France, in Seine ; 1½ W. Paris. H. 220. It is remarkable for glass and crystal works.
Chailloué, t. France, in Orne ; 3 N. Sees. Pop. 1,100.
Chain Island, in the S. Pacific ocean ; about 15 miles long, and 5 broad. Lon. 145. 50. W. Lat. 17. 23. S.
Chain-Shot Island, small isl. in Pamlico sound, near the coast of N. C. Lon. 76. 35. W. Lat. 34. 55. N.
Chaingy, t. France, in Loiret ; 5 W. Orleans. H. 340.
Chaise, (*La*,) t. France, in North Coasts ; 5 SE. Loudeac.
Chaise Dieu, (*La*,) t. France, in Upper-Loire ; 13 Brioude, 18 NNW. Le Puy. Pop. 1,322.
Chaise le Vicomte, (*La*,) t. France, in Vendée ; 5 E. La Roche sur Yonne. Pop. 800.
Chairin, r. Chili, which runs into the Pacific ocean. Lat. 40. S.
Chajuk, t. Charasm, on the frontiers of Grand Bukharia.
Chaken Khan, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania ; 20 NNE. Tarsus.
Chakeni-kouzey, t. Candahar ; 120 ENE. Candahar.
Chala, small s-p. Peru, on the Pacific ocean, near the river Arequipa.
Chalaa, t. Algiers ; 50 SW. Tremecen.
Chalabre, t. France, in Aude ; 10 SW. Limoux. Pop. 2,006.
Chalain, or *La Potherie*, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire ; 21 NW. Angers.

Chalais, t. France, in Charente ; 5 W. Aubeterre. Pop. 456.
Chalamont, t. France, in Ain ; 12 S. Bourgen-Bresse, 12 NNE. Montluel. Pop. 1,280.
Chalan, t. Persia, Farsistan ; 40 NW. Shiras.
Chalançon, t. France, Ardèche ; 9 N. Privas.
Chalaoar, see *Jalour*.
Chalaronne, r. France, which runs into the Saône, near Toissey.
Chalau, or *Kalau*, t. Pru. Lusatia ; 46 SW. Frankfort on the Oder. Pop. 1,339.
Chalautre, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne ; 7 E. Provins.
Chalawaz, or *Jhalawar*, district, Hind., in Guzerat, between the gulfs of Cambay and Cutch ; 90 miles long, and 40 broad.
Chalcedon, now *Kadi-keni*.
Chalcia, now *Karki*.
Chalcis, now *Negropont* and *Old Aleppo*.
Chalco, lake, Mexico ; S. of lake Tezcuco.
Chalco, t. Mexico, near a lake, to which it gives name ; 20 SE. Mexico.
Chalawara, circar, Hind., in Guzerat, bounded N. by Chuwal, E. by Goelwara, S. by Cottwara, and W. by Jutwar and Hilliar ; about 90 miles in length from E. to W., and from 35 to 45 broad.
Chalcounda, t. Hind., in Mysore ; 12 NE. Gurramconda.
Chalcuitos, (*Los*,) t. Mexico, in Zacatecas.
Chaldæa, the SE. part of ancient Babylonia, and often used for the whole.
Chaldesaygues, t. France, in Cantal ; 12 S. St. Flour.
Chalency, t. France, in Upper-Marne ; 13 SSW. Langres.
Chalette, t. France, in Aube ; 12 SE. Arcis sur Aube.
Chaleur Bay, large bay of the Atlantic, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, between the province of New Brunswick and S. part of Lower Canada. Lon. 65. W. Lat. 48. N.
Chalgrove Field, spot of ground, near Thame, in Oxfordshire ; where, in 1643, was a skirmish between the royalists under prince Rupert, and the parliament soldiers under John Hampden. The latter were defeated, and their leader mortally wounded.
Chaligny, t. France, Meurte ; 5 SW. Nancy.
Chaligrave, v. & parish, Eng., in Bedfordshire ; 3 Dunstable. Pop. 633.
Chalim, t. Portugal, in Tras-os-Montes ; 20 S. Bragança.
Chalim-pou, t. Chinese Tartary. Lon. 121. E. Lat. 41. 12. N.
Chalin, r. Russia, which runs into the Karskoi sea, Lon. 71. 14. E. Lat. 73. 5. N.
Chalinarques, t. France, in Cantal ; 12 N. St. Flour.
Chalindrey, t. France, in Upper Marne ; 5 SE. Langres.
Chaliol le Vieux, summit of the Cottian Alps, France, in Higher Alps ; 10,224 feet above the sea.
Chalk Level, p-v. Pittsylvania co. Va. ; W. 256.
Chalke, or *Karki*, one of the Prince's islands, in the sea of Marmora. Lon. 28. 55. E. Lat. 40. 52. N.
Chalkore, t. Bengal ; 18 S. Boglipour. Lon. 87. 4. E. Lat. 24. 58. N.

Challameotally, t. Hind., in Mysore ; 22 E. Chinna Balabaram.

Challans, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Vendee ; 21 N. Sables d'Olonne, 48 NW. Fontenay le Comte. Pop. 2,429.

Challant t. Piedmont ; 11 ESE. Aosta.

Challin, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire ; 15 W. Angers. H. 30.

Challock, v. Eng., in Kent ; 10 Canterbury. Pop. 306.

Challonois, before the revolution, a small country of France, in the environs of Châlons sur Saône.

Chalo, r. Asia, which rises near Lassa, passes through the province of Yunnan in China, the country of Laos and Tonquin, and empties itself into the gulf of Cochin-China in the eastern sea, opposite the island of Hainan.

Chalonne, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire, situated near coal mines ; 12 SW. Angers. Pop. 4,922.

Chalonne, isl. in the Loire, a little below the town of the same name, about three miles in length, with a village.

Châlons sur Marne, or *Chaâlons*, (an. *Catalaunum*,) city, France, capital of Marne ; 20½ posts NNW. Langres, 20¼ E. Paris. Lon. 4. 22. E. Lat. 48. 57. N. Pop. 10,784. Before the revolution, it was the see of a bishop, and chief place of the generality of Champagne ; there are manufactures of coarse woollen cloth. It is situated on the river Marne, is well built, and contains a Gothic cathedral, 10 churches, a public library of 30,000 volumes, a museum, a botanic garden, and a cabinet of natural history.—Natives, La Caille, Catalaunici, and Attilas Niederlage.

Châlons sur Saône, (an. *Cabillonum*,) city, France, in Saône-and-Loire, on the Saône ; 14 posts N. Lyons, 46½ SSE. Paris. Lon. 4. 51. E. Lat. 46. 47. N. Pop. 10,431. H. 1,257. Bp. see. It is surrounded with walls, and defended by a citadel. The principal commerce consists in corn, wine, and wood.

Chaloo, t. Thibet. Lon. 89. 15. E. Lat. 28. 18. N.

Chalosse, before the revolution, a small country of France, in the environs of St. Sever.

Chalsey, t. Hind., Baglana ; 40 NE. Chandor.

Chaltaron, t. Thibet ; 10 WNW. Coucha.

Chalvanca, or *Chumbilvilois*, t. Peru, & principal place of a jurisdiction ; 90 W. Cusco.

Chalus, t. France, in Upper Vienne ; 15 SSW. Limoges. Pop. 1,204.

Chalybon, now *Aleppo*.

Cham, pr. Cochin China.

Cham, or *Kahm*, t. Switz., in Zug, on S. side of the lake of Zug ; 7 S. Zug.

Cham, t. Bavaria, in Regen, on the Regen, at its conflux with a river, called *Champl*, or *Kampl* ; 24 NE. Ratisbon, 64 E. Nuremberg. Pop. 1,820.

Cham, t. Lower Siam, at the mouth of a river on E. coast. Lon. 100. 30. E. Lat. 12. 50. N.

Cham de Couce, t. Portugal, in Estramadura ; 18 N. Thomar.

Chama, or *Shama*, t. Africa, on the Gold coast, situated at the mouth of a river of the same name, which separates the country of Jabin from that of Commani, and runs into the Atlantic. Lon. 2. 45. W. Lat. 5. 5. N.

Cha-ma-ki, t. Formosa. Lon. 120. 14. E. Lat. 22. 10. N.

Chambah, t. Hind., in Lahore ; 100 NE. Lahore. Lon. 75. 33. E. Lat. 32. 28. N.

Chamabuzon, r. Honduras, which runs into the bay, Lon. 88. 45. W. Lat. 15. 45. N.

Chamaillèrie, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme ; 2 SW. Clermont Ferrand. Pop. 1,227.

Chamalucan, r. Mexico, which runs into the bay of Honduras, Lat. 15. 40. N.

Chamara, t. on N. coast of the island of Java. Lon. 108. 2. E. Lat. 6. 20. S.

Chamarande, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise ; 5 NNE. Estampes.

Cha-ma-tao, small isl. near the coast of China, in the Eastern sea. Lon. 120. 50. E. Lat. 37. 58. N.

Chamaya, t. Peru, in Truxillo ; 52 NW. Chacapoyas.

Chamaze, t. France, in Mayenne ; 4 SW. Châteaugontier.

Chambe, t. Armenia ; 120 SE. Erivan.

Chamberet, t. France, in Correze ; 15 N. Tulle. Pop. 2,220.

Chambery, or *Chamberi*, (an. *Cameria*, *Camerium*, and *Cameriacum*,) capital of Savoy, at the conflux of two small rivers, near the Isere ; 12½ posts E. Lyons. Lon. 5. 55. E. Lat. 45. 26. N. Pop. 11,991. H. 1,985. Bp. see. It contains a cathedral, 2 parish churches, 14 convents, 4 hospitals, a college, and a public library. In its vicinity are excellent baths, much frequented in summer. It is situated in a delightful valley, and is defended by a castle placed on an eminence. Its suburbs are large and elegant ; all the houses have piazzas. It has considerable manufactures, and distilleries.—At this place the emperor Sigismund erected the earldom of Savoy into a dukedom, and it was once the residence of the princes ; but after the court was removed to Turin, it lost much of its splendour.

Chambersburg, p-t. bor. & cap. Franklin co. Pa. ; 14 N. Maryland line, 52 W. York, 76 NW. Baltimore, 137 W. Philadelphia, W. 92. Lon. 77. 32. W. Lat. 39. 57. N. Pop. in 1818, 2,304 ; 2,086 whites, 218 coloured. It is situated on elevated ground, at the confluence of Falling spring with Conococheague creek, which afford excellent seats for manufactories and mills. It contains a large merchant mill, a paper mill, an oil mill, a fulling mill, 2 breweries, and a spinning factory with about 600 spindles.

It is a pleasant, flourishing, and healthy town, and contains a court house, a jail, county offices, a market house, a bank, an academy, 7 houses of public worship, and 320 dwelling houses, of which 22 are of stone, 96 of brick, and 202 of log and frame. Several of the churches are large, having spires with 2 bells in each. In the vicinity of the town there are large quantities of blue limestone, freestone, and marble. It is on the turnpike from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, and there is also a turnpike from the borough to Baltimore. The surrounding country is fertile and well cultivated.

Chambicha, t. S. A. in Tucuman ; 50 SW. St. Fernando.

Chambly, or *Fort Chambly*, v. & fort, Canada, on the river Chambly ; 11 N. St. John's, 80 N.

Burlington. Lon. 72. 59. W. Lat. 45. 48. N. It contains about 100 houses, and extensive barracks. It is a great thoroughfare, the road from the U. S. to Montreal passing through it.

Chambly, or *Chamblée*, r. Canada, which runs from lake Champlain as far as Fort Chambly, after which it is called *Richlieu*, and continues its course to the river St. Lawrence. It is now usually called *Sorelle*. See *Sorelle*.

Chambly, or *Chambly*, t. France, in Oise; 19 WSW. Senlis. H. 260.

Chambois, t. France, Orne; 6 NE. Argentan.

Chambon, (*Le*), t. France, in Loire; 3 SW. St. Etienne. Pop. 1,180.

Chambon, t. France, in Creuse, and seat of a tribunal, in the district of Evaux; 3 W. Evaux, 8 E. Gueret. Pop. 1,482.

Chambonlive, t. France, in Correze; 5 E. Uzerche.

Chambord, t. France, in Loir-and-Cher; 10 E. Blois. Pop. 417.

Chambose, t. France, in Rhône; 7 W. Villefranche en Beaujolois. H. 250.

Chambrais, t. France, in Eure; 5 W. Bernay. Pop. 1,000.

Chambre, (*Le*), t. Savoy, on the Isere. The inhabitants are subject to the goitre, or swelling of the neck; 23 NE. Chambery. Pop. 500.

Chambon, t. Neth., in Hainaut, on the Dender; 8 SE. Ath.

Chambuck, t. Bengal; 55 SW. Calcutta. Lon. 87. 48. E. Lat. 21. 5. N.

Cham-chou-pou, t. Chinese Tartary; 8 NNE. Ning-yuen.

Chamchoz, t. Armenia; 145 E. Erivan.

Chame, t. S. A., in Panama, near the Pacific ocean; 28 SW. Panama.

Chamicuro, t. Quito; 16 S. La Laguna.

Chameirat, t. France, Correze; 3 SW. Tulle.

Chamelet, t. France, in Rhône; 9 W. Villefranche.

Chamilly, small isl. in the river St. Lawrence. Lon. 75. W. Lat. 45. N.

Chamir, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 50 NE. Loheia. Lon. 43. 5. E. Lat. 17. 12. N.

Chamir, t. Persia, in Laristan; 30 W. Gambron. Lat. 27. 12. N.

Chami-talama, t. S. A., in Chocos; 45 E. Zitara.

Chamitsche, t. Russia, in Mogilev; 40 SSW. Mogilev.

Chamka, or *Tchamka*, t. Thibet; 229 SE. Lassa, 150 NE. Ghergong. Lon. 95. E. Lat. 28. N.

Chamnetskoi, fortress, Russia, on the confines of China; 168 SW. Verch Udinskoi.

Chamouni, *Chamounis*, *Chamounix*, or *Chamoix*, t. Savoy, in Upper Faucigny; 12 ESE. Chambery, 42 SE. Geneva. Pop. 1,500. It is situated in a celebrated vale, which lies N. of Mont Blanc, SE. of the lake of Geneva; 18 m. long, and 1½ broad. The river Arve flows through the centre of it. The scenery surrounding the vale is unrivalled in beauty and grandeur. It is 3,300 feet above the sea.

Champagnac, t. France, in Dordogne; 12 N. Perigueux. Pop. 905.

Champagnac, t. France, in Upper Vienne; 5 ESE. Roche Chouart. Pop. 1,440.

Champagnac, t. France, in Cantal; 5 NE. Mauriac. H. 300.

Champagnac-de-Bel-Air, t. France, in Dordogne; 9 S. Nortrou. Pop. 800.

Champagne, t. France, in Dordogne; 10 N. Riberac. Pop. 1,060.

Champagne, t. France, in Ain; 10 N. Belley.

Champagne, before the revolution, a country of France, bordered E. by Lorraine and Franche Comte, S. by Burgundy and Nivernois, W. by the Isle of France and Picardy, and N. by Flanders; it is about 195 miles in length, and 135 broad; the land is fertile, and produces that celebrated wine, called after its name; much grain and pasturage. Troyes was the capital. Pop. 1,200,000. Sq. m. 11,880. It now forms the whole of the departments of Ardennes, Marne, Upper Marne, Aube, and part of those of Yonne and Seine-and-Marne.

Champagne Moulon, t. France, in Charente; 10 Confolent. Pop. 1,600.

Champagné St. Hilaire, v. France; 10 Poitiers.

Champagnieu, t. Savoy; 14 W. Chambery.

Champagnole, t. France, in Jura; 9 SE. Poligny. Pop. 1,474.

Champah, pass, through mountains of Bengal, in the province of Ramgur; 45 N. Ramgur.

Champaign, co. west part of Ohio. Pop. in 1810, 6,303; in 1820, 8,479. Chief town, Urbana.

Champaneer, circar, Hind., N. of the Nerbudah, about 60 miles from its mouth.

Champaneer, t. Hind., and capital of a circar of the same name; 64 SE. Amedabad, 85 N. Surat. Lon. 73. 36. E. Lat. 22. 25. N. It is surrounded by a wall 950 yards long, and 350 broad, defended by 42 towers. The houses of the present town are miserable huts, erected on pillars and blocks of the once magnificent edifices of the Moguls.

Champaney, t. France, in Upper Saone, district of Lure. Pop. 1,968.

Champapour, t. Bengal, in Shalberis; 30 SSW. Goragot.

Champaran, see *Bettiah*.

Champçon, t. France, in Mayenne; 6 NE. Mayenne.

Champdeniers, t. France, in Two-Sevres; 10 N. Niort. Pop. 1,193.

Champdieu, t. France, Loire; 3 N. Montbrison.

Champeaux, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne; 7 NE. Melun.

Champeix, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme; 7 NW. Issoire. Pop. 1,954.

Champenieres, t. France, in Charente; 6 NE. Angoulesme. H. 620.

Champeon, t. France, in Mayenne; 9 NE. Mayenne. H. 240.

Champernagur, t. Bengal; 4 W. Boglipour. Lon. 87. E. Lat. 25. 15. N.

Champeton, r. Mexico, which runs into the bay of Campeachy. Lou. 91. 56. W. Lat. 18. 50. N.

Champigne, t. France, in Maine-and-Loire; 14 N. Angers. H. 230.

Champignelle, t. France, in Yonne; 9 N. St. Fargeau.

Champigny, t. France, in Yonne; 14 N. by W. Sens. H. 200.

Champigny sur Vende, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire; 7 S. Chinon. Pop. 979.

Champion, p-t. Jefferson co. N. Y., on S. side of Black river; 12 E. Watertown, 22 E. Sacket's Harbour, 58 S. Ogdensburg, 68 N. by W. Utica, 140 NW. Albany, W. 460. Pop. in 1810, 1,471; in 1820, 2,080. The surface of the township is uneven, but not hilly, and the soil excellent.

Champion, v. in Painesville, Ohio.

Champl, r. Bavaria, which runs into the Regen, at Cham.

Champlain, t. Canada, on the left bank of St. Lawrence. Lon. 72. 14. W. Lat. 18. 50. N.

Champlain, p-t. Clinton co. N. Y., on NW. part of lake Champlain, watered by the Chazy; 15 N. Plattsburg, W. 536. Pop. 1,618. It contains valuable mills, and has some trade.

Champlain, lake, N. A., between N. Y. and Vermont, extending from between Fairhaven & Whitehall, to the distance of 25 miles north of Canada line; 128 miles long, and from 1 to 15 broad; containing 600 square miles, about two thirds of which lie in Vermont. It contains upwards of 60 islands, the largest of which are North and South Hero, and Motte island, and it receives the waters of several rivers. The Otter Creek, Onion river, Lamoile, and Missisque flow into it from Vermont; and the Chazy, Saranac, Sable, Bouquet, and Wood rivers from New York. It discharges its waters northward into the St. Lawrence by the Sorelle. A steam boat plies on this lake between Whitehall and St. John's. The shipping on the lake, in 1816, amounted to 800 tons, belonging chiefly to Burlington. The principal towns on the lake are Burlington, St. Alban's, Plattsburg, and Whitehall.—On the 11th of Sept. 1814, commodore Macdonough, commander of the American fleet, gained a complete victory over the British fleet, on this lake.

Champlemy, t. France, in Nyevre; 16 SSW. Clamecy. Pop. 1,042.

Champlite, t. France, in Upper-Saone; 12 N. Gray, 27 W. Vesoul. Lon. 5. 36. E. Lat. 37. 47. N. Pop. 2,654.

Champour, t. Bengal; 30 SE. Moorshedabad.

Champrond, t. France, in Eure-and-Loir; 15 W. Chartres. Pop. 720.

Champrouent, t. Savoy; 9 N. Chambery.

Champ's Race Ground, p-v. Prince William co. Va.; W. 33.

Champterceir, t. France, in Lower-Alps; 3 W. Digne.

Champtocé, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 12 WSW. Angiers. H. 260.

Champtoceaux, t. France, Maine-and-Loire, containing about 1,000 inhabitants; 4 WSW. Ancenis. Pop. 1,113.

Champrans, t. France, Jura; 3 SW. Dole.

Champvant, t. France, in Upper-Saône; 3 S. Gray.

Champtou, t. Thibet; 75 NNW. Cont-Choud-song.

Chamulgoody, t. Carnatic; 28 E. Coilpetta.

Chamuny, t. Savoy; 9 E. Salanche.

Chamuny, mt. Savoy, S. of the town of Chamuny.

Chamusca, t. Portugal, in Estramadura; 9 E. Santaren. Pop. 2,400.

Chamuti, r. Naples, which runs into the sea, 6 SSE. Girace.

Chamuti, t. Naples, Calabria Ultra; 5 SSW. Girace.

Chanac, t. France, in Lozere; 7 SW. Mende. Pop. 1,665.

Chanaid, small isl. Scot., near the SW. extremity of the island of Ila.

Chanak Kalesi, t. & citadel, A. Turkey, built to defend the strait, called the Dardanelles. Here is a small park of artillery, and a manufactory of pottery. Pop. 8,000.

Chanas, t. France, in Isere; 4 SW. Vienne.

Chanca, r. which forms a boundary between Portugal and the Spanish province of Seville, and runs into the Guadiana, 25 N. Ayamonte.

Chancaillo, s-p. Peru, NW. of Lima. Lat. 12. 5. S.

Chançay, t. Peru, and principal place of a jurisdiction in the archbishopric of Lima; 30 S. Lima. Lat. 11. 34. S. It is a wealthy town, containing 300 houses, and many Indian huts.

Chance-Bay, bay on N. coast of an island in the straits of Magellan; 2 W. Butler's bay.

Chanceaux, t. France, in Côte-d'Or; 18 NW. Dijon.

Chanceford, p-t. York co. Pa., on W. side of the Susquehanna; 36 SE. Harrisburg, W. 77. Pop. 1,248.

Chaneeford, (Lower,) t. York co. Pa. Pop. 965.

Chancelade, t. France, in Dordogne; 3 NW. Perigueux. H. 200.

Chancellaria, t. Portugal, in Alentejo; 7 W. O'Crato.

Chanca, t. Egypt, at the entrance of a desert; 6 E. Cairo.

Chan-chan, t. Corea; 12 SW. Long-Kouang.

Chancy, t. Savoy, on the Rhone; 8 SW. Geneva.

Chanda, t. Hind., in Berar; 67 S. Nagpour, 218 E. Aurungabad. Lon. 79. 54. E. Lat. 20. 2. N.

Chandah, t. Hind., in Candeish; 30 SW. Burhanpour.

Chandail, circar, Hind., in the country of Allahabad, SW. Benares.

Chandalcotta, t. Hind., in Golconda; 17 E. Adoni.

Chandapour, t. Hind., Bahar; 16 SW. Bahar.

Chandahree, t. Hind., in Lahore, capital of a district on the Betwah; 105 N. by E. Lahore. Lon. 74. 41. E. Lat. 33. 24. N. H. 14,000. It is a neat and flourishing town, and has an extensive manufacture of fine cotton cloth.

Chandarya, t. Bengal; 34 NE. Calcutta.

Chandek, t. Hind., in Arungabad; 15 SSE. Jaffierabad.

Chanderbaun, t. Bengal; 30 S. Burdwan.

Chandegheri, see *Kandegeree*.

Chandeleur Islands, cluster of islands in the gulf of Mexico, near the coast of Mississippi, Lon. 88. 48. to 88. 58. W. Lat. 29. 30. to 29. 45. N.

Chandercoona, t. Hind., in Bengal, in Burdwan; 32 SSW. Burdwan. Lon. 87. 38. E. Lat. 22. 45. N. Pop. 18,145.

Chandere, t. Hind., Aurungabad; 110 NNE. Poonah.

Chanderee, t. Hind., and capital of a circar or district in the Malwa country, near the river Betwha; 148 S. Agra, 192 N. Ougein. Lon. 78. 43. E. Lat. 24. 48. N. It once contained 14,000 houses; and is now the residence of a rajah.

Chandergeri, t. Hind., in Canara; 15 S. Mangalore.

Chandergunge, t. Bengal, in Dacca; 28 S. Comillah.

Chandernagore, t. Bengal, on the Hoogly, 20 miles above Calcutta; 82 S. Moorshedabad. Lon. 88. 26. E. Lat. 22. 50. N. Pop. 41,377. It belongs to the French, being their only settlement in Bengal. It is a neat town, nearly a mile long, the houses mostly of 2 stories, built of brick and mortar, plastered with chunam, with flat roofs. It has a small territory, extending 2 miles along the river, and 1 mile inland.

Chandgherry, t. Hind., in the Carnatic; 62 WNW. Madras.

Chandgherry, t. Hind., in Mysore; 90 NNW. Seringapatam.

Chandghos, t. Bengal, Burdwan. Pop. 3,718.

Chandgunge, t. Bengal, in Burbazzoo; 10 N. Nulshi.

Chandgunge, t. Bengal; 86 NNW. Dacca.

Chandi, t. Nubia; 40 NNE. Gerri. Lon. 33. 28. E. Lat. 16. 36. N.

Chandieu, t. France, Loire; 3 N. Montbrison.

Chandiga, r. Siberia, which runs into the Adlan. Lon. 135. 14. E. Lat. 62. 10. N.

Chandler's Gore, small district, Oxford co. Maine. Pop. 42.

Chandler's River, r. Maine, which runs into Englishman's bay.

Chandlersville, see *Jonesborough*.

Chandor, t. Hind., in Baglana; 52 NE. Nas-suck, 80 NW. Aurungabad. Lon. 74. 28. E. Lat. 20. 8. N.

Chandoul, t. Persia, in Adirbeitzan; 150 NE. Tabris.

Chandpour, t. Hind., in Sumbul; 27 S. Nid-jibabad.

Chandpour, t. Bengal; 18 S. Kishenagur.

Chandpour, t. Bengal; 22 SSW. Purneah.

Chandpour, t. Bengal; 10 S. Silhet.

Chandpour, t. Bengal, in Chittigong; 38 N. Islamabad.

Chandpour, t. Bengal; 16 S. Islamabad.

Chandpour, t. Bengal; 60 NE. Dacca.

Chandpour, t. Bengal, on the left bank of the Megna; 30 SSE. Dacca. It is celebrated for its excellent oranges.

Chandpour, t. Hind., Allahabad; 9 S. Corah.

Chandra-Gupti, or *Chandra-Guti*, t. & fort, Hind., NW. extremity of Mysore. Lon. 75. 8. E. Lat. 14. 23. N. H. 100. It was once a place of celebrity.

Chandree, see *Chanderee*.

Chandui, s-p. Quito; 16 WSW. Guayaquil.

Chandun, t. Bengal; 30 S. Curruckpour.

Chanes, one of the smaller Shetland islands. Lon. 1. 43. W. Lat. 60. 9. N.

Chang, t. China, of the second rank, in Chen-si; 495 SW. Peking. Lon. 99. 33. E. Lat. 33. 50. N.

Changa, or *Xanga*, small isl. in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa, at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lon. 39. 50. E. Lat. 10. 45. S.

Changail, t. Hind., in Bahar; 17 NW. Dur-bungah.

Changamah, t. Hind., in Barramaul, where there is a pass across the mountains to the Carnatic; 100 SW. Madras.

Changaprang, t. Thibet; 195 NNE. Catman-du; 242 W. Lassa. Lon. 86. 52. E. Lat. 31. 6. N.

Changasari, t. Russia, in Viborg; 80 WNW. Viborg.

Chang-che, city, China, of the second rank, in Quang-si; 1,210 SSW. Peking. Lon. 96. 17. E. Lat. 22. 6. N.

Chang-choui, t. China, of the third rank, in Honan; 45 SE. Hiu.

Changè, t. France, in Sarte; 3 SE. Le Mans. H. 370.

Chang-hai, t. China, of the third rank, in Ki-ang-nan; 18 SE. Song-kiang.

Chang-hang, t. China, of the third rank, in Fo-kien; 50 S. Ting-tcheou.

Chang-hia-tong, t. China, of the second rank, in Quang-si; 1,200 SSW. Peking. Lon. 106. 4. E. Lat. 23. 27. N.

Chang-ho, t. China, of the third rank, in Chang-tong; 18 SW. Vou-ting.

Chang-in, t. China, of the second rank, in Quang-si; 1,165 SSW. Peking. Lon. 106. 24. E. Lat. 23. 3. N.

Chang-kao, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si; 30 WSW. Choui-tcheou.

Changlasee t. Thibet, which gives name to a district, near the river Sanpoo; 190 NNE. Catmandu, 204 W. Lassa. Lon. 87. 32. E. Lat. 29. 30. N.

Changlee, or *Changli*, t. A. Turkey, on W. coast of Natolia, inhabited chiefly by the Turks; 9 SSW. Scalanova. Near it is another town called Giaur Changlee, which is inhabited by Christians.

Chang-lin, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-si; 18 NW. Ping.

Chang-ling, t. Corea; 5 SSW. Hoang.

Chang-nan, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si; 42 SE. Chang.

Chang-se, t. China, of the second rank, in Quang-si; 1,180 SSW. Peking. Lon. 107. 14. E. Lat. 22. 10. N.

Chang-tcheou, t. Corea; 20 W. Long-kouang.

Chang-tching, t. China, of the third rank, in Honau; 24 SSE. Kouang.

Chang-tsai, t. China, of the third rank, in Honan; 38 N. Yun-hing.

Chang-yeon, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si; 30 NNE. Nanngan.

Chang-yu, t. China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang; 18 ESE. Chao-king.

Changè, t. France, Mayenne; 3 N. Laval. H. 330.

Changy, t. France, in Loire; 10 NW. Roanne. H. 320.

Chanieres, t. France, Gironde; 12 E. Blaye.

Chaniewieze, t. Russ., in Novogrodek; 56 SW. Novogrodek.

Chankalamay, t. Hind., Cuddapa; 18 SSW. Combam.

Chankter, t. Hind., in the Mahratta country; 15 W. Poonah.

Chan-lin, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-si; 8 NW. Ko-hoa.

Chanmanning, t. Thibet, where the grand Lama sometimes resides; 116 W. Lassa, 266 NE. Catmandu. Lon. 89. 20. E. Lat. 30. 54. N.

Channar, or *Chachi*, t. S. A. in Cordova; 125 N. Cordova.

Channel, the English name of the department of France, called *La Manche*. See *La Manche*.

Channel Creek, one of the mouths of the Ganges, E. of the islands of Sagor.

Channi-Oudouc, t. Chinese Tartary, in the country of the Moguls. Lon. 114. 14. E. Lat. 42. 51. N.

Channonat, t. France, in Puy-de-Dome, celebrated for its mineral waters; 6 S. Clermont. H. 250.

Chanonry, t. Scot., in Ross-shire, united with Rosemarkie, and now called Fortrose.

Chanpara, t. Bengal; 32 NE. Calcutta.

Chanprong, t. Thibet; 245 W. Lassa. Lon. 86. 41. E. Lat. 29. 43. N.

Chan-si, pr. China, which is one of the smallest of the empire, is bounded on E. by Petcheli, S. by Honan; W. by Chen-si, and N. by the great wall. Its climate is healthy and agreeable and the soil is fruitful. It abounds in musk, porphyry, marble, lapis-lazuli, and jasper of various colours; iron mines, salt-pits, and crystals, are also common here. This province is full of mountains. Chan-si comprehends in its district five cities of the first class, and eighty-five of the second and third. Sir George Staunton estimates the population of this province at 27,000,000.

Chansola, t. Bengal; 23 SE. Islamabad.

Chanta, t. Bengal; 25 NW. Bissunpour.

Chantaboun, s-p. Siam, on the frontiers of Cambodia.

Chantada, t. Spain, in Galicia; 20 N. Orense.

Chantagir, r. Siberia, which runs into the Enisei, Lon. 91. 34. E. Lat. 51. 50. N.

Chantaunay, t. France, in Vendée; 15 N. Fontenay-le-Comte. Pop. 1,421.

Chantee, t. Thibet; 9 S. Jhansu Jeung.

Chantelle le Chateau, t. France, in Allier; 9 N. Gannat. Pop. 1,113.

Chantenay, t. France, in Lower Loire; 2 W. Nantes. Pop. 2,200.

Chantenay, t. France, in Sarte; 15 WSW. Le Mans.

Chantersier, t. France, in Lower Alps; 3 m. from Digne.

Chantilly, t. France, in Oise; 5 W. Senlis, 13 SSE. Clermont. Pop. 2,029. The prince of Condé had a magnificent palace here, with beautiful gardens, a menagerie, extensive park, and curious water works. The stable was thought to exceed any thing of the kind in France; and the forests, for the purpose of keeping game for the chase and the gun, extended many miles in circumference.

Chantonay, t. France, in Vendée; 12 W. La Chataigneraye. Pop. 1,421.

Chan-tong, pr. China, bounded E. by Petcheli and by part of Honan, S. by Kiangnan, E. by the Eastern sea, and N. by the same and part of Petcheli. It is divided into 6 districts, which contain 6 cities of the first class, and 114 of the second and third. Sir George Staunton estimates the number of people in this province at 24,000. Tci-nan is the capital.

Chantringe, t. France, in Mayenne; 7 N. Mayenne. H. 270.

Chan-yn, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-si; 25 ENE. Sou.

Chao-hing, city, China, of the first rank, in

Tche-kiang; 673 SSE. Peking. Lon. 120. 14. E. Lat. 30. 10. N.

Chaoim, t. Chinese Tartary; 8 S. Geho.

Chao-keouing, t. China, in Chang-tong; 55 SE. Tei-ngin.

Chao-ma-ing, t. Thibet; 10 N. Chao-ma-ing-Hotun.

Chao-ma-ing-Hotun, t. Thibet; 285 E. Hami. Lon. 100. 10. E. Lat. 41. 10. N.

Chaonia, the NW. part of ancient Epirus.

Chao-ou, city, China, of the first rank, in Fokien; 775 S. Peking. Lon. 117. 19. E. Lat. 22. N.

Chao-pai, t. Chinese Tartary. Lon. 122. 44. E. Lat. 42. 13. N.

Chao-ping, t. China, of the 3d rank, in Quang-si; 15 SE. Yong-ngang.

Chaora, one of the smaller Cape de Verde islands.

Chao-tcheou-fou, city, China, in Quang-tong, on a navigable river; 232 Canton. Families 10,000. It is surrounded by walls, and has a considerable garrison, and some trade.

Chaou, one of the smaller Cape de Verde islands, or rather a rock; 8 W. St. Nicholas.

Chaurice, t. France, in Aude; 15 S. Troyes, Pop. 1,630.

Chapada, t. Brazil, in Goyas; 70 NE. Villa Boa.

Chapala, lake, Mexico, in the province of Guadalaxara, 54 miles in length, and 15 in breadth; 15 S. Guadalaxara.

Chaparang, or *Dsaprong*, t. Thibet, situated near the head of the Ganges; 140 NNE. Sirinagur. Lon. 79. 22. E. Lat. 33. 10. N.

Chaparral, t. Spain, in Grenada; 15 m. from Antequera.

Chapel Hill, p-t. Orange co. N. C., near the head of New Hope creek, a branch of the Haw; 12 S. by E. Hillsborough, 28 WNW. Raleigh, 180 NNW. Wilmington, W. 312. Lon. 79. 3. W. Lat. 35. 40. N. It has an elevated and healthy situation, and contains 25 or 30 houses. The surrounding country is hilly, abounding in springs, and the soil is not remarkably fertile.

This is the seat of the *University of North Carolina*, which was incorporated in 1793; and degrees were first conferred in 1797. The plan of the university embraces 3 buildings for the accommodation of students. Two of these are finished; the principal edifice and one wing, of brick. The other buildings are Person Hall, for public worship, a president's house, and houses for the steward. The funds consist of 30, or 40,000 dollars in bank stock, 50, or 60,000 acres of land, and all escheated property. There is a good chemical apparatus. The college library contains from 1,500 to 1,800 volumes, and there are 2 libraries belonging to 2 societies, each containing as many. The executive officers consist of a president, who is also professor of moral philosophy, and 4 professors, 1 of mathematics, 1 of chemistry, 1 of languages, and 1 of rhetoric; and 2 tutors. The number of students, in 1821, was 135. The board of trustees consists of 55 members; of which the governor of the state is, *ex officio*, president.

The commencement is held on the first Thursday in June, after which there is a vaca-

tion of 6 weeks; there is another vacation of 4 weeks in December.—It is a well regulated and flourishing institution. There is connected with it a preparatory school.

Chapel Key, small isl. in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Mexico. Lon. 88. 40. W. Lat. 18. N.

Chapel in the Frith, t. & parish, Eng., in Derby, on the borders of Cheshire, with a market on Saturday; 20 ESE. Manchester, 165 N. London. Lon. 1. 52. W. Lat. 53. 22. N. Pop. 3,042.

Chapeligod, v. Ireland, on the Liffey; 2½ W. Dublin.

Chapelle Agnon, (La,) t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme; 5 N. Ambert. H. 380.

Chapelle d'Angillon, (La,) t. France, in Cher; 16 N. Bourges. Pop. 549.

Chapelle Aubry, (La,) t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 8 S. St. Florent.

Chapelle Basse, (La,) t. France, in Lower-Loire; 9 NE. Nantef. Pop. 3,200.

Chapelle Blanche, (La,) t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 3 Bourgueil. Pop. 3,400.

Chapelle la Erbre, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine; 4 E. Vitre.

Chapelle sur Erdre, (La,) t. France, in Lower-Loire; 5 N. Nantes. Pop. 1,100.

Chapelle la Mouch, (La,) t. France, in Mayenne; 13 NW. Vilaine. Pop. 1,500.

Chapelle sur Ordre, (La,) t. France, in Lower-Loire; 5 N. Nantes. Pop. 1,100.

Chapelle sur Oreuse, (La,) t. France, in Yonne; 6 S. Sens.

Chapelle de Quinchay, (La,) t. France, in Saône-and-Loire; 1 S. Macon. Pop. 1,300.

Chapelle le Reine, (La,) t. France, in Seine-and-Marne; 5 NW. Nemours.

Chapelle St. Laurent, (La,) t. France, in Two-Sevres; 11 NW. Partenay.

Chapelle St. Mesmin, (La,) t. France, in Loiret; 3 W. Orleans.

Chapelle Talliferet, (La,) t. France, in Creuse; 4 S. Gueret.

Chapelle la Thireuil, (La,) t. France, in Two-Sevres; 13 WSW. Partenay.

Chapelle en Vercors, (La,) t. France, in Drome; 13 N. Die.

Chapelness, cape, Scot., on the coast of the county of Fife, in the frith of Forth; 1 W. Eliness.

Chapitoulas, settlement of Lower Louisiana, on the banks of the Mississippi.

Chapman, t. Lycoming co. Pa. Pop. 355.

Chaman's Bay, bay of the Atlantic, on the coast of Africa, a little S. of Table bay.

Chaporo, t. Concan, on the coast of Malabar; 12 NW. Goa.

Chaplain's Fork, r. Kentucky, which runs into the Rolling Fork, Lon. 86. 1. W. Lat. 37. 34. N.

Chappermunda, t. Hind., in Bahar; 20 W. Palamow.

Chappes, t. France, Aube; 10 SE. Troyes.

Chappigunge, t. Bengal; 26 S. Moorshedabad.

Chappoy, t. France, in Jura; 7 SSE. Salins.

Chapraral, t. Chili, and jurisdiction of Coquimbo.

Chaprough, t. Thibet. Lon. 79. 37. W. Lat. 33. 29. N.

Chaptico, p-t. St. Mary's co. Md.; 11 WNW Leonardtown, W. 53.

Chapuk, t. Hind., in Bahar; 55 SSW. Patna.

Chaqui, Buenos Ayres, La Paz; 35 E. Potosi.

Chaquilon, t. Persia, in Segestan, in ruins; 90 NE. Zareng.

Char, t. Arabia; 140 NW. Mecca.

Char, r. France, which runs into the Bou-tonne, near St. Jean d'Angeli.

Char, r. Cyprus, which runs into the sea, 2 E. Limesol.

Char, r. Eng., which rises in Dorsetshire, and runs into the sea, at Charmouth.

Charabaun, or *Tsieribon*, s-p. on N. coast of Java; 130 E. Batavia. Lon. 109. 4. E. Lat. 6. 5. S. It is situated in a country, which produces plenty of rice, sugar, coffee, pepper, cotton, &c., which the Dutch purchase at a low price.

Charabcy, t. Persia, in Mazanderan; 60 W. Asterabat.

Charadro, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 12 NNW. Anemur.

Charadrus, now *Calandro*.

Charagio, t. Corsica; 2 S. Cervione.

Charak, or *Tsjarak*, (an. *Seroff*), t. Persia, in Laristan; 20 SE. Nachelo. It is situated on the shore of the Persian gulf, at the foot of a mountain, opposite of the island of Kenn, and was a port of consequence some centuries ago.

Charamokotan, one of the small Kurile islands, in the North Pacific ocean. Lon. 155. E. Lat. 49. 50. N.

Charamond, t. Bengal; 28 N. Mauldah.

Charancy, t. France, in Moselle; 10 WSW. Longwy.

Charapoto, t. Quito, near the coast; 20 NNE. Monte Christo. Lat. 0. 50. S.

Charasm, or *Karasm*, (an. *Aria*), country, Asia, bounded N. by Turkestan, E. by Grand Bukharia, S. by Chorasán, and W. by the Caspian sea; about 320 miles from N. to S., and about as much from E. to W. The country is in general fertile. Urkonje is the capital, and the usual residence of the khan in the winter. The khan is said to be able to raise an army of 40, or 50,000 horsemen. Charasm was in former times full of cities, towns, and castles; remarkable for their strength and abundance of people. At present the cities are but few, and reduced below the condition of ordinary towns, through the destructive power of the Usbeks, who have brought ruin and poverty wherever they settled.

Charatzaiska, fortress, Siberia, on the borders of China; 84 SW. Selengisk.

Charavend, t. Persia; 120 SE. Ispahan.

Charbas, t. Hind., in Agimere; 15 N. Roopnagur.

Charbuisovka, r. Kamtchatka, which runs into the Penzinskoi gulf, 70 SSW. Tigilskoi.

Charcas, or *Chayanta*, pr. Buenos Ayres, bounded E. by Brazil, and W. by the Andes; about 900 miles long; between Lat. 20. & 28. S. This extensive region is divided into 13 districts, and comprehends large desert tracts, composed in the west of rugged and impenetrable mountains, and towards the east, of vast plains. The mountainous part is rich in mines, and has a cold and rigorous climate, but the

plains are liable to excessive heat. It is inhabited by various tribes of Indians. White population estimated at 120,000.

Charcas, city, Buenos Ayres, capital of the province of the same name; 25 SE. Oruro. Lon. 67. 42. W. Lat. 18. 50. S. Pop. estimated at 30,000.

Charcas de Angola, t. S. America, in Buenos Ayres; 90 NW. Buenos Ayres.

Charco, t. Bootan; 8 N. Tassasudon.

Charcollp, t. Bengal; 60 S. Comillah.

Charcowah Indians, in west part of N. A., on the Multnomah. No. 200.

Charcnon, t. Persia, Farsistan; 70 SE. Schiras.

Chard, t. Eng., in Somerset, situated on the borders of Devonshire; 15 S. Taunton, 141 W. London. Lon. 3. 20. W. Lat. 50. 53. N. It has a large weekly market, held on Monday.

Charda, t. Bengal; 10 SW. Midnapour.

Chardogne, t. France, in Meuse; 4 N. Barle-Duc.

Chardon, p-t. & cap. Geauga co. Ohio, about 40 miles E. Cleaveland, 160 NE. Columbus, W. 341. Pop. 430.

Charedsch, or *Charek*, see *Karek*.

Charente, r. France, which rises in dep. Upper Vienne, passes by or near to Civray, Ruffec, Verteuil, Mansle, Angoulesme, Jarnac, Cognac, Saintes, Rochefort, &c., and runs into the sea, about 8 miles below Rochefort, opposite to the isle of Oleron. Length 100 miles.

Charente, (*Department of*), one of the new divisions of France, bounded N. by Vienne, E. by Upper Vienne, S. by Dordogne, and W. by Lower Charente. It takes its name from the river Charente, which passes through it. Above 56 miles in length from NE. to SW., and 30 wide on an average. It is divided into 5 arrondissements, Angouleme, the capital, Cognac, Barbezieux, Confolens, and Ruffec. Pop. 326,885. Sq. m. 2,240.

Charentenay, t. France, Yonne; 7 S. Auxerre.

Charenton, t. France, in Seine; 3 SE. Paris. Pop. 810. Here the Protestants had their principal church, and a printing office, till the revocation of the edict of Nantes, when the church was converted into 2 convents.

Charenton, t. France, in Cher; 5 E. St. Amand, 21 SSE. Bourges. Pop. 1,148.

Charera, (*La*), t. Cuba; 5 W. Havannah.

Chareri, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 9 S. Gierace.

Chareri, r. Naples, which runs into the sea, 10 SSE. Gierace.

Charette, p-t. Montgomery co. Missouri, on N. side of the Missouri; 40 above St. Charles.

Chargey, t. France, Upper Saone; 3 N. Gray.

Chargner, t. Berar; 45 SE. Aurungabad.

Charia, or *St. Adrian*, v. Eu. Turkey, Morea; 7 NW. Argo. It is supposed by some to be the spot where the city of *Mycenæ* stood.

Charidemum, now *Cape Gata*.

Charje, t. Egypt, in the Great Oasis; 120 SW. Sint. Lon. 29. 40. E. Lat. 25. 50. N. It is a halting place for caravans.

Charikaran, t. Candahar; 25 NW. Cabul.

Charillos, (*Los*), t. Peru, in Lima.

Charinos, t. S. A., in Quito; 22 NNW. Jaen de Bracamoros.

Charing, t. Eng., in Kent; 7 W. Ashford. Pop. 912.

Charjoo, t. Grand Bukharia, on the Gihon; 100 SE. Bukharia.

Chariquil, t. Persia, Irak; 90 SE. Hamadan.

Charisasar, t. Candahar; 15 NE. Candahar.

Charit, t. Arabia; 24 N. Sana.

Charité sur Loire, (*La*), t. France, in Nievre, on the Loire; 13 NNW. Nevers. Lon. 3. 6. E. Lat. 47. 11. N. Pop. 4,011. Here are manufactures of woollen and hard ware.

Chariton, p-t. Howard co. Missouri, on N. bank of the Missouri; 20 W. Franklin.

Charkiera, t. Hind. in Hindia; 10 E. Hurdah.

Charkina, fortress, Russia, on the Don, in Caucasus; 200 NE. Astrachan.

Charkliqueu, t. A. Turkey, chiefly inhabited by tanners, who manufacture the beautiful morocco leather; the caravans stop here 2 or 3 days: it is situated between Erzerum and Tocat.

Charkov, city, Russia, and capital of a government of the same name; 352 S. Moscow, 640 SSE. Petersburg. Lon. 36. 26. E. Lat. 50. 0. N. Pop. 15,000. H. 1,532. It contains 10 churches, 2 convents, a university, a gymnasium, and other seminaries. Four great yearly markets are held here.

Charkov, or *Slobodsk-Ukraine*, government, Russia, bounded N. by Kursk, E. by Voronetz, S. by Ekaterinoslav, W. by Tchernigov and Kiev; Charkov is the capital. It is about 180 miles in length, and from 40 to 80 in breadth. Pop. about 800,000. Sq. m. 13,000.

Charlburg, t. Eng. in Oxford; 6 W. Woodstock, 68 WNW. London. Pop. 1,074.

Charleburg, v. L. Canada; 4 N. Quebec. H. 40, and 1 ch. It is pleasantly situated.

Charlemont, p-t. Franklin co. Mass.; 14 W. Greenfield, 110 WNW. Boston, W. 417. Pop. 1,081.

Charlemont, t. France, in Ardennes, on a mountain near the Meuse; 10 N. Meziers, 24 SW. Namur. Lon. 4. 50. E. Lat. 50. 7. N. Pop. 1,310. It is small, but well fortified.

Charlemont, t. Ireland, in Armagh; 8. N. Armagh. It is a garrison town, with barracks for 3 companies of foot.

Charleroy, or *Charles sur Sambre*, t. Netherlands, in Namur, on N. side of the river Sambre, in a place formerly called *Charnoy*; 20 ENE. Mons, 20 NE. Maubeuge. Lon. 4. 32. E. Lat. 50. 26. N. Pop. 3,744. It has manufactures of glass, hardware, and woollen stuffs; and in the neighbourhood are extensive pits of turf and coal. It was taken by the French under General Valence, in the month of November 1792, with 4,000 prisoners. It was recovered by the Austrians in the month of June, 1793, when the French were twice defeated, once with the loss of 4,000 men, and again of 7,000. On the 25th of July, 1794, it again surrendered to the French at discretion, with the garrison of 3,000 men, and 60 pieces of cannon.

Charles, co. Md., bounded N. by Prince George co. E. by St. Mary's co. SW. and W. by the Potomac. Pop. in 1810, 20,245; slaves 12,435. Pop. in 1820, 16,500. Chief town, Port Tobacco.

Charles City, co. Va., bounded N. New Kent co., E. by James City co., S. by James river, and W. by Henrico. Pop. in 1810, 5,186; slaves, 3,023. Pop. in 1820, 5,255. The court house is 35 SE. Richmond, W. 154.

Charles Island, or *Island of Dogs*, at the mouth of the river Gambia in Africa, where the English had a settlement, but were driven away; since which time the island has been uninhabited.

Charles Fort, fort on W. coast of the island of Barbadoes; 1 S. Bridge-town.

Charles Fort, fort, Ireland, at E. side of the entrance into Kinsale harbour, in county of Cork; 2 S. Kinsale.

Charles Fort, fort on W. coast of the island of St. Christopher; 1 SE. Sandy-Point.

Charles Island, isl. in Hudson's straits. Lon. 79. 85. W. Lat. 62. 40. N.

Charles's Island, small isl. in that part of the straits of Magellan, called *Royal Reach*, about 4 miles in length; 5 SSW. Fortescue's bay.

Charles River, r. Mass., which flows into Boston harbour, dividing Boston and Charlestown. The source of the principal branch is a pond bordering on Hopkinton. It is navigable for lighters and large boats to Watertown, 7 miles.

Charlesburg, p-v. Montgomery co. Md.; W. 26.

Charleston, p-t. Montgomery co. N. Y. on S. side of the Mohawk; 40 WNW. Albany; W. 412. Pop. in 1810, 5,282; in 1820, 5,365. It is of large extent, and contains 4 houses of public worship.

Charleston, p-t. Cecil co. Md.; 10 W. Elkton, 47 NNE. Baltimore, W. 63. Pop. 300. It has an academy and a meeting house.

Charleston, district, S. C. Pop. exclusive of the city, in 1810, 38,468. Slaves, 33,714. Pop. in 1820, 33,130.

Charleston, city, & s-p. S. C. in a district of the same name; 120 SSE. Columbia, 118 NE. Savannah, 590 SSW. Baltimore, 780 SSW. New-York, W. 553. Lon. 79. 54. W. Lat. 32. 47. N. Pop. in 1790, 16,359; in 1800, 18,712; in 1810, 24,711; 11,668 whites, and 13,043 blacks; in 1820, 24,780; 5,323 free white males, 5,330 free white females; 12,552 slaves; 1,475 free people of colour.

It is situated on a tongue of land formed by the confluence of the rivers Cooper and Ashley, which unite just below the city, and form a spacious and convenient harbour, communicating with the ocean below Sullivan's island, 7 miles from Charleston. At the mouth of the harbour, there extends, from shore to shore, a sand bank, which, though dangerous to vessels, has openings by which they are navigated across it. The harbour is defended by fort Pinkney and fort Johnson, which are on islands, the former 2, and the latter 4 miles below the city; and by fort Moultrie on Sullivan's island.

Charleston contains a state house, a city hall, a custom house, a guard house, a theatre, an orphan house, a hospital, an alms house, 6 banks, including a branch of the U. S. bank, a college edifice, now occupied by a classical school, and 17 houses of public worship, 3 for Episcopalians, 3 for Presbyterians, 3 for Methodists, 2 for Congregationalists, 1 for Lutherans, 1 for Roman Catholics, 1 for French Protestants, 1 for Baptists, 1 for Friends, and a Jews' synagogue. Public worship is also held in the orphan house. There are 6 newspapers published here, 4 daily,

and 2 thrice a week. The Charleston Library contains about 13,000 volumes, and the Franklin Library Society has about 2,000. The Orphan Asylum is a noble and well endowed institution, which supports and educates about 130 orphan children. Provision is made by the legislature for educating at the S. C. college, at the expense of the state, such boys as manifest extraordinary talents. There are several other charitable societies richly endowed, particularly the South Carolina Society, the St. Andrew's Society, and the Fellowship Society, instituted for the relief of widows and orphans.

The city is regularly laid out in parallel streets, which are intersected by others nearly at right angles. The tongue of land on which it is built, was originally indented with creeks and narrow marshes, which have been filled up, and it is drier and more elevated than most parts of the low country of S. Carolina. Many of the houses are elegant and furnished with piazzas. It is much the largest town in the state, and was formerly the seat of government. It has an extensive and flourishing commerce. The shipping owned here, in 1816, amounted to 36,473 tons; in 1820, to 28,403 tons. The number of vessels which, in 1816, arrived here from foreign ports, was 337; coastwise 882.

That dreadful distemper, the yellow fever, has made frequent ravages in Charleston; but its effects have been chiefly confined to persons from more northern situations; and the climate of the city is accounted healthy to the native inhabitants, more so than that of most other Atlantic towns in the southern states; and its superior salubrity attracts the planters from the surrounding country, and it is the favourite resort of the wealthy from the West Indies. It affords much agreeable society, and is reckoned one of the gayest towns in the United States.

Charlestown, (New,) p-t. Penobscot co. Maine; 58 NW. Castine, W. 714. Pop. 344.

Charlestown, p-t. Cheshire co. N. H., on the Connecticut; 12 N. Walpole, 30 S. Dartmouth College, 80 W. Portsmouth, W. 453. Lon. 72. 29. W. Lat. 42. 46. N. Pop. in 1810, 1,501; in 1820, 1,702. Here is a pleasant and handsome village, about half a mile from the river, containing a court-house, a jail, and a Congregational meeting house. A bridge is built here across the river. The courts for the county are held alternately here and at Keene.

Charlestown, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass.; 1 N. of the centre of Boston, with which it is connected by a fine bridge across Charles river; W. 437. Pop. in 1810, 4,959; in 1820, 6,591. It is a pleasant and flourishing town, much the largest in the county of Middlesex, and is advantageously situated for trade and manufactures. It contains the state prison, an insane hospital, United States' navy yard, an alms house, a market house containing a spacious town hall, 2 printing offices, and 4 houses for public worship, 2 for Congregationalists, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Universalists. It has considerable trade, and various manufactures of pot and pearl ashes, rum, leather, particularly morocco, cordage, silver, tin, brass, pewter, and also ship building. It is a port of entry in conjunction with Boston. There are 2 bridges

across Mystic river, one connecting Charlestown with Chelsea, the other connecting it with Malden. There is also another connecting the town with Craigie's bridge, leading to Cambridge.

The U. S. navy yard consists of about 60 acres of land, on which are built a large brick warehouse, several arsenals, magazines for various kinds of stores, a large brick mansion house for the superintending officer, and a marine hospital. The state prison is at the west end of the town, and is built of granite, 200 feet by 44, of 5 stories. The prison yard is 500 feet by 400, enclosed by a wall 15 feet high. The Massachusetts Insane Hospital, is delightfully situated upon Pleasant hill, on the west side of the town. It has an elegant house for the superintendant with buildings, one on each side, handsomely built of brick, 3 stories high. The General hospital, connected with this, is situated in Boston.

Bunker, Breed's, and Cobble, (now Pleasant) hills, celebrated in the history of the American revolution are in this town. Bunker Hill battle, so called, was fought on Breed's hill, June 17, 1775. In this battle the loss, in killed and wounded, of the British, was 1,055; of the Americans, 449.

Charlestown, p-t. Washington co., R. I., on the Atlantic; 19 WSW. Newport, 40 SW. Providence, W. 388. Pop. 1,160. Here are the remains of the *Narragansett Indians*, once a numerous and powerful tribe, but now reduced to 410 souls. They own a tract of about 3,000 acres of land, generally in a bad state of cultivation. A missionary is supported among them by the society for Propagating the Gospel.

Charlestown, p-t. Chester co. Pa., on W. side of the Schuylkill; 7 W. Norristown, W. 164. Pop. 2,069.

Charlestown, v. Lancaster co. Pa., on E. bank of the Susquehanna; 4 miles below Columbia.

Charlestown, p-t. and cap. Jefferson co. Va.; 8 SW. Harper's Ferry, 185 NNW. Richmond, W. 63. It contains a court-house, a jail, a market house, and about 50 houses.

Charlestown, t. Kenhawa co. Va., on the Kenhawa, at the junction of the Elk river, about 300 WNW. Richmond. Near this town are salt works.

Charlestown, Va. see *Wellsburg*.

Charlestown, t. Berkley co. Va.; 20 NE. Winchester.

Charlestown, v. Mason co. Ken., on the Ohio; 6 N. Washington, 60 NE. Lexington. Pop. 21.

Charlestown, p-t. Portage co. Ohio; 181 NNE. Columbus, W. 334. Pop. 246.

Charlestown, p-t. & cap. Clark co. Indiana; 2½ miles from the Ohio, 14 above the falls, 32 SW. Madison, 121 Indianapolis, W. 610. Pop. 900. H. 120, mostly of brick. It was laid out in 1809, and contains a court house, a Methodist meeting house, and a school house, all of brick. In the vicinity are several mills. The channel for the water which carries a large flour mill in the neighbourhood, has been dug through a hill 70 feet high, and 360 through, the whole solid rock. There are several interesting caves near.

Charlestown, t. cap. island of Nevis, on W. coast. Lon. 62. 40. W. Lat. 17. 10. N. It has

many good houses, and is well provided with every necessary. Towards the sea there are 2 fountains, one of hot water, the other cold. It is near a very steep mountain said to be 1½ m. high; the summit 4 miles from the bay of Charlestown.

Charlestown of Aboyne, t. Scot., in Aberdeenshire; 29 W. Aberdeen. This place is much frequented by invalids, for the benefit of goat's whey.

Charleval, t. France, in Eure; 10 SE. Rouen. Pop. 640.

Charleville, t. France, in Ardennes, on the Meuse, which separates it from Mezieres, with a bridge of communication. Pop. 7,724.

Charleville, t. Ireland, in Cork; 22 S. Limerick, 31 N. Cork.

Charley, t. Hind., Candeish; 6 S. Chuprah.

Charlieu, t. France, in Loire; 3 N. Roanne, 12 NW. Lyons. Pop. 2,829.

Charlotte, p-t. Chittenden co. Vt., E. lake Champlain; 13 S. Burlington, W. 490. Pop. 1,526.

Charlotte, p-v. Monroe co. N. Y., in Gates; at the mouth of the Genesee; 245 W. Albany, W. 406. It is a flourishing village, and has considerable trade.

Charlotte, p-t. & cap. Mecklenburg co. N. C.; 44 SSW. Salisbury, W. 409. Pop. in 1800, 124.

Charlotte, p-t. & cap. Dickson co. Tennessee; about 35 W. Nashville, W. 783.

Charlotte, fort, S. C., on NE. side of the Savannah; 1 mile below Petersburg, 52 NW. Augusta.

Charlotte, co. Va., N. of the Roanoke, bounded NE. by Prince Edward co., E. by Lunenburg and Mecklenburg cos., SW. by the Roanoke, and W. by Campbell co.; W. 228. Pop. in 1810, 13,161; slaves 7,579. Pop. in 1820, 13,290. Chief town, Marysville.

Charlotte's Bay, bay on SE. coast of Nova Scotia. Lon. 63. 53. W. Lat. 44. 35. N.

Charlotte-Hall, p-t. St. Mary's co. Md.; 56 SSE. Washington. It derives its name from an academy, which consists of 3 brick buildings calculated to accommodate 100 students. It is the most respectable and flourishing institution of the kind in Maryland, and receives from the state an annual donation of 2,000 dollars. The situation is elevated, pleasant, and healthy.

Charlotte's Town, t. Dominico, on W. coast, formerly called *Roseau*. Lon. 69. 29. W. Lat. 15. 25. N.

Charlotte's Town, t. island of St. John, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, situated about the centre towards the S. coast. Lon. 63. 7. W. Lat. 46. 15. N. It is the capital of the island and the residence of a lieutenant governor.

Charlotte River, r. East-Florida, which runs into the gulf of Mexico, forming a bay at its mouth, Lon. 82. 40. W. Lat. 27. N.

Charlotteburg, t. Brunswick co. N. C. It is on a small island near the coast.

Charlottenburg, t. Ger., in Nassau, built by the French refugees; 4 SW. Holzapfel.

Charlottenburg, t. Upper Canada, on lake St. Francis.

Charlottenburg, t. Wurt.; 3 SE. Ohringen.

Charlottenburg, t. Pru., in Brandenburg, government of Berlin, on the Spree, chiefly inhab-

ited by Lutherans and Calvinists; 3 W. Berlin. Pop. 3,233. It owes its existence to a chateau, built in 1696. The road to Berlin is a grand promenade.

Charlottenlund, t. Denmark, in the island of Zealand; 4 N. Copenhagen.

Charlottesville, p-t. & cap. Albemarle co. Va.; 40 ESE. Staunton, 86 WNW. Richmond, W. 134. Lon. 78. 52. W. Lat. 38. 2. N. It is very pleasantly situated, and contains an elegant court house, a jail, and 100 to 150 houses. It is 1 mile from the Rivanna, and is laid out in squares of three or four acres. The University of Virginia was established here by the legislature in 1817, and the buildings are to be completed this year (1822). They comprise 10 pavilions for the accommodation of professors; 109 dormitories, and 6 hotels for the lodging and dieting of the students. The whole expense of the buildings is stated at \$207,710. The site is a little distance out of the village, and occupies 200 acres. The institution is to receive annually from the Virginia literary fund the sum of \$15,000.

Charlottesville, t. Upper Canada, on N. side of lake Erie.

Charlton, p-t. Worcester co. Mass.; 14 SW. Worcester, 52 WSW. Boston, W. 384. Pop. 2,134.

Charlton, p-t. Saratoga co. N. Y.; 8 SW. Ballston-Spa, 25 NW. Albany, W. 401. Pop. 1,953.

Charlton, r. Missouri, which runs into the Missouri, 220 miles from the Mississippi.

Charlton Island, isl. in S. part of Hudson's bay. Lon. 80. W. Lat. 52. 8. N.

Charlton Island, small isl. at E. extremity of lake Ontario. Lon. 76. 33. W. Lat. 44. 3. N.

Charly, t. France, in Aisne; 6 SW. Château Thierry. Pop. 1,560.

Charmes, t. France, in Vosges; 7 NE. Mirecourt. Pop. 2,686. This place is famous for a treaty between the Duke of Lorraine and Cardinal Richelieu, in the year 1633, by which the duke surrendered the dukedom to France.

Charmogol, t. Persia, in Chorasán; 200 N. Herat.

Charmondol, t. Bengal; 18 SE. Kishenagur.

Charmont, t. France, Marne; 14 NE. Vitry.

Charmotas, now *Sharm el Kimen*.

Charmouth, t. Eng., in Dorset, at the mouth of a small river called *Char*; 3 E. Lyme. Pop. 451.

Charmour, t. Hind., in Berar; 66 S. Nagpour.

Charnet, r. Eng., which rises in Staffordshire, and runs into the Dove, 5 N. Uttoxeter.

Charnizay, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire; 10 S. Loches.

Charny, t. France, in Yonne; 19 NW. Auxerre. Pop. 813.

Charny, t. France, in Meuse; 3 N. Verdun.

Charollais, before the revolution, a small country of France, called from Charolles, the capital; now in the dep. of Saône-and-Loire.

Charolles, t. France, in Saône-and-Loire; 21 ESE. Bourbon Lancy, 24 W. Macon. Pop. 2,407.

Charon, t. France, in Lower-Charente; 9 N. Rochefort.

Charon, t. Hind., in Oude; 8 SW. Fyzabad.

Charon, r. U. Canada, which runs into lake Superior, Lon. 85. W. Lat. 47. 20. N.

Charonne, v. France; 1 E. Paris.

Charol, t. France, in Cher, on the river Arnon; 6 NE. Issoudun, 12 SW. Bourges. Pop. 850.

Charpey, t. France, in Drôme; 9 E. Valence. Pop. 2,328.

Charpote, now *Kartbirt*.

Charpowny, t. Bengal; 35 NNE. Rangamatty.

Charran, now *Heren*.

Charrar, or *Krara*, t. Arabia, in Hedsjas; 15 E. Mastura.

Charrara, t. Persia, in Farsistan; 48 NW. Schiras.

Charre Cullou, t. Candahar; 42 SW. Cabul.

Charres, t. Arabia; 9 NNE. Sana.

Charroux, t. France, in Allier; 5 N. Gannat. Pop. 1,415.

Charroux, t. France, in Vienne; 4 E. Sivray, 24 S. Poitiers. Pop. 1,581.

Chars, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise; 9 NW. Pontoise.

Charsoorah, t. Persia, Chorasán; 10 SW. Herat.

Chartiers, t. Washington co. Pa.; 5 SW. Pittsburg. Pop. 1,330.

Chartiers, r. Pa. which runs N. into the Ohio, 4 miles below Pittsburg.

Chartrain, before the revolution, a small country of France, in the environs of Chartres, which is the capital.

Chartre sur le Loire, (*La*,) t. France, in Sarthe; 6 ENE. Château-du-Loir, 22 SE. Le Mans. Pop. 1,551.

Chartres, (an. *Autricum*, and *Carnutum*,) city, France, in Eure-and-Loire; 11 posts SW. Paris, 18½ NNE. Tours. Lon. 1. 13. E. Lat. 48. 27. N. Pop. 13,009. H. 2,000. Bp. see. It is one of the most ancient towns of the country, and contains a cathedral, 8 churches, a hospital, a public library of 25,000 volumes, and a cabinet of natural history. The streets are narrow, but some of the houses are uncommonly neat, and the cathedral is esteemed one of the most beautiful churches in the kingdom. It is situated on the Eure, over which is a bridge, the work of the celebrated Vauban. The principal trade is in corn, wine, and manufactured goods.—Natives, Regnier, the poet, Nicolle, Desportes, and Brissot.

Chartreuse, or *Grand Chartreuse*, famous Carthusian monastery, France, a little NE. Grenoble, situated at the foot of high mountains. It was founded in 1086, was the head of all the orders in Europe, attached to 173 cloysters, and was the cradle of the Chartreux monks, and their chief residence.

Charu, t. Bengal; 15 S. Koonda.

Charwah, t. Hind., Candeish; 10 S. Hindia.

Charybdis, now called *Calofaro*, and *La Rema*, celebrated whirlpool, in the gulf of Messina, between the coast of Calabria and the island of Sicily, opposite to Scylla in Italy, and 6 miles from Cape Blanco. It is formed by the meeting of contrary currents in a narrow part of the channel. It was represented by the ancients as very formidable; but the passage is now attended with little danger; whether the difference is to be ascribed to their exaggeration, or to the operation of time and the effect of earthquakes. The earthquake of 1783 is said to have much diminished its remaining violence.

Chasusa, t. Fez, on N. Coast ; 17 S. Melilla.
Chasow, t. Hind., in Agimere ; 22 W. Rantampour.

Chassair, or *Casair*, t. Morocco, about 18 m. from Mount Atlas ; 75 NW. Fighig. Near it are mines of lead and antimony, which the inhabitants carry to Fez to be disposed of.

Chasselay, t. France, in Rhone ; 6 N. Lyons. Pop. 1,280.

Chasseneuil, t. France, in Charente ; 11 NE. La Rochefoucault.

Chassensal, t. France, which runs into the Ardèche, not far from its source.

Chasserades, t. France, in Lozere ; 8 N. Villefort.

Chasseral, highest mt. of the lower chain of Jura, in Neufchatel, between Val St. Imier and Valde Ruz ; about 5,000 feet above the sea.

Chassiers, t. France, Ardèche ; 10 W. Viviers.

Chassiron, (Tower of,) light house on the N. point of the island of Oleron, near the coast of France, which has two fires to distinguish it from the tower of Cordovan. Lon. 1. 24. W. Lat. 46. 3. N.

Chassircough, t. Thibet ; 82 SE. Lahdack. Lon. 79. 14. E. Lat. 34. 32. N.

Chastant's Bluff, in Alabama, on the Mobile ; 27 miles above Mobile.

Chastelet, see *Chatelet*.

Chastellar, t. Savoy ; 9 NE. Chamberry.

Chata, t. Tennessee ; 22 SSW. Knoxville.

Chata-Hatcha, or *Pea River*, r. Florida, which runs into the gulf of Mexico, in St. Rose's bay. Lon. 84. 46. W. Lat. 30. 23. N.

Chatahoochee, r. which rises in the Appalachian mountains, runs across NW. part of Georgia, forms a part of the W. boundary of the state, dividing it from Alabama, and in Lat. 30. 45. N. receives Flint river, and takes the name of Appalachianicola.

Chataigneraye, (La,) t. France, and principal place of a district, in Vendée ; 10 N. Fontenay le Comte, 43 SE. Nantes. Lon. 0. 39. W. Lat. 46. 41. N. Pop. 990.

Chataiska, r. Siberia, which runs into the Enisei near Turuchansk.

Chataisko, t. Siberia, on E. side of the Enisei ; 156 N. Turuchansk.

Chatanga, r. Russia, which runs into the Frozen sea, extending itself by the addition of many rivers into a large gulf at its mouth. Lat. 74. 40. N.

Chataugue, co. N. Y. ; bounded NW. by lake Erie, E. by Cataraugus co., S. and W. by Pennsylvania. Pop. in 1810, 2,381 ; in 1820, 12,568.

Chataugue, lake, in Chataugue co. N. Y. ; 9 E. lake Erie ; 18 miles long, and from 1 to 3 broad. The head of the lake is 9 miles from Dunkirk on lake Erie. A branch of the Conewango, which runs into the Alleghany river, flows from this lake. From the head of this lake there is a free navigation through the Conewango and Alleghany, to Pittsburg.

Chataugue, p-t. & cap. Chataugue co. N. Y. ; 30 SW. Buffalo, 357 W. Albany, W. 439. Pop. in 1810, 1,039 ; in 1820, 2,518.

Cha-tcheou, or *Qua-tcheou*, t. Asia, in Thibet ; 160 SSE. Hami. Lon. 95. 19. E. Lat. 40. 22. N.

Chatchur, t. Hind., Ballogistan ; 15 S. Dadari.

Chateau Arnoux, t. France, in Lower-Alps ; 7 S. Sisteron.

Chateau-belair Bay, bay on W. coast of the island of St. Vincent, in the West Indies. Lon. 61. 17. W. Lat. 13. 14. N.

Chateau-bourg, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine ; 7 W. Vitre. Pop. 1,161.

Chateau-briant, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Lower-Loire ; 27 SSE. Rennes, 32 N. Nantes. Lon. 1. 17. W. Lat. 47. 44. N. Pop. 3,049.

Chateau Cambresis, see *Cateau Cambresis*.

Chateau Chalons, t. France, in Jura ; 6 N. Lons-le-Saunier. Pop. 641.

Chateau Chinon, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Nievre, situated near the source of the Yonne ; 16 WNW. Autun, 32 E. Nevers. Lon. 4. 0. E. Lat. 47. 4. N. Pop. 3,156. It has considerable trade in cloth, leather, wood, and wool.

Chateau Cornet, fortress, isl. of Guernsey.

Chateau Dauphine, strong fortress, Piedmont, in the marquisate of Saluzzo ; 15 W. Saluzzo, 30 SSW. Turin. Lon. 7. 10. E. Lat. 44. 33. N.

Chateau-dun, or *Dun sur Loire*, t. France, principal place of a district, in Eure-and-Loir ; 25 S. Chartres. Lon. 1. 25. E. Lat. 48. 4. N. Pop. 6,146. It is well built, situated on an eminence, near the Loir, and its neighbourhood produces excellent cider.

Chateau-fort, t. France, in Siene-and-Oise ; 5 NE. Chevreuse.

Chateaugay, or *Chatauga*, p-t. Franklin co. N. Y. ; 10 E. Malone, 32 NNW. Plattsburg, W. 586. Pop. 828.

Chateaugay, r. N. Y., in Franklin co. which runs into the St. Lawrence, opposite to the island of Montreal. A battle was fought on the banks of this river between the Americans and Canadians, Oct. 26, 1813.

Chateau Gay, t. France, in Puy-de-Dome ; 3 SW. Riom.

Chateau Gerard, t. France, Yonne ; 14 SSE. Tonnerre.

Chateau Giron, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine ; 4 WNW. La Guerche, 7 SE. Rennes. Pop. 1,473.

Chateau Gombert, t. France, Mouths-of-the-Rhone ; 4 NE. Marseilles.

Chateau Gontier, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Mayenne, on the Mayenne ; 15 S. Laval, 15 W. Sablé. Lon. 0. 38. W. Lat. 47. 50. N. Pop. 4,834. It has manufactures of linen and woollen, and some trade in wax ; also a provincial academy, having sometimes 500 students.

Chateau d'If, fortress and three small islands, near the coast of France, in the Mediterranean ; 3 WSW. Marseilles.

Chateau Joux, fortress, France, in the department of Doubs, near Pontarlier.

Chateau Landon, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne ; 7 S. Nemours, 18 SSW. Montereau. Pop. 1,960. It contains 3 parishes.

Chateau Laudren, t. France, in North Coasts ; 7 WNW. St. Brieux.

Chateau-lin, t. France, principal place of a district, in Finisterre ; 12 N. Quimper. Lon. 4. 1. W. Lat. 48. 12. N. Pop. 3,172. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in slates for covering houses. In the environs are a medicinal spring, and some mines of copper and iron.

Chateau du Loir, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Sarthe; 21 NNW. Tours, 21 SSE. Le Mans. Lon. 0. 30. E. Lat. 47. 41. N. Pop. 2,652. In the environs is made a great deal of the wine, called Claret.

Chateau Lombard, fortress A. Turkey, in Caramania; 104 SSW. Cogni.

Chateau en Marche, t. France, Lower-Seine; 6 N. Montvilliers.

Chateau Meillant, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Cher, with an ancient castle; 24 SSE. Issoudun, 31 S. Bourges. Lon. 2. 17. E. Lat. 46. 34. N. Pop. 2,238.

Chateau Neuf, t. France, in Cote-d'Or; 17 SW. Dijon.

Chateau Neuf, t. France, & principal place of a district, in Mayne-and-Loire; 5 W. La Flèche, 13 N. Angers. Lon. 0. 25. W. Lat. 47. 41. N. Pop. 916.

Chateau Neuf, t. France, Var; 3 NE. Grasse.

Chateau Neuf, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine; 7 S. St. Malo. Pop. 539.

Chateau Neuf, t. France, in Saone-and-Loire; 9 ESE. Marcigny.

Chateau Neuf, t. France, in Loiret; 12 E. Orleans. Pop. 3,127.

Chateau Neuf, t. France, in Upper-Vienne; 17 SE. Limoges. Pop. 1,154.

Chateau Neuf sur Charente, t. France, in Charente; 10 WSW. Angoulesme. Pop. 2,184.

Chateau Poinat, t. France, in Upper Vienne; 18 N. Limoges. Pop. 3,823.

Chateau Portien, t. France, in Ardennes; 6 W. Rethel. Pop. 1,027.

Chateau Regnault, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Indre-and-Loire; 15 NE. Tours, 18 W. Blois. Pop. 2,518.

Chateau Renard, t. France, in Loiret; 13 SW. Sens, 13 E. Montargis. Pop. 2,088.

Chateau Renard, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone; 9 NE. Tarascon. Pop. 3,272. It is celebrated for its excellent white wine.

Chateau Renard, t. France, in Ardennes; 10 NW. Sedan.

Chateau Richer, t. Canada, on the St. Lawrence; 18 NE. Quebec.

Chateaugai, r. Canada, which runs into the St. Lawrence, Lon. 73. 28. W. Lat. 45. 25. N.

Chateau Salins, t. France, & principal place of a district, in Meurthe; so called from the salt works, which are very extensive; 15 NE. Nancy, 21 SE. Metz. Lon. 6. 35. E. Lat. 48. 49. N. Pop. 2,119.

Chateau Thierry, t. France, principal place of a district, in Aisne, on the Marne; 6 posts W. Epernay, 12 NNE. Paris. Lon. 3. 29. E. Lat. 49. 3. N. Pop. 4,160. Near it is a medicinal spring.—Native, La Fontaine.

Chateau Vieux, t. France, in Rhône; 8 SW. Lyons.

Chateau la Vallier, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire; 15 N. Langeais. Pop. 578.

Chateau Villain, t. France, in Isere; 16 E. Vienne.

Chateau Villain, t. France, in Upper-Marne; 16 WNW. Langres. Pop. 1,341.

Chateauneuf, t. France, in Higher Alps; 10 S. Serres.

Chateauneuf, t. France, in Cher; 13 ESE. Issoudun, 14 S. Bourges. Pop. 1,719.

Chateauneuf du Faou, t. France, in Finisterre; 16 NE. Quimper. Pop. 2,163.

Chateauneuf de Galaure, t. France, in Drome; 13 N. Romans.

Chateauneuf de Mazenc, t. France, in Drome; 9 E. Montelimart.

Chateauneuf du Pape, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone; 9 N. Avignon. Pop. 1,118.

Chateauneuf de Randon, t. France, in Lozere; 12 NE. Mende. Pop. 2,187.

Chateauneuf de Rhône, t. France, on E. side of the Rhône, opposite to Viviers.

Chateauneuf en Thimerais, t. France, & principal place of a district, in Eure; 12 S. Dreux, 13 NW. Chartres. Lon. 1. 20. E. Lat. 48. 35. N. Pop. 1,271.

Chateauneuf, au Val de Bargis, t. France, in Nievre; 10 NE. Charité.

Chateauroux, t. France, capital of Indre, situated in a fertile country, on the Indre; 15 posts N. Limoges, 32 SSW. Paris. Lon. 1. 46. E. Lat. 46. 49. N. Pop. 8,428. Here is a large woollen manufacture. It contains 4 churches, a public library, and a botanic garden.

Chateauroux, t. France, in Higher Alps; 5 N. Embrun.

Chateen, t. Little Bukharia.

Chatel, or *Chaté*, t. France, in Ardennes; 5 SE. Grandpre.

Chatel, t. France, in Vosges, on the Moselle, and district of Epinal. Pop. 1,165.

Chatel Censoy, t. France, in Yonne; 12 W. Avalon. Pop. 1,016.

Chatel Guion, v. France, in Puy-de-Dome; 3 N. Riom; celebrated for its mineral water.

Chatel sur Moselle, t. France, in Vosges; 10 E. Mirecour. Pop. 1,200.

Chatel de Neuve, t. France, in Allier; 10 S. Moulins.

Chatelandrun, t. France, in North-Coasts; 10 WNW. St. Brieux. Pop. 900.

Chateldon, t. France, in Puy-de-Dome; 18 ENE. Riom. Pop. 1,547.

Chatelet, t. Neth., in Hainaut, on the Sambre; 13 W. Namur, 24 W. Mons. Lon. 4. 40. E. Lat. 50. 25. N. Pop. 1,920.

Chatelet, (Le,) t. France, in Seine-and-Marne; 6 E. Melun. Pop. 1,004.

Chatellerault, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Vienne; 5 posts NNE. Poitiers, 44 SSW. Paris. Lon. 0. 37. E. Lat. 46. 49. N. Pop. 8,193. It is situated on the Vienne. The principal employment is in making clocks and cutlery.

Chatellet, (Le,) t. France, in Cher; 6 NNE. Chateau Meillant. Pop. 1,200.

Chatellux, t. France, in Creuse; 12 SW. Boussac. Pop. 330.

Chatellux-le-Marchieux, t. France, in Creuse; 5 NE. Bourgaueuf.

Chatenay, t. France, in Seine; 6 S. Paris.

Chatenois, t. France, in Lower-Rhine; 3 W. Schelestat. Pop. 2,748.

Chatenoy, t. France, in Vosges; 6 SE. Neuf-chateau. Pop. 1,122.

Chater, r. Eng., which joins the Welland, near Stamford.

Chatham, co. central part of N. C. Pop. in 1810, 12,097; slaves, 3,635. Pop. in 1820, 12,661. Chief town, Pittsborough.

Chatham, co. E. part of Georgia. Pop. in 1810, 13,540; slaves, 10,752. Pop. in 1820, 19,948. Chief town, Savannah.

Chatham, t. Coos co. N. H.; 87 N. Portsmouth. Pop. 298.

Chatham, p-t. Barnstable co. Mass., in SE. extremity of the state; 20 E. Barnstable, 85 SE. Boston, W. 508. Pop. 1,630. This town is remarkable for many shipwrecks on its shores. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in the fisheries.

Chatham, p-t. Middlesex co. Ct., on E. side of the Connecticut, opposite to Middletown; 17 S. by E. Hartford. Pop. 3,159. The principal harbour is at Middle Haddam landing, 6 miles below the city of Middletown. From this place large quantities of wood and timber are shipped for New York and Long Island. Ship building has frequently been carried on here to considerable extent. In this town are inexhaustible quarries of red free-stone, called Connecticut stone. It is easily wrought, and valuable for building. Great quantities are annually obtained from the quarry, and sent to most of the principal cities in the Union.

Chatham, p-t. Columbia co. N. Y.; 18 NE. Hudson, W. 373. Pop. 3,372.

Chatham, p-t. Morris co. N. J., on the Passaic; 13 NW. Elizabethtown, W. 228. Pop. 1,832.

Chatham, p-t. Chester co. Pa.; W. 121.

Chatham, p-t. Chesterfield co. S. C., on W. side of the Great Pedee; 15 NNE. Greenville, 150 NNE. Charleston, W. 436.

Chatham, t. U. Canada, on the river Thames; 164 WSW. York.

Chatham, t. Eng., in Kent, on the Medway, united to the city of Rochester, of which it is considered a suburb; 30 E. London. Pop. 12,652. It is celebrated for its dock. An immense quantity of naval stores of all kinds are kept ready in magazines and warehouses, arranged in such regular order, that whatever is wanted may be procured without the least confusion. Above 20 forges are constantly at work; anchors are made, some of which weigh 5 tons. In the rope-house, which is 700 feet in length, cables have been made 120 fathoms long, and 22 inches round. The dock-yard is about a mile long; the sail loft 209 feet in length, and large store rooms, one of which is 658 feet long. Here is a hospital for decayed seamen and their widows. The town is defended by Fort Pitt, and very extensive fortifications, called the lines, and, with the exception of Portsmouth, Chatham is considered the most regular and complete fortress in Great Britain.

Chatham Four Corners, p-v. Columbia co. N. Y.; 26 SE. Albany, W. 346.

Chatham Bay, or *Punjo Bay*, bay on SW. coast of East Florida, in the gulf of Mexico. Lon. 81. 30. W. Lat. 25. 30. N.

Chatham House, station, N. A., belonging to the Hudson's bay company. Lon. 98. W. Lat. 55. 24. N.

Chatham Island, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 183. 10. E. Lat. 44. S.

Chatham Sound, spacious channel or sound of the S. Pacific ocean, between the islands of Dundas and Stephens, and W. coast of N. A.

Chatham Strait, channel of the North Pacific

ocean, on the coast of N. A., between King George the Third's Archipelago and Admiralty island; rather more than 100 miles in length from N. to S. This strait Mr. Whidbey considers as likely to be one of the most profitable places for procuring the skins of the sea-otter on the whole coast.

Chati, or *Khati*, t. Arabia, in Hedsjas, near the Persian gulf; 80 NE. Lachsa.

Chatillon, t. France, Seine; 4 SSW. Paris.

Chatillon, t. France, in Drome; 10 NW. Lyons. Pop. 1,207.

Chatillon, t. Savoy, on lake Bourget; 15 N. Chambéry.

Chatillon, t. Piedmont, in Aosta, on the Doria Baltea; 9 SE. Aosta. Pop. 1,800.

Chatillon en Barois, t. France, in Nievre; 8 NW. Moulins. Pop. 631.

Chatillon sous les Cotes, t. France, in Meuse; 6 E. Verdun.

Chatillon sur Courtine, t. France, in Jura; 7 E. Lons-le-Saunier.

Chatillon les Dombes, t. France, & principal place of a district, in Ain; 12 SW. Bourg en Bresse. Lon. 5. 2. E. Lat. 46. 7. N. Pop. 3,195.

Chatillon sur Indre, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Indre; 11 SSE. Loches, 23 NW. Chateauroux. Lon. 1. 15. E. Lat. 46. 59. N. Pop. 2,609.

Chatillon sur Loing, t. France, in Loiret; 12 S. Montargis. Pop. 1,996.

Chatillon sur Loire, t. France, in Loiret; 9 SE. Gien. Pop. 1,980.

Chatillon sur Marne, t. France, in Marne; 9 WNW. Epernay. Pop. 1,002.

Chatillon de Michaille, t. France, in Ain; 7 E. Nantua. Pop. 1,270.

Chatillon sur Saone, t. France, in Vosges; 9 SE. La Marche. Pop. 5,976.

Chatillon sur Seine, t. France, principal place of a district, in Cote-d'Or; 24 E. Tonnere, 38 NW. Dijon. Lon. 4. 36. E. Lat. 47. 51. N. Pop. 3,700. It is built on both sides of the Seine. There are some iron forges in the neighbourhood.

Chatillon la Sevre, r. France, in Two-Sevres; 21 W. Thouars, 36 N. Niort. Pop. 512.

Chatillon en Vendelais, t. France, in Ile-and-Vilaine; 6 N. Vitre.

Chatmel, t. Bengal; 20 SE. Nattore.

Chatna, t. Bengal; 56 NNW. Midnapour. Lon. 86. 50. E. Lat. 23. 20. N.

Chatonnay, t. France, in Isere; 15 E. Vienne, 22 SE. Lyons. Pop. 2,128.

Chatra, t. Hind., in Bahar; 18 S. Patna.

Chatre, (La,) t. France, & principal place of district, in Indre; 18 SSE. Chateauroux, 22 S. Issoudon. Lon. 2. 4. E. Lat. 46. 35. N. Pop. 3,463. Here is a woollen manufacture, and the inhabitants carry on a large trade in cattle; it has 2 churches.

Chatroy, t. Hind., in Ellore; 20 N. Ellore.

Chatrum, t. Hind., Mysore; 18 S. Bangalore.

Chatteris, t. Eng., in Cambridgeshire; 12 WNW. Ely, 71 N. London. Pop. 2,580.

Chatterpour, t. Hind., in Allahabad; 120 ESE. Allahabad, 158 SE. Agra. Lon. 79. 57. E. Lat. 25. N. This place is large, and well built of stone, but is much less populous than formerly.

Chatterton, t. Eng., in Lancashire ; 7 NNE. Manchester. Pop. 3,452.

Chattibarry, t. Hind., in Surgooja ; 20 NNE. Surgooja.

Chattour, t. Carnatic ; 16 SW. Madura.

Chatn, r. N. A., which runs into lake Michigan, Lon. 85. 50. W. Lat. 86. 10. N.

Chatiali, t. Hind., in the Sewee country ; 60 WNW. Chatzan.

Chatzan, t. Hind., in the Sewee country ; 90 W. Moulton, 210 S. Cabul.

Chau, t. Africa, in Sennaar ; 20 SE. Giessin.

Chavaignes, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire ; 12 S. Angers. Pop. 1,622.

Chavanay, t. France, in Loire, on the Rhone ; 21 S. Lyons. Pop. 1,815.

Chavanne, t. France, Ain ; 8 WNW. Bourg.

Chavange, t. France, in Aube ; 18 E. Arcis sur Aube.

Chauco Mayo, t. Peru, Lima ; 40 N. Xauxa.

Chaudeburg, v. France, in Moselle, celebrated for its medicinal waters, near Thionville.

Chaudes Aigues, t. France, in Cantal, which takes its name from a hot mineral spring ; 12 S. St. Flour. Pop. 2,040. The principal commerce is in skins and glue.

Chaudiere, r. which rises in Maine, near the sources of the Kennebeck, and runs N. into the St. Lawrence, 6 miles above Quebec. Length 120 miles. Four miles above the entrance into the St. Lawrence, the river has a remarkable cataract of about 120 feet perpendicular. The width of the river, at the falls, is 240 feet.

Chaudron, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire ; 15 SW. Angers.

Chaves, (an. *Aquæ Flaviæ*,) t. Portugal, in Tras-os-Montes, near the confines of Spain, defended by a castle, walls, and bastions, situated on the Tamega ; 36 W. Bragança. Lon. 7. 14. W. Lat. 41. 42. N. Pop. 3,650. Several vestiges exist of its ancient magnificence.

Chaufailles, t. France, in Saone-and-Loire ; 12 E. Marcigny. Pop. 2,155.

Chaufontaine, v. Neth., in Liege, district of Verviers. Pop. 625. Here are chalybeate springs.

Chauk, t. Bengal ; 4 S. Goragot.

Chaukunday, t. Africa, near the river Gambia, in the kingdom of Jemarrow.

Chaul, t. Hind., on the coast of Malabar, with a good fort, and defended by a citadel ; 18 S. Bombay.

Chaulan, t. Africa, in Fez ; 10 SE. Fez.

Chaulmes, t. France, in Somme ; 7 S. Péronne. Pop. 1,627.

Chaulnes, t. France, in Seine-and-Loire ; 20 ESE. Paris.

Chaumerigny, t. France, Jura ; 9 W. Poligny.

Chaumont, p-v. Jefferson co. N.Y., in Brownville, on E. end of Chaumont bay, which extends from the E. end of lake Ontario ; about 12 NW. Brownville village, 195 NW. Albany, W. 487.

Chaumont, t. France, & principal place of a district, in Oise ; 13 SSW. Beauvais, 33 W. Senlis. Lon. 1. 58. E. Lat. 49. 15. N. Pop. 1,088. It takes its name from an artificial mountain, on which a fortress was built.

Chaumont, t. Savoy ; 6 NE. Seissel.

Chaumont, t. Neth., in Luxemburg ; 6 S. Bastogne.

Chaumont, t. France, in Ardennes ; 9 NNW. Rethel. Pop. 900.

Chaumont sur Thaonne, t. France, in Loire-and-Cher ; 17 E. Blois. Pop. 940.

Chaumont, t. Piedmont, in Susa. Pop. 4,500.

Chaumont en Bassigny, city, France, & cap. of Upper Marne, situated on a mountain, near the river Marne ; 4 posts NNW. Langres, 29 ESE. Paris. Lon. 5. 14. E. Lat. 48. 7. N. Pop. 5,872. H. 1,100. It contains a botanic garden, a cabinet of minerals and natural history, and a library of 25,000 volumes, and has a manufacture of coarse woollen cloth, and a considerable trade in deer and goat skins.

Chaumussy, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire ; 12 S. Loches.

Chaumuzy, t. France, Marne ; 8 SW. Reims.

Chaunay, t. France, Vienne ; 6 NW. Civray.

Chaunkey, t. Hind., in Bahar ; 20 N. Bettiah. Lon. 84. 36. E. Lat. 27. 3. N.

Chauno, t. Bengal ; 13 S. Koonda.

Chauny, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Aisne, on the Oise ; 2 posts E. Noyon, 4 N. Soissons. Lon. 3. 18. E. Lat. 49. 37. N. Pop. 3,500.

Chaup, (La,) t. France, in Drome ; 16 E. Lebus.

Chauques, small isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, between the island of Chiloe and the coast of Chili. Lat. 43. 20. S.

Chauriat, t. France, in Puy-de-Dome ; 4 NW. Billom.

Chauriol, t. France, in Puy-de-Dome ; 8 E. Clermont.

Chaust, or *Cust*, the most easterly and most extensive province of Fez ; in general mountainous, stony, and unfruitful ; but in some places fertile, and capable of feeding numerous herds of cattle.

Chaussey, small isl. in the English channel, near the coast of France ; 8 W. Granville. Lon. 1. 48. W. Lat. 48. 50. N.

Chaussin, t. France, in Puy-de-Dome ; 9 S. Dole. Pop. 1,103.

Chautlan, t. Mexico, in Chiapa. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in cocoa, pottery, salt, and dates.

Chautra, t. Hind. ; 15 N. Agra.

Chauvigny, t. France, in Vienne, on the Vienne ; 12 E. Poitiers. Pop. 1,608.

Chaux, t. France, in Charente ; 20 SW. Angoulesme. H. 500.

Chaux de Fonds, large and beautiful village, Switz., in Neufchâtel ; 9 NNW. Neufchâtel. Pop. 2,900. It is the capital of a jurisdiction, which produces a very little corn, but feeds a great number of cattle. The inhabitants are industrious, and annually export from 10, to 16,000 watches of gold and silver.

Chaya, t. Hind., Malwa ; 28 SSW. Seronge.

Chayabibas, t. S. A., in Quito ; 80 WSW. St. Yago de la Laguna.

Chayanta, see *Charcas*.

Chayenne, see *Chyenne*.

Chaynpour, t. Hind., in Bahar ; 22 W. Sasseram. Lon. 83. 43. E. Lat. 25. 3. N.

Chazay, t. France, in Rhone ; 8 NW. Lyons. Pop. 605.

Chazay, t. France, in Rhone ; 8 NW. Lyons.

Chazelet, t. France, in Indre ; 7 SSW. Argenton.

Chazzelles, t. France, in Loire; 21 WSW. Lyons. Pop. 2,364.

Chazy, p-t. Clinton co. N. Y., W. lake Champlain; 183 N. Albany, W. 529. Pop. in 1810, 1,466; in 1820, 2,313.

Chazy, r. Clinton co. N. Y., which runs into lake Champlain, in NE. corner of the county. Length 50 miles.

Che, t. China, of the third rank, in Honan; 36 WNW. Se.

Cheadle, t. Eng., in Staffordshire, in a country abounding with coal; 15 NE. Stafford, 146 NNW. London. Lon. 2. W. Lat. 53. N. Pop. 3,191. There are very extensive copper, brass, and tin works in the neighbourhood.

Cheadle Bulkeley, t. Eng., in Cheshire; 3 SW. Stockport. Pop. 2,509. Adjoining is Cheadle Moseley, with 1,290 inhabitants.

Cheall, t. Hind., in Lahore; 22 SE. Lahore.

Cheapo, r. America, which runs into the bay of Panama, 30 E. Panama. This is a considerable river, but the entrance is unsafe for ships, on account of the shoals.

Cheapo, t. America, in Panama, on the river Cheapo. The chief support of the inhabitants is feeding cattle.

Cheat, r. Virginia, which runs into the Monongahela, 5 N. Morgantown.

Chebacco, see *Essex*.

Chebbe, see *Egra*.

Cheber Sebz, see *Kech*.

Chebib, or *Tellit*, mt. Africa, in Fez, on which are several towns.

Chebucto Bay, bay on SE. coast of Nova Scotia, near the head of which stands the city of Halifax. Lon. 63. 31. W. Lat. 44. 40. N.

Cheburgan, t. Persia, in Chorasán, near the Jihon. It was taken by Timur Bec.

Checa, t. Spain, in New Castile; 17 SSE. Molino.

Checay, t. New Mexico, in Cinaloa; 54 NW. Cinaloa.

Che-cheou, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang, on the river Yang-tse; 32 ENE. Fong.

Chechmeband, t. Persia, in Segestan; 70 NW. Zareng.

Chechmurat, t. Persia, in Adirbeitzan; 200 NE. Tabris.

Cechy, or *Chelsy*, t. France, in Loiret; 6 E. Orleans. Pop. 1,600.

Checmansik, t. Natolia; 12 E. Scalanova.

Checo, t. Thibet; 70 SSE. Lassa.

Checo, or *Kecio*, or *Tong-tow*, t. Asia, & cap. of Tonquin, situated on the river Sonkoi, 100 miles from its mouth. See *Cachao*.

Che-cong, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen; 10 SE. Tong-tcheou.

Chedabucto Bay, bay at the eastern extremity of Nova Scotia. Lon. 61. 0. W. Lat. 45. 25. N.

Chedder, v. & parish, Eng., in Somerset; 7 NW. Wells. Pop. 1,276. It is celebrated for its cheese.

Chedè, or *Citti*, t. Cyprus, on S. coast; 10 S. Larnic.

Cheduba, isl. in the bay of Bengal, near the coast of Ava, 30 miles long, and 9 wide. Lon. 93. 38. E. Lat. 18. 51. N.

Cheebuco, t. Hind., in Oude; 25 SSE. Bahraitch.

Cheego Hills, hills, Hind., near S. coast of the country of Cutch.

Cheego Muddi, t. Hind., in the country of Cutch, at the mouth of the river Caggar; 22 SW. Boogebooge. Lon. 68. 42. E. Lat. 23. 5. N. It is the port of Boogebooge, and has considerable trade.

Cheek's Cross Roads, p-v. Hawkins co. Tennessee; W. 503.

Cheena-chin, t. Thibet; 8 S. Jemlah. Lon. 81. 37. E. Lat. 30. 27. N.

Cheera, t. Hind., in Malwa; 8 NE. Bopaltol.

Cheeran, t. Hind., in Bahar, on the Ganges; 9 ESE. Chupra, 18 W. Patna.

Cheesadawd, lake, N. A., about 70 miles in circ. Lon. 106. W. Lat. 63. 15. N.

Cheesapany, t. & fort, Nepaul. Lon. 85. 30. E. Lat. 27. 23. N.

Cheetapour, t. Hind., in Oude; 10 NW. Kairabad. Lon. 81. E. Lat. 27. 35. N.

Cheatmow, t. Bengal; 28 S. Palamow.

Che-fang, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen; 10 NW. Han.

Chef-Boutonne, t. France, in Two-Sevres; 8 S. Melle. Pop. 1,422.

Chefete-kan, t. Caramania; 100 E. Cogni.

Cheffes, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 9 N. Angers. H. 220.

Chegfowl, or *Chagford*, t. Eng., in Devon; 15 W. Exeter. Pop. 1,197.

Chegiasar, t. Persia, in Irak; 100 WSW. Hamadan.

Chegoimegon, or *Sandy Point*, long, narrow, and sandy peninsular, in SW. part of lake Superior, NW. Territory.—On the west side lies *Chegoimegon Bay*.

Chehereston, t. Persia, in Irak, E. of Ispahan, to which it appears as a fauxbourg.

Chejou, t. Hind., in Lahore; 50 E. Jallindar.

Cheiro, small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago. Lon. 25. 38. E. Lat. 36. 55. N.

Cheito, t. Persia, in Farsistan; 120 S. Shiras.

Cheitore, t. Hind., in the circar of Oudipour; 43 N. Oudipour, 76 S. Agimere. Lon. 74. 55. E. Lat. 25. 22. N. It was formerly one of the principal fortresses of India, and residence of the Rana, chief of the Rajpoots, now removed to Oudipour. It is situated on a very high mountain, and said to be 8 miles in circ., surrounded with towers and bastions; and from the foot of the mountain to the top, said to be 4 miles. A barrier of 7 gates must be passed. It is now nearly deserted, and become a resort of tigers and other beasts of prey.

Cheiwán, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 40 S. Saade.

Che-kang, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan; 33 ESE. Tchi-tcheou.

Cheki, t. Georgia, between Teflis and the Kur.

Chekoutimis Indians, indians of Canada, on the coast of the river Saguenay.

Chekwall, t. Hind., Lahore; 90 NW. Lahore.

Che-leou, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-si; 42 SW. Fuen-tcheou.

Chelicut, t. Abyssinia, in Tigrè; 8 E. Antalo. Lon. 40. 37. E. Lat. 13. 22. N. It has of late been the occasional residence of the sovereign, and is chiefly distinguished for its church, which is one of the finest in Abyssinia; composed of three concentric walls, and the inside adorned with numerous paintings.

Chelimcotta, see *Challamcotally*.

Chelindrek, see *Celindro*.

Chelles, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne ; 12 WSW. Meaux.

Chelm, t. Poland, in Lublin, formerly capital of a palatinate of the same name ; 108 SE. Warsaw, 396 E. Breslaw. Lon. 23. 24. E. Lat. 50. 57. N. Pop. 900. H. 400. Greek bp. see. It has a castle, a cathedral, and a Reformed church, but is very much decayed.—On 8th June 1794, the Poles were defeated by the Prussians, near this town.

Chelmer, r. Eng., which runs into the sea, a little below Malden.

Chelmicz, t. Rus., in Minsk ; 50 E. Mozyr.

Chelmsford, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass., on S. side of the Merrimack ; 24 NW. Boston, W. 462. Pop. in 1810, 1,396 ; in 1820, 1,535. Middlesex canal commences here, near the head of which there is a manufactory of glass. Large quantities of beautiful granite, much used in building, are obtained in this town, and transported down the canal, to Boston and its vicinity.

Chelmsford, (an. *Cesaromagus*), t. Eng., and principal town of Essex, situated at the conflux of the Chelmer and the Can ; 22 W. Colchester, 29 E. London. Lon. 0. 34. E. Lat. 51. 44. N. Pop. 4,649. Here the assizes and the quarter sessions for the county are held, and members of parliament for the county are chosen. The market is held every Friday.

Chelmsee, see *Culmensee*.

Chelmze, t. Prussia, in Culm ; 8 SE. Culm.

Chelm, t. Brandenburg ; NW. Salzwedel.

Chelow, see *Schilu*.

Chelsea, p-t. & cap. Orange co. Vt. ; 24 SSE. Montpelier, W. 505. Pop. in 1810, 1,327 ; in 1820, 1,462.

Chelsea, t. Suffolk co. Mass. ; 6 NE. Boston. It is connected with Charleston by a bridge. Lon. 71. 0. W. Lat. 42. 25. N. Pop. in 1810, 594 ; in 1820, 642.

Chelsea Landing, p-v. in Norwich, Ct., at the confluence of the rivers Shetucket and Norwich. It is the port or landing of the city, and contains about 200 houses ; 2 S. Norwich, 14 N. New London, W. 371.

Chelsea, v. & parish, Eng., in Middlesex, on N. side of the Thames ; 1½ W. London. Pop. 18,262. Here stands the great national asylum for decayed and maimed soldiers, Chelsea hospital, being the noblest building, and one of the best foundations of the kind in Europe. It stands near the river, and is built of brick, except the ornamental parts, which are of free-stone. The principal building is a large quadrangle, open on the south side ; the east and west wings are each 365 feet long ; the whole length from east to west 790 feet. The yearly expense of the house establishment, defrayed by annual grant of parliament, varies from £27,000 to £30,000. Connected with the hospital is a royal military asylum, founded in 1801, for the education and maintenance of soldiers' children. Here is a physic garden, and a place of public resort, called *Ranelagh*.

Chelt, r. Eng., which rises in Gloucestershire, and passes by Cheltenham to the Severn.

Cheltenham, t. Montgomery co. Pa. Pop. 783.

Cheltenham, t. Eng. in Gloucester, on the Chelt ; 10 ENE. Gloucester, 94 NW. London.

Lon. 2. 4. W. Lat. 51. 54. N. Pop. 8,325. It is celebrated for its medicinal waters, and within a few years has become a place of public resort, and honoured with the residence of the royal family in the year 1788. About 4,000 persons during the summer visit the waters, which are used as a laxative and restorative to invalids. It has a weekly market on Thursday.

Chelva, or *Xelva*, t. Spain, in Valencia ; 18 SW. Segorbe. Pop. 7,200.

Chelum, or *Jhelum*, navigable r. Asia, which flows through the country of Cashmere. It is a principal branch of the Behat.

Chemach, or *Kemach*, t. A. Turkey, in S. part of Caramania.

Chemal, t. Persia, in Chusistan ; 110 S. Sus-ter.

Chemale, t. Natolia, 3 miles from Bergas. The town is full of ancient ruins. At a place called Lydia Hamam, 2 miles distant, there is a granite column, 37 feet long, of one entire stone. There are hot springs 2 miles distant.

Chemazé, t. France, in Mayenne ; 4 SW. Château Gontier. H. 300.

Chemchu Bay, bay on E. coast of Cochinchina. Lon. 109. 1. E. Lat. 13. 36. N.

Che-men, t. China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang ; 20 SSW. Kia-hing.

Cheméré, t. France, in Mayenne ; 13 SE. Laval. H. 200.

Chemery, t. France, Ardennes ; 7 S. Sedan.

Chemille, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire, on the Iromme ; 10 NE. Chollet. Pop. 3,112.

Chemin, r. America, which runs into lake Michigan, Lon. 86. 35. W. Lat. 42. 15. N.

Cheminon, t. France, in Marne ; 10 E. Vitry le François.

Chemmis, now *Achmin*.

Chemnitz, or *Kemnitz*, t. Saxony, capital of a district, in Erzgebirg ; 32 SW. Meissen, 36 WSW. Dresden. Lon. 12. 50. E. Lat. 50. 45. N. Pop. 10,835. H. 948. It contains 5 churches, 2 hospitals, and a gymnasium with six classes, and has considerable manufactures of canvass, caps, stockings, &c.

Chemnitz, r. Ger. which rises in Upper-Saxony, and runs into the Muldau, 5 NE. Penig.

Chemnitz, see *Kamnitz*.

Chemorchy, t. Bootan ; 50 S. Tassassudon.

Chemung, p-t. Tyoga co. N. Y. ; 10 SW. Spencer, 208 WSW. Albany, W. 308. Pop. 1,327. It is watered by the Tioga, or Chemung river. Chemung in the Indian language is said to signify *Big Horn*, or *Horn in the Water*.

Chenac, t. France, in Lower Charente ; 14 SW. Saintes. H. 280.

Chenal Ecarte, isl. in N. part of Lake St. Clair, in Canada. It contains 300 acres.

Chenango, co. N. Y., bounded N. by Madison co., E. by Otsego and Delaware cos., S. by Broome co., W. by Broome and Courtland cos. Pop. in 1810, 21,704 ; in 1820, 31,215. Chief town, Norwich.

Chenango, p-t. & cap. Broome co. N. Y., on the Susquehanna ; 40 SW. Norwich, 63 S. Manlius, 148 WSW. Albany, W. 295. Pop. in 1810, 1,420 ; in 1820, 2,626. See *Binghampton*.

Chenango, r. N. Y. which runs SSW. through Chenango co., and joins the Susquehanna, 18 E. Oswego. Length 90 miles.

Chenango Forks, p-v. Broome co. N. Y.; 155 WSW. Albany, W. 306.

Chenay, t. France, in Two-Sevres; 8 SE. St. Maixent. Pop. 1,100.

Chenco Bay, on W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 100. 10. E. Lat. 1. 11. S.

Chencour, or *Chemkon*, t. Armenia, on the frontiers of Georgia, which has a beautiful castle, grand caravanseras, and several mosques; 160 NE. Erivan.

Chendi, or *Chandi*, t. Africa, in Nubia, on the Nile, the capital of a district, containing about 250 houses. Lon. 33. 25. E. Lat. 16. 39. N.

Chenderycacanda, t. Hind. in Mysore; 3 W. Chinna Balabaram.

Chendoul, r. Cabulistan, which runs into the Kameh, 25 E. Paishawur.

Chene, t. Switz. in Geneva, on the Arve; E. Geneva. Pop. 2,606.

Chêne Populeux, (*Le*), t. France, in Ardenes; 16 S. Mezieres. Pop. 1,200.

Chenebrun, t. France, in Eure; 24 S. Evreux.

Chenerailles, t. France, in Creuse; 9 N. Aubusson. Pop. 709.

Chenereth, see *Tabaria*.

Cheneroypatam, t. Hind. in Mysore; 30 NW. Seringapatam.

Chênes, r. Plaquemines parish, La., which runs SE. into Black lake.

Chenet, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 100 SW. Cogni.

Chenga, see *Tschenga*.

Chen-in, t. Corea; 30 WNW. Tsintcheou.

Chenipollan, t. Carnatic; 32 N. Nellore.

Chenock, t. Hind. in Allahabad; 20 SE. Jionpour.

Chenonceau, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire; 6 SE. Amboise.

Chenoye, (*La*), t. Canada, on the left bank of the St. Lawrence. Lon. 73. 20. W. Lat. 45. 45. N.

Chen-si, pr. China, bounded E. by the Hoangho, which separates it from Chan-si; S. by Se-tchuen and Hou-quang, N. by Tartary and the great wall, and west by the country of the Monguls. *Chen-si* is one of the most extensive provinces of the empire. This province in general is very fertile, commercial, and rich. It is divided into two parts, the eastern and western; and contains 8 fou, or cities of the first class, and 106 of the second and third. According to the calculation of sir George Staunton, the number of inhabitants amounts to 30 millions. *Sin-gan* is the capital.

Chen-tang, see *Tsien-tang*.

Chen-yang, or *Moug-den*, city, Chinese Tartary, and capital of a district, in the country of the Mantchew Tartars; 54 ENE. Peking. Lon. 122. 10. E. Lat. 41. 40. N. It is situated on an eminence. The Mantchew Tartars have been at great pains to ornament it with several public edifices, and to provide it with magazines of arms and store-houses. They consider it as the principal place of their nation.

Chen-yang, district, Chinese Tartary, comprehending what was called Leao-tong, and extending as far as the great wall, which bounds it on the S.

Chenzini, or *Chintling*, t. Poland, in Sandomirz; 16 E. Malagocz. Pop. 1,500. Near it

are mines of silver and lead, and quarries of marble.

Cheou, t. China, of the second rank in Kiangnan; 455 S. Peking. Lon. 116. 23. E. Lat. 32. 34. N.

Cheou-quang, t. China, of the third rank, in Chang-tong; 15 NE. Tcin-tcheou.

Cheou-tching, t. China, of the third rank, in Fo-kein; 62 NE. Kiennhing.

Che-ou-tchang, t. China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang; 15 SW. Yen-tcheou.

Cheou-tchang, t. China, of the third rank, in Chang-tong; 27 NE. Po.

Cheou-yang, t. China, in Chan-si; 10 E. Taiyuen.

Chepanny, t. Hind. in Candeish; 10 E. Hindia.

Chepelio, small isl. in the gulf of Panama; 18 miles from Panama.

Chepido, t. Paros, on E. coast; near it, on an eminence close to the sea, is the castle of Ke-falo.

Che-ping, t. China, of the third rank, in Koei-tcheou; 15 W. Tchi-yuen.

Che-ping, city, China, of the second rank, in Yun-nan; 1,230 SSW. Peking. Lon. 102. 10. E. Lat. 23. 49. N.

Chepo, or *St. Christoval de Chepo*, t. S. A. in Darien, on a river of the same name; 27 E. Panamo.

Chepoor, t. in the isthmus of Darien. Lon. 77. 50. W. Lat. 10. 42. N.

Chepstow, s-p. Eng. in Monmouth, situated near the mouth of the Wye, over which is a bridge of stone and timber; 28 SW. Gloucester, 134 WNW. London. Lon. 2. 36. W. Lat. 51. 42. N. Pop. 2,581. It is well built, and has a beautiful and romantic situation, and was formerly walled round, and defended by a castle, part of which remains.

Chequatan, or *Segutanato*, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan.

Chequiligasta, t. S. A. in Tucuman; 18 SSE. St. Miguel de Tucuman.

Cher, r. France, which rises near Auzance, in Creuse, passes by Montluçon, Ainay le Vieux, St. Amand, Châteauneuf, St. Florent, Vierzon, Menetou, Villefranche, Chabris, Selles, St. Aignan, Montrichard, Blere, &c., and joins the Loire a few miles below Tours.

Cher, dep. France, bounded on N. by Loiret, E. by Nyevre, from which it is separated by the Allier, S. by Allier, and W. by Indre-and-Loire; it takes its name from the river Cher, which crosses a part of it. It is divided into 3 arrondissements, Bourges, the capital, St. Amant, and Sancerre. Pop. 228,158. Sq. m. 2,815.

Cherac, t. France, in Lower-Charente; 34 S. Saintes. Pop. 1,800.

Cherasco, t. Piedmont, in Mondovi, capital of a county, situated on a mountain, at the conflux of the Stura with the Tanaro; 15 E. Saluzzo, 20 SSE. Turin. Lon. 7. 55. E. Lat. 44. 42. N. Pop. 11,166. Cherasco is considered as the key and boulevard of Savoy, being situated on the frontiers of Piedmont, Montferrat, and Milan; and strong both by art and nature. It has 7 parish churches, 4 within the walls, and 3 without.—The comté is about 9 miles in diameter; the land is fertile, the plains producing great plenty of corn, and the hills, which are of

various heights, produce wine, both good, and in quantities for exportation.

Cheraw, p-v. Darlington district, S. C.; 101 Columbia, W. 436.

Cheraw Hills, S. C. on W. side of the Great Pedee; 10 NW. Greenville.

Cherburg, or *Cherbourg*, s-p. France, in Channel; 10 posts N. Coutances, 41 WNW. Paris. Lon. 1. 37. W. Lat. 49. 39. N. Pop. 11,389. It is situated at the bottom of a large bay, between cape Barfleur and cape la Hogue. Building of small vessels, and a manufacture of woollen stuffs, form the principal employment of the inhabitants. This port has always been considered by the French as an object of great importance in the navigation of the English channel, and immense sums have been expended in the erection of piers, deepening and enlarging the harbour, and erecting fortifications. After the peace of 1783, the French government determined to make Cherburg a great naval depot, and at different attempts, before 1808, expended more than £2,000,000 in constructing a vast bulwark, to break the water, rendering the road a safe anchorage. Afterwards, under Bonaparte, a basin was formed 1,000 feet long, 770 wide, occupying 18 acres; having a depth of 50 feet, and capable of containing 50 sail of the line. In addition to this, a wet dock has been constructed of equal dimensions. The cost of the basin and dock was nearly £5,000,000.

Cherchesene, t. Curdistan; 62 S. Kerkut.

Chercot, t. Hind. in Golconda; 8 NW. Rachore.

Chercouchy, t. Carnatic; 24 NNE. Tanjore.

Chercoy, t. France, in Yonne; 12 W. Sens.

Cheren-taban, t. Chinese Tartary. Lon. 119. 33. E. Lat. 41. 32. N.

Cherepe, t. Peru, in Truxillo, near the Pacific ocean; 25 SSE. Lambayeque. Lat. 7. S.

Cheribon, principality, Java, E. of Jacatra. Lon. 108. 35. E. Lat. 6. 46. S. It is divided into 9 districts, and contains about 90,000 fixed inhabitants, besides strangers. This country is divided between two princes, both of whom are feudatories of the Dutch East-India company. The productions are coffee, timber, cotton yarn, areca, indigo, sugar, and also a little pepper: this last article formerly grew here in such abundance, that in the year 1680, the bhar of 375 lbs. was paid for, at the rate of no more than ten Spanish dollars.

Cheribon, *Sheribon*, or *Tcheribon*, t. Java, capital of the principality of the same name; 170 E. Batavia. It is situated at the bottom of a deep bay, and was formerly a station of some importance.

Cheribon Reef, reef in the E. Indian Sea, near N. coast of Java. Lon. 108. 34. E. Lat. 6. 9. S.

Cheri Kiamen, post of Chinese Tartary; 15 SE. Petouné Hotun.

Cheri-Oujou, t. Chinese Tartary; 8 S. Geho.

Cherin, t. A. Turkey, in Sivas; 50 E. Sivas.

Cherith, rivulet, Syria, E. of the Jourdan, which it joins below Bethsan.

Cherium, now *Chieri*.

Cherkes, walled town, A. Turkey; 45 W. Tosia.

Cherkes, t. Cyprus, the residence of an aga and a cadî; 12 NE. Nicosia.

Cherki, t. Hind., Ballogistan; 10 SW. Dadari.

Chermansik, t. Natolia; 30 NNE. Miletus.

Chermelick, t. Diarbekir; 20 WSW. Ourfa.

Chero, small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago. Lon. 25. 40. E. Lat. 36. 53. N.

Cherodga, t. Bengal; 7 SSW. Toree.

Cherokee Corner, p-v. Oglethorpe co. Georgia; 8½ miles from Athens, W. 675.

Cherokees, Indians, in the SE. part of Tennessee, NW. part of Georgia, and the NE. part Alabama. The Tennessee river forms a part of their northern boundary. The greatest length of the Cherokee country is about 250 miles, and the breadth from 100 to 150. Before the late cession of a small portion of their territory, the number of acres was estimated at 15,054,720, or 23,520 square miles. They have about 65 towns and villages, containing from 50 to 500 souls each. Since agriculture has been introduced among them, they live in a more dispersed manner than they formerly did. Their habitations are log cabins. Intermarriages have in many instances taken place between the Cherokees and the whites, who live among them or in the neighbourhood, and some of the mixed breed have large plantations, and carry on agriculture with more spirit and success than the full blooded Cherokees. Pop. in 1809, 12,395; males 6,116; females 6,279; negro slaves 583; whites 341. Horses, 6,519; black cattle 19,165; sheep 1,037; swine 19,778; grist mills 13, saw mills 3; wagons 30; total value, including the slaves, estimated at \$571,500.

The rivers of the country are the Tennessee; Sequatchee creek, Battle creek, and Crow creek, which flow into the Tennessee from the N.; Tellico, Hiwassee, Chickamaugah creek, Lookout creek, Racoon creek, and Wills creek, flowing into it from the south; the Coosa with its head branches Oostanaulee and Etowee, the Talapoosa, and the Chatahoochee.

The face of the country is diversified; part mountainous, part hilly, and part very level. The principal mountains are Cumberland mountains and Walden's Ridge, north of the Tennessee; south of the river are Lookout mountain and Unicoi mountains. Racoon mountain and others, of the Alleghany range are in the eastern part.—The soil in most of the low ground and some of the upland, is very fertile. In the low and marshy ground fever and ague prevails; but in the upland country the climate is salubrious and delightful.

The Cherokees have made considerable attainments in the useful arts, particularly in the manufacture of cotton and woollen cloth, and in agriculture. They have upwards of 500 looms and 500 ploughs. They generally adopt the modes of dress common among white people, and are very neat and cleanly in their persons, and are universally in the practice of bathing. They are well formed, in some instances possess fine countenances, have good natural capacity, and are of hospitable character. The Moravians have a missionary among them at *Spring Place*; and the American Board of Commissioners have also an establishment at *Brainerd*; and schools have been established

in various places.—Several years since a part of the Cherokees emigrated to the Arkansas territory, and have settled on both sides of the river Arkansas, 400 or 500 miles from its mouth, occupying a fertile tract of country. Their number is estimated at 6,000. A missionary establishment has been formed among them at Dwight. See *Brainerd, Dwight, &c.*

Cheronnac, t. France, in Charente; 15 S. Confolent. H. 230.

Cheronæa, ancient city in NW. part of Bœotia, famous for the victory of Philip, over the Athenians and Thebans, B. C. 338, the death blow to Grecian liberty; for the defeat of Mithridates by Sylla, B. C. 85; and for the birth of Plutarch; 28 WNW. Thebes. Lon. 23. 25. E. Lat. 38. 40. N. See *Capranu*.

Cheroneso, see *Ceroneso*.

Cheroniso, t. on NE. coast of Negropont; 25 E. Negropont.

Cherowly, t. Hind., in Oude; 36 SE. Etaya.

Cheroy, t. France, in Yonne; 10 W. Sens. Pop. 984.

Cherriton, see *Chariton*.

Cherry Island, island, between Norway and Greenland.

Cherry Grove, p-t. St. Clair co. Illinois; 59 Vandalia, W. 843.

Cherry Plains, p-v. Wake co. N. C.; W. 308.

Cherry Valley, p-t. Otsego co. N. Y.; 14 NE. Cooperstown, 53 W. Albany, W. 384. Pop. in 1810, 2,775; in 1820, 3,684. Here is a large, handsome, and finely situated village, which contains an academy, a meeting house, a printing office, and has considerable trade. The 1st, 2d, and 3d Western turnpikes meet here and are intersected by other large roads.

Cherryfield, t. Washington co. Maine, watered by the Narragausus; 30 W. Machias. Pop. 723.

Cherrytree, t. Venango co. Pa. Pop. 297.

Cherryville, p-v. Northampton co. Pa.; W. 212.

Cherryville, p-t. Rapide, La.; 325 New Orleans, W. 1,395.

Cherso, or rather *Cherso* and *Osero*, (an. *Crepse*, *Brigeide*, *Absyrtides*, and *Absyrtius*,) isl. in the gulf of Venice, subject to Austria, divided into two parts. This island or islands lie between the coast of Istria and Dalmatia, extending from N. to S. about 60 miles in length, with a very unequal breadth. The soil is in general mountainous and stony, and produces olives, wine, figs, silk, a little corn; and is said to support 70,000 sheep. Lon. 14. 36. E. Lat. 45. 8. N. Pop. 6,003. Sq. m. 160.

Cherso, s-p. & capital of the island of Cherso, in the Adriatic. Pop. 3,572. Bp. see. It is situated behind a deep bay on the W. coast, which almost divides the island nearly into equal parts, forming a harbour capable of sheltering a numerous fleet. The streets are narrow and dirty. The usual language is the Sclavonian.

Cherson, gov. Russia, bounded N. by Kiow and Poltava, E. by Ekaterinoslav, and Taurida, S. by the Black sea, SW. by Besserabia, and W. by Moldavia. Pop. 300,000; or according to other statements 499,000. Sq. miles about 19,000.

Cherson, *Kherson*, or *Koslov*, t. Russia, capital of a government of the same name, on the Dnieper, 60 m. above its mouth; 128 SW. Ekateri-

noslav, 812 S. Petersburg. Lon. 32. 54. E. Lat. 46. 40. N. The population of this town has been very fluctuating; about 10 years after its foundation it is said to have contained nearly 50,000; while in 1803, after the ruin of its trade, there were not above 10,000. It was founded as lately as 1778, chiefly by the exertions of prince Potemkin, made a free port, and was expected to become the centre of the commerce of the Black sea. But from the bad choice of its situation, the difficulty of navigating the Dnieper, and the unhealthiness of its climate, it gradually fell into decline, and is now completely eclipsed by the neighbouring port of Odessa. It contains a dock for the construction of large vessels; from which several men of war and frigates, as well as merchantships, have been launched.—The humane Mr. Howard died in this town, on the 20th day of January, 1790.

Chersonesus, or *Chersonese*, (*Thracian*,) peninsula, W. of the Hellespont, and E. of the gulf of Melas. It is about 60 miles long, and 7 broad. The isthmus is now called *Erisso*.

Chersonesus, now *Peniscola*.

Chersonesus Cimbrica, now *Jutland*.

Chersonesus Taurica, now *Crimea*.

Chersopoli, t. on E. coast of the island of Corfu; 5 S. Corfu.

Chertsey, t. Eng., in Surrey, near the banks of the Thames; 20 WSW. London. Lon. 0. 24. W. Lat. 51. 23. N. Pop. 3,629. Here was formerly an abbey, of which only part of the walls now remains. It has a market on Wednesday.

Cherves, t. France, in Charente; 3 NW. Cognac. Pop. 1,200.

Cherveux, t. France, in Two-Sevres; 7 NE. Niort. Pop. 1,215.

Cherugatta, t. Cochín; 18 NE. Cranganore.

Cherwell, r. Eng., which rises in Warwickshire, and runs into the Thames at Oxford.

Chesapeake Bay, bay of United America, in the states of Virginia and Maryland, and one of the largest in the known world. Its entrance is between Cape Charles and Cape Henry, 12 m. wide, and it extends 270 miles to the northward, dividing Virginia and Maryland. It is from 7 to 20 miles broad, and generally as much as nine fathoms deep; affording many commodious harbours, and a safe and easy navigation. It receives the waters of the Susquehanna, Potomac, Rappahannock, York, and James rivers, which are all large and navigable.

Chesapeake town, p-v. Cecil co. Md.; W. 100.

Chesham, t. Eng., in Bucks, with a weekly market on Wednesday; 10 SE. Aylesbury, 29 WNW. London. Lon. 0. 37. W. Lat. 51. 42. N. Pop. 2,071. The principal trade of the town is in lace, shoes, and wooden-ware.

Cheshire, co. SW. part of N. H., bounded N. by Grafton co., E. by Hillsborough co., S. by Massachusetts, and W. by Vermont. Pop. in 1810, 40,988; in 1820, 45,376. Chief towns, Charlestown, Keene, and Walpole.

Cheshire, p-t. Berkshire co. Mass.; 17 NNE. Lenox, 140 W. Boston, W. 404. Pop. 1,202. It has a manufactory of window glass, and is celebrated for its excellent cheese.

Cheshire, p-t. New-Haven co. Ct.; 13 N. New

Haven, 25 SSW. Hartford, W. 318. Pop. 2,281. It is a pleasant town, comprises 2 Congregational parishes, and contains an Episcopal church and an academy. The academy, styled the Episcopal Academy of Connecticut, incorporated in 1801, is a very respectable institution, has a fund of about \$25,000, a library of 200 volumes, and usually about 70 students, and is under the direction of a principal and a professor of languages. The anniversary is held on the 1st Wednesday in October.

Cheshire, co. Eng., bounded on N. by the Irish sea and by the counties of Lancaster and York, E. by the counties of Derby and Stafford, S. by Salop, and W. by the counties of Flint and Denbigh; about 50 miles long and 25 broad; divided into 7 hundreds, which contain 101 parishes, one city, and 11 market towns. Pop. 227,831. Families 44,502; 16,396 engaged in agriculture; 23,043 in trade and manufactures; 5,063 otherwise. Sq. m. 1,040. It has been long noted for cheese of the best quality; other productions are corn, excellent salt, coal, iron-ore, mill-stones, timber, alum, hops, &c.

Cheshunt, t. Eng., in Hertfordshire; 13 N. London. Pop. 1,670.

Chesil Bank, prodigious heap or body of pebbles, thrown up by the sea, running from the island of Portland to near Abbotsbury, 16 miles in length.

Che-sinen, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si; 45 NW. Hing-ngan.

Chesley, t. France, in Aube; 9 SE. Ervy.

Chesne, t. France, Ardennes; 15 S. Mezieres.

Chesne-Tonex, t. Savoy; 30 E. Geneva. Pop. 1,900.

Chesnut Creek, branch of the Kenhawa in S. part of Virginia.

Chesnut Hill, p-v. Strafford co. N. H.; 58 Concord, W. 509.

Chesnut Hill, p-v. Hall co. Georgia; 80 Mil-ledgeville, W. 617.

Chesnut Hill, p-t. Northampton co. Pa., on N. side of Blue mountain; W. 220. Pop. 1,026.

Chesnut Ridge, mt. which extends from Md. NE. through Fayette and Westmoreland counties, Pa.

Chessy, t. France, in Rhone; 12 NW. Lyons. Pop. 520.

Chesta, t. S. A., in La Paz; 70 NW. La Paz.

Chester, p-t. Windsor co. Vt.; 16 SW. Windsor, W. 447. Pop. in 1810, 2,370; in 1820, 2,493. Here is an academy.

Chester, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H., on the east side of the Merrimack river and Manchester, 6 NNE. Londonderry, 15 NNW. Haverhill, 22 SSE. Concord, 30 W. by S. Portsmouth, W. 490. Pop. in 1810, 2,030; in 1820, 2,262. The township extends southeast about 20 miles in length, and is of various breadth, and has 2 meeting houses. The principal village consists of a single street about a mile in length, situated on an elevated swell of land, commanding a very extensive view, embracing the ocean to the southeast, 22 miles distant. The Isle of Hookset Falls, on the Merrimack, are near the NW. corner of the township, and Massabesic pond lies mostly in the western part.

In this township are 2 remarkable caves. One, called the *Devil's den*, is in *Mine hill* in the

western part, on the east side of Massabesic pond. The hill is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in diameter, about 400 feet high, almost perpendicular on the south side. The entrance of the cave, which is on the south side, is 10 yards above the base, and after a passage of various dimensions, 25 feet in length, opens into the principal apartment, which is 15 or 20 feet square, 3 or 4 feet high, floored and ceiled by a regular rock. From the wall are dependent numerous excrescences of the form and size of pears, which on the approach of a torch, throw out a sparkling lustre with innumerable hues. The other cave is on the west side of *Rattle-snake hill*, 7 SW. of the east meeting house. The principal entrance is 11 feet high and 4 wide. It extends about 20 feet into the side of the hill, and after forming a semi-circle of 53 feet in length, passes out on the same side. Its greatest breadth is near the middle, about 15 feet, and its greatest height is at the principal entrance, 11 feet.

Chester, (New,) p-t. Grafton co. N. H.; 16 S. Plymouth, W. 527. Pop. 971.

Chester, p-t. Hampden co. Mass.; 20 NW. Springfield, 119 W. Boston, W. 387. Pop. 1,526.

Chester, p-v. Middlesex co. Ct., in Saybrook, on W. side of the Connecticut; 6 miles below Haddam, W. 347.

Chester, p-t. Warren co. N. Y., E. of the Hudson on W. side of Scroon lake; 90 N. Albany, W. 439. Pop. 1,013. Here is a natural stone bridge across a stream called Stone Bridge creek, which is a great curiosity.

Chester, (East,) p-t. Westchester co. N. Y.; 4 E. of the Hudson, 40 N. New York, W. 243. Pop. 1,021.

Chester, (West,) see *West-Chester*.

Chester, p-t. Morris co. N. J.; 55 Trenton, W. 245. Pop. 1,212.

Chester, t. Burlington co. N. J. Pop. 2,253.

Chester, co. SE. part of Pa., bounded NE. by Montgomery co., SE. by Philadelphia and Delaware cos., and Delaware state, S. by Maryland, W. by Lancaster co., and NW. by Berks co. Chief town, West-Chester. Pop. in 1810, 39,596; in 1820, 44,451.

Chester, bor. & cap. Delaware co. Pa., on NW. bank of the Delaware, between Chester and Ridley creeks; 15 SW. Philadelphia, W. 122. Pop. 657; including the township 1,259. It is pleasantly situated, and contains a courthouse, a jail, a market house, a Quaker meeting-house, an Episcopal church, and is a place of considerable resort of company from Philadelphia.—Asbestos is found in the vicinity.

Chester, v. Shenandoah co. Va.; 20 SSW. Winchester.

Chester, v. Cumberland co. Va., on SW. bank of James river; 6 S. Richmond.

Chester, t. Clinton co. Ohio. Pop. 1,171.

Chester, t. Geauga co. Ohio. Pop. 269.

Chester, t. Knox co. Ohio. Pop. 697.

Chester, t. Wayne co. Ohio. Pop. 551.

Chester, p-v. Orange co. N. Y.; 104 S. by W. Albany, W. 266.

Chester, district, N. part of S. C. Pop. in 1810, 11,479; slaves 2,743. Pop. in 1820, 14,189.

Chester, p-t. & cap. Chester district, S. C.; 58 NNW. Columbia, W. 460. It contains an academy, and about 30 houses.

Chester, r. Maryland, which runs into the Chesapeake, 14 SW. Chestertown.

Chester Gap, pass, over the Blue mountains, in Virginia; 16 SE. Winchester.

Chester Ridge, mountains, Pennsylvania, in which iron and lead ores are found; 140 WNW. Philadelphia.

Chester, (an. *Deva*.) city, Eng., and capital of Cheshire, on the Dee, about 20 miles from the Irish sea; 145 N. Bristol, 181 NW. London. Lon. 2. 53. W. Lat. 53. 11. N. Pop. 17,472. Bp. see. The city is square, and surrounded by a wall, nearly two miles in circ.; it contains a cathedral, 9 parish churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, and 8 places of worship for Dissenters of different persuasions. The streets are hollowed out of a rock to the depth of one story beneath the level of the ground on each side; and the houses have a sort of covered portico running on from house to house, and from street to street, level with the ground behind, but one story above the street in front. The castle is a noble structure; the walls are evidently Norman. It has 2 yearly fairs, the most considerable in the north of England, held on the 5th July and 10th Oct., each lasting 14 days. The manufactures are not extensive; they consist chiefly of tobacco, snuff, shot, white lead, iron, tobacco pipes, and leather. It sends 2 members to parliament.

Chester, t. Nova Scotia, in King's bay; 22 WSW. Halifax.

Chester in the Street, t. Eng., in Durham, situated in a valley, on W. side of the river Wear, in a neighbourhood abounding in coals; 6 N. Durham, 263 N. London. Pop. 1,726.

Chesterfield, p-t. Cheshire co. N. H. on E. side of the Connecticut, opposite Dummerston; 11 WSW. Keene, 100 W. Portsmouth, W. 426. Pop. in 1810, 1,839; in 1820, 2,110. It is very pleasantly situated, and contains a cotton manufactory and a respectable academy, with a preceptor and a preceptress, and from 50 to 100 students.—*Spafford's Lake*, situated a mile north of the meeting-house, is a beautiful lake about 9 miles in circuit, having an island near its centre, containing 20 acres, on which is a grove of trees, which renders it a delightful resort in the summer.

Chesterfield, p-t. Hampshire co. Mass.; 15 WNW. Northampton, 105 W. Boston, W. 398. Pop. 1,447.

Chesterfield, p-t. Essex co. N. Y., bounded N. by Sable river, and E. by lake Champlain; 18 S. Plattsburg, W. 497. Pop. 667. Adgate's falls, on Sable river, in this town, is a cataract of 80 feet. The channel has perpendicular walls on each side, 1 mile long, and nearly 100 feet high, and as regular as a work of art. There is a bridge across this channel 96 feet above the water. In the SW. part of the town there is a cavern in which ice is found throughout the year. Iron ore abounds in this town.

Chesterfield, t. Burlington co. N. J. Pop. 2,087.

Chesterfield, co. Va.; bounded N. by James river, which separates it from Henrico co., E. and S. by the Appomatox, and W. by Powhatan co. The C. H. is 12 SSW. Richmond, W. 138. Pop. in 1810, 9,979; slaves 6,015. Pop. in 1820, 18,003. Chief town, Manchester.

Chesterfield, district, N. part of S. C.; W. 439. Pop. in 1810, 5,564; slaves 1,639. Pop. in 1820, 6,645.

Chesterfield, p-t. St. Louis co. Missouri; 25 St. Louis, W. 904.

Chesterfield, t. Eng., in Derby, situated in a beautiful vale, called the Valley of Scarsdale; 26 N. Derby, 149 N. London. Lon. 1. 30. W. Lat. 53. 20. N. Pop. 4,476. In this town are several potteries and silk mills, and a cotton mill, with large iron foundries in the neighbourhood; iron ore and coals are both dug near the town; a navigable canal has been made from hence to the Trent, 5 miles below Gainsborough. The market is on Saturday.

Chesterfield Key, islet, near N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 77. 20. W. Lat. 22. 15. N.

Chesterfield Inlet, bay on W. side of Hudson's bay, about 200 miles long, and 15 wide. Lon. of the mouth, 90. 40. W. Lat. 63. 30. N.

Chesterfield Shoals, shoals in the straits of Mozambique. Lon. 43. 50. E. Lat. 16. 5. S.

Chesterford, (an. *Iciani* and *Camboricum*.) t. Eng., in Essex; 13 N. Saffron Walden. Many antiquities have been discovered, and the foundations of the walls were visible a few years since.

Chestertown, p-t. port of entry, and cap. Kent co. Md., on Chester river, about 16 miles from its confluence with the Chesapeake; 35 S. Elkton, 40 ESE. Baltimore, 77 SW. Philadelphia, W. 80. It contains a court house, a jail, an Episcopal church, a Methodist meeting house, and about 150 houses, and has some trade. The shipping owned here, in 1816, amounted to 2,108 tons.

Washington College, which was incorporated in 1782, is in this town, and a handsome brick building 180 feet long, and 3 stories high, has been erected, but the institution has never assumed the form of a college, and the building is appropriated to the accommodation of a respectable Latin, and an English school. It receives from the state an annual donation of 800 dollars.

Chesterville, p-t. Kennebeck co. Maine; 30 NW. Augusta, W. 637. Pop. 612.

Chesuncook, lake, Maine, 10 or 15 miles NE. Moosehead lake. The western and main branch of the Penobscot passes through it. It is one of the largest lakes in Maine.

Cheta, r. Siberia, which runs into the Chantanga, Lon. 107. 29. E. Lat. 70. 20. N.

Cheta, r. Russia, which runs into the Enisei, Lon. 85. 14. E. Lat. 60. 40. N.

Che-tcheou-ouei, t. China, in Hou-quang; 700 SSW. Peking. Lon. 108. 54. E. Lat. 30. 16. N.

Che-tching, t. China, in Quang-tong; 24 WSW. Hoa.

Che-tching, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si; 90 SE. Ki-ngan.

Chetecan Head, cape on W. coast of the isl. of Cape Breton. Lon. 60. 45. W. Lat. 46. 40. N.

Chetham, t. Eng., in Lancashire; 3 N. Manchester. Pop. 752.

Cheticolon, t. Carnatic; 9 ESE. Terriore.

Chetimaches, see *Lafourche*.

Chetimaches, (*Grande*.) lake, Louisiana, about 33 miles SW. Donaldsonville. It is long and narrow. A tribe of Indians of the same name live near it.

Chetiqua, r. Lower Siam, which runs into the sea, Lon. 98. 20. E. Lat. 11. 5. N.

Chetran, t. Arabia; 6 S. Kalaba.

Che-tsién, city, China, of the first rank, in Koei-tcheou; 875 SSW. Peking. Lon. 107. 44. E. Lat. 27. 30. N.

Che-tsuen, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen; 35 NE. Mao.

Che-tsung, city, China, of the second rank, in Yun-nan; 1020 SSW. Peking. Lon. 103. 39. E. Lat. 24. 56. N.

Chetumal Bay, see *Hanover Bay*.

Cheturgone, t. Hind., in Ballogistan; 6 SW. Bahbelgong.

Chevagnes, t. France, in Allier; 9 E. Moulins. Pop. 850.

Chevancy le Chateau, t. Neth., in Luxemburg; 3 N. Montmedy.

Chever, see *Khauar*.

Cheverney, t. France, in Loir-and-Cher; 7 S. Blois. H. 220.

Chevilly, t. France; 5 S. Paris.

Cheviot Hills, hills, Eng., in the county of Northumberland, which formed a free chase, called Cheviot, corruptly *Chevy Chase*, the seat of the encounter between the Percys and the Douglasses, celebrated in an ancient popular song; 6 m. from the borders of Scotland, 18 S. Berwick. Height 2,680 feet.

Chevire, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 5 NW. Baugé. H. 300.

Chevreigny, t. France, in Aisne; 5 S. Laon.

Chevres, t. France, in Charente; 18 E. Angoulesme. H. 240.

Chevreuse, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise; 8 SW. Versailles. Pop. 1,730.

Chevron, t. Savoy; 16 E. Chamberry.

Cheux, t. France; 6 W. Caen. Pop. 1,027.

Chewase, t. Tennessee; 24 SW. Tellico.

Chewny, t. Hind., Candeish; 18 E. Hurdah.

Chews, r. Maryland, which runs into the Chesapeake, Lon. 76. 19. W. Lat. 38. 55. N.

Che-yam-hoei-Hotun, t. Asia, in Corea; 437 ENE. Peking.

Cheze, (La,) t. France, in North-Coasts; 4 SE. Loudeac. Pop. 358.

Cheynow, t. Bohemia, in Bechin; 6 E. Tabor. H. 91.

Chezery, t. France, in Ain, district of Gex; 8 NW. Geneva. It was ceded by Savoy to France, in 1760.

Chezy l'Abbaye, t. France, in Aisne; 4 SSW. Chateau Thierry. Pop. 1,204.

Chiacar, t. Thibet; 66 SE. Lassa.

Chiacupi, t. Peru; 50 miles from Cusco.

Chiametlan, pr. Mexico, bounded N. by Culican, on E. by the Zacatecas, S. by Xalasco, and W. by the Pacific ocean. The soil is generally fertile; and many mines of silver are found in the country.

Chiametlan, t. Mexico, cap. of the province of the same name; 325 NW. Mexico. Lon. 109. 6. W. Lat. 22. 58. N.

Chiametlan, r. Mexico, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lon. 106. 20. W. Lat. 23. N.

Chiametlan Islands, cluster of small islands in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Mexico. Lat. 22. 20. N.

Chiampa, country, Asia, bounded N. by the desert of Cochin China, E. & S. by the Indian

sea, and W. by Cambodia. It is little known. The soil produces rice, several sorts of fruits and herbs, pepper, cinnamon, benzoin, eagle, and columba wood; gold, silver, silk, cotton, and porcelain, are likewise to be found here. Among the rare animals are rhinoceroses, and elephants of an extraordinary size and surprising docility. The sea abounds with excellent fish. There are 60 good harbours, which occasion the inhabitants to apply themselves much to trade and navigation; that of Faifo is one of the most considerable.

Chiana, (an. *Clanis*,) r. Italy. The central part of the river is marshy, and the water is said to flow in a S. direction into the Tiber, by one mouth, near Orvieto; and N. by another into the Arno, about 3 NW. Arezzo.

Chianantla, t. Mexico, in Tlascala; 60 S. Puebla de los Angeles.

Chianni, t. Tuscany; 16 ESE. Leghorn.

Chianti, r. Naples, which runs into the Adriatic, Lon. 13. 48. E. Lat. 43. 18. N.

Chiapa, pr. Guatemala, bounded N. by Tabasco, Eby, and Vera Paz, S. by Guatemala, SW. by Sonusco, and W. by Guaxaca; 210 m. long, and 135 broad. Its principal productions are grain and fruit, with excellent pastures, on which they feed a great number of cattle. There are no mines of gold and silver.

Chiapa dos Espagnols, or *Ciudad Real*, t. Guatemala, and province of Chiapa; bp. see; 380 SE. Mexico. Lon. 94. 46. W. Lat. 17. 3. N. It contains 1 parish, with 3 convents, and about 400 Spanish families, with a fauxbourg, containing about 100 Indian families. Its principal commerce is cocoa, cotton, and cochineal.

Chiapa, or *Chiapa dos Indios*, t. Guatemala, in Chiapa; 30 W. Chiapa dos Espagnols, 350 S. Mexico. Lon. 95. 20. W. Lat. 17. 5. N. Pop. about 20,000; or stated at 4,000 Indian families. During the day the heat is violent, while the nights are cool. The inhabitants are chiefly Indians, and are wealthy. They raise a great quantity of sugar.

Chiarenza, or *Clarence*, (an. *Cyllene*,) t. Eu. Turkey, on W. coast of Morea, near the Mediterranean, on the river Sillus; once a considerable place, but now almost ruined; 80 W. Corinth, 84 SW. Livadia. Lon. 21. 16. E. Lat. 38. 11. N.

Chiari, t. Aust. Italy, in Brescia, between Brescia and Crema; 12 W. Brescia. Lon. 9. 56. E. Lat. 45. 32. N. Pop. 6,828.

Chiaromonte, t. Sicily, Noto; 25 W. Syracuse. Lon. 14. 40. E. Lat. 37. 4. N. Pop. 6,500.

Chiascio, r. Poppedom, which runs into the Tiber, 5 S. Perugia.

Chiasellis, t. Friuli; 7 W. Palma Nuova.

Chiatla, t. Guatemala, in Chiapa; 100 SE. Chiapa dos Espagnols.

Chiavan, t. Persia, Ghilan; 120 NW. Reshd.

Chiavari, t. Genoa; 15 SE. Genoa. Pop. 7,684. It is situated near the gulf of Rapallo, has considerable manufactures, and is celebrated for its yearly fairs.

Chiavenna, (County of,) county, Lombardy, belonging to Austria, now included in the delegation of Sondrio, situated at the foot of the Rhetian Alps, N. of the lake of Como, about 24 miles long, and 18 wide. The country is fertile

in wine and pastures. The inhabitants raise a good deal of silk, but not corn sufficient for their wants; this they obtain of their neighbours for cattle, wine, and silk. The inhabitants are Catholics. Pop. about 18,000.

Chiavenna, t. cap. of the county; 35 S. Coire, 38 N. Como. Lon. 9. 28. E. Lat. 46. 12. N. Pop. 2,800. It is situated at the foot, and upon the side of a mountain. The principal articles of exportation are stone pots, called *lavezzi*, and raw silk.—The principal object of curiosity in the environs of Chiavenna, is the fortress in ruins, seated upon the summit of a rock, which overlooks the town, and celebrated in the history of the Grisons, for its almost impregnable strength.

Chiavorico, t. Italy, in Friuli; 13 W. Udina.

Chiavoroto, t. Carinthia; 8 S. Tarvis.

Chiavulla, t. Mexico, in Tlascala; 20 SW. Puebla de los Angeles.

Chiaw, (*Gulf of*,) bay on E. coast of the isl. of Gilolo. Lon. of the entrance, 123. 56. E. Lat. 1. 21. N.

Chibara tai Kiamen, post of Chinese Tartary; 18 N. Geho.

Chibiane, (an. *Corinea*,) v. Cyprus, celebrated for its wine.

Chiblone, t. Hind., in Concan; 20 ESE. Severndroog.

Chicacotta, t. on the borders of Bootan, a small distance from the boundary of Bengal, fortified with a bank and a stockade; 50 N. Rungpour, 75 S. Tassasudon. Lon. 89. 25. E. Lat. 26. 31 N.

Chicago, r. Illinois, which flows into lake Michigan, on the west side, and near the south end. It is navigable for boats 11 miles, then commences a portage of 7 miles across a prairie to the Plein, a head branch of the Illinois. The prairie is so low as sometimes to be covered with water, and passable for boats.—A canal to unite the rivers has been contemplated.

Chicago, or *Fort Dearborn*, v. & military post, Illinois, on the Chicago, near its entrance into lake Michigan; about 220 S. Fort Howard, on Green bay, 300 SSW. Michilimackinac. Lat. 41. 53. N. It contains 10 or 12 dwelling houses. The garrison consists of about 160 men. The fortifications consist of a stockade, enclosing barracks, quarters for the officers, magazines, provision stores, &c., defended by bastions. The surrounding country is exceedingly beautiful and fertile, consisting of woodland and prairies, with a varied surface, and a fine climate.

Chicalapour, t. Hind., in Mysore; 10 S. Chinnaballabaram.

Chicama, r. Peru, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 7. 45. S.

Chicamocha, *Sogamoso*, *Gallinazos*, r. New Grenada, known by these names in different parts of its course. It rises from the Andes, runs north, and flows into the Magdalena, Lat. 7. 10. N.

Chicanga, or *Chacanga*, km. Africa, which was formerly a part of the country of Mocara, rich in gold mines. It is called *Manica*, from the principal town, which is on the river Sofala, in Lon. 28. E. Lat. 20. 15. S.

Chicapec, r. Mass., which rises in Worcester

co., and runs SW. into the Connecticut, in N. part of Springfield,

Chicar, t. Hind., on SW. coast of Guzerat; 6 from the island of Diu, 34 S. Chittour.

Chicaris, t. Imiretta; 20 W. Cotatis.

Chicarongo, t. Africa, in the country of Bororos; 20 N. Tete.

Chicaur, t. Carnatic; 16 S. Chittore.

Chiccamagga, r. Tennessee, which runs into the Tennessee, 6 miles above the whirl.

Chica Island, see *Jeso*.

Chichas, jurisdiction, Buenos Ayres. This district is situated NNE. of Potosi, in the intendancy of which it is included. Its length from N. to S. is about 140 miles, and its breadth about 100. From 50, to 60,000 marks of silver, and about 100,000 piastres, in gold, are on an average, annually extracted from the mines of the province; and the plains give food to numerous herds of cattle. Tupiza and St. Jago de Gutagata are the chief towns.

Chichè, t. France, in Two Sevrès; 6 SE. Bressuire. Pop. 1,175.

Chiche, see *St. Osith*.

Chichery, t. Bengal; 34 S. Palamow. Lon. 14. 26. E. Lat. 23. 14. N.

Chichester, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H.; 8 E. Concord, 45 NW. Portsmouth, W. 511. Pop. 1,010.

Chichester, (*Lower*,) t. Delaware co. Pa., on the Delaware, SW. of Chester. Pop. 502.

Chichester, (*Upper*,) t. Delaware co. Pa. Pop. 413.

Chichester, (an. *Regnum*,) city, Eng., capital of Sussex, on the river *Levant*, which a little below joins an arm of the sea; 36 SE. Winchester, 61 SSE. London. Lon. 0. 47. W. Lat. 50. 50. N. Pop. 6,425. Bp. see. Merchant vessels are frequently built and repaired here, and sometimes ships of war. Chichester contains an elegant Gothic cathedral, 410 feet long, with a steeple 297 feet high, 6 parish churches, and other public buildings, and sends 2 members to parliament. Two markets are held weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday, for corn and provisions; and on every other Wednesday a market for live sheep and cattle.—Natives, Chillingworth, Juxon, and Collins.

Chickahominy, r. Virginia, which runs into the James river, 6 NW. James-town. It is navigable for boats 60 miles.

Chickamaugh Creek, r. which rises in Georgia, runs through a part of Cherokee country, and flows into the Tennessee, a few miles above Lookout mountain. A district of country through which it flows, is called by the same name, and contains the new missionary station, Brainerd.

Chickasaw Agency, in the country of the Chickasaws, Mississippi, 27 W. Cotton Port, 130 SW. Huntsville, W. 988.

Chickasaw Bluff, in NW. corner of Mississippi, on E. bank of Mississippi, Lat. 35. N.

Chickasaw, r. Indiana, which runs into the Wabash, below Vincennes.

Chickasaw, r. in NW. part of Tennessee, which runs W. into the Mississippi.

Chickasaws, Indians, whose territory is included within the chartered limits of the states of Tennessee, Kentucky, and Mississippi, and

Alabama; bounded W. by Mississippi river, N. by Ohio river, E. by Tennessee river, and Alabama, and S. by the country of the Choctaws. The boundary line commences on the Mississippi a little below Lat. 34. N., proceeds up this river to the entrance of the Ohio; up the Ohio to the junction of the Tennessee; up the Tennessee to Cany creek, about 20 miles below the Muscle shoals; up Cany creek to its source, thence in a line to the Tombigbee, down this river to the mouth of Oketibbeha, where it meets the Choctaw line; and from this point in a north-west direction to its commencement on the Mississippi. A large portion of the country is very fertile and valuable.

The Chickasaws, according to the statement of Col. Cocke, the United States' agent for this tribe, consist of 6,456 souls, of whom 680 are warriors. The number of males to females is stated as 4 to 1. This inequality is imputed to the practice of polygamy, which is extremely prevalent among this tribe. The Chickasaws are considerably advanced in many of the arts of civilized life.

Chickasawhay, p-v. Mississippi; 50 W. St. Stephens, W. 1,098.

Chickasawhay, r. Mississippi, which flows S. near E. side of the state, and joins the Pascagoula, about 40 miles from its mouth.

Chicken Bay, bay on S. coast of Java. Lon. 114. 14. E. Lat. 8. 40 S.

Chicken-Head, cape, on E. coast of the island of Lewis. Lon. 6. 10. W. Lat. 58. 10. N.

Chickisalungo, r. Pennsylvania, which runs into the Susquehanna, a little above Columbia.

Chickley, t. Hind. Candeish; 12 E. Chuprah.

Chickley, t. Hind. Baglana; 30 SSE. Surat.

Chickoory, t. Hind. in the country of the Poonah Mahrattas; 40 SSW. Merritch. Lon. 74. 50. E. Lat. 16. 23. N. It is a large town, and has a manufactory of cloth, and an extensive bazar.

Chicksaw Bluff, see *Wolf-River*.

Chiclana, t. Spain, in La Mancha; 2 N. Ubeda.

Chiclana, t. Spain, in Seville; 16 SE. Cadiz, 52 S. Seville. Pop. 10,000. It is a delightful place, where the merchants of Cadiz have country houses.

Chicorata, t. New-Mexico, in Cinaloa; 30 E. Cinaloa.

Chicova, t. Africa, and capital of a district in Mocaranga, on the Zambese. Lon. 30. 20. E. Lat. 16. 30. S.

Chicoutami, settlement in Canada, on the river Saguenay.

Chicuito, jurisdiction, S. A. in Buenos-Ayres, about 108 miles long, and 75 wide.

Chielefa, t. Eu. Turkey, in the Morea, near the gulf of Coron; 12. W. Kolokitia.

Chiemsee, lake, Bavaria, in the circle of the Iser, between the Inn and Salza; 12 miles long, and 8 broad; it contains several islands, particularly Herrenwerd and Frawenwerd, on the left of which is a town called Chiemsee, which is the see of a bishop; 15 W. Salzburg.

Chienpour, t. Hind., in Candeish; 47 NNE. Burhanpour.

Chiento, r. Italy, which runs into the Adriatic

between Firmo and Recanati. Lon. 13. 46. E. Lat. 43. 14. N.

Chieri, (an. *Cherium*, or *Carium*,) t. Piedmont; 6 E. Turin. Lon. 7. 48. E. Lat. 45. 4. N. Pop. 10,060. It is situated on the declivity of a hill, in an agreeable country, the air soft and healthy; the hills to the N. and E. are covered with vines, while those to the W. and S. are covered with fruit trees of different kinds; the land is fertile, and the inhabitants industrious; they have manufactures of cloth and silk. It is surrounded by an ancient wall defended by towers, with a fosse; and had formerly a fortress, named Rochetta, demolished in the sixteenth century. It has 6 gates, and 4 grand squares or places, 7 parish churches, 12 convents, and 4 hospitals.

Chiers, (La,) r. France, which runs into the Meuse, between Mouzon and Sedan.

Chiesa, t. Italy, Valteline; 6 S. Sondrio.

Chiesa, (La,) (an. *Cleusis*,) r. Italy, which runs into the Oglio, at Caneto, in the Mantuan.

Chieti, see *Civita de Chieti*.

Chietta, (La,) t. France, in Jura; 11 NE. Orgelet.

Chieuti, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 13 SSE. Termola.

Chievres, t. Hainaut; 4 S. Ath. Pop. 2,883.

Chifuncté, r. Louisiana, which flows into lake Pontchartrain, a little below Madisonville.

Chiggrè, t. Nubia; 200 S. Syene. Lon. 34. 20. E. Lat. 21. N.

Chiggeron, r. Persia, which runs into the Caspian sea, a little N. Amol.

Chignecto Bay, the northern arm of the bay of Fundy, Nova-Scotia, into which the Petitcodiac falls. The spring tides here rise 60 feet.

Chigy-sur-Varme, t. France, in Yonne; 6 ESE. Sens.

Chihemecomet, or *Chickminock-cuminock*, isl., on the coast of N. C., near Roanoke island.

Chi-hing, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong; 18 SW. Nanyong.

Chignolo, t. Italy; 10 S. Lodi, 14 E. Pavia.

Chihuahua, t. Mexico, in Durango, on a small branch of the Conchos; 180 NW. Mexico. Lon. 104. 30. W. Lat. 28. 50. N. Pop. 11,600. It is surrounded by silver mining stations.

Chikkolee, t. Hind. in Mysore; 11 SW. Seringapatam.

Chilare, r. Naples, which runs into the Candelaro, 7 W. Manfredonia.

Chilca, s-p. Peru, in the Pacific ocean, about 40 S. Callao. Lat. 12. 32. S.

CHILI, country, S. A. bounded N. by Buenos Ayres, E. by Buenos Ayres and Patagonia, from which it is separated by the Andes, S. by Patagonia, and W. by the Pacific ocean. Lon. 69. to 74. W. Lat. 24. to 45. S.; about 1,400 long, and from 100 to 200 broad. Sq. m. about 200,000. Pop. stated in 1806, at 720,000; by Malte-Brun, in 1820, and a Spanish journal, at 900,000. Another statement, said to be founded on a census, makes it 1,200,000, exclusive of independent Indians.

Divisions. It is divided into 2 intendencies, St. Jago and Concepcion, which are subdivided into 13 provinces, viz. Copiapo, Coquimbo, Quillota, Aconcagua, Melipilla, St. Jago, Rancagua, Colchagua, Maule, Itata, Chillan, Pucha-

cay, and Huilquilemu.—The *islands* are Coquimbanes, Mugillan, Totoral, Pajaro, Masapiero, Juan Fernandes, Mocha, and the Archipelago of Chiloe.

Chief towns. The chief towns are St. Jago, the capital, Concepcion, Valparaiso, Valdivia, Chillan, Coquimbo, St. Fernando, and Petorca.

Rivers. The rivers are numerous, but small, and have generally rapid currents. Some of the principal ones are the Maule, Biobio, Cauten, Tolten, Valdivia, Chaivin, Bueno, and Sinfondo.

Face of the country and soil. Chili presents a plain, gradually rising in elevation as it recedes from the coast and approaches the Andes. From this sloping conformation it is fertilized and beautified by numerous rivers flowing from the Andes; and of these, 53 communicate directly with the Pacific ocean. The country, intercepted between the foot of the Andes and the Pacific ocean, is divided into 2 equal parts, the maritime and midland. The maritime part is intercepted by 3 ridges of mountains, running parallel with the Andes, between which are numerous well watered valleys. The midland country is generally level, of great fertility, and enjoying a delightful climate. The great chain of the Andes extends throughout towards the eastern limits, and presents a number of summits, the height of which has been estimated at upwards of 20,000 feet. Among the Chilian Andes there are said to be 14 volcanoes in a state of constant eruption, and a still greater number that discharge smoke at intervals.

Productions. Chili abounds with vegetable, animal, and mineral productions. Maize, rye, barley, pulse, wine, oil, sugar, cotton, and fruits of various kinds, are cultivated. It has luxuriant pastures, which feed numerous herds of cattle. It is rich in mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, and iron. All the metals are found; also a variety of earths and precious stones. It is free from dangerous or venomous animals, which are so much dreaded in hot countries, and has but one species of small serpent, and that perfectly harmless.

Climate. The climate is remarkably salubrious, and the weather generally serene. In the northern provinces it rarely rains, in some parts never, but dews are abundant; in the central part, rain often continues 3 or 4 days in succession, followed by 15 or 20 days of fair weather; in the southern provinces rains are much more abundant, and often continue 9 or 10 days without cessation. The rainy season commences in April, and continues through August. Snow falls abundantly on the Andes, but is never seen on the coast. Earthquakes are common.

Government. Chili was formerly a colony of Spain, but in 1810 the people took the government into their own hands, and in 1818 made a declaration of absolute independence, which has been hitherto uninterrupted, and recently acknowledged by Portugal. The new government is republican. The army in 1818 was stated at 8,400 regular troops; the militia at 28,960 men, and the revenue at \$2,177,967.

Indians. The part of Chili lying south of the river Biobio, in Lat. 36. 44. S., is inhabited

chiefly by Indians. The *Araucanians* inhabit the country between the rivers Biobio and Valdivia. They are enthusiastically attached to liberty, and are implacable enemies of the Spaniards, who have never been able to subdue them.

Chilesburg, p-t. Caroline co. Va., 45 Richmond, W. 68.

Chillicothe, p-t. & cap. Ross co. Ohio, on W. bank of the Scioto, 45 miles in a right line, and 70 according to the windings, from its mouth, 42 S. Columbus, 70 SW. Zanesville, 93 E. by N. Cincinnati, W. 407. Lon. 82. 57. W. Lat. 39. 18. N. Pop. 2,426. It is pleasantly situated on the borders of an extensive and fertile plain, regularly laid out, the streets crossing each other at right angles, and is a flourishing town. It contains a court house, a jail, a market house, 3 banks, including a branch of the United States bank, 3 printing offices, each publishing a weekly paper, 3 houses of public worship, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Seceders, and 1 for Methodists; a rope walk, 4 cotton manufactories, and a steam mill. In the vicinity of the town there are many valuable mills.

Chillicothe, (Old,) an old Indian town, Ross co. Ohio; 12 NW. Chillicothe. Pop. 199.

Chilili, t. New-Mexico; 80 S. Santa Fé.

Chilisquaque, or *Chilisguage*, t. Northumberland co. Pa. Pop. 1,035. It lies between the E. and W. branches of the Susquehanna, and is watered by a river of the same name, which flows into the W. branch of the Susquehanna, 6 miles above Northumberland.

Chilka, lake, Hind. on the sea coast of the province of Cattack, and NW. side of the bay of Bengal. This lake seems the effect of a breach of the sea over a flat sandy shore, and extending about 36 miles in length, and from 10 to 13 in breadth, with many inhabited islands in it; on NW. it is bounded by a ridge of mountains; 40 S. W. Cattack.

Chilkore, t. Bengal; 15 S. Boglipour.

Chillama, t. Bengal; 8 NW. Roganatpour. Lon. 86. 43. E. Lat. 23. 36. N.

Chillambaram, t. Hind. in the Carnatic, on the coast of Cormandel; 8 S. Porto Novo, 100 SSW. Madras. Here is a celebrated Pagoda highly venerated by the Hindoos. The whole structure is 1332 feet in one direction, and 936 in another.

Chillan, or *Chilan*, t. Chili, capital of a district; chiefly inhabited by Indians; 75 NE. Concepcion. Lon. 72. 30. W. Lat. 36. S. H. 360.

Chillan, mt. S. A. in Chili. Lat. 36. S. Its height is estimated at 20,000 feet.

Chillan, pr. Chili, bounded N. by Maule, E. by the Andes, S. by Huilquilemu, and W. by Itata; 60 miles from E. to W., 30 from N. to S.; level and fertile.

Chillan, r. Chili, which runs into the Itata.

Chillates, Indians, on NW. coast of N. A. No. 150.

Chilleiros, t. Portugal, in Estramadura; 14 NW. Lisbon.

Chilleurs, t. France, in Loiret; 14 NE. Orleans. H. 250.

Chillis, or *Khillis*, or *Kles*, t. Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo; 10 SSW. Antab, 15 N.

Aleppo. It has 15 mosques, large bazars, and is a noted mart for cotton. Many medals have been found here.

Chillisguage, see *Chilisquaue*.

Chilloa, t. S. A. in Carthage; 20 S. Mompox.

Chillon, t. Switz. in Vaud; 5 ESE. Vevay. Near this place, on a rock in the lake of Geneva, is an ancient castle or chateau, built in 1,238, by Amadeus IV. count of Savoy.

Chilluckittequaw Indians, N. America, on the Columbia, 220 miles from its mouth. No. 1,400.

Chillumcotta, t. Hind. in Mysore; 20 E. Chinnabalam.

Chillumal, t. Hind. in Cuddapa; 17 NW. Cuddapa.

Chilly, t. France, in Jura; 3 SW. Lons le Saunier.

Chilmark, t. Duke's co. Mass., on SW. end of Martha's Vineyard; 12 W. by S. Edgartown, 90 S. Boston. Pop. including the Elizabeth isles, 695.

Chilmery, t. Bengal, principal town of province of Patladah; 32 SE. Rungpour, 190 NNE. Calcutta. Lon. 90. 3. E. Lat. 25. 26. N.

Chilminar, see *Tchilminar*.

Chilney, small. isl. in the Arabian sea, near the coast of Persia. Lon. 65. 44. E. Lat. 25. N.

Chilnucook, or *Grand Lake*, lake, Maine, at the head of the St. Croix.

Chiloe, considerable island in the S. Pacific ocean, on the coast of Chili. Lon. 72. 45. W. Lat. 43. S.; 140 miles long, and 60, where widest, broad. It produces all necessary refreshments and provisions, except wine; and much ambergris is found here. The cedar trees grow to an amazing size. There are many small islands E. Chiloe, in a narrow sea, called the *Archipelago of Chiloe*, which separates the island from the continent. These islands form a jurisdiction formerly under the viceroy of Lima. Pop. of the whole, 26,000. Chief town, San Carlos. There are 47 islands in the Archipelago of Chiloe, 32 of them inhabited.

Chilok, r. Siberia, which runs into the Selenga, near Selenginsk.

Chilon, t. La Plata; 70 NE. La Plata.

Chilone, mt. Naples, in Capitanata; 14 SW. Lucera.

Chilongery, t. Hind. in Mysore; 45 NW. Seringapatam.

Chilow, v. Ceylon, on a small river with a church and fort.

Chilpanzingo, city, Mexico; 60 N. by E. Acaapulco. Lat. 17. 36. N.

Chilques, t. Peru, and capital of a jurisdiction of the same name, in Peru; 45 S. Cusco, 130 N. Arequipa.

Chiltepec, r. Mexico, which runs into the gulf, Lon. 94. 6. W. Lat. 18. 18. N.

Chiltepec, t. Mexico, in Tabasco; 25 NW. Tabasco.

Chiltern Hills, ridge of hills, which crosses the county of Bucks, a little S. of the centre, reaching from Tring, in Hertfordshire, to Henly, in the county of Oxford.

Chiltz, Indians, on NW. coast of N. A. No. 700.

Chilvers Coton, t. Eng. in Warwickshire. Pop. 1,873.

Chimalapa, r. Mexico, which runs into the Pacific ocean, at Tehuantepec.

Chimay, t. Neth. Hainaut, often ruined by wars, and as often rebuilt; 10 posts ENE. Cambray, 15 SE. Lisle. Pop. 2,083. Near it are mines of iron, with founderies and forges.

Chimbarongo, t. Chili; 90 SSE. Valparaiso.

Chimbivilcas, t. Peru, in Cusco; 80 WSW. Cusco.

Chimbo, t. Quito, capital of a jurisdiction; 15 W. Riobamba, 90 S. Quito. The town contains about 80 families.

Chimborasso, t. Quito; 25 SW. Riobamba.

Chimborazo, mt. S. A. in Quito, province of Riobamba; about 100 S. by W. Quito. Lat. about 2. S. It is the most elevated summit of the Andes, rising to the height of 21,440 feet above the level of the sea, and covered with perpetual snow 2,600 feet from the summit, and upwards. It presents a magnificent spectacle when seen from the shores of the Pacific ocean, after the long rains of winter, when the transparency of the air is suddenly increased, and when its enormous circular summit is seen projected upon the deep azure blue of the equatorial sky. The great rarity of the air, through which the tops of the Andes are seen, adds very much to the splendour of the snow, and aids the magical effect of its reflection.

This mountain was ascended in 1802 by Humboldt and Bonpland, who reached to within 2,140 feet of the summit, being by barometrical measurement, 19,300 feet above the level of the sea; a greater elevation than ever was before attained by man. Their further ascent was prevented by a chasm 500 feet wide. The air was intensely cold and piercing, and, owing to its extreme rarity, blood oozed from their lips, eyes, and gums; and respiration was difficult. One of the party fainted, and all of them felt extreme weakness. Condamine ascended, in 1745, to the height of 15,815.

Chimeltenango, t. Guatemala; 8 N. Guatemala.

Chimepanipestick, r. Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence, Lon. 61. 25. W. Lat. 50. 5. N.

Chimera, or *Chimara*, t. & fortress, Eu. Turkey, capital of a district, in Albania, situated on a rock near the sea coast, opposite the island of Corfu, noted for its warm baths; 18 S. Valona. Lon. 19. 33. E. Lat. 40. 19. N. Pop. 1,900.

Chimilyconda, t. Hind. in Golconda; 8 SE. Combamet.

Chimleigh, see *Chumleigh*.

Chimnapum Indians, N. A. on the Columbia, near the entrance of Lewis' river. No. 1,860.

Chimneer, t. Hind. in Berar; 35 S. Nagpour.

Chimney, t. Ceylon; 94 SE. Candy.

Chimo, r. Peru, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 8. 10. S.

Chimtai, mt. Chinese Tartary, in a ridge running along the eastern coast of Corea; the medium height of which is 4,480 feet.

China, p-t. Kennebeck co. Maine; 25 NE. Hallowell, 80 NE. Portland, W. 634. Pop. 894. It contains an academy.

China, t. Genesee co. N. Y.; 34 SE. Buffalo, 36 SSW. Batavia. Pop. 780.

CHINA, country, Asia, called by the Chinese,

Tchong-kou, or *The Middle Kingdom*. The Western Moguls called it *Catay*; the Mantchew Tartars, *Nican-courou*; the Japanese, *Thau*; and the people of Cochin-china and Siam, *Cin*. China, properly so called, lies between Lon. 100. and 122. E. Lat. 21. and 44. N.; bounded N. by Chinese Tartary, E. by the ocean, S. by the ocean, Tonquin, Cochin-china, and Laos, and W. by Thibet and Chinese Tartary. The western boundary is formed by mountainous tracts and deserts, but little known. Sq. m. about 1,300,000; according to Templemann, 1,486,000; Hassel, 1,724,000. It is divided into 15 provinces. The adjacent countries subjected to the Chinese government, such as the islands of Hainan and Formosa, Leaotong and Tartary, are not included in this estimation; for if we reckon from the most southern point of the island of Hainan to the northern extremity of Tartary, which is under the dominion of the emperor of China, we shall find that the territories of this prince are more than 2,700 miles in extent from N. to S. and about 4,500 miles from E. to W., reckoning from the Eastern sea as far as the country of Cashgar, conquered by the Chinese, in 1759.

The population of China, which has been the subject of keen dispute and much calculation, has been variously estimated. According to a Chinese publication, the number of families paying taxes, in 1743, was 28,514,488, which at 5 to each family, would give 142,572,440. Some statistical reports recently translated by Dr. Morrison, give the result of a census made by the late emperor, Kia-Kin, at about 145,000,000. Father Amiot calculates it at 200,000,000, but M. de Guignes thinks 150,000,000 the highest probable estimate. Travellers agree in asserting the appearances of a crowded population. Estimating the population at 200,000,000, and the square miles at 1,300,000, would give about 154 to a square mile, a density not equal to some countries in Europe. The following table exhibits three statements in a more detailed form; but by a comparative view of their variations, one may readily detect their complete inconsistency. The statement for the year 1743 is founded upon the report of the French missionaries; that for 1761, upon the authority chiefly of Father Allerstein; and that for 1794 was communicated to the English embassy by the Chinese officers of state.

Provinces.	1743.	1761.	1794.
Pe-tch-li	16702765	15222940	38000000
Kiang-nan	26766365	45922420	32000000
Kiang-si	6681350	11006640	19000000
Tche-kiang	15623990	15429690	21000000
Fo-kien	7643035	8063671	15000000
Hou-quang	4264850	16909923	27000000
Ho-nan	12637280	16332507	25000000
Chan-tong	12159680	25180734	24000000
Chan-si	8969475	9768189	27000000
Chen-si	14804035	14699475	30000000
Se-tchuen	15181710	2782976	27000000
Quang-tong	6006600	6797597	21000000
Quang-si	1143450	3947414	10000000
Yun-nan	1189825	2078802	8000000
Koei-tcheou	255445	3402722	9000000
	150029855	197545700	333000000

According to the statements of the Chinese, these 15 provinces contain 4,402 cities, and the sea coasts are defended by 439 castles, and covered by 2,920 towns; many of which, in population and extent, are equal to walled cities; while the villages, scattered over the interior, are declared to be innumerable. There are also, according to the same authorities, 1,145 royal hospitals, 1,159 triumphal arches, 208 monuments dedicated to the memory of virtuous females, and 272 public libraries.

Revenue, &c. M. De Guignes calculates the amount of the revenue of the Chinese empire at £31,555,555 sterling; and the amount of the expenditure at £22,222,222 sterling. According to the statement of the Chinese government to lord Macartney, the amount of their standing army, even in times of peace, is 1,000,000 infantry, and 800,000 cavalry; but M. De Guignes estimates the whole at 842,000.

Cities. The principal cities are Peking, the capital, Canton, the chief port, Nankin, Singan, and Hang-cheou.

Rivers. The Hoang-ho and Kiang-ku, or Yang-tse, are two of the largest rivers in Asia.

Face of the country. The face of the country is much diversified, though much of it is level, intersected by numerous rivers and canals, with occasional mountains. The principal mountainous tracts are in the northern and western parts. Lakes and swamps are numerous, and are said to cover one fourth part of the country.

Climate. The northern parts are said to be colder than countries under the same parallel in Europe; in the south the climate is hot, but the air is generally healthy, and the people commonly live to a great age.

Soil and Productions. A great part of China has a fertile soil. The prevailing crop in the southern provinces is rice. Tea, barley, millet, wheat, buck wheat, maize, pease, and beans are common. *Tea* is the most celebrated vegetable product. It is the leaf of a shrub, which grows both in mountainous and level districts, but flourishes best in a light rocky soil. The shrubs yield crops of leaves, 3 years after being sown, but require to be renewed every 5 or 6 years.

Agriculture. The land is under very excellent cultivation, and agriculture is held in high estimation. The emperor annually, at the vernal equinox, performs the ceremony of holding the plough; an example, in which he is followed by all the great officers throughout the empire.

Exports. The most important exports are tea, silk, nankins, porcelain, sugar, cinnamon, and camphor.

Minerals. The principal minerals are gold, silver, mercury, copper, lapis lazuli, loadstone, and marble.

Canals. The inland navigation, by means of rivers and canals, which every where abound, is unparalleled. The Imperial Canal is the greatest work of the kind in the world. It extends from Peking to the Kiang-ku, about 600 miles. It is said to have employed 30,000 men upwards of 40 years in its construction.

The Chinese Wall. The great wall, which bounds China on the north, is the most enormous fabric in the world. It is 1,500 miles long,

passing over a vast chain of mountains ; 30 feet high, on the plain, 15 or 20 when carried over rocks and elevated grounds ; and of such thickness that 6 horsemen can easily ride abreast upon it. It is said to have been completed 214 years before the christian era.

Inhabitants. The Chinese, from their physiognomy and general appearance, exhibit proofs of Mongul origin. They have a square, flat face, small nose, but broad at the root, pale yellow complexion, and long black hair. Their hair is plaited into a tail, reaching from the crown of the head sometimes as low as the calf of the leg, the rest of the scalp being closely shaven. According to the ideas of the Chinese, the chief beauty of the females consists in the smallness of their feet, which are swathed from earliest infancy, in order to prevent their growing to the natural size. In their character the Chinese are represented as remarkably vain, timid, artful, jealous, and vindictive. Drunkenness is very uncommon. Polygamy is permitted ; and women are in a state of the most abject degradation.

Religion. The prevailing religion is a species of Shamanism, which exists here under the title of the religion of Fo ; but no religion is established or supported by the government. Temples and pagodas, however, are every where common, and daily open for the visits of devotees.

Government. The government is patriarchal and despotic, watchful and jealous, though not violent. The emperor is styled, "Holy Son of heaven, sole Governor of the earth, great Father of his people." Nobility and qualification for office depend entirely on literary distinction. The chief officers are styled mandarins. Of these there are 9 orders. The highest class are viceroys, or governors of provinces ; the lowest are entrusted with the collection of the revenue. The penal code is severe ; but executions are not numerous, in proportion to the number of the inhabitants.

Literature. Learning, to a certain degree, is much encouraged. No person can become a mandarin, till he has obtained at least 2 degrees in literature. The Chinese are a reading people, and every town and village has its school. The art of printing was practised in China before its invention in Europe. It is not performed, however, with moveable types, but with blocks of wood. The only vehicle of political information is the official gazette, which is published daily at Pekin, and circulated throughout the empire.

Language. The Chinese language is entirely original and unique. The art of writing is considered as a modification of the hieroglyphical mode. The number of characters is computed at 35,000, or 40,000 ; one third of which is more than sufficient for the common purposes of life, and for understanding most of their books. The effective elements of the characters is stated at 130, or at most 214.

Commerce. The Chinese empire is quite unrivalled with regard to inland navigation, which is facilitated by innumerable rivers and canals. It has been asserted, that a number of people, equal to the whole population of Great

Britain, subsist entirely on the water. Internal trade is carried on by the simplest form of barter. Foreign commerce is viewed with a jealous eye, from the assumption, that China, on account of the multitude of her varied productions, stands in no need of foreign intercourse. Europeans are allowed to trade only at two points, at *Kiachta*, the emporium for the overland trade of Russia ; and at *Canton*, which is appropriated to the maritime states. The imports of Great Britain from China, in 1811, amounted to 21,231,849 pounds of tea, 81,397 pounds of silk, 316,616 pieces of nankins, miscellaneous articles to the value of £9,630 ; total value £3,660,830. Value of exports to China the same year, woollens £896,137, lead 56,783, miscellaneous 11,245 ; total £963,715.

China Grove, p-v. Georgetown district, S.C. ; W. 469. Lon. 79. 30. W. Lat. 33. 37. N.

Chinabalabaram, t. Hind., in Mysore ; 90 NE. Seringapatam. Lon. 77. 55. E. Lat. 13. 20. N. This town was almost destroyed in 1792, but is now recovering, and contains upwards of 400 houses.

Chinabukeer, t. Pegu, on an isl. at the mouth of the Ava, which gives name to one of the branches of the river ; 50 SW. Sirian. Lon. 96. 15. E. Lat. 16. 20. N.

Chinacota, t. New Grenada ; 20 N. Pamplona.

Chinalaph, now *Shellif*.

Chinampet, t. Hind., in the Carnatic ; 30 N. Bomrauzepollam.

Chinampet, t. Carnatic ; 11 S. Madura.

Chinapa, t. New Mexico, in New Navarre ; 150 ESE. Casa Grande.

Chinapatam, see *Madras*.

Chinapatam, t. Hind., in Mysore ; 35 NE. Seringapatam. Lon. 77. 24. E. Lat. 12. 39. N. It is an open town, containing about 1,000 houses ; and the surrounding country is very beautiful.

Chinaub, see *Chunaub*.

Chinca, valley, Peru, where the ancient incas had formerly built a temple, dedicated to the sun. It once contained 25,000 inhabitants, now reduced to about 500 families ; the town, which gives name to a valley, lies 12. N. Pisco.

Chinchacocha, t. Peru, and capital of a jurisdiction, in Lima ; 70 NE. Lima.

Chinchanchi, t. Yucatan ; 10 N. Merida.

Chinchcam, t. Mysore ; 40 E. Baddammy.

Chinchelly, t. Hind., in Berar ; 40 ESE. Aurungabad.

Chinchew Bay, a spacious bay & harbour, on the coast of Cochin China, completely sheltered from winds. Lat. 13. 50. N.

Chinchilla, t. Spain, in Murcia ; 58 NNW. Murcia, 77 SW. Valencia. Lon. 1. 52. W. Lat. 38. 48. N. Pop. 4624.

Chinchio, t. Dalmatia ; 6 E. Spalatro.

Chinchon, t. Spain, in Toledo ; 18 ESE. Madrid. Pop. 3,680.

Chinchoor, t. Hind., in Aurungabad. Pop. 5,000. It is pleasantly situated on the road from Bombay to Poonah.

Chinchorra, or *Northern Triangles*, reef of rocks in the bay of Honduras. Lon. 87. 50. W. Lat. 18. 50. N.

Chinchoulee, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad ; 15 S. Renapour.

Chinchura, t. Bengal ; 20 SSW. Dinagepour.
Chingleput, t. Hind., capital of a district, between Madras and Palar river, on the Palar, 35 Madras.

Chindapour, t. Hind., in Oude ; 28 NE. Kairabad.

Chine, (*La*), t. Lower Canada, finely situated on the banks of the river, at the E. extremity of lake St. Louis ; 8 miles from Montreal. The town contains only about 20 dwelling houses, but is the centre of considerable commerce, and has some store-houses belonging to government, and to merchants of Montreal.

Chiney, or *Ciney*, t. Netherlands ; 10 NE. Dinant, 28 SSW. Liege. Lon. 5. 12. E. Lat. 50. 18. N. Pop. 1,060.

Ching, t. China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang ; 30 S. Chao-hing.

Ching, t. China, of the second rank, in Petcheli ; 125 SSW. Pekin. Lon. 115. 20. E. Lat. 38. 4. N.

Ching-hai, t. Corea ; 60 ESE. Kang-tcheou.

Chingalamola, t. Hind., in Mysore ; 8 SW. Anantpour.

Chingercally, t. Bengal ; 48 S. Moorly.

Chingleput, fortress in the Carnatic ; 30 SSW. Madras, 45 N. Pondicherry. Lon. 80. 10. E. Lat. 12. 42. N.

Chingoleagul, small isl. in the Atlantic near the coast of Virginia. Lon. 75. 26. E. Lat. 37. 56. N.

Chingoma, or *Singen*, small isl. near the coast of Africa, at the mouth of the Zambese, about 100 miles in circ. Lat. 18. 30. S.

Chin-gonga, r. Hind., which rises in the Ellichpour country, and runs into the Godavery, 16 SW. Neermul.

Chingoteague, small isl. in the Atlantic near the coast of Virginia. Lon. 75. 20. W. Lat. 37. 46. N.

Chingoteague Inlet, narrow channel between two islands, near the coast of Virginia. Lon. 75. 42. W. Lat. 27. 52. N.

Chingu, see *Xingu*.

Chini, small island, in Saline's bay, near the coast of Costa Rica.

Chiniropooram, t. Hind., in Mysore ; 35 NW. Seringapatam. Lon. 76. 40. E. Lat. 12. 53. N. The town, fort, and suburbs contain upwards of 900 houses.

Chiniz, t. Persia, in Farsistan, situated on the gulf of Persia ; 140 W. Shiras.

Chin-kieou, t. China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan ; 45 NE. Yun-hing.

Chin-li, t. on NW. coast of the island of Hainan, of the third rank ; 12 W. Kiong-tcheou.

Chin-mou, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si, on the river Kiu ; 50 NNW. Kia.

Chinna Daraporum, t. Hind., in Mysore ; 6 NNW. Dindigul.

Chinna Kadayoor, t. Hind., in Mysore ; 13 N. Daraporum.

Chinnachin, t. Northern Hindoostan, in Jemlah. Lon. 81. 35. E. Lat. 30. 29. N.

Chinnana, t. Hind., in Jummo ; 45 N. Jummo.

Chinnook, r. N. America, which flows into the Columbia, near its mouth.

Chinnook Indians, N. A. on the Chinnook and Columbia. No. 400.

Chinny Arcaud, t. Hind., in the Carnatic ; 16 SE. Bomrauzepollam.

Chinon, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Indre-and-Loire ; 13 SE. Saumur, 24 WSW. Tours. Lon. 0. 11. W. Lat. 47. 10. N. Pop. 6,110. It is situated on the Vienne, and defended by a strong castle.—Natives, Rabelais and Quillet.

Chinoor, t. Hind., in Boujepour ; 42 NNW. Balbary.

Chinoor, t. Hind., in Berar, in the Godavery. Lon. 80. 8. E. Lat. 19. S.

Chinradurgam, fort, Hind., in Mysore ; 15 W. Ryacotta.

Chinrama, r. Celebes, which runs into Bony bay, Lon. 120. 40. E. Lat. 2. 53. S.

Chinroyputtun, t. Hind., Mysore, with a stone fort. Lon. 76. 40. E. Lat. 12. 53. N. H. 900.

Chinsacata, t. S. A. in Cordova ; 35 NNE. Cordova.

Chinsura, t. Bengal, on W. side of the Hoogly, belonging to the kingdom of the Netherlands ; 18 N. Calcutta. Lon. 88. 28. E. Lat. 22. 52. N. The houses are built in the European style. The town is populous and commercial. The fortress is defended by four bastions and a ditch, according to the European form of military architecture ; 24 cannons defend the passage of the river. The town extends half a mile or more along the bank of the river and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile inland. A small territory also is connected with the town. The houses are in general of two stories, built with brick and mortar, and plastered inside and out with white chunam. This is the principal Dutch settlement in Bengal.—The London Society have 3 missionaries here with schools.

Chintapollam, t. Hind., in Golconda ; 53 S. Hyderabad.

Chintamypet, t. Hind., in the Carnatic ; 22 WSW. Trichinopoly.

Chintapilly, t. Hind., in the circle of Guntoor ; 12 NW. Guntoor.

Chin-tchen, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si ; 20 N. Tong.

Chiny, t. Neth., in Luxemburg, on the Semoy ; 15 W. Arlon, 27 W. Luxemburg. Lon. 5. 20. E. Lat. 49. 34. N. Pop. 843. It was first surrounded with walls about the year 950, by Arnold de Bourgogne ; and was heretofore celebrated for its beauty and riches, but has suffered greatly in different wars.

Chin-yang, see *Chen-yan*.

Chioggia, see *Chiozza*.

Chios, see *Scio*.

Chiova, t. Africa, and capital of a marquisate, in Congo ; 110 SW. St. Salvador.

Chiourlic, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania ; the see of a Greek bishop, on a river of the same name ; 50 NW. Constantinople.

Chioz, t. Poland, in Sandomirz ; 36 N. Malogocz.

Chiozza, or *Chioggia*, small isl. in the Adriatic, near the coast of Italy, not far from the mouth of the Brenta, with a town of the same name ; the town contains 3 churches, and 8 monasteries ; 13 S. Venice. Lon. 12. 12. E. Lat. 45. 13. N. Pop. 15,000. Bp. see.

Chipiona, t. Spain, in Seville, on a rock, near the coast of the Atlantic, near the mouth of the

Guadalquivir ; 5 SW. San Lucar de Barremeda.

Chipook Creek, r. Virginia, which runs into James river, Lon. 77. 4. W. Lat. 37. 8. N.

Chippawwans, Indians, in N. A. ; E. of Slave lake. No. 7,500.

Chippenharn, t. Eng., in Wilts ; 13 ENE. Bath, 93 W. London. Lon. 2. 8. W. Lat. 51. 27. N. Pop. 3,410. It sends two members to parliament : there is a considerable manufacture of superfine woollen cloth. A market is held on Saturday.

Chippewar, t. Carnatic ; 8 NW. Coilpetta.

Chippewa, t. Beaver co. Pa. Pop. 443.

Chippewa, t. Wayne co. Ohio. Pop. 681.

Chippeway, t. Upper Canada, on the Chippeway or Welland ; 2 NW. Niagara falls, 10 S. Queenstown. This place is famous for a victory gained near it, by the American troops over the British, on 5th of July, 1814.

Chippeway, r. U. S. in NW. Territory, which runs SW. into the Mississippi, Lon. 92. W. Lat. 43. 45. N. Length about 300 miles.

Chippeways, Indians, in NW. Territory, on the Chippeway, in Michigan Territory, and in Canada on the Utawas. No. according to Pike, 11,177 ; 2,049 warriors.

Chipping-Norton, t. Eng., in Oxford, with a weekly market on Wednesday ; 20 NW. Oxford, 74 WNW. London. Lon. 1. 30. W. Lat. 51. 52. N. Pop. 1,975. Here are manufactures of horse-clothing, and harateens.

Chipping-Ongar, see *Ongar*.

Chipping-Sodbury, see *Sodbury*.

Chiquimulla, t. Guatemala, in Honduras ; 50 W. Gracias a Dios.

Chiquitos, pr. S. A. in Buenos-Ayres, inhabited, in the year 1732, by 7 Indian nations, each composed of about 600 families. The country is mountainous and marshy ; but the more healthy soils produce a variety of fruits without culture ; the varilla is common, and a kind of cocoa is found, whose fruit is more like a melon than a cocoa-nut. It lies to the S. of Moxes.

Chirac, t. France, in Lozere ; 3 SW. Marvejols. Pop. 1,580.

Chirat, t. France, in Charente ; 3 N. Chabanois. H. 270.

Chirazzo, r. Naples, which runs into the Adriatic, Lon. 14. 4. E. Lat. 42. 42. N.

Chircira, see *Manzora*.

Chircooty, t. Carnatic ; 9 WNW. Ongole.

Chircumally, t. Hind., in Guntoor ; 20 SSE. Guntoor.

Chirens, t. France, in Isere ; 15 NNW. Grenoble. Pop. 1,510.

Chirezour, t. Curdistan ; 60 E. Mosul.

Chirinos, t. Quito ; 25 NW. Jaen.

Chiriqui, or *Chiriquita*, t. Guatemala, in Veragua, on the coast of the Pacific ocean, with a harbour, about a league from the sea, and 8 miles from the town ; 90 W. St. Jago. Lon. 83. 36. W. Lat. 8. 20. N.

Chiriqui, r. Mexico, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lon. 83. 36. W. Lat. 8. 36. N.

Chirivicola, t. Naples, in the Capitanata ; 9 SW. Viesta.

Chiriqui Lagoon, large bay on the coast of Mexico, in the Spanish Main. Lon. 82. W. Lat. 8. 50. N.

Chirk, t. North Wales, in Denbighshire ; 6 N. Oswestry. Pop. 1,142.

Chirkoury, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad ; 14 N. Ramgur.

Chirnside, v. Scot., in Berwick ; 8 NW. Berwick.

Chiro, r. Peru, which runs SW. into the Pacific, Lat. 4. 40. S.

Chiry, t. France, in Oise ; 3 SSW. Noyon.

Chisamo, or *Kisdomo*, (an. *Cysamus*.) t. Candia, on N. coast, in a bay between Cape Spada and Cape Buzo ; 25 W. Canea. It was the port of the ancient city *Aptera*, which is about 5 miles distant to the SE.

Chislehurst, v. Eng., in Kent, near Bromley.

Chismie, see *Kishme*.

Chisme, or *Cisme*, or *Tchesme*, (an. *Cissus*, or *Cyssus*.) s-p. A. Turkey, on W. coast of Natioia, opposite the island of Scio, between which and the continent is a narrow strait ; 40 W. Smyrna. Lon. 26. 17. E. Lat. 38. 24. N. It has a good harbour, and its territory furnishes grain and fruit in abundance.

Chisoine, or *Cisoing*, t. France, in North, with an abbey ; 6 NNW. Orchies.

Chiswell's Islands, cluster of small islands, in the N. Pacific ocean, near west coast of N. A. Lon. 211. 10. E. Lat. 59. 31. N.

Chissouemetau, r. Canada, which runs into the Pickouagamis, 69 NW. St. John's lake.

Chiswick, v. Eng., in Middlesex, on the left bank of the Thames ; 5 W. London. Pop. 3,892. Here are many elegant buildings.

Chitapella, t. Hind., in Mysore ; 25 NW. Dalmacherry.

Chitcheena, isl. in the Caspian sea, about 10 miles long, and 2 broad, near W. coast. Lat. 43. 40. N.

Chitchelee, t. Hind., in Surgooja ; 44 E. Surgooja.

Chitchura, t. Berar ; 22 ESE. Comtah.

Chitel, t. Hind., Guzerat ; 32 N. Chitpour.

Chitlong, t. Nepaul. Lon. 85. 52. E. Lat. 27. 29. N. It is a small town, containing a few brick and tiled houses.

Chitma, t. Hind., in the circar of Ruttunpour ; 18 NE. Ruttunpour.

Chito, t. S. A., in Quito ; 60 S. Loxa.

Chitore, or *Chetor*, t. & fortress, Hind., in Agimere, capital of a district, situated on the top of a mountain, and is a place of great strength.

Chitpour, or *Chittipour*, t. Hind., in Guzerat, celebrated for its manufacture of chintzes ; 172 SW. Amedabad. Lon. 73. 3. E. Lat. 23. 45 N. In 1567, this town, then in possession of an indian prince, was besieged and taken by the emperor Akbar. The garrison consisted of 8,000 soldiers, and the inhabitants amounted to about 40,500 ; of these, 30,000 were killed.

Chitries, t. Morea, on the gulf of Coron. It is a seaport of the Mainots.

Chitro, or *Chitri*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Macedonia ; 36 SSE. Edessa. This is supposed to be the ancient *Pydna*, once the capital of Macedonia, where Cassander put to death the wife and son of Alexander the Great. In the neighbourhood, Paulus Æmilius, the Roman general, defeated Perseus.

Chittagong, or *Xatigan*, or *Shatigan*, circar, Hind., between the Burrampooter river and A-

racan, where the Portuguese made the first settlement. It is not so fertile in corn as many other parts of Bengal, and has but few cotton manufactures, but produces excellent timber. The capital of Islamabad, sometimes called Chittagong. Sq. m. 3,000. Pop. about 1,200,000.

Chittagong, see *Islamabad*.

Chittamonpour, t. Bahar; 18 N. Hagypour.

Chittapet, t. Hind., in the Carnatic; 45 NW. Pondicherry.

Chittapilla, t. Hind., in Cuddapa; 20 S Cuddapa.

Chitteldroog, t. Hind., in Mysore; 85 NNW. Seringapatam, 95 E. Bednore. Lon. 76. 29. E. Lat. 14. 10. N. This is a fortress of prodigious strength, situated on a high and steep rock.

Chittenden, co. W. side of Vt., bounded N. by Franklin co., E. by Washington co., S. by Addison co., and W. by lake Champlain. Pop. in 1810, 18,120; in 1820, 16,055. Chief town, Burlington.

Chittenden, t. Rutland co. Vt.; 30 NW. Windsor. Pop. 528.

Chitteningo, r. N. Y., which rises in Cazenovia, and runs into Oneida lake; 25 miles long.

Chitteput, t. Carnatic; 14 N. Gingee.

Chittergour, t. Orissa; 46 SW. Cattack.

Chittim, or *Chetim*, the Hebrew name of *Cyprus*, and *Citium*.

Chittimoty, t. Carnatic; 42 N. Travancore.

Chittinham, t. Montgomery co. Pa. Pop. 956.

Chittoor, t. Carnatic; 38 NW. Arcot, 70 W. Madras. Lon. 79. 15. E. Lat. 13. 16. N.

Chittoor, t. Hind., in Dindigul; 30 W. Dindigul.

Chittra, t. Hind., in Bahar; 72 SSW. Bahar, 83 S. Patna. Lon. 84. E. Lat. 24. 13. N.

Chitwa, t. Hind., in Cochin; 12 N. Cranganore. Lon. 76. 2. E. Lat. 10. 23. N.

Chiva, t. Spain, in Valencia; 15 WNW. Valencia. Pop. 2,300.

Chiva, see *Khieva*.

Chivazzo, or *Chivasso*, t. Piedmont, in a plain, near the union of the river Orco with the Po; 11 NE. Turin, 12 S. Ivrea. Lon. 7. 47. E. Lat. 45. 12. N. Pop. 5,450; 9 churches. It has an advantageous situation, and is defended with ancient and new walls, bastions, and large fosses filled with water.

Chiuchiu, t. La Plata; 32 S. Atacames.

Chiverney, t. France, in Loir-and-Cher, on S. side of the Conon; 9 SE. Blois.

Chivremont, see *Bourignes*.

Chiumla, see *Shiumla*.

Chiusa, (*La*), t. Italy, in Verona; 9 NW. Verona. This is a strong frontier town, situated on the Adige, in a narrow pass, on the road leading to Germany.

Chiusa, t. Piedmont; SE. Coni. Pop. 5,969.

Chiusa di Venzona, (*La*), t. Italy, in Friuli, on a small river, called *Filla*, which runs into the Tajamento; a frontier pass on the borders of Carinthia; 14 Friuli, 17 N. Udina.

Chiusano, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 13 SSE. Benevento. Pop. 2,318.

Chiusella, r. Piedmont, which runs into the Orco, 1 WSW. Foglisso.

Chiusi, (an. *Clusium*), t. Tuscany, in Sienna; 31 SSE. Sienna, 40 SSE. Florence. Lon. 12. E. Lat. 43. 42. N. Bp. see. Pop. 100. It was

a city of the Etrurians, and the residence of Porsena, but is now reduced to a mean village.

—Native, Michael Angelo Buonaroti.

Chiustengi, see *Kustangi*.

Chiutaja, see *Kiutaja*.

Chize, t. France, Two Sevres, near the Bou-tonne; 10 SW. Melle, 11 S. Niort. Pop. 600.

Chizilarabad, t. Curdistan; 70 SSE. Kerkuk.

Chlenn, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 18 SE. Konigingratz.

Chlomin, t. Bohemia, in Kaurzim; 13 NNE. Prague.

Chlopan, t. Volhynia; 72 ENE. Lucko.

Chlumetz, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 5 SW. Konigingratz. Pop. 2,026.

Chlumetz, t. Bohemia, in Beraun; 7 SE. Knin. H. 34.

Chmielnik, t. Rus. Podolia; 50 NE. Kaminiec. H. 253.

Chmielowka, t. Podolia; 46 ENE. Braclaw.

Chnin, see *Knin*.

Choam-yu-so, t. China, in Quang-tong; 48 ESE. Kao-tcheou.

Choana, now *Kom*.

Choara, now *Kaur*.

Choarypal, t. Hind., in Coimbetore; 5 S. Er-road.

Choasp, (an. *Choaspes*), r. Persia, which crosses the province of Chusistan from N. to S., passes by Suster, and runs into the Shat el Arab. It is thought, by some, to be the ancient *Eulæus*, or *Ulai of Daniel*.

Chobar, see *Churbar*.

Choboltivo, t. Volhynia; 36 W. Lucko.

Chobra, t. Hind., Bahar; 20 NE. Hajypour.

Choc Bay, bay on W. coast of the isl. of St. Lucia, a little N. of Carenage bay.

Chocbar, see *Chokbar*.

Chocape, t. Peru, in Sana, containing about 70 Spanish families; 80 N. Truxillo.

Chockpugry, t. Bengal; 25 SE. Kishenagur.

Chocoya, t. S. A., in Peru; 25 N. Lipes. Lon. 68. 24. W. Lat. 21. 15. S.

Choccharmo, t. Thibet; 27 NE. Toson-Hotun.

Choco, pr. S. A., in New Grenada, bounded N. by the provinces of Darien and Carthagena, E. and S. by Popayan, and W. by the Pacific ocean. The soil, climate, &c. are similar to those of Popayan. Platina is found in this province.

Chocsoo-cocha, t. Peru, in Guamanga; 40 SW. Guamanga.

Chocolate River, r. America, which runs into lake Superior, Lon. 87. 16. W. Lat. 46. 22. N.

Chocope, t. Peru, in Truxillo; 30 N. Truxillo.

Choctaw, r. which rises in Alabama, and passes through West Florida, and runs into St. Rosa bay.

Choctaw Agency, in the Choctaw country, Mississippi; 4 W. Pearl river, 120 NE. Natchez, W. 1,147. Here is a post office. It is in a fine prairie country.

Choctaws, or *Flat Heads*, Indians, residing between the Mississippi and the Tombigbee, partly in Alabama, but mostly in Mississippi. Their territory is bounded N. and NE. by that of the Chickasaws. Their number is estimated at about 20, or 25,000. They are a hardy, intrepid, and ingenious race, and have made, within the last 20 years, great advances in agriculture and

other arts of civilized life. They raise cotton, and manufacture it into cloth for their ordinary use, and often appear well clad in garments of their own making.—In 1818, the American Board of Foreign Missions established a mission among the Indians at *Elliot*, on the Yalo Busha, a branch of the Yazoo; and another establishment has been since made on the Ook-tib-beha creek, a branch of the Tombigbee. The mission has hitherto prospered. According to a late report, there were belonging to it 200 neat cattle, a blacksmith's shop, various implements of husbandry, and mechanic tools, and a school house, containing 60 or 70 children.

Choczim, or *Cokzim*, t. Russia, in Podolia, situated on S. side of the Dniester, near the frontier of Poland; 64 WNW. Mogilev, 107 N. Jassy. Lon. 27. E. Lat. 58. 50. N. Pop. 20,000. It formerly belonged to Turkey, being included in the province of Moldavia, but was ceded to Russia, with Bessarabia, in 1812. It is very irregularly built, and was made a fortress of great strength, in 1718.—It is remarkable for 2 victories gained here by the Poles over the Turks, in 1621 and 1683.

Chocul, t. Bengal; 35 E. Moorshedabad.

Chodacut, t. Hind., in Bahar; 27 E. Bettiah.

Chodda, now *Kidge*.

Chodivoja, t. Walachia; 32 SSW. Bucharest.

Chodoroslau, t. Aust. Galicia; 20 SE. Lemberg.

Chodzesen, t. Pru., in Posen, district of Bromberg, on the Netze. Pop. 2,593.

Choe Mapauk, lake, Thibet, about 60 miles in circ. Lon. 81. 10. E. Lat. 33. 38. N.

Chogda, t. Bengal; 17 S. Kishenagur.

Chogong, t. Bengal; 13 NE. Nattore.

Chohan, circar, Hind., in Allahabad.

Chohren, or *Kohren*, t. Saxony, in Leipsic; 20 SSE. Leipsic. Pop. 402.

Choinitz, see *Conitz*.

Choiseuil, t. France, in Upper Marne; 12 NE. Langres.

Choisy, t. France, in Seine, on the Seine; 5 S. Paris. Pop. 1,150.

Choisy, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne; 12 N. Provins.

Choisey Bellegarde, t. France, in Loiret; 22 W. Montargis.

Choisy le Roy, or *Choisy sur Seine*, t. France, in Seine, on the Seine; 6 S. Paris. Pop. 1,200.

Choka, t. Bengal, near the Ganges; 36 N. Moorshedabad.

Chokbar, t. Sindy, in Nusserpour, on the Indus; 20 SW. Nusserpour, 30 NE. Tatta.

Choke, t. Thibet; 145 SSE. Lassa.

Chokey, t. Hind., in Berar; 52 NW. Maltoy.

Chokoor, t. Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo, on the left bank of the Orontes; 30 E. Latakia.

Chola, small isl. in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 8. S.

Cholawia, t. Rus. Minsk; 42 SE. Minsk.

Cholee, t. Hind., Visiapour; 50 SW. Poonah.

Chollet, t. France, principal place of a district, in Mayne-and-Loire; 18 W. Argenton, 27 SSW. Angers. Lon. 0. 48. W. Lat. 47. 3. N. Pop. 4,709. In Feb. 1794, the royalists were defeated near this town, with great loss.

Cholm, t. Russia, in Pskov, on the Lovat;

180 S. Petersburg. Lon. 31. 14. E. Lat. 57. N. *Cholmogori*, t. Russia, in Archangel, on the Dwina; 28 S. Archangel, 360 NE. Petersburg. Pop. 500.

Cholmondeley's Island, bay or inlet, on E. coast of the Prince of Wales' Archipelago, in the North Pacific ocean. Lon. 228. 13. E. Lat. 55. 16. N.

Cholong, t. Thibet; 57 NNW. Chao-ma-hing-Hotun.

Choltitz, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim; 6 NW. Chrudim. H. 82.

Cholula, t. Mexico, in Puebla; 60 E. Mexico. Lon. 98. 8. W. Lat. 19. 2. N. Pop. 16,000. It was formerly a city of Anahuac, containing in the time of Cortes, according to his account, 40,000 houses, independent of the adjoining villages or suburbs, which he computed at as many more. Its commerce consisted in manufactures of cotton, gems, and plates of clay; and it was much famed for its jewellers and potters. With respect to religion, it may be said that Cholula was the Rome of Anahuac. The surprising multitude of temples, of which Cortes mentions that he counted more than 400, and in particular the greater temple erected upon an artificial mountain, which is still existing, drew together innumerable pilgrims. This temple, which is the most ancient and celebrated of all the Mexican religious monuments, is 164 feet in perpendicular height, and at the base it measures on each side 1,450 feet. It has 4 stories of equal height, and appears to have been constructed exactly in the direction of the 4 cardinal points. It is built in alternate layers of clay and bricks, and is supposed to have been used both as a temple and a tomb.

Cholzen, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim. H. 192.

Chomelis, t. France, in Upper-Loire; 13 N. Le Puy. H. 230.

Chomlah, t. Thibet; 40 S. Toudsong.

Chommerac, t. France, in Ardèche; 3 SE. Privas. Pop. 1,672.

Chomonchouan, lake, Canada; 219 NW. Quebec. Lon. 75. 40. W. Lat. 39. 20. N.

Chomoton, or *Chomulow*, see *Commotau*.

Chomsk, t. Rus. Grodno; 56 E. Brzesc.

Chonac, or *Koulei-hisar*, (an. *Colonia*), t. A. Turkey, in Sivas; 40 NNE. Sivas, 130 WSW. Erzerum.

Chonad, t. Hungary, situated on the Marosch; bp. see; 25 N. Temesvar.

Chonas, t. France, in Isere; 13 S. Vienne.

Chond, t. Arabia, in Hadramaut; 190 SW. Amanzirifdin.

Chonday, t. Hind., in Candeish; 18 S. Burhanpour.

Choné, t. S. A., in Quito; 100 WSW. Quito.

Chongbey, t. Thibet. Lon. 79. 41. E. Lat. 33. 27. N.

Chongong, t. Quito; 40 W. Guayaquil.

Chong-tcheou, t. Corea; 25 SW. Outcheou.

Chonos, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, 20 miles long, and 5 broad, near the coast of Chili; about it are a number of small islands and rocks, called the Chonos Archipelago. Lat. of the whole 44. to 47. S.

Chonos, (an. *Colosse*), t. Natolia, on the Meander, a little S. Degnizlu.

Choochoond, t. Hind., in Malwa; 25 NE. Raajegur.

Chooka, t. Bootan ; 30 S. Tassasudon.
Chook-choo, one of the Ladrone islands. Lon. 113. 44. E. Lat. 21. 55. N.
Choo-Moorly, t. Thibet. Lon. 78. 54. E. Lat. 33. 57. N.
Choonpour, t. Hind., Malwa ; 32 SE. Bilsah.
Choorhut, t. Hind., in Boggilcund ; 25 E. Rewah ; 80 SW. Benares.
Chooz, t. France, in Ardennes ; 10 NW. Mezieres.
Choper, r. Russia, which runs into the Don, near Choperskaia.
Choperea, t. Bengal ; 4 W. Palamow.
Chopersk, t. Russia, in Saratov, on the Choper ; 140 W. Saratov, 648 SSE. Petersburg. Pop. 928.
Choperskaia, t. Russia, in the country of the Cosacs, on the Don ; 60 SW. Archadinskaia, 192 NE. Asoph.
Chopora, t. Hind., in Soonda ; 12 NW. Goa.
Chopper, t. Hind., in Bahar, on the left bank of the Ganges ; 26 ESE. Hajypour.
Chopra, or *Chobra*, t. Hind., in Bengal ; 30 NE. Patna. It is the residence of the collector of Saron and Champooran, districts which yield an annual revenue of 14½ lacks of rupees. The French and Dutch once had factories here, chiefly for the purchase of saltpetre.
Choptank, r. which rises in Delaware, and runs through Md. into Chesapeake bay, S. of Tilghman's island.
Chopunnish Indians, N. A., on the Kooskooskee and Lewis' river. No. 4,300.
Chopunnish, r. branch of the Kooskooskee, in the Rocky mountains, N. A.
Chor Essire, or *Churchoir*, t. Persia, in Faristan, on the coast of the Persian gulf ; 44 S. Busheer. Lon. 51. 30. E. Lat. 28. 28. N. Here are the ruins of a large castle, and of a pier.
Choramba, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad ; 14 E. Darore.
Choran Kiamen, post of Chinese Tartary ; 20 WNW. Nimgouta.
Chorapa, t. S. A., in Quito ; 25 W. Jaen.
Chorasan, or *Korasan*, pr. Persia, bounded N. by Charasm and the country of the Usbec Tartars, E. by Bukharia and Candahar, S. by Segestan, and W. by Mazanderan and the Caspian sea ; 450 miles in length, and 420 in breadth. This country was anciently known by the name of *Ariana* and *Bactria*. The principal towns are Herat, Meschid, Kenef, Talekan, Merwa, Zaweib, &c.
Chorazin, now *Tell-oui*.
Choren, see *Chohren*.
Chorfakan, see *Khorfakan*.
Chorges, (an. *Caturiges*), t. France, in Higher Alps ; 10 W. Embrun. Pop. 1,547. It was burnt by the duke of Savoy, in 1692.
Chorillos, (*Los*), t. Lima ; 6 S. Lima.
Chorin, t. Brandenburg ; 6 S. Neu Angermunde.
Chorley, t. Eng., in Lancashire, near the source of the small river Chor, from which it received its name ; 20 NW. Manchester, 201 NW. London. Lon. 2. 48. W. Lat. 53. 37. N. Pop. 5,182. Here are very large manufactures of cotton, fustians, calicoes, and muslins. The environs abound in mines of coal, lead, and alum, with quarries of flag, slate, ashlar, and mill-stones. There are 2 markets, on Tuesday and Saturday.

Chornah, t. Hind., Bahar ; 15 W. Rotasgur.
Chorol, t. Russia, on the river of the same name, in Kiev ; 100 SE. Kiev, 252 S. Petersburg. Pop. 1,250.
Chorol, r. Russia, which runs into the Psol, near Goltva, in Kiev.
Choromoros, r. Tucuman, which runs into the Rio Dulce ; 20 SW. St. Miguel de Tucuman.
Chorosciessow, t. Rus. Kiev ; 64 WNW. Kiev.
Choroski, t. Volhynia ; 18 NW. Zytomiers.
Chorossoza, t. Rus. Grodno ; 28 N. Bielsk.
Chorro Mancan, t. Chinese Tartary. Lon. 120. 50. E. Lat. 43. 18. N.
Chorsa, or *Chorzene*, now *Kars*.
Chosciabad, t. Persia, in Kerman ; 37 SW. Sirgian.
Choseso, t. Volhynia ; 64 E. Lucko.
Chostlarn, t. Bavaria ; 22 WSW. Passau.
Chota, t. Peru, in Caxamarca ; 60 NW. Caxamarca.
Chota, p-v. Blount co. Tennessee ; 73 Murfreesborough, W. 580.
Chota, t. Bahar ; 20 NW. Durbungah.
Chotastitz, t. Bohemia, Czaslau ; 2 N. Czaslau.
Chotelesgur, see *Ruttunpour*.
Chotiebors, t. Bohemia, in Czaslau ; 12 SSE. Czaslau, 48 SE. Prague. Lon. 15. 25. E. Lat. 49. 50. N. H. 340.
Chotminsk, t. Russia, in Charkov ; 52 NNW. Charkov, 588 SSE. Petersburg. Pop. 1,678.
Chotow, t. Rus. Minsk ; 22 SW. Minsk.
Chotul, t. Bengal ; 15 SSW. Calcutta.
Chotusitz, t. Bohemia, in Czaslau, where the king of Prussia obtained a complete victory, in 1742 ; 5 N. Czaslau. H. 120.
Chotzemitz, t. Bohemia, in Kaurzim, near the Elbe ; 5 NE. Kaurzim.
Chotzen, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim ; 3 NNE. Hohenmaut.
Chouang-leou, t. China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen ; 11 SW. Tching-tong.
Chouangtal, t. Tartary, in Hami ; 9 NW. Tchontori.
Choubi, t. Hind. in Allahabad ; 7 W. Currah.
Chouca, t. Africa, in Upper Guinea, on the river Maguiba, surrounded with rocks.
Choudagong, t. Bengal ; 12 S. Comillah.
Choudapilly, t. Hind. in Dowlatabad ; 8 N. Indelovoy.
Choueri, or *Kulle*, or *Gorgu*, or *Korgo*, small isl. in the Persian gulf, near the coast of Persia, and separated from the island of Karek by a channel about a mile broad, which is a safe passage for ships. It produces water and some dates. Lon. 50. 30. E. Lat. 29. 10. N.
Choug, or *Shogle*, t. Syria, on the river Orontes ; 20 SE. Antioch. Here all travellers without distinction are entertained in an excellent caravansera gratis for 3 days. It is in the road from Aleppo and Saïda.
Choui-chan, t. Corea ; 12 NW. Haimen.
Choui-frong, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si ; 25 NE. Ki-ngan.
Choui-ying, t. Corea ; 20 SSW. Haimen.
Choui-king, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si ; 65 E. Kan-cheou.
Choui-ngan, t. China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang ; 12 S. Ouentcheou.
Choui-tchang, t. China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang ; 36 WNW. Tchu-tcheo.

Choui-tchang, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si; 18 W. Kieou-kiang.

Choui-tcheou, city, China, of the first rank, in Kiang-si; 712 S. Pekin. Lon. 114. 54. E. Lat. 28. 25. N.

Choui-Yuen, t. Corea; 37 NE. Haimen.

Choukary, t. Hind. in Bundelcund; 42 E. Callinger.

Choukee, mt. Bootan; 120 E. Tassasudon.

Choul, (Lower,) s-p. & fort, Hind., on the coast of Concan, with a harbour for small vessels, and a fort, formerly belonging to the Portuguese; 25 S. Bombay. Lon. 72. 46. E. Lat. 18. 36. N. *Upper Choul*, another s-p. & fort, is not far distant.

Choulmy, t. Hind. in Baramaul; 21 S. Darmpoury.

Chou-lou, t. China, of the third rank, in Petcheli; 12 SW. Ching.

Choumay, r. Cochinchina, which runs into the Chinese sea, Lon. 107. 57. E. Lat. 16. 12. N.

Choupatou, t. Thibet; 265 E. Lassa.

Chour, r. Cyprus, which runs into the sea, 9 NE. Famagusta.

Chouragur, t. Hind. in Gurry Mundlah; 40 N. Deogur, 57 SW. Gurrah.

Chourapilly, t. Hind. Mysore; 35 E. Colar.

Chourlong, t. Thibet; 235 ESE. Lassa.

Choury, t. Hind. in Goondwanah; 55 N. Nagpour.

Chousgimyan, t. Persia, in Chorasani; 220 NNE. Herat.

Chou-tcheuen, t. Corea; 30 S. Haimen.

Choutea, t. Bahar; 170 WNW. Calcutta.

Chou-yang, t. Corea; 40 NE. King-ki-tao.

Chouwera, t. Hind. in Guzerat; 30 N. by E. Wankaneer.

Chouzé, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire; 15 NW. Tours. Pop. 3,314.

Chowan, r. N. Carolina, formed by the union of 3 rivers, in the state of Virginia, which runs into Albemarle sound, Lon. 76. 55. W. Lat. 36. 4. N.

Chowan, co. NE. part of N. Carolina. Pop. in 1810, 5,297; slaves, 2,789. Pop. in 1820, 6,464. Chief town, Edenton.

Chowarah, t. Hind. in Oude, on the Dewah; 45 SE. Fyzabad. Lon. 83. 13. E. Lat. 26. 30. N.

Chowdiapaleam, t. Hind. in Coimbatore; 8 SE. Errood.

Chowka, t. Hind. in Malwa; 30 SE. Bopaltol.

Chowka, t. Hind. in Bundelcund; 6 S. Chatterpour.

Chowney, t. Hind. in Gohud; 10 E. Raat.

Chowny, t. Hind. in Bundelcund; 40 N. Chatterpour.

Chowpareh, t. Hind. in Lahore, on the Indus; 150 W. Lahore. Lon. 70. 50. E. Lat. 32. 12. N.

Chowry, one of the Nicobar islands, in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 93. 30. E. Lat. 8. 27. N. It is low, level, of a square form, and scarcely half a league in diameter.

Chowsar, t. Hind. in Bahar, on the left bank of the Dewah; 4 S. Buxar.

Choweta, t. Hind. in Bengal; 36 SW. Moorshedabad.

Cho-yang, t. China, of the third rank, in Houquang; 10 ENE. Siang-yang.

Choynika, or *Konitz*, t. W. Pru., in Dantzic, on the Brahe; 30 SSW. Dantzic. Pop. 2,499.

Lutheran churches, 2. Catholic church, 1. Gymnasium, 1.

Chozevka, t. Siberia, on the river Tchiuna; 180 ESE. Eniseisk.

Chrast, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim; 5 SE. Chrudim. Pop. 1,200. It has a castle.

Chrast, t. Bohemia, in Boleslau; 6 SE. Melnik.

Chrast, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim; 5 SE. Chrudim. Pop. 1,200.

Chrebet Chandabga, range of mountains between Russia and Chinese Tartary. Lon. 96. to 101. E. Lat. 52. N.

Chrebet Dirjak, range of mountains between Russian Tartary and Chinese Tartary. Lon. 96. E. Lat. 52. to 53. N.

Chrestoia, t. Istria; 9 ESE. Capo d'Istria.

Chremnitz, see *Cremnitz*.

Chrisacra, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 4 NNE. Cirella.

Christburg, or *Kischpork*, t. Prussia, in Marienwerder; 12 SE. Marienburg, 20 S. Elbing. Lon. 19. 13. E. Lat. 53. 54. N. Pop. 2,218.

Christburg, (Alt,) t. Prussia; 7 SE. Christburg.

Christchurch, parish, Charleston district, S. C.

Christchurch, t. Eng. in Hants; 12 E. Poole, 101 WSW. London. Lon. 1. 45. W. Lat. 50. 43. N. Pop. 1,553. It is situated at the conflux of the Avon and the Stour, about 3 miles from the sea; a corporation and a borough town, sending 2 members to parliament. Here is a good salmon fishery.

Christdala, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 48 N. Calmar.

Christernsfeld, or *Christainsfeld*, Moravian town of North Jutland.

Christianpreis, or *Christian Peries*, fort of Holstein, erected by Christian IV. to defend the town of Kiel; 6 N. Kiel.

Christian, co. SW. part of Kentucky. Pop. 10,469. Chief town, Hopkinsville.

Christian Sound, large arm of the Pacific ocean, N. Cape Decision. Lon. 225. 50. E. Lat. 56. 13. N.

Christiana, hundred, in N. end of Newcastle co. Delaware. Pop. in 1810, 6,693; in 1820, 8,355. Within it are the towns of Wilmington and Newport.

Christiana, r. Delaware, which rises in Pa., unites with the Brandywine, and flows into the Delaware. It is navigable for vessels drawing 14 feet of water to Wilmington, for those drawing 9 feet to Newport, and for those drawing 6 feet to Christiana-bridge. Length, 20 miles.

Christiana, or *Christiana-Bridge*. p-t. Newcastle co. Delaware, on the Christiana; 9 SW. Wilmington, 36 SW. Philadelphia, W. 100. It has about 50 houses, and carries on a brisk trade to Philadelphia in flour.

Christiana, (Great,) small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago; 9 SW. Santorini. Lon. 25. 15. E. Lat. 36. 20. N.

Christiana, (Little,) islet, or rock, near the SE. coast of Great Christiana.

Christiania, city, s-p., capital and seat of government of Norway, and of the diocese of Christiania, or Aggerhuus, situated in a bay or gulf, about 25 miles from the sea. Lon. 10. 49. E. Lat. 59. 55. N. Pop. 11,000. H. 1,600.

The town, though not large, is the best built and most thriving place in Norway, having an excellent harbour, regular streets, and neat stone houses. It is the seat of the governor of Aggerhuus, of the supreme court of justice, and the see of a bishop, who is metropolitan of Norway. It is divided into three parts, the city and suburbs, the fortress of Aggerhuus, and the old town of Opslo, or Anslo. A great annual fair is held here on the 13th January. The city contains a large military hospital, a military school, a house of correction, 2 theatres, a gymnasium, and a university, which was formed out of an academy in 1812, and has 16 professors. It has an excellent harbour; the principal exports are tar, soap, iron, copper, planks, and deals.

Christianople, or *Christianobel*, s-p. Sweden, in Blekingen, on the Baltic. Lon. 16. E. Lat. 56. 15. N. Pop. 119.

Christiansand, s-p. Norway, cap. of a government and bishopric of the same name, opposite the island of Fleckeren. Lon. 8. 3. E. Lat. 58. 8. N. Pop. 4,787. It is the see of a bishop, and residence of the governor, and contains a gymnasium; the situation is convenient, and it has some trade in timber.—Pop. of the government, 133,711. Sq. m. 14,800.

Christiansburg, t. Montgomery co. Va.; 80 WSW. Lynchburg, 200 WSW. Richmond.

Christiansburg, fort, Africa, on the Gold coast, belonging to Denmark, being the chief settlement of that nation.

Christians-Oe, or *Ert-Holm*, group of islands, in the Baltic, belonging to Denmark; named from the chief island, which has a much frequented port, a light-house, and a castle. Lon. 14. 47. E. Lat. 55. 13. N.

Christianstad, t. Santa Cruz, in the West-Indies, defended by a fortress on north coast. Lon. 63. 23. W. Lat. 17. 46. N.

Christianstadt, t. Sweden, capital of a district, in Schonen; 57 W. Calscrona. Lon. 14. 69. E. Lat. 56. N. Pop. in 1815, 2,762. The town is well built, and strongly fortified; the houses are all of brick, and mostly stuccoed white.

Christianstadt, t. Pru. Lusatia, on W. side of the Bober; 32 W. Glogau, 54 NE. Dresden. Lon. 15. 15. E. Lat. 51. 52. N. Pop. 608.

Christiansville, p-t. Mecklenburg co. Va. on the Meherrin; 128 SSW. Richmond, W. 251.

Christiansund, s-p. Norway, in the island of Fossen, with a commodious harbour and wharf; 36 NW. Drontheim. Pop. 1,642. The chief trade is in timber.

Christie's Island, one of the Aladin islands, in the Mergui Archipelago, of an oval form, and 10 m. in circ. Lat. 9. 16. N.

Christiern's Sea, see *Baffin's Bay*.

Christiern's Straits, see *Hudson's Straits*.

Christigneth, r. Wales, which runs into the Dee, in Denbighshire.

Christina, t. Finland; 82 ENE. Tavasthus.

Christina, t. Finland; 50 WSW. Nyslot.

Christinehamn, t. Sweden, in Warmeland, on lake Wenner; 16 E. Carlsbad. Lon. 13. 48. E. Lat. 59. 20. N. Pop. 1,338.

Christinestadt, s-p. Finland; 55. SSW. Vasa. Lon. 21. 48. E. Lat. 62. 16. N.

Christisca, t. Rus. Podolia; 44 SSW. Braclaw.

Christmas Harbour, or *Baie de l'Oiseau*, good and safe bay on N. coast of Kerguelen's land. Lon. 69. 4. E. Lat. 48. 41. S.

Christmas Island, island of the Pacific ocean, about 15 or 20 leagues in circ. Lon. 215. 53. E. Lat. 59. 37. N.

Christmas Sound, bay on the S. coast of Terra del Fuego. Lon. of the entrance, 70. 16. W. Lat. 55. 27. S.

Christofher, t. Poland, in Sandomirz; 16 SSW. Sandomirz.

Christorf, t. Bohemia, in Boleslau; 6 SSW. Krottau.

Chroberg, t. Poland, in Sandomirz; 52 W. Sandomirz.

Chroma, r. Siberia, which runs into the Frozen sea, Lon. 139. 14. E. Lat. 73. N.

Chronus, now *Pregel*.

Chrudim, t. Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the same name, situated on a river called Chrudimka; 50 E. Prague, 100 SE. Dresden. Lon. 15. 40. E. Lat. 49. 53. N. Pop. 4,514. The circle contains 33 towns: it is principally remarkable for the great number of fish-ponds, and an excellent breed of horses. Sq. m. 1,357. Pop. 241,786.

Chrudimka, r. Bohemia, which runs into the Elbe, near Paddubitz.

Chrysopolis, now *Scutari*.

Chvalinsk, t. A. Russia, in Saratov, on the Volga; 350 SE. Petersburg. Lon. 43. E. Lat. 52. 25. N.

Chuapa, t. Chili, on a river of the same name; 60 SSE. Coquimbo.

Chuapa, r. Chili, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 31. 16. S.

Chuar, t. Hind. in Guzerat; 35 SE. Puttan Summaut.

Chubonian, t. Hind. in Lahore; 52 W. Firosepour.

Chuckerdaw, t. Bengal; 15 SE. Curruckdeah.

Chuka, large stone fortress, Bootan, near which there is a chain bridge of remarkable construction over the river Tchinchiew. Lon. 89. 27. E. Lat. 27. 20. N.

Chuckerya, t. Bengal; 42 S. Islamabad.

Chuckgroo, or *Amrutsur*, t. Hind. in Lahore; 22 SW. Callanore.

Chuckmussy, t. Hind. in Bahar; 11 W. Durbungah.

Chuckrabatta, t. Hind. in Ruttunpour; 32 SW. Ruttunpour.

Chuckwa, t. Hind. in Bahar; 13 SE. Bahar.

Chucuito, t. Buenos-Ayres, La Paz, on Lake Titicaca, called also the *Lake of Chucuito*; 175 S. Cusco. Lon. 70. 26. W. Lat. 16. S.

Chudaly, t. Hind. Guzerat; 40 WNW. Gogo.

Chudenitz, t. Bohemia, in Pilsen; 8 SE. Teinitz.

Chudleigh, t. Eng. in Devonshire, with a weekly market on Saturday; 9 WSW. Exeter, 183 W. London. Lon. 3. 35. W. Lat. 50. 36. N. Pop. 1,832. The woollen manufacture is carried on in this town.

Chuganserai, t. Candahar, on a river of the same name; 80 NE. Cabul. Lon. 70. 8. E. Lat. 34. 55. N.

Chuganserai, r. which rises in the Kuttore

country, and runs into the Kameh, near Jalalabad, in Cabulistan.

Chuilla, t. Guatemala, in Chiapa; 130 SE. Chiapa dos Espagnols.

Chukaws, Indian village, West-Florida, near the Appalachicola. Lon. 84. 57. W. Lat. 31. 52. N.

Chukotskijah, pr. Siberia, and the most easterly of the dominions of Russia, extending from the 157th to the 189th degree of E. Lon. and from 63. to 73. 20. N. Lat.

Chulamani, district, Buenos-Ayres, E. of La Paz, celebrated for its plantations of cocoa or betel.

Chuldistan, t. Persia, in Farsistan; 60 SSE. Ispahan.

Chuli, see *Xuli*.

Chuluteka, or *Xeres*, t. Guatemala, on N. side of the river Fonseca. Lon. 90. W. Lat. 13. 20. N.

Chulymisser, t. Hind. Candeish; 30 S. Indore.

Chulm, or *Culm*, t. Bohemia, in Saatz; 6 NE. Eger.

Chum Creek, r. Virginia, which runs into the Chesapeake, Lon. 76. 14. W. Lat. 39. 22. N.

Chumarly, t. in Hind. Guzerat; 20 W. Gogo.

Chumbe, v. Quito, in Cuenca. Lat. 3. 10. S. According to Humboldt it is 12,000 feet high. Near it are excellent hot baths.

Chumbivilcas, jurisdiction, Peru, near 90 miles in extent, with some mines of gold and silver. The soil is fertile, and produces corn and pasture for cattle in the greatest plenty.

Chumbivilcas, see *Chalvanca*.

Chumbull, r. Hind. in Agra, which rises in Malwa, near Mundu, and after a course of about 440 miles, flows into the Jumna, 20 SE. Etaya.

Chumka, t. Hind. Bahar; 60 NNW. Bettyar.

Chumleigh, or *Chimleigh*, t. Eng. in Devon, with a weekly market on Wednesday; 20 NW. Exeter, 193 W. London. Pop. 1,340.

Chumpa, t. Bengal; 15 S. Palamow.

Chumpagaut, t. Hind., in a mountainous pass; 27 N. Ganjam.

Chumpaneer, see *Champaneer*.

Chumperpour, t. Bengal; 6 W. Boglipour.

Chumra, t. Hind., in Orissa; 45 E. Boad.

Chumularee, mt. Thibet, held sacred by the Gentoos; 7 NE. Paridsong.

Chunacally, small province, Bengal, bounded N. and E. by Rajeshy, S. by Kishenagur, and W. by Futtasing and Rajeshy. Cossimbazar is the chief town.

Chunah, t. Hind., Visiapour; 5 W. Poonah.

Chunah, circar, Hind., in Allahabad, bounded N. by Benares, E. by Shawabad and Rotas, S. by the circars of Singrowla and Chandail, and W. by Boggilcund; about 60 long, and 32 broad. Chunargur is the capital.

Chunargur, or *Chunar*, t. & celebrated fortress, Hind. in Benares, situated S. side of the Ganges, on a rock, and surrounded with walls and towers; ceded to the English by the Nabob of Oude; 13 S. Benares. Lon. 83. 5. E. Lat. 25. 10. N. The town of Chunar is situated east of the fort, but is considered but little more than the bazar of the garrison; consisting of a straggling collection of native huts and European burgulows.—The Church Missionary society has a missionary here.

Chunaub, (an. *Acesines*), r. Asia, which rises in the mountains, between Hindoostan and

Thibet, and runs into the Indus, 20 W. Moul-tan. Length, including its windings, about 420 miles.

Chunau-gaut, t. Hind., in Gohud, on the Sinde; 15 NE. Nawa.

Chuncher, t. Hind., in Singrowla; 10 S. Sai-pour.

Chunchunpour, t. Hind., in Oude; 30 SE. Goorackpour.

Chundaul, t. Bengal; 22 WNW. Ramgur.

Chunder, t. Moul-tan, in the Afghan territories, on the Dummoody river; 75 S. Moul-tan.

Chundipora, t. Bengal; 48 SSW. Dacca.

Chundli, small province, Bengal, bounded W. by Rajeshy, and elsewhere by Bettooriah.

Chundsah, t. Bengal; 5 S. Toree.

Chundual, t. Bengal; 10 S. Nattore.

Chundula, t. Hind., in Sohagepour; 28 N. Sohagepour.

Chundun, t. Hind., in Bejapour; 10 N. Sat-tarah.

Chung, t. China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li; 20 NE. Peking.

Chun-king, city, China, of the first rank, in Se-tchuen; 760 SSW. Peking. Lon. 105. 44. E. Lat. 30. 50. N.

Chun-lieou, t. Corea; 25 ENE. Koan-tcheou.

Chun-ngan, t. China, of the 3d rank, in Tche-kiang; 33 N. Kiu-tcheou.

Chun-ning, city, China, of the first rank, in Yun-nan; 420 SW. Peking. Lon. 99. 44. E. Lat. 24. 37. N.

Chun-sag, t. Daghestan, not far from W. coast of the Caspian sea. H. about 600.

Chun-tchan, t. China, of the third rank, in Fo-kien; 20 WNW. Yen-ping.

Chun-tchuen, t. Corea; 22 SE. Han-tcheou.

Chunte, city, China, of the first rank, in Pe-tche-li; 200 SSW. Peking. Lon. 114. 19. E. Lat. 37. 5. N.

Chun-tien, t. Corea; 27 SSE. Koang-tcheou.

Chun-yan, t. Corea; 25 S. Han-tcheou.

Chunnapunna, t. Hind., Malwa; 14 E. Sagur.

Chunquen, small island, in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Chili. Lat. 44. 50. S.

Chunquinga, t. Peru, Cusco; 100 W. Lampa.

Chuppaleah, t. Bengal; 8 SE. Nattore.

Coupparah, t. Hind., in Goondwanah; 56 N. Ramteak, 75 N. Nagpour. Lon. 80. 2. E. Lat. 22. 22. N. This town is situated on a river, and famous for the manufacture of iron.

Chuprah, t. Hind., & cap. of Sarun, in Bahar; 95 ENE. Benares, 272 NW. Calcutta. Lon. 84. 56. W. Lat. 25. 47. N.

Chuprah, t. Hind., in Oude; 48 SE. Goorack-pour.

Chuprah, t. Hind., in the Candeish country; 50 W. Burhanpour, 112 SSW. Indore. Lon. 75. 22. E. Lat. 21. 18. N.

Chuquinga, t. Peru, in Guamanga; 120 S. Guamanga.

Chuquisaca, see *La Plata*.

Chur, see *Coire*.

Chura, t. Guzerat; 70 SW. Amedabad.

Churacooty, t. Hind., in Orissa; 38 SSW. Ba-lasore.

Churacooty, t. Bengal; 34 WSW. Midnapour.

Churamund, t. Bengal, and principal place in Delawrpour; 40 SE. Purneah, 72 N. Moor-shedabad. Lon. 88. 16. E. Lat. 25. 26. N.

Churan, t. Bengal; 10 SW. Dacca.
Churaquer, t. Armenia; 48 W. Erivan.
Churasch, t. Arabia; 44 S. Saade.
Churau, t. Hind., in Allahabad; 52 WNW. Corah.
Churbar, or *Chobar*, t. Persia, in a bay of the Araiban sea, on the coast of Mecran; 77 S. Kidge. Lon. 60. 3. E. Lat. 25. 20. N.
Churcar, t. Hind., in Bundelcund, on the Jumna; 40 N. Callinger.
Church Bay, bay of the isl. of Rathlin, near NE. extremity of Ireland.
Church Creek, t. Dorchester co. Md.; 7 SW. Cambridge.
Church Hill, p-v. Queen Ann's co. Md.; 9 NE. Centreville, 85 SW. Philadelphia, W. 80.
Church Hill, p-v. Abbeville district, S. C.; 96 Columbia, W. 545.
Church Hill, p-v. Spartanburg district, S. C.; W. 544.
Church Island, small isl. in Currituck sound, near the coast of N. C. Lon. 76. 8. W. Lat. 36. 22. N.
Church Point, cape on W. coast of Barbadoes; 1 N. Hole Town.
Church Rock, rock in the bay of Bengal, near the coast of Ava. Lon. 94. 14. E. Lat. 17. 32. N.
Church, (*States of the*,) see *States of the Church*.
Church Stretton, (an. *Bovium*,) t. Eng., situated in the most hilly part of Shropshire, where innumerable flocks of sheep are kept; 13 S. Shrewsbury, 153 NW. London. Pop. 954. The principal manufacture is making coarse cloth for the packing of hops and wool.
Churchill River, r. N. A., which runs into Hudson's bay, Lat. 59. N.
Churchoir, see *Chor Essire*.
Churchtown, p-t. Lancaster co. Pa.; 30 ENE. Lancaster, 50 WNW. Philadelphia, W. 137.
Churchville, p-v. Middlesex co. Va.; 80 Richmond, W. 141.
Churco, t. Caramania; about 46 miles from the island of Cyprus.
Churgeea, t. Bengal. Here is a pass across the mountains; 14 SW. Tomar.
Churn, r. Eng., which rises in Coberley, or Cumberley; 3 miles from Cheltenham, in Gloucestershire, where it called *Thames Head*, and *Seven Heads*. At Cricklade it is called the *Thames*.
Churnet, r. Eng., which rises in Staffordshire, and runs into the Dove.
Chursan, t. Arabia; 32 NE. Chamir.
Churwalden, v. Switz., in Grisons, which gave name to a district; 5 SE. Coire.
Churya, t. Bengal, Nagpour; 28 N. Doesa.
Chusistan, or *Kusistan*, pr. Persia, bounded N. by the Irak Agemi, E. by Farsistan, S. by the gulf of Persia, and W. by the Tigris, which separates it from the Arabian Irak. The country is extensive; but thinly inhabited. It produces corn, rice, cotton, sugar, tobacco, and dates. The northern part is mountainous, but the southern flat and marshy. This country was called by the Greeks, *Susiana*, from Susa, the capital.
Chuska, t. Thibet; 25 WSW. Tankia.
Chuta, pr. Bengal, between Ramgur and Nagpour.
Chuta, t. Hind., in Oude; 40 ENE. Gooracpour.

Chuta Boggah, t. Bengal, in Bettiah; 20 NW. Bettiah. Lon. 84. 26. E. Lat. 26. 53. N.
Chutanawar, t. Hind., in Bahar; 23 W. Boujepour.
Chute, r. Eng., which runs into the Avon, near Bath.
Chutteah, t. Hind., Oude; 30 ESE. Fyzabad.
Chutteah, t. Hind., Bahar; 25 NE. Nagpour.
Chuttergunge, t. Burdwan; 32 SSW. Burdwan. Lon. 67. 38. E. Lat. 22. 48. N.
Chutterkote, t. Hind., in Bundelcund; 26 NE. Callinger.
Chuttypaloo, t. Bengal; 8 SSW. Ramgur.
Chuttypaloo, pass, Bengal, from the province of Rungur into the province of Nagpour; 10 SW. Ramgur.
Chuwall, circar, Hind.; about 100 miles long, and from 23 to 40 broad. The river Puddar crosses it. Janagur appears to be the chief town.
Chuwasch, t. Persia, in Segestan; 70 SE. Zareng.
Chwastow, t. Rus. Kiev; 40 SSW. Kiev.
Chychendy, t. Hind., Oude; 20 NNW. Corah.
Chyenne, or *Chayenne*, r. N. A., which runs into the Missouri, 1,310 miles from the Mississippi.
Chyennes, Indians, about the heads of the Chyenne and White river. No 2,000.
Chynepour, t. Bengal; 10 NW. Palamow.
Chyrot, t. Hind., Bahar; 24 N. Durbungah.
Chytee, t. Hind., in Berar; 45 S. Nagpour.
Ciais, or *Citais*, t. Mingrelia, near the Black sea; 12 S. Anarghia.
Cialis, country, Independent Tartary, with a capital of the same name; bounded N. by Eluth, E. by sandy deserts, S. by Grand Thibet, and W. by Turkestan.
Cianganery, t. Hind., in the Carnatic; 33 ENE. Travancore.
Ciano, t. Piedmont; 12 SE. Ivrea.
Ciara, t. Brazil. Lon. 38. 23. W. Lat. 3. 21. S.
Ciarnaux, see *Czernaucii*.
Cibalas, or *Cibola*, pr. N. A., in New Mexico, inhabited by Indians.
Cibao, mt. near the centre of the isl. of Hispaniola, which abounds in mines of gold, silver, and copper.
Cibulon, t. Thibet; 8 NE. Zuenga.
Cibyra, see *Buruz* and *Iburah*.
Cicasica, pr. Peru, bounded N. and NE. by the Andes and Larecaxa, E. by Cochabamba, SE. by Paria and Oruro, SW. by Pacages, and SW. by Omasyos; 80 leagues from E. to W. The surface, soil, and climate are various. Pop. estimated at 50,000. It contains mines of gold and silver, and yields an abundance of cocoa. The capital is of the same name; 40 NNW. Oruro.
Cicacole, t. Hind., in the circar to which it gives name; 150 NE. Rajamundry, 308 E. Hyderabad. Lon. 84. 8. E. Lat. 18. 16. N.
Cicacole, circar, Hind., on NW. coast of the bay of Bengal, the largest and most fertile of the northern circars; 150 miles in length, and from 50 to 30 in breadth.
Cicero, p-t. Onondaga co. N. Y., on SW. side of Oneida lake; 57 W. Utica, W. 404. Pop. in 1810, 250; in 1820, 1,303.
Cicul, fortress, Dalmatia, situated in an isl.

and, formed by the river Narenza ; 5 SW. Narenza, 40 N. Ragusa. Lon. 18. 9. E. Lat. 42. 57. N.

Cicoli, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra ; 13 SW. Celano.

Cicolla, r. Dalmatia, which runs into the Kerka ; 3 N. Scardona.

Cidagar, or *Cidaia*, t. Java.

Cidrasso, t. Italy, in the Valteline ; 5 SW. Sondrio.

Ciechanowiec, t. Russia, Grodno, in Bialystock, on the Nurzek ; 75 NE. Warsaw. Pop. 2,651. Jews 1,715.

Ciecieref, r. which rises in Poland, and runs into the Dnieper, 28 W. Kiev.

Ciekanow, or *Ciechanow*, t. Poland, in Masovia ; 40 N. Warsaw. Pop. 751.

Cienegas, t. S. A., in the province of St. Martha ; 20 S. St. Martha.

Ciercellee, mt. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, once celebrated for its marble quarries.

Cieux, t. France, in Upper-Vienne ; 13 NW. Limoges. Pop. 1,200.

Cifuentes, t. Spain, in New Castile ; 22 S. Sigüenza.

Cigliano, t. Piedmont, Vercelli. Pop. 3,055.

Cigliano, t. Popedom, in the Orvietan ; 4 N. Orvieto.

Ciguatlan, r. Mexico, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lon. 108. W. Lat. 2. 24. N.

Ciha, t. on east coast of Malacca, on a river of the same name. Lon. 101. 20. E. Lat. 7. 10. N.

Ciha, r. Malacca, which runs into the Chinese sea, Lon. 101. 22. E. Lat. 7. 11. N.

Cilbianus Campus, now *Durgut*.

Cilicia, ancient country, SE. part of Asia Minor, now a part of Aladulia. Chief city, Tarsus.

Cilley, (an. *Celeia*), t. Stiria, on the river Save, and capital of a circle ; 130 SSW. Vienna. Lon. 15. 25. E. Lat. 46. 40. N. Pop. 1,508. The inhabitants of the town speak German and Slavonian, but those in the villages only the latter. The circle contains 1,314 sq. m. 170,480 inhabitants, 38,945 H.

Cilm, see *Silm Menou*.

Cilma, see *Gelmah*.

Ciloca, t. Peru, on the coast of the Pacific ocean ; 40 W. Arequipa.

Cilongo, pr. Congo, near the Atlantic.

Ciman Key, small isl. in the Spanish Main, near the Musquito shore. Lon. 82. 56. W. Lat. 11. 45. N.

Cimbergo, t. Italy ; 4 N. Breno.

Cimbria, and *Cimbrica Chersonesus*, now *Jutland*.

Cimeges, t. France, in Dordogne ; 7 SW. Bergerac.

Cimolis, now *Argentiera*.

Cimone, mt. Italy, N. of mount Velino. It is a summit of the Apennines, 6,000 feet above the level of the sea.

Cimbrishamn, or *Cimbrishaven*, s-p. Sweden, in Schonen ; 24 S. Christianstadt. Pop. 848.

Cin, or *Cini*, t. Lower Siam, at the mouth of a river, on E. coast. Lon. 99. 52. E. Lat. 11. 40. N.

Cinaloa, pr. N. A., on west side of Mexico, comprehended under the intendency of Sonora,

lying between New Biscay and the gulf of California ; 300 miles long, 150 broad. The air is pure and healthy, the land good and fertile, producing abundance of maize, legumes, fruits, and cotton. The natives are robust and warlike, and were with difficulty brought to submit to the Spaniards ; they make use of bows with poisoned arrows, clubs of red wood, and bucklers. Pop. 60,000.

Cinaloa, or *St. Felipey St. Jago*, t. Mexico, in a province of the same name ; 630 NW. Mexico. Lon. 106. 40. W. Lat. 26. 26. N. Pop. 9,500.

Cinaloa, r. New Mexico, which runs into the gulf of California, Lat. 25. 40. N.

Cinapak, t. on W. coast of the isl. of Mindanao. Lon. 124. 25. E. Lat. 6. 34. N.

Cinca, r. Spain, which rises in the Pyrenees, crosses the province of Aragon, and joins the Segre, a little before its union with the Ebro.

Cincinnati, city, & cap. Hamilton co, Ohio, on N. bank of the Ohio, 20 miles above the mouth of the Great Miami, 122 above Louisville, 465 below Pittsburg by water, and 300 by land ; 85 N. Lexington, 93 W. by S. Chillicothe, 109 SW. Columbus, W. 504. Lon. 84. 27. W. Lat. 39. 6. N. Pop. in 1805, 500 ; in 1810, 2,540 ; in 1815, 6,500 ; in 1820, 9,642. Buildings in 1819, 1,890 ; 432 of brick, 1,458 of wood ; dwelling houses 1,304.

The city is divided into 4 wards, regularly laid out, and well built, and its situation is pleasant, healthy, and considerably elevated. It contains a court house, 3 brick market houses, 4 banks, a Lancasterian school, a public library of 1,400 volumes, a medical college, instituted in 1820, 10 places of public worship, a hospital, a museum, 4 printing offices, a steam mill, 87 feet by 62, of 9 stories, 1 woollen and 4 cotton manufactories, 2 glass houses, a sugar refinery, 2 breweries, a type foundry, an air and brass foundry, also the building of the Cincinnati Manufacturing Company, which is 150 feet by 37, of 4 stories, besides other manufacturing establishments. The funds of the Lancasterian Seminary have lately been increased by a subscription of \$30,000, with a view of erecting it into a college. Mathematics, natural philosophy, chemistry, and the learned languages are now taught here.

Cincinnati was first laid out in 1788, and began to flourish after 1794, since which time its growth in population, wealth, and trade has been exceedingly rapid, and it is now the largest town in the western country above New Orleans.

Cincinnati, p-t. Courtland co. N. Y. ; 14 SE. Homer, 140 W. Albany, W. 354. Pop. 885. Valuable iron ore is found here.

Cinereth, see *Tabaria*.

Cinesi, t. Sicily, in the valley of Mazara ; 20 W. Palermo. Excellent manna is collected in its neighbourhood.

Ciney, see *Chiney*.

Cingolo, t. Popedom, in Ancona ; 22 SW. Ancona, 72 NW. Fermo.

Cinkowicza, t. Russia ; 25 WNW. Sluck.

Cinolis, now *Kinoli*.

Cinque Mars, t. France, Indre-and-Loire ; 10 NW. Tours.

Cinque Ports, seaports, Eng., on the coasts of

Kent and Sussex; Dover, Sandwich, Hastings, Hithe, Romney, Winchelsea, Rye, and Seaford. They were originally only 5, the 3 latter having been declared ports subsequent to the first institution. They are under a lord warden, and were endowed with considerable privileges. They are all borough towns, sending each two members to parliament, under the title of Barons of the Cinque Ports.

Cinque Villas, t. Portugal, in Beira; 6 NE. Almeida.

Cinquel, t. Sumatra, on W. coast of a river of the same name.

Cinte, see *Zinte*.

Cintegabelle, t. France, in Upper Garonne, situated on the Arriege; 16 S. Toulouse. Pop. 2,984.

Cinthiana, see *Cythania*.

Cintra, t. Portugal, in Estramadura, situated between the mountains of Cintra, anciently called the *Mountains of the Moon*, at the mouth of the Tagus; 13 NW. Lisbon. Pop. 1,900.

Cintruenigo, t. Spain, in Navarre; 9 NW. Cas-cante.

Cinzano, t. Piedmont; 5 SSE. Chivazzo.

Ciolamandala, see *Coromandel*.

Ciopra, t. Napaul; 14 SW. Nogarcot.

Ciorlu, see *Chiourle*.

Ciotat, (*La*), s-p. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhône; 12 SE. Marseilles, 22 SSE. Aix. Lon. 5. 37. E. Lat. 43. 11. N. Pop. 6,117. It is situated at the bottom of a bay, in the Mediterranean, in a country, which produces delicious fruit, oil, and excellent wine. The harbour is in the form of a horse-shoe, and defended with several forts.

Cipieres, t. France, in Var; 10 N. Grasse.

Cipsela, t. Romania; 24 NNW. Gallipoli.

Cipuria, t. Mingrelia; 16 WSW. Ruki.

Ciquatlan, r. Mexico, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 24. 5. N.

Cira, t. Sardinia, on E. coast; 32 NE. Cagliari. Lon. 9. 50. E. Lat. 39. 41. N.

Cira, small isl. near E. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 9. 55. E. Lat. 39. 38. N.

Circæum, now *Monte Circello*.

Circar, name given in Hind., to a tract of country, which, in the opinion of Maj. Rennel, is not very dissimilar to the term county, in England, few of them being of less extent than the largest English county.

Circars, (*Northern*.) These are five circars, lying to the north of the Carnatic, or Madras; Cicacole, Condapilly, Ellore, Rajamundry, and Guntoor. The first four occupy the sea-coast from the Chilka lake, on the confines of Catak, to the northern bank of the river Kistnah, forming, comparatively, a long, narrow slip of country, 350 miles long, and from 20 to 75 wide. The English have divided the country into five collectorships, Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Rajamundry, Masulipatam, and Guntoor. The country is well watered, the soil fertile, producing abundance of rice, all other kinds of grain, tobacco, sugar, and cotton. The manufactures are salt, muslins, chintzes, calicoes, &c. Pop. estimated at 2,500,000, mostly Hindoos. Sq. geo. m. 17,000.

Circassia, in Russian *Tcherkess*, country, Asia, occupying a great part of the territory be-

tween the Black and Caspian seas. Its extent and boundaries are not well defined, but have been stated as follows; bounded N. by the river Don, E. by the Caspian sea and the mouths of the Volga, S. by Mount Caucasus and the Black sea, and W. by the Black sea and sea of Azof. The country is pleasantly diversified with mountains, valleys, woods, lakes, and rivers; not wanting in natural fertility, but badly cultivated. It is included in the Russian government of Caucasus; inhabited by a multitude of small, independent, and hostile tribes. These tribes acknowledge a species of vassalage to Russia, but neither pay tribute, nor perform military service. The government is a feudal aristocracy, similar to that which existed in Europe, in the 12th century. The favourite occupation of the Circassians is war, and their chief pride is placed in their arms and their horses. Their agricultural produce is barely sufficient for their own use. They raise many sheep and bees; their grain is chiefly millet, with a little barley and maize. Their principal traffic consists in slaves, honey, wax, skins of cattle, deer, and tigers.

The Circassians were partially converted to Mahometanism during the last century; a part of them formerly professed Christianity; but their religion is, in a great degree, paganism. They are remarkably distinguished by the elegance of their external appearance. The men are tall, of an athletic, though slender form; their features expressive, their air haughty and martial. The beauty of the females has been long celebrated, both in Europe and the East; and Circassian captives are esteemed the brightest ornaments of an eastern seraglio. Every care is taken to preserve this valued quality. The Circassian or Georgian girls are sold for the seraglios of Turkey and Persia, from £20 to £100, according to their beauty. The merchants, who come to purchase them, are mostly Jews.

Circecium, now *Kerkisia*.

Circei, see *St. Felicità*.

Circello, see *Monte Circello*.

Circleville, p-t. & cap. Pickaway co, Ohio, on E. side the Scioto; 18 N. Chillicothe, 24 S. Columbus, W. 424. Lon. 81. W. Lat. 39. 40. N. The site of the town consists of 2 ancient forts, nearly equal in size, and adjacent to each other; one an exact circle, the other an exact square, each of its sides being 55 rods long. The circle is surrounded by two walls of earth, enclosing a ditch; the square by a single wall, about 10 feet high, where it is not removed. The walls of the circular fort were about 20 feet high, measuring from the bottom of the ditch. The town of Circleville covers all the circle, from which it derives its name, and the western half of the square. These walls will almost entirely disappear in a few years. The town is esteemed a curiosity, on account of its site and form. It is situated 3 miles N. of the Pickaway Plains, in a fertile country; is a flourishing town, and contains an elegant brick octagonal court house, a market house, and has considerable trade.

Circou, r. Malacca, which runs into the Chinese sea, Lon. 101. 24. E. Lat. 7. 19. N.

Cirè, t. France, in Lower Charente ; 7 N. Rochefort.

Cirella, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra, near which were formerly mines of gold, silver, and lead, vestiges of which are now visible ; 8 SSE. Scalea, 28 SSE. Policastro. Lon. 15. 55. E. Lat. 39. 48. N.

Cirella, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Calabria. Lon. 15. 54. E. Lat. 39. 46. N.

Cirencester, or, as it is pronounced, *Ciceter*, (an. *Durocornovium*,) t. Eng., in Gloucestershire, near the river Churn ; 17 SE. Gloucester ; 90 W. London. Lon. 1. 40. W. Lat. 51. 44. N. Pop. 4,540. Two markets are held weekly, on Monday and Friday ; it sends two members to parliament.

Cirenza, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra ; 12 N. Gierace.

Cirenza, see *Acerenza*.

Cirey, t. France, in Meurte ; 3 E. Blamont. Pop. 800.

Ciriamhava, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 34. 36. W. Lat. 8. 42. S.

Cirie, t. Piedmont, in Turin, on the Doria ; 8 NNW. Turin. Pop. 3,461. It is situated near the foot of the Grecian Alps, and contains 3 parish churches, and several religious houses.

Cirica, t. Popayan ; 80 N. Cali.

Cirig, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 11. 30. S.

Cirignola, (La,) t. Naples, in Bari ; 30 ESE. Lucera. Lon. 16. E. Lat. 41. 18. N.

Cirknitz, t. Carniola, situated on a lake, surrounded with steep and rude mountains, with a considerable staple for salt ; 14 SSW. Laybach, 168 SSW. Vienna. Lon. 14. 20. E. Lat. 46. 5. N.

Cirknitz, (an. *Lugea Palus*,) lake, Carniola ; 6 from Laybach ; 7 m. long, and 3 broad ; remarkable for the phenomena which it exhibits. The waters retire through apertures at the bottom, and in 25 days the bed of the lake becomes dry, and is cultivated ; and always within four months the waters return, and it is again filled. The lake sometimes thus empties itself thrice in a year, and sometimes not once for several years.

Cirl, see *Zirl*.

Ciro, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra ; 22 NNE. St. Severina. Lon. 17. 23. E. Lat. 39. 25. N.

Cirsago, t. Italy, in Belluno ; 8 NE. Belluno.

Cirta, now *Constantina*.

Cirvalla, t. Hind., Golconda ; 40 SSE. Canoul.

Cirvalla, t. Hind., in Cuddapa ; 38 WSW. Gandicotta.

Cisalpine Republic, state of Italy, created by, or at least under the protection of, the French republic, in 1796, and acknowledged by the emperor of Germany, in 1797, at the peace of Campo Formio. It included the duchies of Milan, Mantua, Modena, and Guastallo ; the Bergamasco, the Bressan, and that part of the Veronese, which lies on the right bank of the Adige ; the Ferrarese, Bolognese, and Romagna, with a small part of the Grisons, and the Italian bailiwicks ; comprehending 3,447,384 inhabitants. It was divided into 20 departments. In the year 1805, it was formed into a kingdom, and Napoleon, emperor of the French, crowned

at Milan ; and in 1814, the greater part of this country was restored to Austria.

Cisano, t. Italy ; 10 WNW. Verona.

Cislago, t. Italy ; 15 NNW. Milan.

Cismar, t. Holstein, not far from the Baltic ; 17 N. Travemunde. Lon. 11. 2. E. Lat. 54. 14. N.

Cisme, see *Chisme*.

Cismone, r. Tyrol, which runs into the Brenta, near Kofel.

Cismone, t. Aust. Italy, in Vicenza ; 24 NW. Trevigio, 27 N. Vicenza. Lon. 11. 42. E. Lat. 45. 54. N. Pop. 1,800.

Cissa, now *Pago*.

Cissus, now *Chisme*.

Cistene, see *Castello Rosso*.

Cisterna, t. Piedmont ; 12 ESE. Turin.

Cisterna, t. Popedom, in the Campagna di Roma ; 6 NE. Nettuno.

Cisterna Nuova, t. Naples, in the Capitanata ; 4 SE. Monte Angelo.

Cisternino, t. Naples, in Bari ; 16 SSE. Monopoli. Pop. 3,588.

Citais, see *Cias*.

Citeaux, t. France, in Côte d'Or, and district of Beaune ; 3 E. Nuits. Pop. 670.

Cithibeb, or *Citibeb*, t. Morocco, in Tedla ; 9 E. Tefza.

Citium, see *Larnic* and *Chedi*.

Citlaltapetl, see *Orizaba*.

Citluc, t. Dalmatia, belonging to the Turks, fortified ; 12 N. Narenza, 60 E. Spalatro.

Citow, t. Bohemia, Schlan ; 10 SE. Raudnitz.

Cittaro, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra, near the coast of the Tuscan sea ; 18 W. Bisignano.

Citta di Castello, (an. *Tifernum*,) t. Popedom, in Umbria, on the Tiber ; 23 SW. Urbino, 97 N. Rome. Lon. 12. 14. E. Lat. 43. 28. N. Pop. 6,000. It contains 10 churches and 20 convents.

Cittadella, or *Ciuda Della*, or *Jamna*, s-p. Minorca, with a good harbour on NW. coast surrounded with walls and bastions. Lon. 3. 50. E. Lat. 40. 2. N. Pop. 2,400. It contains 2 churches and 4 convents.

Cittadella, t. Italy, in Padua, on the Brentello ; 19 NNW. Padua. Lon. 11. 45. E. Lat. 45. 38. N. Pop. 5,800.

Citta Ducale, see *Civita Ducale*.

Citta Nuova, t. Istria ; 7 S. Umago, 16 S. Capo d'Istria. Lon. 13. 20. E. Lat. 45. 35. N. Pop. 832. Bp. see. It is situated on an isthmus at the mouth of the Quieto, which forms a harbour for vessels of the largest size. It is a very old, decayed town, and supposed to occupy the site of ancient *Ænomia*, or *Cenomia*.

Citta Nova, t. Macedonia ; 35 SW. Scopia.

Citta della Pieve, t. Popedom, in Perugia ; 18 W. Perugia, 69 N. Rome. Lon. 12. 4. E. Lat. 43. N. Bp. see. Pop. 2,400.

Citta del Sole, t. Tuscany, on the Montone ; 16 SSW. Ravenna, 36 NE. Florence.

Citta Vittoriosa, see *Vittoriosa*.

Cittab, t. Arabia, in a small bay ; 2 miles from Mascat.

Citti, see *Chedi*.

Cittowany, t. Samogitia ; 10 N. Rosienne.

City Point, p-v. Prince George co., Va., on the S. side of James' river, at the junction of the Appomatox ; 100 m. above Hampton roads, 12 E. Petersburg, 25 SE. Richmond, W. 158.

Lon. 77. 32. W. Lat. 37. 18. N. James river is navigable to this place for large ships, which come up here to load.

Ciucior, t. Thibet; 15 SW. Lassa.

Ciudad de Bahía, see *St. Salvador*.

Ciudad de las Palmas, see *Canary*.

Ciudad Real, t. Spain, and capital of La Mancha, celebrated for a manufacture of leather for gloves; 57 S. Toledo. Lon. 4. 3. W. Lat. 39. N. Pop. 6,400. Here are 3 churches, 9 convents, and 5 hospitals.

Ciudad Real, t. S. A. on the Oronoko. Lon. 66. 15. W. Lat. 7. 50. N.

Ciudad Real, see *Chiapa dos Espagnols*.

Ciudad Real de Guayra, t. S. A. in Paraguay, near the Parana; 230 ENE. Assumption. Lon. 54. 31. W. Lat. 24. 45. S.

Ciudad de los Reyes, t. S. A. in St. Martha. The land is fertile, and abounds in pastures.

Ciudad del Rey Felippi, t. built in the year 1585, on the continent of S. A., near the straits of Magellan, but soon abandoned.

Ciudad del Rio del St. Pedro, t. S. A., in Brazil, situated at the mouth of the river St. Pedro. Lon. 34. 15. W. Lat. 32. S.

Ciudad Rodrigo, (an. *Lancia*, or *Mirobriga*,) t. Spain, in Leon, on the river Aguada; 45 SSW. Salamanca. Lon. 6. 33. W. Lat. 40. 25. N. Pop. 11,000. Bp. see. It was built by Ferdinand II. as a rampart against Portugal, from which it is only about 8 miles distant.—The fort containing 6,000 men was surrendered to the French under Massena, July 10, 1810, having been bombarded 25 days; and on 19th Jan. 1812, it was taken by storm by the British, under lord Wellington, after a siege of 11 days.

Civeaux, t. France, in Vienne; 8 W. Montmorillon.

Civida, or *Civita*, t. Italy, on the Oglio; 3 SW. Breno, 25 miles from Brescia.

Ciudad del, or *Citta di Friuli*, see *Friuli*.

Civita, (La,) t. Naples, in Principato Ultra; 24 E. Ariano.

Civita d'Antina, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; 11 NW. Sora, 25 S. Aquila.

Civita Aquana, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; 15 E. Aquila.

Civita d'Arno, t. Popedom, in the Perugiano; 3 ENE. Perugia.

Civita Borella, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; 18 S. Lanciano, 50 N. Capua. Lon. 14. 14. E. Lat. 41. 55. N. Bp. see.

Civita de Cascia, t. Popedom, in Umbria; 5 SW. Norcia.

Civita Castellana, t. Popedom, in St. Peter, on a mountain near the Tiber; 24 N. Rome. Lon. 12. 22. E. Lat. 42. 18. N. Bp. see.

Civita di Chieti, or *Teti*, (an. *Teate*,) city, Naples, and capital of Abruzzo Citra; 78 NE. Rome, 93 N. Naples. Lon. 14. 2. E. Lat. 42. 22. N. Pop. 12,234. Abp. see. It contains 4 churches and 9 convents, and is situated near the Pescara.

Civita de Conte, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra; 5 NE. Civita Borello.

Civita Ducale, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, on the Velino; 5 E. Rieti, 20 WNW. Aquila. Lon. 13. 4. E. Lat. 42. 28. N. Pop. 8,747. Bp. see.

Civita Lavinia, t. Popedom, in the Campagna di Roma; 4 miles from Velettri.

Civita Luparella, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra; 2 N. Civita Borello.

Civita Mandonia, s-p. Naples, in Calabria Citra, on the gulf of Tarento; 15 NNE. Bisignano. Lon. 16. 30. E. Lat. 39. 52. N. Near it are the ruins of *Sybaris*.

Civita a Mare, t. Naples, in Capitanata, near the sea, once bp. see; 13 ESE. Termola.

Civita Nuova, t. Popedom, in Ancona, in the road from Loretto to Fermo; 7 miles from the former, and 9 from the latter.

Civita Nuovo, t. Naples, in the Molise; 5 NNW. Molise.

Civita di Penna, (an. *Pinna*,) t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; 10 SE. Teramo, 23 ENE. Aquila. Lon. 13. 55. E. Lat. 42. 27. N. Pop. 7,266. Bp. see.

Civita Reale, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; 13 NW. Aquila.

Civita de St. Angelo, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, on a mountain; 50 ENE. Aquila, 84 N. Capua.

Civita Tomassa, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; 6 SW. Aquila.

Civita Vecchia, or *Malta*, t. situated on a hill in the centre of the island of Malta, strongly fortified. Pop. 5,000. Bp. see. The town is so situated, that from it may be seen the whole island, and sometimes the coasts of Africa and Sicily.

Civita Vecchia, (an. *Centum Cellae*,) s-p. Popedom, in the Patrimony of St. Peter; 27 NW. Rome. Lon. 11. 45. E. Lat. 42. 5. N. Pop. 12,000. The port was enlarged and rendered commodious by Trajan; it is one of the best in the papal dominions, and next to Ancona in commercial importance. The Pope's galleys lie here. The air is unhealthy, and the water not good.

Civita Vecchia, s-p. N. coast of the island of Lesina, with a convenient harbour; 8 NE. Lesina.

Civitarà, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 2 NE. Dragonera.

Civitella, fortress, Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; 7 N. Teramo, 24 S. Fermo.

Civitella, t. Naples, in Otranto; 5 NE. Tarento.

Civitella, t. Tuscany; 20 S. Sienna.

Civitella, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra; 15 S. Sulmona.

Civitella dell' Abazed, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; 24 E. Aquila.

Civrac, t. France, in Gironde; 7 E. Libourne.

Civray, or *Sivray*, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Vienne, on the Charente; 25 S. Poitiers, 27 SW. Montmorillon. Lon. 0. 24. E. Lat. 46. 9. N. Pop. 1,484.

Civry, t. France, in Eure-and-Loire; 7 ENE. Châteaudun.

Cius, now *Kemlik*.

Ciza, t. Tucuman; 12 N. St. Fernando.

Cizé, valley, France, of which St. Jean-Pied-de-port is the capital.

Ckeboe, t. Norway; 6 SSE. Drontheim.

Clachland, small isl. Scot., near E. coast of Arran. Lon. 5. 10. W. Lat. 55. 33. N.

Clackamus, r. N. America, which rises from Mount Jefferson, and flows into the Multnomah.

Clackamus Indians, N. America, on the Clackamus. No. 1,800.

Clackmannan, t. Scot., in the county to which it gives name, situated on a small river, about a mile from the Forth; 6 ESE. Stirling. Lon. 3. 50. W. Lat. 52. 7. N. Pop. 3,605. There are 3 collieries, and some considerable iron works in the parish. Near the town is an ancient building, called *Clackmannan tower*, long a seat of the Bruces.

Clackmannanshire, co. Scot., surrounded on all sides by Perthshire, except on the SW., where it is bounded by the river Forth, which divides it from Stirlingshire. It is about 9 miles broad from N. to S., and where longest from E. to W. about 12 miles. Sq. m. 48. Pop. 12,010. Families, 2,781; 280 engaged in agriculture; 893 in trade and manufactures; 1,608 otherwise. This is a plain fertile country towards the Forth; but the N., which is bordered by the Ochill hills, abounds both with corn and pasture.

Clackstar Indians, N. America, near the mouth of the Multnomah. No. 1,200.

Cladaw, t. Pru. Dantzic; 9 S. Dantzic.

Cladovia, t. Eu. Turkey, in Servia.

Clagenfurt, t. Austria, capital of Carinthia, and of a circle of the same name, on the Glan, built square, and surrounded with a good wall; 50 N. Trieste, 132 SW. Vienna. Lon. 14. 1. E. Lat. 46. 40. N. Pop. 9,143. H. 730. Bp. see. It is well built, and contains 7 churches, 2 hospitals, a gymnasium, a lyceum with a library. Here is a manufacture of cloth, and a society for the promotion of agriculture and useful arts. Pop. of the circle, 162,759. H. 26,932. Sq. m. 1,874.

Claggon Bay, bay, Ireland, on the coast of Galway, S. Claggon Point.

Claggon Point, cape, Ireland, on W. coast of the county of Galway. Lon. 10. 4. W. Lat. 53. 34. N.

Claiborne, co. E. Tennessee. Pop. in 1810, 4,798; slaves, 327. Pop. in 1820, 5,508. Chief town, Tazewell.

Claiborne, co. Mississippi, on E. side of the river Mississippi. Pop. in 1810, 3,102; in 1820, 5,963.

Claiborne, or *Fort Claiborne*. p-t. & cap. Monroe co., Alabama, on the Alabama, at the head of schooner navigation, 60 miles above Fort Stoddart, and about 100 from the gulf of Mexico; 26 E. St. Stephens, 80 N. by W. Pensacola, 88 S. Cahawba, W. 1,031. Lon. 87. 50. W. Lat. 31. 50. N. It is one of the most considerable and flourishing towns in Alabama. The river is navigable to this town at all seasons, for vessels drawing 6 feet water.

Claida, t. Arabia; 20 E. Jidda.

Clain, r. France, which passes by Poitiers, and runs into the Vienne, 3 S. Châtellerault.

Clains, t. Eng. in Worcestershire; 4 NNE. Worcester. Pop. 1,463.

Claire, t. France, in Eastern-Pyrenees; 5 NE. Perpignan.

Clairac, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne, advantageously situated in a valley, on the Drot; 3 SE. Tonneins, 13 N. W. Agen. Pop. 5,900. The inhabitants raise tobacco and corn, and make a great quantity of wine and brandy.

Claire, t. France, in Lower-Seine; 10 N. Rouen.

Clairevaux les Vauxdain, t. France, in Jura 9 SE. Lons le Saunier. Pop. 1,200.

Clairvaux, t. France, in Aube, which took its name from a celebrated abbey built there in the year 1115; 6 S. Bar sur Aube.

Clairvaux, or *Clervaux*, t. Neth. Luxemburg, on the Wiltz; 6 NE. Bastogne. Pop. 860.

Claise, r. France, which runs into the Creuse, near la Haye.

Claix, t. France, in Isere; 4 S. Grenoble. Pop. 1,348.

Clam, t. Austria; 1 W. Gran.

Clamart sous Meadon, v. France; 4 SSW. Paris.

Clamecy, t. France, principal place of a district, in Nievre, at the conflux of the Beuvron and the Yonne; 21 S. Auxerre, 33 NNE. Nevres. Lon. 3. 35. E. Lat. 47. 27. N. Pop. 5,034.

Clamonoctomich Indians, on NW. coast of N. A. No. 260.

Clanias, *Clannarminnamuns*, and *Clannahquehs*, Indians, N. A., on Wappatoo island, in the Columbia. No. 510.

Clanis, now *Chiana*.

Clano, see *Klan*.

Clapham, v. Eng. in Surry, with numerous country houses, inhabited by rich citizens; 3 S. London. Pop. 3,864.

Clap River, r. Louisiana, which runs into the Mississippi, Lon. 91. 22. W. Lat. 30. 49. N.

Clapps Isles, small islands in the E. Indian sea, near S. coast of Java. Lon. 105. 27. E. Lat. 7. 6. S. They are uninhabited.

Clara, (La,) t. Cuba; 18 NW. Spiritu Santo.

Clara, r. America, which runs into the Detroit, Lon. 82. 45. W. Lat. 42. 34. N.

Clara, or *Mel*, isl. in the Indian sea, near the coast of Siam, in the Mergui Archipelago, about 9 miles in circumference. Lon. 97. 50. E. Lat. 11. 4. N.

Claramonte, t. Sardinia; 14 SE. Sassari. Lon. 8. 45. E. Lat. 40. 46. N.

Claratumba, t. Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow; 4 E. Cracow. It has a celebrated abbey.

Clare, t. Eng. in Suffolk; 14 S. Bury St. Edmunds, 56 NNE. London. Lon. 0. 38. E. Lat. 52. 50. N. Pop. 1,170. It is situated on the Stour, with the ruins of a castle and a monastery; there is a weekly market on Friday.—According to Camden, the titles both of Clare and Clarence were taken from this town.

Clare, co. Ireland, bounded N. by Galway, on E. by Tipperary, S. by Limerick and Kerry, and W. by the sea. It contains 79 parishes, about 17,400 houses, and 104,000 souls. Some parts of the county are mountainous, which however feed a great number of cattle and sheep; while the more level grounds are very fertile, and yield good crops of corn and hay. Chief town, Ennis.

Clare, r. Ireland, which runs into the Corrib, 4 N. Galway.

Clare, isl. Ireland, near SW. coast of Cork, about 3 miles long, and one wide. On NW. point of this island, on a rock in the sea, stands a castle; to the E. of which is the cove of Tra Kieran, or St. Kieran's Strand, where a pillar of stone is found with a rude cross, supposed to be the work of that saint. This stone is held in

great veneration, and much resorted to by pilgrims annually on the 5th of March, St. Kieran's festival. This island has frequently been plundered. Lon. 9. 32. W. Lat. 51. 51. N.

Clare, isl. Ireland, near the coast of Mayo, about 4 miles long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ wide. Lon. 9. 49. W. Lat. 53. 49. N.

Clare, v. Ireland, in Clare; 2 S. Ennis.

Claremont, p-t. Cheshire co. N. H., on E. side of the Connecticut; 11 N. by E. Charlestown, 24 N. Walpole, 25 S. by W. Dartmouth college, 50 W. by N. Concord, W. 472. Pop. in 1810, 2,094; in 1820, 2,290. The principal village is pleasantly situated on Sugar river, 4 E. of the Connecticut, and contains 2 handsome meeting houses, 1 for Congregationalists, and 1 built jointly by Methodists and Universalists; a paper mill, and several other valuable mills. There is an Episcopal church $2\frac{1}{2}$ W. of this village.

Clarence, or *Willink*, p-t. Niagara co. N. Y., on the Tonnewanta; 280 W. Albany, W. 412. Pop. in 1810, 1,331; in 1820, 3,278.

Clarence, r. France, which joins the Nave to form the Robek, near St. Venant.

Clarence, see *Chiarenza*.

Clarendon, p-t. Rutland co. Vt.; 34 W. Windsor, W. 435. Pop. 1,712. In the W. part of this town, on the SW. side of a mountain, is a curious cave, with an entrance $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter, descending with an angle of 35 or 40 degrees with the horizon to the distance of 31 feet, where it opens into a spacious room 20 long, $12\frac{1}{2}$ wide, and 18 or 20 high. The water is constantly percolating through the top, and has formed stalactites of various shapes.

Clarendon River, see *Cape Fear River*.

Clarendon, p-t. Genesee co. N. Y.; 208 W. Albany, W. 405.

Clarendon, v. Eng. in Wilts; 3 NE. Salisbury. Here was once a royal palace, in which the parliament was several times convened.

Clarendon, parish of the island of Jamaica.

Clarendon Fort, fort on W. coast of Barbadoes; 2 S. Speight's town.

Claret, t. France, in Herault; 15 N. Montpellier.

Claret, t. France, in Lower-Alps; 11 N. Sisteron.

Claridon, p-t. Geauga co. Ohio; 270 N. E. Columbus, W. 350. Pop. 398.

Clarimonte, t. Naples, in Basilicata; 13 SW. Tursi.

Claritza, s-p. Eu. Turkey, in Thessaly, at the mouth of the Peneo; 20 E. Larissa. Lon. 22. 54. E. Lat. 39. 45. N.

Clark, co. Ohio, N. of Green co., formed in 1818. Pop. 9,533. Chief town, Springfield.

Clark, co. central part of Kentucky. Pop. in 1810, 11,519; slaves, 2,934. Pop. in 1820, 11,449. Chief town, Winchester.

Clark, co. W. part of Georgia. Pop. in 1810, 7,628; slaves, 2,394. Pop. in 1820, 8,767.—Chief towns, Athens and Watkinsville.

Clark, co. Indiana. Pop. 8,709. Chief town, Charlestown.

Clark, co. Alabama. Pop. 5,839. Chief town, Woodstown.

Clark, t. Clinton co. Ohio. Pop. 1,210.

Clark, co. Illinois. Pop. 931. Chief town, Aurora.

Clark, co. Arkansas. Pop. 1,040.—W. 1,312.

Clark, t. Brown co. Ohio. Pop. 1,892.

Clark's Creek, r. Pa., which runs into the Susquehanna, Lon. 77. W. Lat. 40. 21. N.

Clark's Ferry, p-v. Cumberland co. Pa.; W. 128.

Clark's Fork, r. N. America, which rises in the Stony mountains, and runs into the Yellowstone.

Clark's River, r. N. America, which rises in the Stony mountains, and, after a winding course of about 900 miles, joins the Columbia, about 600 miles from its mouth.

Clark's River, r. Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, Lon. 89. 12. W. Lat. 36. 42. N.

Clarksborough, p-t. Jackson co. Georgia; 110 NW. Augusta, W. 689.

Clarksburg, t. Berkshire co. Mass.; 33 NNE. Lenox, 125 W. Boston. Pop. 274.

Clarksburg, p-t. Montgomery co. Md.; 15 miles from Fredericktown, W. 28.

Clarksburg, p-t. & cap. Harrison co. Va., on E. side of the Monongahela, 40 miles above Morgantown; 325 NW. Richmond, W. 227.

Clarksfield, p-t. Huron co. Ohio, 137 Columbus, W. 396.

Clarksfield, p-t. Clinton co. Ohio, 85 Columbus, W. 360.

Clarksfield, p-t. Pike co. Missouri, 83 St. Louis, W. 974.

Clarkson, p-t. Monroe co. N. Y. on Lake Ontario; 20 W. by N. Rochester, W. 386. Pop. 1,612.

Clarkstown, p-t. & cap. Rockland co. N. Y., on W. bank of the Hudson; 28 N. New York, W. 261. Pop. 1,808. Here is a small village called New City, which contains a court house and jail.

Clarksville, p-v. Greene co. Pa.; 239 Harrisburg, W. 264.

Clarksville, t. Mississippi, on E. bank of the Mississippi; 30 S. Natchez.

Clarksville, p-t. & cap. Montgomery co. Tennessee, on N. bank of the Cumberland; 60 NW. Nashville, W. 762. Lon. 88. 57. W. Lat. 36. 25. N. It contains a court house, a jail, and a printing office, and near the town there is an academy.

Clarksville, t. Clark co. Indiana, on the Ohio, below the rapids, 2 miles below Jeffersonville. It has a safe harbour for boats, was first settled in 1783, and contains only about 40 houses.

Clarksville, p-t. Clark co. Alabama; 118 Cahawba, W. 1,060.

Claro, r. Chili, which runs into the Maule, at Cauqueues.

Claros, see *Calmiha*.

Clarthy, r. Wales, in Cardigan, which joins the Clarwan at NW. extremity of Brecknock.

Clarwen, r. Wales, which runs into the Wye, near Rhaidir-Gowy.

Classberg, mt. Ger.; 10 W. Meinungen.

Classendorf, t. Bohemia, in the circle of Leimeritz; 5 N. Camnitz.

Clavandy, t. Hind., in Coimbatore; 15. NNE. Daraporum.

Classet, t. N. A., near the coast of the N. Pacific ocean, about 2 miles from Cape Flattery. The inhabitants resemble in most respects the people of Nootka; their persons, garments, and behaviour, are very similar.

Clatsop Indians, N. A., at the mouth of the Columbia. No. 200.

Clatt, v. Scot., Aberdeenshire; 10 S. Huntly.

Clauda, now *Gozo*.

Claudiopolis, now *Bastan & Eskelib*.

Claven, see *Chiavenna*.

Claverack, t. Columbia co. N. Y.; 6 E. Hudson, 35 S. Albany. Pop. 2,813. This is an excellent agricultural town, and contains good lime stone, some slate, and a mineral spring.

Claverack Creek, r. N. Y., which joins Kinderhook Creek, N. of Hudson city. Length 28 miles.

Clavijo, v. Spain, in Old Castile; 6 miles from Logronno. It is remarkable for a victory obtained by King Ramira over the Moors.

Clavo, t. Corsica; 8 ESE. Ajaccio.

Claus, t. Tyrol, Bregentz; 1 NNE. Bregentz.

Clausen, t. Tyrol; 6 SW. Brixen. Pop. 900.

Clausen, t. Pru. in Lower Rhine; 5 S. Wittlich. Here a battle was fought in 1735.

Clausenburg, or *Colosvar*, t. Transylvania, capital of the Land of the Hungarians and of a county of the same name, on the Samos; 145 NNE. Belgrade, 225 ESE. Vienna. Lon. 23. 35. E. Lat. 46. 44 N. Pop. 20,000. H. 1,200. It became the seat of government of Transylvania about 1790. It is situated in a romantic valley, surrounded on all sides by lofty mountains, and has a handsome public square, several elegant streets, fine gardens, and public walks. It contains 5 Cath. chh. 2 Calvinist, 1 Luth. 1 Unitarian, 2 hospitals, a Catholic college containing, in 1814, 232 students; a Reformed College with 636 students; and a Unitarian College with 206 students.

Clausthal, t. Hanover, in Upper Hartz. 15 S. Goslar, 25 NE. Nordheim. Lon. 10. 20. E. Lat. 51. 48. N. Pop. 7,092; mostly miners. H. 816. It contains 2 churches, an house of orphans, a public school, a small garrison, and a mint for coining money. Near it are silver mines.

Clausz, t. Austria; SSW. Steyr.

Clausnitz, t. Hanover, in Erzgebirg; 14 SSE. Freyberg.

Clawedok, r. Denbighshire, in North-Wales, which runs into the Clwyd, 4 N. Ruthin.

Clay, t. Eng., on N. coast of Norfolk, with a small harbour; 28 ENE. Lynn. Lon. 1. E. Lat. 52. 58. N. Pop. 595. It has large salt works, from whence salt is sent to Holland and the Baltic, as well as to the coast of England.

Clay, r. Lower Siam, which runs into the gulf, Lon. 100. 25. E. Lat. 8. 31. N.

Clay Branch, r. N. H., which runs into the Connecticut, S. of Orford.

Clay, co. Ken. Pop. in 1810, 2,398; slaves 141. Pop. in 1820, 4,393. Chief town, Manchester.

Claye, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne; 7 W. Meaux, 15 E. Paris. Pop. 810.

Clayette, (*La*), t. France, in Saône-and-Loire; 10 ENE. Marcigny. Pop. 1,089.

Claysville, p-v. Washington co. Pa.; 251 W. Harrisburg, W. 246.

Clayton, t. Perry co. Ohio. Pop. 518.

Clayton, t. Eng., in the West Riding of Yorkshire; 3 SW. Bradford. Pop. 2,469.

Clayton le Moor, t. Eng., in Lancashire. Pop. 1,423.

Claytonsville, p-v. Buncombe co. N. C.; W. 579.

Clazomena, now *Vourla*.

Clear Creek, t. Warren co. Ohio. Pop. 2,444.

Clear Creek, t. Richland co. Ohio. Pop. 309.

Clear Creek, t. Fairfield co. Ohio. Pop. 1,174.

Clearfield, co. central part of Pa., bounded N. by M'Kean co., E. by Lycoming and Centre cos., S. by Cambria co., and W. by Indiana and Jefferson cos. Pop. in 1810, 875; in 1820, 2,343.

Clearfield, t. Clearfield co. Pa. Pop. 875.

Clearfield, t. Butler co. Pa. Pop. 515.

Clearach, small isl. near W. coast of Scotland. Lon. 5. 22. W. Lat. 57. 55. N.

Cleat, small isl. near W. coast of Scotland. Lon. 5. 12. W. Lat. 58. 4. N.

Cleaveland Bay, bay on NE. coast of New Holland, W. of Cape Cleaveland.

Clebucz, t. Dalmatia; 11. SSE. Mostar.

Cleberg, t. Prussia; 4 SE. Allenstein.

Cleburg, or *Kleburg*, t. France, in Lower Rhine; 28 SSW. Deux-Ponts.

Clecy, t. France, in Calvados; 10 W. Falaise. Pop. 2,141.

Cledagh, r. Wales, which runs into the Usk, in Monmouthshire.

Cledagh, r. Wales, which runs into the Neath, 5 N. Neath, in Glamorganshire.

Cledagh, r. Wales, which runs into the Neath, at Neath, in Glamorganshire.

Cledagh, r. Wales, which runs into the Muthvey, 2 E. Langadok, in Caermarthenshire.

Cledagh, r. Wales, which runs into the Clethy, in Pembrokeshire.

Cledaghvagh, r. Eng., which runs into the Usk, 1 W. Abergavenny.

Cleden, t. France, Finisterre; 6 W. Pontcroix.

Cleden, t. France, Finisterre; 5 SW. Carhaix.

Cleder, t. France, Finisterre; 4 W. St. Pol-de-Leon.

Cleedewen, r. Wales, which runs into the Dungleddy, in Pembrokeshire.

Cleenish, isl. Ireland, lake Erne; 3 Enniskillen.

Clees, (*Les*), or *Les Esclees*, t. Switz., in Berne, situated on the Orbe, on the road to France; 8 SW. Yverdun.

Clef, (*Le*), lake, Louisiana. Lon. 93. 6. W. Lat. 32. 3. N.

Clefmont, t. France, in Upper-Marne; 17 S. Bourmont.

Clefs, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 6 N. Baugé.

Cleguerec, t. France, Morbihan; 6 NW. Pontivy. Pop. 3,793.

Clement Town, p-t. Amelia co. Va.; W. 189.

Clementi, t. Albania; 44 N. Dulcigno.

Clements fehr, t. Prussia, Pomerelia; 10 NNE. Marienburg.

Clement Town, p-v. Amelia co. Va.; W. 189.

Clemont, t. France, in Loiret; 12 SW. Gien.

Clemont, t. France, in Upper-Marne; 12 E. Chaumont.

Clenze, t. Hanover, in Luneburg; 30 SE. Luneburg, 40 ENE. Zell. Lon. 11. 15. E. Lat. 52. 56. N.

Clenze, (*Lower*), t. Hanover, in Luneburg; 8 SW. Luckow.

Cleobury, or *Cleobury Mortimer*, t. Eng., in Salop, on the Temde, with a market on Thursday; 8 W. Bewdley, 136 NW. London. Pop. 4,582. Lon. 2. 32. W. Lat. 52. 24. N.

Clerac, see *Clairac*.

Cleres, t. France, Lower-Seine; 10 N. Rouen.

Clerevaux, t. France, Aveyron; 8 NW. Rhodéz.

Clerff, see *Clairvaux*.

Clergoux, t. France, in Correze; 6 NE. Tulle.

Clerieux, t. France, Drome; 5 NW. Romans.

Clerince, t. Rus. Podolia; 44 SSW. Braclaw.

Clerke's Islands, in N. Pacific Ocean, are two islands of considerable extent. Lon. 189. 45. E. Lat. 63. 24. N.

Clerke's Rocks, cluster of Rocks in the S. Atlantic Ocean, about 40 E. the island of Georgia. Lat. 55. S.

Clermont, p-t. Columbia co. N. Y., on E. bank of the Hudson; 45 S. Albany, W. 332. Pop. 1,164. The elegant seat of the late Robert R. Livingston, is in this town.

Clermont co. SW. part of Ohio. Pop. 15,820. Chief town, Williamsburg.

Clermont, t. Savoy; 4 E. Sayssel.

Clermont, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 9 W. Agen.

Clermont en Argonne, t. France, and chief place a district, in Meuse, situated on an eminence, surrounded with woods and pastures; 7 E. St. Menehould, 12 WSW. Verdun. Lon. 5. 9. E. Lat. 49. 7. N. Pop. 1,598.

Clermont, or *Clermont en Beauvaisis*, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Oise, situated on an eminence, near the Bresche; $7\frac{1}{2}$ posts N. Paris; 8 S. Amiens. Lon. 2. 30. E. Lat. 49. 22. N. Pop. 1,995.

Clermont Ferrand, (an. *Augustonemetum*, and *Arverni Claramons*.) city, France, capital of Puy-de-Dôme; $23\frac{1}{4}$ posts W. Lyons, $46\frac{3}{4}$ S. Paris. Lon. 3. 5. E. Lat. 45. 47. N. Pop. 30,397. H. 2,167. Bp. see. It contains an elegant cathedral, 9 chh., 5 hospitals, an academy, a botanic garden, and a public library. The streets are mostly narrow, crooked, and gloomy. Before the revolution it was the capital of Auvergne, situated on a small eminence, at the foot of a lofty mountain. Its commerce is in corn, wine, wool, woollen stuffs, tammies, serges, linen, lace, &c.—There are some mineral springs near; and the water of a brook, which passes through one of the faubourgs, petrified a wooden bridge to perfect stone, so that carriages can pass over.—It is called Clermont Ferrand, from the town of Montferrand being united to it, and forming one of the faubourgs.—Native, Blaise Pascal.

Clermont Gallerande, t. France, in Sarthe; 3 NE. La Flèche. H. 290.

Clermont de Lodeve, t. France, in Herault; 20 W. Montpellier. Pop. 5,224. The chief trade is in wool and cattle, with manufactures of cloth and hats for exportation.

Clerval, t. France, in Doubs; 21 NE. Besançon. Pop. 1,118.

Clervault, t. France, Vienne; 5 N. Chatellerault.

Clery, t. France, Somme; 3 NW. Péronne.

Clery, t. France, in Loiret; 7 SW. Orleans. Pop. 2,439.

Clethy, r. S. Wales, which rises in Pembroke-shire, about 5 SE. Newport, and joins the Dungledy, 4 N. Pembroke.

Cleton, r. Wales, which runs into the Dee, 2 below Bala, in Merionethshire.

Cletter, r. Wales, Cardiganshire, which runs into the Dovy, a few miles below Machynleth.

Cleveland, district, Eng., in York, on the borders of Durham.

Cleveland, p-t. & cap. Cuyahoga co. Ohio, on Lake Erie at the mouth of the Cuyahoga, 54 NW. Warren, 131 NW. Pittsburg, 170 NE. Columbus, W. 387. Lon. 81. 46. W. Lat. 41. 31. N. Pop. 606. It contains a bank, and has some trade. It is a noted place for embarkation to various parts of the lake. During the late war it was a considerable depot for provisions, and munitions of war, and also a place for building various kinds of boats.

Cleves, p-t. Hamilton co. Ohio, near N. bend of the Ohio, 4 NE. the mouth of the great Miami, 16 W. Cincinnati, W. 520.

Cleves, t. Virginia; 2 N. Port Royal.

Cleves, (an. *Clivia*.) city, Pru., capital of a government of the same name, in the province of Juliers-Cleves-Berg, formerly capital of a duchy to which it gave name in Westphalia; 12 SE. Nimeguen, 65 NW. Cologne. Lon. 6. 7. E. Lat. 51. 48. N. Pop. 4,789. It is a neat town, and has an ancient castle of Schawanenbourg, a collegiate ch., 1 Lutheran, 1 Calvinist, 1 Mennonist, and a synagogue; is the seat of a medical college and a gymnasium. It is situated on the river Kermisdal, rather more than 2 m. from the Rhine, on the brow of a hill, surrounded with walls, but not strongly fortified.

Cleves, ci-devant duchy, Ger. bounded N. by Overissel and the bishopric of Munster, E. by the bishopric of Munster and county of Recklinghausen, S. by the county of Mark and duchy of Berg, and W. by Guelderland and Brabant; about 40 miles in length and from 10 to 12 in breadth. Sq. m. 880. Pop. 125,000. The air is healthy, but the soil is unequal.—The inhabitants chiefly cultivate corn, tobacco, and legumes.—The principal towns are Cleves, Calcar, Wesel, Duisburg, Xanten, Rees, and Emmerich.—The present Prussian government of Cleves includes the above, together with some additional territories. It is divided into 6 circles, and contains 210,625 inh. and 1,145 sq. miles.

Cleusis, now *Chiesa*.

Clew Bay, or *Newton Bay*, large bay on W. coast of Ireland, 12 m. from E. to W. and 7 from N. to S. with a great number of small islands. Lon. 9. 40. W. Lat. 53. 49. N.

Clitchy la Garenne, t. France, in Seine; 3 NNW. Paris. Pop. 1,360.

Clie, lake, Upper Canada. Lon. 80. W. Lat. 44. 20. N.

Cliff, or *Cliff Regis*, or *King's Cliff*, t. Eng., in Northampton, with a weekly market on Tuesday; 8 S. Stamford, 88 N. London. Lon. 0. 31. W. Lat. 52. 35. N. Pop. 966.—Native, Wm. Law.

Clifford, p-t. Susquehanna co. Pa.; W. 274. Pop. 681.

Cliffy River, r. Virginia, which runs into the Kenhawa, Lon. 81. 8. W. Lat. 37. 52. N.

Clifton, v. Saratoga co. N. Y., in the township of Half-moon.

Clifton, v. & parish, Eng., in Gloucestershire; 1 W. Bristol. Pop. 6,981. It is surrounded by romantic scenery, and from the salubrity of its air, has been called the Montpellier of England. Great numbers of visitants are attracted by its

famous medicinal springs, called *Bristol Hotwells*, mentioned in the article *Bristol*.

Clifton, t. Eng., in Lancashire; 5 N. Manchester. Pop. 904.

Clifton, v. Eng., in Cumberland, on the Lowther; 2 S. Penrith.

Clihapotin, t. Volhynia; 72 E. Lucko.

Climi, t. Morocco; 10 NW. Tarudant.

Clinch, mt. NE. part of Tennessee, SE. of Clinch river. It divides the waters of the Holston and Clinch rivers.

Clinch, r. Tennessee, which rises in Va., and runs SW. into the Tennessee, at Kingston. It is 150 yards wide at its mouth, and navigable for boats 200 miles.

Clinchamps, t. France, Calvados; 5 S. Caen.

Clingenberg, t. Bavaria, in Lower-Maine, on the Maine; 12 S. Aschaffenburg, 22 E. Darmstadt. Lon. 9. 9. E. Lat. 49. 49. N. Pop. 805.

Cling, t. & castle, Bavaria; 4 ENE. Wasserburg.

Clingen, or *Klingen*, t. Ger. in Schwartzburg Sondershausen, on the Helbe; 16 N. Erfurt.

Clino, t. Eu., Turkey, in Thessaly; 22 W. Zeiton, 40 S. Larissa.

Clino, t. Trent; 22 WNW. Trent.

Clinovo, or *Kliuno*, t. Turkish Dalmatia, generally used as a place of rendezvous in time of war, and a depôt of arms and provisions; 30 ENE. Spalatro.

Clinton, t. U. Canada, on SW. part of lake Ontario.

Clinton, p-t. Kennebeck co., on E. side of the Kennebeck; 26 N. Augusta, 196 NNE. Boston, W. 635. Pop. in 1810, 1,050; in 1820, 1,356. Iron is manufactured here.

Clinton, co. NE. part N. Y.; bounded N. by Canada, E. by lake Champlain, S. by Essex co., and W. by Franklin co. Pop. in 1810, 8,002; in 1820, 12,070. Chief town, Plattsburg.

Clinton, p-v. Oneida co. N. Y., in the township of Paris; 9 W. by S. Utica, 102 W. by N. Albany, W. 383. It is a pleasant village, and contains a female boarding school, a Congregational meeting house, and about 60 houses.

Hamilton College is about a mile W. of this village. The situation is elevated, healthy, and remarkably pleasant. This institution was originally established as an academy, styled *Hamilton Oneida Academy*, and was erected into a college, in 1812. It has received considerable patronage from the state legislature, and is well endowed. There are two college buildings; 1 of 3 stories, containing a chapel, library room, laboratory, and 17 rooms for students; the other an elegant stone edifice, 80 feet by 40, of 4 stories, containing 32 rooms for students. The library contains about 2,000 vols., and funds are appropriated to increase it.

The board of trustees consist of 24 members, chosen promiscuously from the clergy and laity. The executive government is entrusted to a president, 3 professors, 1 of the languages, 1 of mathematics and natural philosophy, and 1 of chemistry, and 2 tutors. The number of students, in 1821, was 100.

Commencement is held on the 4th Wednesday of August. There are 3 vacations; the 1st, from commencement, 6 weeks; the 2d, from the 2d Wednesday in January, 3 weeks; the

3d, from the second Wednesday in May, 4 weeks.

Clinton, t. Dutchess co. N. Y., on E. side of the Hudson; 10 N. Poughkeepsie, 70 S. Albany. Pop. in 1810, 5,494; in 1820, 6,611. This township was large, and contained 3 post villages, *Staatsburg*, *Pleasant Valley*, and *Hyde Park*, and 8 houses of public worship, 3 for Friends, 2 for Presbyterians, 1 for Dutch Reformed, 1 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Baptists; but since 1820, *Pleasant Valley* and *Hyde Park* have been incorporated as separate towns.

Clinton, co. SW. part of Ohio. Pop. 8,085. Chief town, Wilmington.

Clinton, p-t. Knox co. Ohio, on Owl creek, 1½ NW. Mount Vernon, 44 NE. Columbus, W. 409. Pop. 834.

Clinton, t. Franklin co. Ohio, between Columbus and Worthington. Pop. 518.

Clinton, t. Jackson co. Ohio. Pop. 338.

Clinton, or *Burrville*, p-v. Anderson co. Tennessee; W. 559.

Clinton, p-t. & cap. Jones co. Georgia; 20 W. Milledgeville, W. 697. Pop. in 1810, 85; in 1820, 841. It contains a court house, a jail, and a Methodist meeting house.

Clinton Hill, p-t. Illinois; 41 N. Kaskaskia, W. 967.

Clinton, p-t. Rowan co. N. C.; 150 Raleigh, W. 385.

Clinton's Harbour, bay on W. coast of N. A. Lon. 136. W. Lat. 52. 12. N.

Clintonville, p-v. Onondaga co. N. Y.; 145 W. by N. Albany, W. 385.

Clissa, (an. *Andetrium*, and *Mandetrium*), fortress, Dalmatia; 10 N. Spalatro, 28 E. Sebenico. Lon. 16. 44. E. Lat. 43. 30. N.

Clissau, or *Glissau*, v. Poland, between Warsaw and Cracow.—It is memorable for a battle between Charles XII. of Sweden, and Augustus II. of Poland.

Chisseval, mt. Scot., in the island of Harris, 2,700 feet above the sea.

Clisson, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Lower-Loire, on the Sevre; 15 SE. Nantes, 18 S. Ancenis. Lon. 1. 12. W. Lat. 47. 3. N. Pop. 1,178.

Clissura, pass across the mountains, from Bulgaria into Macedonia and Servia; 25 S. Nissa.

Clist, r. Eng., which runs into the Ex, a little below Exeter.

Clitch, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near N. coast of Cumbava. Lon. 117. 1. E. Lat. 8. 9. S.

Clithero, t. Eng., in Lancashire, on the river Ribble; 31 N. Manchester, 213 NNW. London. Lon. 2. 20. W. Lat. 53. 56. N. Pop. 1,767. It sends 2 members to parliament, and has manufactures of cotton, and a medicinal spring; the market is on Saturday.

Clitow, t. Bohemia, in Pilsen, celebrated for its rich silver mines.

Clitumno, (an. *Clitumnus*), r. Italy, which passes by Spoleto, and joins the Topino between that town and Perugia.

Clivegir, t. Eng., in Lancashire, near Coln. Pop. 1,193.

Cloak Bay, bay of the North Pacific ocean, caused by the proximity of North island, to queen Charlotte's island. Lon. 133. 25. W. Lat. 54. 24. N.

Cloluc, see *Clebuca*.
Cloche, (La,) small isl. in lake Huron. Lon. 81. 48. W. Lat. 45. 43. N.
Clochnaban, mt. Scot., one of the Grampian chain; crowned with a perpendicular rock, 90 feet high. Height 2,370 feet.
Clockville, p-v. Madison co. N. Y.; 137 W. by N. Albany, W. 360.
Cloden, t. Saxony, near the Elbe; 12 SSW. Wittenburg, 48 NNW. Dresden. Lon. 12. 56. E. Lat. 51. 44. N.
Clodagh, r. Ireland, which runs into Lough Erne, 8 S. Enniskillen.
Clodawa, t. Poland, Kalisch; 24 ESE. Gnesna.
Clodra, t. Weimar, Neustadt; 3 E. Weyda.
Clody, r. Ireland, which runs into the Bann, 3 S. Kilrea.
Clogher, city, or rather village, Ireland, in Tyrone; bp. see; the cathedral is also the parish church; 20 W. Armagh, 70 NNW. Dublin. Lon. 7. 5. W. Lat. 54. 25. N.
Clogher Head, cape on E. coast of Ireland, in the county of Louth. Lon. 6. 12. W. Lat. 53. 47. N.
Clohars Carnoet, t. France, in Finisterre; 4 S. Quimperlé.
Clolugh, r. Ireland, which runs into the Suir, 7 WNW. Waterford.
Clonakilty, t. Ireland, in Cork, situated in a bay of the Atlantic, called Clonakilty Bay; 20 SW. Cork. Lon. 8. 50. W. Lat. 51. 37. N.
Clonard, v. Ireland, Meath, near the Boyne; 11 SSW. Trim.
Clones, t. Ireland, in Monaghan; 10 SW. Monaghan.—Here was formerly an abbey of regular Augustine canons.
Clonfert, city or village, Ireland, in Galway; 36 E. Galway. Bp. see. The cathedral and church are the same.
Clonmiell, t. Ireland, cap. Tipperary, on the Suir; 11 SSE. Cashel, 22 WNW. Waterford. Lon. 7. 42. W. Lat. 52. 14. N. It consists of 4 cross streets, regularly built, and carries on considerable trade. It sends 1 member to parliament.—Native, Laurence Sterne.
Clonmess, small isl. on NW. coast of Ireland, in Sheep Haven; 25 NW. Londonderry.
Clonmines, t. Ireland, in Wexford, once celebrated for its mines; 15 SW. Wexford. Lon. 6. 51. W. Lat. 52. 14. N.
Clonnie, r. Scot., which runs into Loch Ness.
Clontarf, v. Ireland, in Dublin, near the sea; 2 NE. Dublin. It is a neat village, much frequented for sea bathing.
Cloppenburg, t. Ger., in Oldenburg, capital of a circle; 35 WSW. Bremen, 60 NNE. Munster. Lon. 7. 59. E. Lat. 52. 50. N. Pop. of the town 741; of the circle 26,741.
Closter Camp, place in the late archbishopric of Cologne, near Rhinberg, where the Hanoverians were worsted by the French, in 1760.
Closter Neuburg, t. Austria, on the Danube, capital of the circle, below the Mannhartsberg; 11 NNW. Vienna. Pop. 3,240. This town owes its rise to a rich convent of regular Augustine canons, founded by St. Leopold, in 1114, which, in 1730, was rebuilt in a magnificent style. In it are preserved the body of the founder, and the archducal crown made here, in 1516. The library of the monastery contains

25,000 printed volumes, with several Hebrew, Arabic, and Latin MSS. Here is a dockyard for constructing light armed vessels, for protecting the navigation of the Danube.

Closter Seven, t. Hanover, in Bremen, on the Ane; 24 NNE. Bremen. Pop. 763. It is memorable for a convention entered into between the duke of Cumberland and the duke of Richelieu, commander of the French armies, in 1757, by which 38,000 Hanoverians laid down their arms, and were dispersed.

Cloten, v. Switz., in Zurich, large and populous, in which a great number of antiquities have been discovered; 6 NNE. Zurich.

Clotnitz, t. Poland, in Lublin; 18 WSW. Lublin.

Cloudy Bay, bay on NE. coast of Tavai Po-enammoo, the S. island of New Zealand; 10 NNW. Cape Campbell.

Cloven Cliff, rock projection on N. part of an island, near the NW. coast of Spitzbergen; so called by Captain Phipps, from its resemblance to a cloven hoof. Lon. 9. 59. E. Lat. 79. 53. N.

Cloven Island, isl. in the Mergui Archipelago, about 7 in circ. Lat. 10. 13. N.

Clover Creek, r. Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, Lon. 87. 3. W. Lat. 37. 34. N.

Clover Dale, p-v. Botetourt co. Va.; 159 W. Richmond, W. 207.

Clover Garden, p-v. Chatham co. N. C.; 47 Raleigh, W. 313.

Clough, r. Fez, which runs into the Atlantic, at Old Mahmora.

Clough Mills, p-v. Laurens district, S. C.; 16 Columbia, W. 691.

Clowadok, r. South Wales, which runs into the Ython, at Llanbadan, in Radnorshire.

Clowy, lake, N. A. Lon. 106. 15. W. Lat. 62. 20. N.

Clowey, r. N. A., which runs from lake Clowey to lake Athapescow.

Cloye, or *Clois*, t. France, in Eure-and-Loire; 5 SW. Châteaudun. Pop. 1,520.

Cloyne, small t. Ireland, in Cork; 15 E. Cork. Bp. see.

Cluden, or *Cairn*, r. Scot., which after a winding course of 30 miles, flows into the Nith, 3 N. Dumfries.

Clugny, isl. in the S. Indian ocean, near N. coast of Kerguelen's Land. Lon. 68. 40. E. Lat. 48. 46. S.

Clugny, see *Cluny*.

Cluis Dessous, t. France, in Indre; 6 NW. Aigurande.

Cluis Dessus, t. France, in Indre; 10 E. Argenton. Pop. 1,492.

Clun, r. Eng., which runs into the Temde, 5 W. Ludlow, in Shropshire.

Clundert, or *Klundert*, strong town, Holland, formerly called *Neuwervaert*, situated on a river or canal, which runs from the Merwe, and forms the tract, on which this town, and Williamstadt stand, into an island; 5 ESE. Williamstadt, 10 WNW. Breda. Lon. 4. 23. E. Lat. 51. 39. N. Pop. 648.

Clunie, parish, Scot., in Perthshire, on NE. side of the Tay, not far from Dundelk, with a lake of the same name, 2½ miles in circ. Pop. 1,060. At the outlet of the lake stands Clunie

castle, the supposed birth place of the admirable Crichton.

Cluny, t. France, in Saône-and-Loire, situated between 2 mountains, on the Grône; 9 NW. Macon, 21 S. Châlons-sur-Saône. Pop. 3,814. Here was a Benedictine abbey, founded by William, duke of Aquitaine, at one time the most celebrated in France. Its funds were vast, and its edifices had the appearance of a well built city. The church is supposed to be one of the largest in France. The town contains 3 parishes.

Cluse, place, Switz., where there is a passage over the edge of Mount Jura; 10 NE. Soleure.

Cluse, (La,) t. Savoy, on the Arve; 24 SE. Geneva. Pop. 1,748. It contains a hospital and a gymnasium.

Cluse, (La,) or *L'Ecluse*, fortress, France, in Ain, on the right bank of the Rhone. La Cluse has nothing remarkable, except its situation, which is particularly interesting, being as though stuck to the bare rock of the Jura.

Clusium, now *Chiusi*.

Clusone, t. Lombardy, in Bergamasco, on the Serio; 18 NE. Bergamo. Pop. 3,077.

Cluvesyeck, t. Holstein; 5 ENE. Rendsburg.

Clwyd, or *Cluyd*, r. North Wales, which runs through a vale of the same name, passes by Ruthin, St. Asaph, &c., and runs into the Irish sea, 6 m. below the latter town. The vale of Clwyd is reckoned one of the most beautiful and fertile tracts in Wales.

Clybea, or *Aklibia*, (an. *Clupea*, or *Clypea*, and *Aspis*,) t. Africa, in Tunis, on a projecting headland, on E. coast, which, from its supposed resemblance to a shield, gave name to the town; 42. E. Tunis. Lon. 11. 21. E. Lat. 36. 29. N. Pop. 4,000. Nothing remains of the ancient town. The castle is a modern edifice, and is about a mile from the ancient spot.

Clyde, r. Vermont, which rises in Random, and runs NW. 25 miles into lake Memphremagog.

Clyde, p-t. Ontario co. N. Y.; 246 W. by N. Albany, W. 404.

Clyde, (an. *Gloia*,) r. Scot., which rises in S. part of Lanerkshire, passes by Lanerk, Hamilton, Glasgow, Renfrew, Dumbarton, &c., and forms the arm of the sea, called the Frith of Clyde, at S. extremity of the island of Bute. It is 70 miles long, and becomes navigable at Glasgow. It has romantic falls, particularly at Corra-house and Stonebyres, of 84 and 80 feet perpendicular.

Clydesdale, district, Scot., in S. part of Lanerkshire.

Clysmia, now *Kolzum*.

Clytheness, cape, Scot., in the German ocean, on SE. coast of the county of Caithness. Lon. 3. 3. W. Lat. 58. 18. N.

Cnidos, see *Crio*. This town was anciently famous for the temple of Venus, and for a naval battle fought near it, between the Lacedemonians and Persians.

Cnopitz, r. Carinthia, which runs into the Drave, about 6 SW. Saxenburg.

Cnothondorf, t. Hungary; 18 W. Tokay.

Coa, (an. *Cuda*,) r. Portugal, which runs into the Duero, 12 S. St. Joanno de Pesquiera.

Coa, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near S.

coast of the island of Flores. Lon. 121. 51. E. Lat. 8. 50. S.

Coacher, t. Hind., in Bahar; 17 N. Saseran.

Coadinten, t. Pru. Samland; 14 NW. Tilsit.

Coadlatoor, t. Hind., in Tinevelly, near the coast; 25 E. Coilpetta.

Coagarmora, t. Bengal; 24 S. Moorley.

Coaguilla, or *Cogguilla*, pr. Mexico, comprehended under the intendency of St. Luis Potosi.

Coal Mines, p-v. Chesterfield, Va.; 12 Richmond, W. 135.

Coalsmouth, p-v. Kenhawa co. Va.; 12 miles from Kenhawa C. H., W. 376.

Coaley, t. Eng., in Gloucestershire; 5 N. Dursley. Pop. 909.

Coanama, r. Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 54. W. Lat. 5. 35. N.

Coan Creek, r. Virginia, which runs into the Potomac, Lon. 76. 34. W. Lat. 38. 4. N.

Coango, r. Africa, which rises in the interior parts, and is one of the principal tributaries, or the main branch of the Congo or Zaire. It unites with the northern branch, nearly 100 m. above the cataracts.

Coanawini, r. Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 51. 56. W. Lat. 2. 55. N.

Coanjedla, t. Hind., in Golconda; 25 WNW. Culloor.

Coanjong, t. Pegu, on an island, in the river Persain; 36 N. Persain.

Coanza, r. Africa, which rises far in the interior parts, and after crossing Angola, runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 13. 10. E. Lat. 9. 30. S.

Coari, t. Brazil, on a river of the same name; 170 W. Fort Rio Negro.

Coari, r. S. A., which runs into the river of the Amazons, in Brazil, Lat. 4. 5. S.

Coascourchy, t. Hind., in the Carnatic; 8 NNE. Nattam.

Coasina, t. Corsica; 5 N. Cervione.

Coast Castle, see *Cape Coast Castle*.

Coataron, t. Persia, in Farsistan; 45 N. Istakar.

Coatapec, t. Mexico; 30 S. Mexico.

Coatesville, p-t. Chester co. Pa.; 75 Harrisburg, W. 144.

Coatlan, r. Mexico, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 15. 12. N.

Coatoor, t. Hind., in Dindigul; 6 N. Ootampaleam.

Coavo, or *Cuavo*, r. Africa, which runs into the Indian sea, Lon. 40. 20. E. Lat. 8. 40. S.

Coazza, t. Piedmont, in Susa. Pop. 3,112.

Coba, t. Arabia, Nedsjed; 135 NE. Mecca.

Cobadonga, t. Spain, Asturia; 35 E. Oviedo.

Cobagua, small island in the Caribbean sea, near the coast of S. A. Lon. 64. 26. W. Lat. 10. 50. N.

Coban, see *Vera Paz*.

Cobbè, t. Africa, in Dar-Fur. Lon. 28. 8. E. Lat. 14. 11. N. Pop. about 6,000. It is about 2 miles long, but extremely narrow. It is the chief residence of the merchants in Dar-Fur, and has considerable trade.

Cobbesseconte, r. Maine, which runs into the Kennebeck, at Gardiner.

Cobelskill, or *Cobuskil*, p-t. Schoharie co. N. Y.; 36 W. Albany, W. 370. Pop. 2,440.

Cober, r. Eng., in Cornwall, which runs into the English Channel, a little below Helston.

Cobham, t. Surry co. Va., on S. side of James river; 8 W. Jamestown.

Cobi, desert part of Tartary, called by the Chinese, *Chamo*, bounded N. by the country of the Kalkas, E. by the Monguls and Chinese Tartary, S. by China, and W. by Calmuc Tartary.

Cobi, r. which rises in Imiretta, crosses Mingrelia, and runs into the Black Sea, 26 S. Anarghia.

Cobi, t. Mingrelia, on a river of the same name; 20 S. Anarghia.

Cobijah, s-p. S. A. on the coast of Peru, in the Pacific Ocean; with a good harbour for vessels carrying the metal from the neighbouring mines. Lon. 70. 20. W. Lat. 22. 20. S.

Coblentz, (an. *Confluentia* and *Confluentes*,) city, Pru. capital of a government in the province of the Lower Rhine, formerly the capital of the electorate of Treves; 36 N. W. Mentz, 54 N. E. Treves. Lon. 7. 34. E. Lat. 50. 22. N. Pop. 10,691. H. 1,050. It contains 14 Catholic churches, 1 Lutheran, 1 Calvinist, a gymnasium, and a seminary. It is situated at the conflux of the Rhine and the Moselle: with a bridge of boats over the former, and a stone bridge over the latter.—In the time of the Romans, it was the station of the first legion; after them, the residence of the successors of Charlemagne. It was surrounded with walls in the year 1249, and fortified since that time. The town was formerly imperial. The government of Coblentz is divided into 13 circles. Pop. 350,416. Sq. m. 2,490.

Coblentz, t. Switz., in Aargau, at the conflux of the Aar and the Rhine; 10 NNW. Baden.

Cobo, r. Africa, which rises in Sofala, and runs into the Indian Sea. Lat. 19. 45. S.

Cobos, t. S. A. in Tucuman; 25 SSE. Salta.

Coboze, small isl. in the Indian Sea, near E. coast of Siam. Lon. 97. 20. E. Lat. 12. 43. N.

Cobra, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, 10 E. Cape Apollonia.

Cobrador, one of the smaller Philippine Islands; 3 miles from the island of Romblon.

Cobras, isl. S. A. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Brasil, on S. side of the river Janeiro, opposite the city.

Cobras, small isl. in the Indian Sea, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 6. 45. S.

Cobre, (El,) t. Cuba; 10 W. St. Jago.

Cobscook, p-v. Washington co. Maine, 241 NE. Portland. W. 795.

Coburg, or *Saxe-Coburg*, principality, Ger., in Upper Saxony, on N. side of the kingdom of Bavaria. It is composed of Saxe-Coburg with 30,021 inh. and 152 sq. m.; Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld with 22,074 inh. and 172 sq. m., and the county of Themar with 5,271 inh. and 45 sq. m.; the county of Baumholder also, west of the Rhine, belongs to the principality, with 22,078 inh. and 174 sq. m.; total population 79,436. Sq. m. 543. It has 12 towns, the principal of which are Coburg and Saalfeld. The inhabitants are mostly Lutherans. The country is watered by the Itsch, Steinach, Rodach, and Werra. It is generally mountainous, comprising a part of the elevated tract called the Thuringian forest. There are level tracts, fertile and productive of corn, flax, hops, and fruit; and also good pas-

turage. Iron, copper, coal, alum, marble, gypsum, and chalk are found.

Coburg, (an. *Melocabus* & *Coburgium*) capital of the above principality, on the Itsch; 23 N. Bamberg, 40 SSW. Weimar, 100 ENE. Frankfurt on the Maine. Lon. 10. 58. E. Lat. 50. 15. N. Pop. 7,746. H. 750. It is situated in a pleasant valley between two mountains, is tolerably well built, the residence of the duke, and has a castle, 5 churches, a gymnasium, an academy, 2 public libraries, and a cabinet of natural history. It has manufactures of gold, silver, porcelain, and particularly of articles made of petrified wood, with which the country abounds. Here are held 6 annual fairs. In the environs there are extensive quarries of marble.

Coca, t. Spain, in Old Castile, on the Eresma; 22 NW. Segovia, 24 SSE. Valladolid. Here is a castle in which Philip William, prince of Orange, was imprisoned.

Cocalico, t. Lancaster, co. Pa. It is situated between Cocalico and Conestoga Creeks, NNE. Lancaster. Pop. 4,590.

Cocasset, r. Mass., which joins Rumford river, in S. part of Norton.

Coch Bihar, see *Coos Beyhar*.

Cocha, t. Peru, in Cusco; 70 S. Cusco.

Cochabamba, t. Buenos Ayres, in the province of Cochabamba; in a fertile valley; 90 NNW. La Plata, 140 SW. Potosi. Lon. 67. 24. W. Lat. 18. 25. N.—The province has a mild climate, and produces an abundance of grain, also sugar, and cattle. Pop. about 70,000.

Cochacaja, t. Peru, in Cusco; 70 WNW. Cusco.

Coche, small isl. in the Caribbean Sea, between the island of Margarita and the continent of S. A. Lon. 64. 6. W. Lat. 10. 40. N.

Cocheco, or *Dover river*, r. N. H., which runs SE. into the Piscataqua, 4 miles below Dover.

Cochecton, p-v. Sullivan co. N. Y., in Bethel, on the east side of the Delaware, opposite to Damascus, W. 317.

Cocheim, or *Kocheim*, t. Pru. Lower Rhine, in Coblentz, on the Moselle; 30 NE. Treves, 46 NE. Luxemburg. Lon. 7. 7. E. Lat. 50. 12. N. Pop. 1,819. Formerly Imperial.

Cocher, r. Ger. which runs into the Neckar, near Wimpfen, in Swabia.

Cocherel, t. France, in Eure; 7 E. Evreux. It is noted for a victory gained by Guesclin over the king of Navarre, in the year 1564.

Cochilla, r. Naples, which runs into the gulf of Tarento, between Cassano and Rossano.

Cochim, r. Brazil, in Cuyaba, which unites with the Taquari.

Cochin, s-p. Hind., on the coast of Malabar, in a country to which it gives name, chiefly resorted to for pepper; 150 NW. Cape Comorin. Lon. 76. 15. E. Lat. 9. 57. N. This city stands at N. W. point of an island, which is about 70 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. The form of the city is nearly semicircular, and is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in circumference: on the land side it is fortified by 6 large bastions and a cavalier, and to the eastward it has an irregular outwork; on the water side it is provided with a substantial wall. Cochin has 3 gates: the principal buildings are the church and the government house. The streets, which are in general wide, are neatly kept, but they are not embellished with many handsome houses.

Cochin, country, India, on the coast of Malabar, situated to the N. of the Travancore. The inhabitants are mostly Hindoos and Mehom-etans. The rajah is a vassal of the British.

Cochin-china, country, Asia, bounded N. by Tonquin, E. by the Indian Sea, part of which, between the continent and the island of Hainan, is called the Gulf of Cochin-china; S. it is bounded by Chiampa, and W. by Laos and Cambodia. It extends upwards of 400 miles along the sea of China, and upwards 100 in breadth. The capital is Taifoe. It is divided into 6 provinces, and is said to contain 50 sea-port towns. The sovereign is absolute, and has an army stated at 113,000 men; 40,000 trained in the European manner. The prevailing religion is that of Buddha. The language is called Anamitic, and is quite distinct from that of China.

The principal productions are rice of several sorts, sugar, millet, maize, pepper, indigo, saffron, carthamus, tea, silk, &c. The sugar-cane is eaten as fruit in Europe; the inhabitants cultivate two kinds, and the commerce is immense; China alone is said to take, one year with another, 800,000 quintals. Other articles of commerce are odoriferous woods, ivory, musk, honey, wax, silk, and pepper. The manners of the inhabitants are simple; they are affable, mild, laborious, and hospitable; their chief nourishment consists in rice and fish.

Cochino (an. *Hephestias*), t. of the island of Lemno. Lon. 25. 22. E. Lat. 39. 57. N.

Cochinos, or *Hog Islands*, cluster of small islands in the bay of Honduras. Lon. 87. 10. W. Lat. 15. 58. N.

Cochinotzu, t. Japan, in the isl. of Ximo; 18 SW. Ximabara.

Cochiti, t. New Mexico; 25 S. Santa Fé.

Cochransville, p-v. Chester co. Pa.; W. 129.

Cockburne, see *Columbia*.

Cockburn Islands, group of small islands near NE. coast of New Holland. Lon. 217. 18. W. Lat. 11. 52. S.

Cockburnpath, fishing town, Scot., on the sea coast of Berwick; 8 SE. Dunbar, 14 NW. Berwick.

Cocke, co. in E. part of E. Tennessee. Pop. in 1810, 5,154; slaves 436. Pop. in 1820, 4,892. Chief town, Newport.

Cocker, r. Eng., which runs into the Derwent, at Cockermouth.

Cockermouth, t. Eng., in Cumberland, situated at the conflux of the Cocker and the Derwent; 42 N. Kendal, 299 N. London. Lon. 3. 15. W. Lat. 54. 35. N. Pop. 2,964. The principal manufactures carried on here are hats for exportation, shalloons, coarse woollens and coarse linen; with considerable tanneries. There are two markets weekly, on Monday and Saturday. It sends two members to parliament.

Cockleshell Bay, bay on E. coast of the island of St. Christopher. Lon. 62. 22. W. Lat. 17. 22. N.

Cocle, r. Darien, which runs into the Spanish Main, Lon. 80. 35. W. Lat. 9. 5. N.

Coco, r. Mexico, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 7. 8. N.

Coco, small isl. in the Spanish Main, near the coast of Veragua. Lon. 82. 30. W. Lat. 8. 10. N.

Cocoa Island, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near the coast of the island of Pora. Lon. 99. 27. E. Lat. 2. 29. S.

Cocoa Island, see *Mount of Cocoas*.

Cocoa Islands, two small islands in the E. Indian sea, near W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 95. 50. E. Lat. 2. 58. N.

Cocoa Point, cape on the coast of the island of Tinian.

Cocoa-Nut, t. Susquehanna co. Pa. Pop. 508.

Cocoa-Nut Bay, bay on W. coast of Robert's Island, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 219. 48. E. Lat. 7. 35. S.

Cocoa-Nut Key, small isl. in the Spanish Main, near the Musquito shore. Lon. 82. 20. W. Lat. 15. 52. N.

Cocoa Nut Key, small isl. in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Mexico. Lon. 89. 8. W. Lat. 16. 25. N.

Cocoa-Nut Island, small isl. near W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 95. 35. E. Lat. 4. 38. N.

Cocoa-Nut Island, small isl. at the entrance of Carteret's harbour, on SE. coast of New Ireland.

Cocoa-Nut Point, SE. extremity of the island of Gilolo. Lon. 128. 26. E. Lat. 0. 44. S.

Cocoa-tree Point, cape on NW. coast of the island of Bali. Lon. 114. 33. E. Lat. 8. 2. S.

Cocomerachi, Jesuit missionary settlement, Mexico; 120 WSW. Mexico.

Cocomeschi, t. New Mexico, in Mayo; 140 ESE. Santa Cruz.

Cocorin, t. New Mexico, in Hiaqui; 25 S. Riochico.

Cocorocuma, small isl. in the Spanish Main, near the Mosquito shore. Lon. 82. 26. W. Lat. 15. 50. N.

Coconato, t. Piedmont; 4 S. Verrua. Pop. 2,480.

Cocorota, see *St. Felipe*.

Cocorto, t. Thibet; 50 SW. Tchonton.

Cocos Island, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, E. of the island of Nassau. Lon. 100. 3. E. Lat. 3. 11. S.

Cocos Island, isl. in the Pacific ocean; 12 miles in circuit. Lon. 273. 6. E. Lat. 5. 35. N.

Cocos Islands, see *Great and Little Cocos*.

Cocos, (*Great*), or *the Rat*, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. The land is pretty high, and covered with wood. Lon. 93. 33. E. Lat. 14. 8. N.

Cocos, (*Little*), small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 93. 25. E. Lat. 13. 57. N.

Cocospone, t. New Navarre; 115 S. Casa Grande.

Cocovo, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 121. 10. E. Lat. 10. 40. N.

Cocson, (an. *Cucusus*), t. Natolia, in the defiles of Taurus.

Cocsu, t. A. Turkey, in Marasch; 40 NNE. Marasch.

Cocumont, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 6 SW. Marmande. Pop. 1,528.

Cocytus, r. Epirus, in the vicinity of the Acheron, and called by the poets one of the rivers of hell.

Codagunge, t. Hind., in Oude; 14 S. Furuckabad.

Codaid, see *Kaudir*.

Codaby, t. Hind., in Concan; 37 N. Goa.

Codameamally, t. Hind., Marawar; 9 NNW. Trumian.

Codanus Sinus, now Baltic.

Codbeck, r. Eng., in N. Riding of Yorkshire, which passes by Thirsk, and joins the Willowbeck about 3 miles below that town, and both together fall into the Swale, about 2 miles from their union.

Coddarama, t. Guzerat; 15 N. Surat.

Code, r. Panama, which flows into the Spanish main, Lon. 80. 35. W. Lat. 9. 5. N.

Codelago, t. Switz., Tesin; 3 N. Mendrisio.

Coddors, t. Circassia. Lon. 42. 14. E. Lat. 44. N.

Coddors, (an. *Corax*,) r. Asia, which separates Mingrelia from Abascia, and runs into the Black sea.

Cod's Head, cape on SW. coast of Ireland. Lon. 10. 27. W. Lat. 51. 42. N.

Codeceiro, t. Portugal, in Beira; 6 S. Guarda.

Codesi, t. Albania; 16 E. Valona.

Codjeedeeep, small isl. near the coast of Bengal at the mouth of the Ganges. Lon. 88. 34. E. Lat. 21. 28. N.

Codlipilly, t. Hind., in Mysore; 5 NE. Bangalore.

Codina, t. Sardinia; 14 ESE. Oristagni.

Cadma, t. Persia, Segestan; 154 SSW. Zareng.

Codogno, (an. *Cotoneum*,) t. Italy; 4 W. Pizzeghitone, 12 SSE. Lodi. Pop. 7,986. Here the Austrians were defeated in 1746; and by the French in 1796, the day before the battle of Lodi.

Codolsberg, t. Bavaria; 8 W. Nuremberg, 18 NE. Anspach.

Codorus, r. York co. Pa., which runs by York, and flows into the Susquehanna, about 8 miles above Columbia.

Codorus, t. York co. Pa., on the Codorus, SW. of York. Pop. 2,183.

Codour, t. Hind., in Sollapour; 7 ENE. Solapour.

Codours, see *Coddors*.

Codropio, t. Italy, in Friuli, on the Stella; 10 SSW. Udina. Here Bonaparte resided, at a seat called Passeriano, during the conferences for peace at Campo-Formio.

Cod Roy, r. Newfoundland, which runs into the sea between Cape Ray and Cape Anguille.

Cod's Ferry, p-v. Wabash co. Illinois; 92 Vandalia, W. 908.

Codrum, t. Bengal; 20 S. Palamow.

Cæcil, co. NE. part of Md. bounded N. by Pennsylvania, E. by Delaware, S. by Kent co., and W. by Chesapeake bay and the Susquehanna. Pop. in 1810, 13,066; slaves 2,467. Pop. in 1820, 16,048. Chief town, Elkton.

Cæcilton, p-t. Cæcil co. Md., between Bohemia and Sassafras rivers, 8 E. of the head of the Chesapeake, 18 S. Elkton, 60 E. Baltimore, 60 SW. Philadelphia. H. 20.

Coel, t. Hind., in Delhi; 33 N. Agra, 65 SE. Delhi. Lon. 78. 27. E. Lat. 27. 48. N.

Cæle-Syria, or *Cælo Syria*, ancient country, between Libanus and Antilibanus. Damascus was the capital.

Coemene, t. on E. coast of Ceylon; 8 S. Trincoli.

Coenaker, t. Ceylon, near S. coast; 100 S. Candi.

Cæne, or *Cænopolis*, now *Kené*.

Cænobium, now *Cernobio*.

Cævorden, see *Covorden*.

Coesfeld, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Munster; 14 W. Munster. Lon. 7. 18. E. Lat. 51. 56. N. Pop. 2,061. It contains 2 churches, a hospital, and a gymnasium; it was formerly *Hanseatic*.

Coesnon, r. France, which runs into the sea between Pontorson and Mont St. Michael.

Coetivi, small isl. in the Indian sea. Lon. 56. 20. E. Lat. 7. 30. S.

Coeuvres, or *Estrees*, t. France, in Aisne; 7 SW. Soissons. Pop. 450.

Coeymans, p-t. Albany co. N. Y., on W. side of the Hudson; 11 S. Albany, W. 349. Pop. 2,872.

Coeze, t. Savoy; 10 SE. Chamberry.

Cofanes, t. S. A. in Quito; 60 E. Ibarra.

Coffeerville, p-t. Clark co. Alabama; 146 Cahawba, W. 992.

Coffo, t. Africa, in Benin, on the Formosa; 10 NE. Benin.

Coffey's Ferry, p-v. Pulaski co. Ken.; W. 655.

Coffin Island, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of S. C. Lon. 79. 59. W. Lat. 32. 43. N.

Coffin Island, see *Saaron*.

Cofra de Perota, mt. Mexico. Lon. 97. 8. W. Lat. 19. 29. N. It is 13,514 feet high.

Coga, isl. Abyssinia, in the lake of Dembea, with a town.

Cogareto, t. Genoa; 9 ENE. Savona.

Cogazza, t. Italy; 6 NNW. Brescia.

Coge, t. Hind., in Baglana; 30 NE. Basseen.

Cogead, lake, N. America, 50 miles long, and 10 broad. Lon. 109. W. Lat. 66. N.

Cogeses, t. Spain, in Old Castile; 13 SE. Valladolid.

Coggershall, t. Eng., in Essex, with a weekly market on Thursday; 9 W. Colchester, 44 NE. London. Lon. 0. 40. E. Lat. 51. 53. N. Pop. 2,471. It is situated on the river Pant, and has long been famous for its manufacture of baize, called *Coggershall Whites*.—From some Roman antiquities found here, it has been by some supposed to be the ancient *Canonicum*.

Coggia, or *Cocia*, t. Corsica; 6 S. Vico.

Coghnawaga, v. of Iroquois Indians, L. Canada, on the St. Lawrence, 10 miles from Montreal. Pop. about 900. It contains a church, a missionary's house, and about 140 houses, mostly built of stone, formed into 2 or 3 rows, irregular and dirty.

Cogi, t. Japan, in Ximo; 20 SSW. Sanga.

Cogliano, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 13 NNW. Cangiano.

Coglioni, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 8 S. Termola.

Cognac, or *Coignac*, t. France, principal place of a district, in Charente; 13 E. Saintes, 21 W. Angoulesme. Lon. 0. 14. W. Lat. 45. 46. N. Pop. 2,827. The vicinity abounds in excellent red and white wines, and the town is famous for the brandy called *Cognac*.

Cognac, t. France, in Upper-Vienne; 20 SE. Confolent.

Cogne, valley, Piedmont, belonging to the bishop of Aosta; it takes its name from a small river which waters it. The mountains which surround it are rich in mines of iron and copper; it contains 13 villages, of which *Cogne* is the principal; 6 S. Aosta.

Cogni, see *Konjeh*.

Cogno, t. Italy ; 7 NNW. Bergamo.

Cogolla, r. Spain, which runs into the Nagerella, in the country of Rioja.

Cogolludo, t. Spain, in New Castile ; 20 W. Sigüenza.

Cogolo, t. Italy, Verona ; 8 NE. Verona.

Cogom, r. Asia, which runs into the sea, near Martaban.

Cogoreto, or *Cogureto*, v. Genoa, said to be the native place of Christopher Columbus.

Congregot, t. Bengal ; 42 ESE. Calcutta.

Coguir, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad ; 20 W. Indelovoy.

Cohahlarishkit, r. N. America ; E. branch of Clark's river.

Cohahuila, pr. Mexico.

Cohanzy Creek, or *Cæsarea*, r. N. J. which runs into Delaware bay, Lon. 75. 17. W. Lat. 39. 22. N.

Cohara, t. Hind., in Oude ; 18 W. Kairabad.

Cohary, r. Hind., which unites with the Chumbull, 10 E. Binde.

Cohary, t. Hind., in Hissar ; 15 SE. Hissar.

Cohasset, p-t. Norfolk co. Mass. ; 20 SE. Boston, W. 461. Pop. 1,099. Cohasset rocks, which have been fatal to many vessels, lie off this town, about 3 miles from the shore.

Cohayabitas, t. S. A. in Quito ; 90 S. St. Francisco de Borja.

Cohocton, see *Conhocton*.

Co-hong, t. Thibet ; 20 SW. Tien-tsang.

Cohorut, t. Bengal ; 10 W. Nagore.

Cojapour, t. Hind., Oude ; 38 SE. Fyzabad.

Coiba, or *Quibo*, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Veragua. Lon. 82. 26. W. Lat. 8. N.

Coidure, t. Carnatic ; 13 NE. Volconda.

Cojeda, t. Caraccas ; 30 NE. Segovia Nueva.

Coiffy-la-Ville, t. France, in Upper-Marne ; 3 SW. Bourbonne les Bains.

Coilapaliam, t. Hind., Coimbatore ; 17 NNW. Daraporum.

Coillee, t. Hind., in Bahar ; 22 NNW. Durbungah. Lon. 85. 50. E. Lat. 26. 25. N.

Coilpetta, t. Hind., in the Carnatic ; 25 N. Palamcotta, 46 S. Madura.

Coilandy, t. Hind. ; 25 SE. Tellichery.

Coilurapetta, t. Hind., in Coimbatore ; 8 NE. Arivacourchy.

Coilure, t. Hind., in Bahar, on the Soane ; 7 ENE. Arrah.

Coimbatore, or *Coimbetoor*, pr. Hind., in Mysore, and S. part of the dominions of Tippoo Sultan. The country is separated from the country of Travancore, Cochin, and the Nayrs, by lofty mountains, called the Western Gauts ; a continuation of which also bounds it on N. ; on E. it is bounded by the Carnatic, and S. by Dindigul, and is divided into North and South Coimbatore. It is fertile, producing sugar, cotton, rice, and betel leaf ; and well watered by several rivers ; the principal towns are Coimbatore, Erroad, and Carroor. In 1799, on the death of Tippoo, and the division of his territories, Coimbatore was ceded to the English East India Company.

Coimbatore, t. Hind., and capital of the province to which it gives name, situated at the foot of the Western Gauts, on the river Noyel ;

90 S. Seringapatam, 252 SW. Madras. Lon. 77. 7. E. Lat. 10. 58. N. Pop. 12,000. H. 2,000. This city formerly contained upwards of 40,000 inhabitants ; but it suffered much by the wars of the British and the Mysore sovereigns. It is now recovering. The exports are tobacco, cotton, thread, cloth, sugar, betel, &c.

Coimbra, (an. *Coimbriga*, or *Coimbrica*.) city, Portugal, in Beira, situated on a mountain, near the river Mondego ; 90 NNE. Lisbon. Lon. 8. 25. W. Lat. 40. 13. N. Pop. 11,871. H. 3,003. Bp. see, and seat of the inquisition. It contains a cathedral, 7 churches, a hospital, and a university. It was built by the Romans, about 300 years before Christ. The university was originally founded in 1290, at Lisbon, but was transferred hither in 1306, and is now the only one in Portugal. It consists of 18 colleges with ample funds. The course of study here is divided into 6 branches, viz. theology taught by 8 professors ; canon law by 9 ; civil law by 8 ; medicine by 6 ; mathematics by 4 ; and philosophy by 4. The number of students in 1804, was 1,431, and in 1817, about 1,400. To the university belong a botanic garden and a library of 40,000 volumes.

Coincy, t. France, in Aisne ; 5 N. Château Thierry. Pop. 952.

Coioacan, see *Culuacan*.

Coire, or *Chur*, bishopric and principality, Ger., which formerly included all the provinces of Rhetia, now reduced to a narrow circle.

Coire, or *Chur*, (an. *Curia*.) t. Switz., capital of the canton of the Grisons, situated at the foot of the Alps, in a rich valley ; 22 ESE. Glarus, 32 N. Chiavenna. Lon. 9. 37. E. Lat. 46. 46. N. Pop. 2,425. Bp. see. It contains a cathedral, 2 Reformed churches, a library, a Latin school, and a philological college.

Coiro, r. Portugal, which runs into the Minho near its mouth.

Coitsville, t. Trumbull co. Ohio. Pop. 541.

Coit's Gore, district, Franklin co. Vt. Pop. 274.

Coker, r. Eng., which rises in the county of Lancaster, and runs into the Irish sea ; 5 NW. Garstang.

Co-kiang, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen ; 20 ESE. Tche-li-leou.

Cokeriampetty, t. Hind., in Mysore ; 11 S. Sankerydurgam.

Co-king, city, China, of the first rank, in Yunnan ; 1,160 SW. Peking. Lon. 100. E. Lat. 26. 35. N.

Cokzim, see *Choczim*.

Col, one of the Western islands of Scotland, about 13 miles long, and 3 broad ; 11 NW. from the island of Mul. Lon. 6. 32. W. Lat. 56. 38. N. *Col*, in the language of Dr. Johnson, is not properly rocky, but rather one continued rock, of a surface much diversified with protuberances, and covered with a thin layer of earth, which is often broken, and discovers the stone. Pop. 1,227.

Col, t. Hind., in Soonda ; 8 S. Goa.

Col of Arez, passage of the Pyrenees, in the road from Prats de Molo, in France, to Campredon, in Spain.

Col of Argentiére, passage of the Alps, between Nice and Saluzzo.

Col of Lima, passage of the Alps, between Sospello and Coni.

Col of Pertus, passage of the Pyrenees, between Boulou and Junquere.

Col of Paracols, passage of the Pyrenees, between Ceret, in France, and Ampurden, in Spain.

Col of Tenda, passage of the Alps, between Piedmont & Nice, over the mountains of Tenda.

Cola Rocks, rocks in the Caribbean sea. Lon. 63. 16. W. Lat. 11. 15. N.

Colaba, small island and fortress, belonging to Angria, on the coast of Concan; 20 S. Bombay. Lon. 72. 53. E. Lat. 18. 39. N.

Colah, t. Hind., in Allahabad; 16 WSW. Mirzapour.

Colaircotta, t. Hind., in Ellore; 10 E. Ellore.

Colalte, r. Mexico, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 16. 10. N.

Colamungalum, t. Hind.; 55 E. Cochin.

Colamassanapilly, t. Hind., in the Carnatic; 5 SW. Pullumnaire.

Colan, t. Peru, in Piura; 9 N. Payta. The inhabitants raise a great deal of grain, and feed a number of cattle, which they dispose of to Payta, and other towns.

Colan, r. Peru, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 4. 55. S.

Colander, t. Bengal; 22 SE. Midnapour.

Colanelly, t. Hind., Mysore; 13 SE. Erroad.

Colangoelu, t. Hind., in Malabar. Lon. 76. 49. E. Lat. 10. 42. N. It contains upwards of 1,000 houses, many of which are inhabited by Zamul weavers.

Colangooda, t. Hind., Calicut; 10 S. Palilaudchery.

Colapelly, t. Hind., in Condapilly; 15 E. Condapilly.

Colapour, t. Hind., in Ellichpour; 12 SW. Omrautty.

Colar, t. Hind., in Mysore, capital of a district, which after the death of Tippoo was assigned to the Nizam; 35 ENE. Bangalore, 135 W. Madras. Lon. 78. 19. E. Lat. 13. 19. N. H. 700.

Colar, r. Spain, which runs into the Huelba, 15 N. Seville.

Colaria, t. S. A. in Tucuman; 26 N. St. Fernando.

Colarados, (*Los*), islets and rocks, near the NW. of Cuba. Lon. 85. 3. W. Lat. 32. 30. N.

Colaroone, r. Hind., a branch of the Cauvery, which divides from the main stream towards the N. a few miles above Trichinopoly, and runs into the bay of Bengal, 25 N. Tranquebar.

Colarpour, t. Hind., Berar; 27 S. Ellichpour.

Colarus, or *Colasar*, t. Hind., in the Gohud, chiefly inhabited by Gentoos; 30 SSW. Narwa, 125 S. Agra.

Colatto, t. Italy, Treviso; 6 SSW. Ceneda.

Colatty, t. Hind., Cochin; 15 N. Cranganore.

Colaveram, t. Hind., Coimbetore; 17 WNW. Animally.

Colavery, t. Hind.; 34 SE. Cochin.

Colacasape, t. Peru, Truxillo; 80 NE. Piura.

Colbatz, t. Pru. Pomerania; 8 SSW. Stargard. Lon. 15. 5. E. Lat. 53. 20. N.

Colbene, t. Africa, on the coast of Tripoli; 90 SE. Mesurata.

Colberg, s-p. Pru. Pomerania, in Cosslin, situated at the mouth of the Persante, near the Baltic, belonging to Prussia; 98 NNE. Custrin, 124 NE. Berlin. Lon. 15. 37. E. Lat. 54. 8. N.

Pop. 6,097. It is a pretty large and flourishing town, with manufactures of linen and woollen. The fishery is profitable; and in a neighbouring meadow are some salt springs. It was anciently one of the Hanse towns. It has 5 Lutheran churches and a gymnasium.

Colbert's Ferry, p-v. Lauderdale co. Alabama, 252 Cahawba, W. 837.

Colburee, t. Bengal; 8 E. Calcutta.

Colcha, t. S. A. in La Plata; 30 S. Oruro.

Colchabar, t. Hind., in Oude; 24 WNW. Kairabad.

Colchagua, jurisdiction, Chili. Chief town, St. Ferdinando.

Colchester, p-t. Chittenden co. Vt., on lake Champlain and N. side of Onion river; 6 N. Burlington, W. 524. Pop. 960. This town contains several mills, and has considerable trade in lumber.

Colchester, p-t. New London co. Ct.; 14 W. Norwich, 19 E. Middleton, 23 SE. Hartford, W. 351. Pop. in 1810, 2,697; in 1820, 2,152. It has a pleasant village, with an elevated and pleasant situation, and containing an academy, styled *Bacon Academy*, which is one of the best endowed, and most flourishing academies in the state. It was established in 1800, and has a fund of \$35,000, and usually about 90 students. The building is of brick, 75 feet by 34, and of 3 stories. In 1819, the southern part of Colchester was set off to form a part of the new town of Salem.

Colchester, p-t. Delaware co. N. Y.; 21 S. Delhi, W. 368. Pop. 1,064.

Colchester, p-t. Fairfax co. Va., on Occoquan river; 12 NE. Dumfries, W. 20.

Colchester, t. Eng., in Essex, on the river Colne; 18 SSW. Ipswich, 51 NE. London. Lon. 0. 59. E. Lat. 51. 53. N. Pop. 12,544. It is situated on the north side of an eminence on the Colne, 8 or 9 miles from the sea. Vessels of 100 tons can come up to it. It contains an ancient castle, and has been encircled by walls, now much decayed. It consists of 16 parishes, 8 of them within the walls, and has 12 parish churches, 7 places of worship for dissenters; a hospital, 2 alms houses, a custom house, and barracks for 800 men. It is a place of considerable trade and manufacture. The principal manufacture consists of woollen cloth, particularly baize. Oysters form a considerable article of trade. It sends 2 members to parliament; has 2 weekly markets and 3 annual fairs.—It is an ancient town, supposed to be the *Colonia* of the Romans, and the native place of the empress Helena, the mother of Constantine.

Colchis, ancient country of Asia, E. of the Euxine sea, now Mingrelia, Gurriel, and part of Georgia.

Cold Creek, r. Ohio, which flows into Sandusky, W. of Sandusky.

Cold River, r. N. H., which rises in Cold Pond in Acworth, and runs into the Connecticut, at Walpole.

Cold Spring, p-v. Cape May co. N. J.; 12 Trenton, W. 288.

Cold Spring Inlet, a channel between two small islands on the coast of N. J. Lon. 74. 49. W. Lat. 30. N.

Coldenham, p-v. Orange co. N. Y.; 94 Albany, W. 286.

Colding, or *Kolding*, t. Denmark, in Ripen; 24 NE. Ripen. Lon. 9. 29. E. Lat. 33. 50. N. Pop. 1,700. It is situated between mountains, on the river Thueths, which runs into the Little Belt about 6 miles below, forming a bay at its mouth, called *Colding Fiord*. It is ancient, and was formerly the residence of many Danish kings, who adorned it with several edifices. At present the harbour is filled up, and its commerce nearly annihilated.

Coldingham, t. Scot., in Berwick; 8 NW. Berwick. Lon. 2. 13. W. Lat. 55. 54. N. Pop. 2,391. Here are the remains of a religious house of great antiquity. *Coldingham* gives name to a barren and rude district, called *Coldingham Moor*.

Colditz, t. Saxony, capital of a district, in Leipzig, on the Mulda; 21 SE. Leipsic, 36 W. Dresden. Lon. 12. 42. E. Lat. 51. 7. N. Pop. 1,565.

Coldstream, t. Scot., in Berwick, on N. side of the Tweed, with a fine bridge over that river; 13 SW. Berwick, 334 N. London. Lon. 2. 19. W. Lat. 55. 40. N. Pop. 2,269.

Coldwater Lake, lake, N. A. Lon. 111. W. Lat. 54. 56. N.

Cole, r. Virginia, which runs into the Kenhawa, Lon. 81. 52. W. Lat. 38. 13. N.

Colea, (an. *Casa Calventi*), t. Algiers; 12 SW. Algiers.

Cole Bruens, t. Louisiana, near the Mississippi. Lon. 91. 15. W. Lat. 32. 25. N.

Cole's Creek, r. Louisiana, which runs into the Mississippi. Lon. 91. 21. W. Lat. 31. 55. N.

Coleapol, t. Bengal, in Midnapour; 48 WNW. Midnapour. Lon. 86. 44. E. Lat. 22. 53. N.

Colebrook, p-t. Coos co. N. H., on the Connecticut; 30 N. Lancaster, W. 575. Pop. 470.

Colebrook, p-t. Litchfield co. Ct.; 6 E. Norfolk, 19 NNE. Litchfield, W. 375. Pop. 1,274.

Colebrookdale, t. Berks co. Pa. Pop. 1,046.

Colebrook Dale, v. Eng., in Shropshire, on the Severn; 14 SE. Shrewsbury, 148 NW. London. It is situated in a valley of the same name, celebrated for its beautiful and romantic scenery; but is chiefly remarkable for its iron works, which are the most extensive in England; and for a magnificent cast iron bridge over the Severn, the first that was made in Britain, being erected in 1799.

Coleche, or *Coliche*, s-p. Hind., in Travancore, with a safe harbour for small vessels; 12 SSW. Travancore.

Coleford, t. Eng., in Gloucestershire, on the borders of Monmouthshire, with a weekly market on Friday; 23 WSW. Gloucester, 123 W. London. Lon. 2. 38. W. Lat. 51. 51. N. Pop. 1,551. Near it are considerable iron works.

Colegnola, t. Italy, Verona; 8 ESE. Verona.

Coleneto, r. Naples, which runs into the gulf of Tarento, 4 E. Rossano.

Colentum, see *Morter*.

Colerain, p-t. Franklin co. Mass.; 9 WNW. Greenfield, 16 SW. Brattleborough, 29 N. Northampton, 104 W. by N. Boston, W. 420. Pop. in 1810, 2,016; in 1820, 1,961.

Coleraine, t. Lancaster co. Pa. Pop. 1,088.

Coleraine, t. Bedford co. Pa. Pop. 986.

Coleraine, t. Belmont co. Ohio. Pop. 471.

Coleraine, t. Hamilton co. Ohio, on the Great Miami; 20 or 25 NW. Cincinnati. Pop. 1,906.

Coleraine, t. Ross co. Ohio. Pop. 866.

Coleraine, p-v. Bertie co. N. C.; 174 Raleigh, W. 261.

Coleraine, t. Camden co. Georgia, on St. Mary's river, 45 miles from its mouth.

Coleraine, t. Ireland, in Londonderry, on the river Bann, about 3 miles from the sea, with a valuable salmon fishery; 25 ENE. Londonderry, 29 NNW. Antrim. Lon. 6. 29. W. Lat. 55. 8. N. Pop. 4,500. It was formerly a place of great consideration, bp. see, and the chief town of a county; whereas it is now only the head of one of the baronies, in the shire of Londonderry; but it sends one member to parliament. It is of a tolerable size, and elegantly built.

Cole's Grove, p-t. & cap. Pike co. Illinois; 112 Vandalia, W. 952.

Coles, p-v. Woodford co. Ken; 13 miles from Lexington, W. 569.

Coleshill, t. Eng., in Warwickshire, with a market on Wednesday; 10 E. Birmingham, 103 NW. London. Lon. 1. 36. W. Lat. 52. 30. N. Pop. 1,639.

Coleshy, t. Hind., in Travancore; 30 NW. Cape Comorin.

Colesville, p-v. Broome co. N. Y., in Windsor; 165 WSW. Albany, W. 300.

Colesville, p-v. Chesterfield co. Va.; 31 Richmond, W. 154.

Colesville, p-v. Montgomery co. Md.; 15 Annapolis, W. 55.

Colgony, t. Bengal; 16 E. Boglipour.

Colgrove Sound, strait of the North sea, between the islands of Yell and Fitlar.

Colgu, t. Hind., in Callicut; 37 ENE. Telli-chery.

Colhares, t. Portugal, in Estramadura; 10 WSW. Setuval.

Colibina, small isl. Pacific ocean, near the coast of Mexico. Lon. 88. 30. W. Lat. 12. 50. N.

Coligny, t. France, in Ain; 12 N. Bourg. Pop. 1,672.

Colihaut, t. on W. side of Dominica.

Colima, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan; 210 W. Mechoacan. Lon. 103. 30. W. Lat. 19. 20. N. Pop. 360 families. It is situated in one of the most fertile valleys of Mexico, 24 miles wide, reaching to the sea; the town is large and rich. Near it is a mountain of the same name, 8,622 feet high, with a volcano.

Colimer, t. France, Orne; 4 W. Mortagne.

Colin, mt. Ireland, in Antrim; 15 N. Antrim

Colin, t. Bohemia, in Kaurzim; 28 E. Prague. Pop. 4,387.

Colina, t. S. A., in Chili; 25 N. St. Jago de la Nouvelle Estramadura.

Colinda, t. Bengal, capital of Ahmirabad; 68 SSE. Dacca. Lon. 91. 23. E. Lat. 22. 58. N.

Colinda, t. Bengal; 28 S. Comillah.

Colindres, t. Spain, in Asturia; 18 SE. Santander.

Coll, or *Colla*, see *Col*.

Collabaug, or *Callabag*, t. Hind., in Malwa; 44 W. Chandaree. Lon. 77. 58. E. Lat. 24. 53. N.

Collabegoon, t. Birmah, on the right bank of the Irawaddy; 25 N. Raynangong.

Collahunny, t. Bengal, in Pachete; 8 SSW. Rogonatpour.

Collacood, t. Hind., in Golconda; 14 SW. Culloor.

Colladera, t. Hind., in Bahar ; 15 N. Bahar.
Colladicooda, t. Hind., in Calicut ; 10 NW. Palicaudchery.
Collares, t. Portugal, in Estramadura ; 6 N. Cascaes.
Collasar, see *Colarus*.
Colle, t. Tuscany ; 9 NW. Sienna, 25 S. Florence. Pop. 1,500.
Colle, t. Italy, in Friuli ; 15 W. Gemonia.
Colle di Castiglione, mt. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra ; 7 SW. Aquila.
Colle Duenzo, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra ; 7 N. Civita Borella.
Colle Duo, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra ; 23 SW. Aquila.
Colle di Lavarete, mt. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra ; 8 NW. Aquila.
Colle Peschiolo, mt. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra ; 10 S. Aquila.
Colle Salvieta, t. Tuscany ; 10 m. from Pisa.
Collechchio, t. Italy, in Parma ; 4 W. Parma.
Colleda, or *Kar-Coln*, t. Pru., in Merseburg, on the Unstrutt ; 12 N. Weimar, 16 NNE. Erfurt. Pop. 1,700.
Collegal Pettah, t. Hind., in Coimbatore ; 30 ESE. Seringapatam. Lon. 77. 14. E. Lat. 12. 13. N. It contains 600 houses, and 2 large temples.
Collen, t. Prussia, in Culm ; 4 N. Culm.
Collen, t. Prussia ; 18 SE. Heilsberg.
Collet-de-Dezes, (*Le*), t. France, in Lozere ; 12 S. Villefort.
Colleton, district, east part of S. C. Pop. in 1810, 26,359 ; slaves 21,858. Pop. in 1820, 26,404.
Collewah, t. Birmah, on the left bank of the Irawaddy ; 20 W. Ava.
Colli, (*Le*), t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra ; 15 W. Celano.
Collier, t. N. C., on a creek, which runs into the Atlantic ; 14 NE. Wilmington. Lon. 77. 55. W. Lat. 34. 19. N.
Collinee, t. France, in North-Coasts ; 15 SE. St. Brieuc.
Collinsburg, p-v. Centre co. Pa. ; W. 215.
Collin's Settlement, p-v. Lewis co. Va. ; W. 262.
Collinsville, p-v. Huntingdon co. Pa. ; 153 Harrisburg, W. 215.
Collioure, t. France, in East-Pyrenees, with a small port on the Mediterranean, defended by a castle on a rock, chiefly inhabited by fishermen ; 15 SE. Perpignan, 15 E. Ceret. Lon. 3. 5. E. Lat. 42. 32. N. Pop. 1,178. The Spaniards were defeated by the French, near this town, in the month of May 1794. The National Convention decreed, that a column should be erected on the spot, in memorial that "here 7,000 Spaniards laid down their arms before the Republicans."
Colliwilly, t. Ceylon ; 50 W. Trinkamaly.
Collispauk, t. Carnatic ; 24 WNW. Gingee.
Collmen, or *Cullmen*, t. Saxony, in Leipsic ; 6 ENE. Mutschen.
Collobrieres, t. France, Var ; 18 NE. Toulon.
Collong, isl. in the straits of Malacca ; about 15 miles in circ., separated from the island of Lumhagan, and 2 or 3 smaller, by a channel, to which it gives name. Lon. 101. 30. E. Lat. 3. 2. N.

Collong, r. Asia, which runs into the straits of Malacca, Lon. 101. 29. E. Lat. 3. 2. N.
Collonge, t. France, in Ain ; 15 SSW. Gex.
Collonges, t. Savoy. Pop. 2,250.
Collops Magnus, now *Cull*.
Collos, (*Os*), t. Portugal, in Alentejo ; 36 SW. Beja.
Collumpton, see *Cullumpton*.
Collymuddy, r. Hind., which rises in the su-bah of Delhi, and runs into the Ganges, 5 SE. Canoge.
Colm, small isl. Scot., in the Frith of Forth ; 6 SE. Dunfermline.
Colm, small isl. near north coast of Scotland. Lon. 4. 9. W. Lat. 58. 30. N.
Colmar, t. Holstein ; 5 SE. Gluckstadt.
Colmar, (an. *Columbaria* or *Argentivaria*), t. France, and capital of Upper-Rhine ; 7½ posts S. Strasburg, 9½ N. Bâle. Lon. 7. 26. E. Lat. 48. N. Pop. 14,115. It is situated on two small rivers, the Fecht and the Lauch, and surrounded by a wall, flanked with towers. It contains a hospital, an arsenal, a great public school, a library of 20,000 vols., and very pleasant public walks, and has a considerable manufacture of fine calico, woollen cloth, stockings, hardware, and gunpowder.—In 1674, the elector of Brandenburg and duke de Bourgonville were defeated near this town, by Marshal Turenne.—Native, Pfeffel.
Colmars, t. France, in Lower-Alps ; 17 NE. Digne, 22 N. Castellane. Pop. 898.
Colmberg, or *Kolthenberg*, t. Bavaria, in Re-zat ; 9 NW. Anspach. Pop. 550.
Colme, (*La*), r. France, which branches from the river Aa, at Watte, in Straits-of-Calais. See *Aa*.
Colmenar de Orejo, t. Spain, Toledo, on the confines of New Castile ; 21 NW. Talavera de la Reina. Pop. 2,049.
Colmenar Viejo, t. Spain, in New Castile ; 15 NE. Escorial. Pop. 4,000.
Colmensee, t. Prussia ; 14 SE. Culm.
Colmiltz, t. Austria ; 4 SSW. Drossendorf.
Colmnitz, t. Sax., Erzgebirg ; 6 E. Freyberg.
Colmreuth, t. Bavaria ; 6 NE. Forcheim.
Coln, r. Eng., which passes by Uxbridge and Colnbrook, and runs into the Thames, at Staines, separating the county of Middlesex from Buckinghamshire.
Coln, r. Eng., which runs into the sea, near Colchester.
Coln, r. Eng., which runs into the Thames, at Cricklade.
Colnah, t. Bengal, in Boosnah ; 13 SSE. Mahmudpour.
Colnbrook, t. Eng., in Bucks, on the river Coln, with a weekly market on Wednesday ; 3 E. Windsor, 17 W. London. Lon. 0. 32. W. Lat. 51. 29. N.
Colne, t. Eng., in Lancashire, with a weekly market on Wednesday ; 32 N. Manchester, 214 NNW. London. Lon. 2. 7. W. Lat. 53. 48. N. Pop. 5,336.
Colo, t. Poland, in Kalisch ; 20 N. Kalisch.
Coloal, t. Hind., Canara ; 12 S. Mangalore.
Coloca, t. S. A., in Buenos Ayres ; 12 N. Santa Cruz de la Sierra la Nueva.
Colochina, see *Colokitia*.
Colocza, t. Hungary, in Pest, on the Danube,

formerly a city of consequence, but now much gone to decay, in consequence of repeated wars; 60 N. Bacs, 136. SE. Vienna. Lon. 18. 54. E. Lat. 46. 33. N. Pop. 4,016. Abp. see. It contains a college and a seminary.

Colodi, t. Lucca; 7 miles from Lucca.

Coloe, now *Dobarua*.

Cologna, t. Italy, in the Paduan, containing about 300 houses; the chief trade is in wine and silk.

Cologna, t. Italy, in the Vicentin; 20 S. Vicenza. Pop. 6,200. Trade in wine and silk.

Cologne, or *Cologn*, a secularized archbishopric & electorate, Ger., in Lower Rhine, divided into several districts by other estates, now forming a part of the Prussian province of Juliers-Cleves-Berg. The greater part was situated upon the Rhine, between the duchies of Juliers and Berg; another part between Juliers and Treves; the duchies of Recklinghausen and Westphalia form another. The soil is unequal; being composed of mountains and forests, sandy lands, and fertile fields; there is plenty of game, fish, and mineral springs, and vineyards, from which is made excellent wine. The inhabitants are in general Catholics. Pop. 217,000. It now forms the greater part of the Prussian government of Cologne.

Cologne, (an. *Colonia Agrippina*), city, Pru., capital of a government, in the province of Juliers-Cleves-Berg, formerly capital of an archbishopric, to which it gave name, founded by the Ubii; 20 SSE. Dusseldorf, 80 NNE. Treves, 95 NW. Frankfort-on-the-Maine. Lon. 6. 55. E. Lon. 50. 55. N. Pop. 49,150. H. 7,404. It contains a cathedral, 9 collegiate churches, 19 Catholic parish churches, 17 monasteries, 39 nunneries, 49 chapels, 19 hospitals, a Catholic gymnasium, and a Protestant consistory. It is built in the form of a crescent, on the borders of the Rhine, and fortified in the ancient manner. The streets are narrow, winding, and gloomy, and the houses ill built. The walls have a number of towers, and are about 7 miles in circuit. Cologne has long held a conspicuous rank in Catholic Germany, both from the influence of its university, and the number and zeal of its clergy. In 1794, the ecclesiastics of all ranks amounted to at least 2,000. The university, which was established in 1388, was suppressed by the French, who erected in its stead a lyceum, to which is attached an extensive library, a museum, a philosophical apparatus, and a botanic garden.

Cologne, from its favourable situation, has been long noted for its commerce, and was once regarded as one of the 4 principal Hanse towns.—Natives, Agrippa, Rubens, Anna Maria Schurman, Vondel, and Vorstius.—Pop. of the government 321,608. Sq. m. 1,462. It is divided into 11 circles.

Cologne, t. France, in Gers; 18 E. Auch. Pop. 848.

Cologne, see *Berlin*.

Cognoli, t. Tuscany; 6 E. Leghorn.

Cognny, t. Switz.; 2 NE. Geneva.

Colognola, t. Italy; 16 E. Bergamo.

Colokitia, or *Kolokitia*, s-p. Eu. Turkey, on S. coast of the Morea, in a gulf, (an. *Laconic Gulf*), to which it gives name; 25 SSE. Misitra. Lon.

22. 34. E. Lat. 36. 47. N. This was formerly the seaport of the city of Sparta, and named *Gythium*.

Colomay, t. Aust. Galicia; 5 NE. Halicz.

Colombe, (La,) t. France, in Channel; 12 SE. Coutances.

Colombes, t. France, in Seine; 3 NW. Paris.

Colombey aux Belles Femmes, t. France, in Meurte; 15 SW. Nancy. Pop. 858.

COLOMBIA, (*Republic of*), South America, formed of the late viceroyalty of New Grenada and the captain-generalship of Carraccas, or republic of Venezuela; bounded N. by the Caribbean sea, E. by Dutch, French, and Portuguese Guiana, S. by Amazonia and Peru, from which it is separated by the Amazon, and W. by the Pacific ocean. Lon. 58. to 82. W. Lat. 12. 30. N. to 6. S. Pop. stated by Malte-Brun, in 1820, and by a Spanish journal, at 2,500,000; New Grenada 1,600,000, & Venezuela 900,000.

Towns. The principal towns are Santa Fe de Bogota, the capital of New Grenada; Caracas, and St. Thomas, capitals of Venezuela; Quito, Popayan, Carthagena, Cuenca, Riobamba, Otobalo, Guayaquil, Merida, Panama, Cumana, Maracaybo, Barcelona, and Truxillo.

Rivers. It is watered by the great river Orinoco, and its branches. The Amazon forms the southern boundary; and the country is watered by many of its tributaries. The other principal river is the Magdalena.

Mountains. The ranges of the Andes extend through the country. Towards the southern part of it are found the celebrated summits of Chimborazo, Antesana, Pichinca, Cotopaxi, Cayamba, Ourcou, and Altair.

The face of the country, soil, and productions are various. New Grenada is rich in minerals, and Venezuela abounds in cattle.—See *New Grenada* and *Venezuela*.

On the 17th Dec. 1819, the congress of Venezuela, at St. Thomas of Angostura, made a declaration of the fundamental law of union of the republic of Colombia. On the 17th July 1821, the representatives of New Grenada and Venezuela, in general congress, at the city of Rosario de Cucuta, declared the following, among others, fundamental laws of the union of the people of Colombia; that the people of New Grenada and Venezuela be united in one body, as a nation, under the name of the *Republic of Colombia*; that the government be popular and representative; the nation free and independent of the Spanish monarchy, as well as of all other foreign powers; that the government consist of legislative, executive, and judiciary authorities; that the territory be divided into 6 or more departments, having an administration dependent on the national government; that when the state of the nation shall admit, a new city shall be founded, as the capital of the republic, which shall bear the name of the liberator, *Bolivar*, the site to be determined by congress; that there be an annual national festival of three days, on Dec. 25th, 26th, and 27th.

The republic has been divided into 7 departments, viz. Venezuela, Sulia, Boyacca, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Cauca, and Orinoco. In 1821, a law was passed, establishing a uni-

form system of education, and instituting in each of the provinces a college, with at least 2 professors. The constitution is said to resemble that of the United States, but the president is elected for 7 years.

Colombier, t. France, in Upper-Saône; 4 NE. Vesoul, 10 W. Lure.

Colombier, t. Switz., in Neuchâtel; 2 SW. Neuchâtel. Pop. 800.

Colombier le Jeune, t. France, in Ardeche; 17 N. Privas.

Colombiers, t. France, in Aveiron; 11 W. Rhodéz.

Colonche, t. Quito; 70 NW. Guayaquil.

Coloni, t. Palestine; 12 W. Jerusalem.

Colombraro, t. Naples, in Basilicata; 4 SSW. Tursi.

Colonia, t. Istria; 5 SSE. Rovigno.

Colonia, (an. *Æquum-Colonia*,) t. Eu. Turkey, in Dalmatia; 24 N. Spalatro.

Colonia, now *Chonac*, and *Lorbus*.

Colonia, see *St. Sacrament*, and *Colchester*.

Colonia Fragana, now *Koln*.

Colonia Agrippina, now *Cologne*.

Colonia Marcia, now *Marchena*.

Colonie, t. Albany co. N. Y., on W. side of the Hudson; now annexed to the city of Albany.

Colonna, see *Nemea*.

Colonna, (an. *Sunium*,) v. & cape, Eu. Turkey, in the most southern part of Livadia. Lon. 24. 2. E. Lat. 37. 36. N. It has many remains of antiquity.

Colonna, t. Popedom, in the Campagna di Roma; 12 Rome.

Colonne, t. France, in Jura; 6 WNW. Poligny.

Colonnoor, t. Hind., in the Carnatic; 6 NNE. Nellore.

Colonsa, or *Colonsay*, one of the Western Islands of Scot.; 6 miles long, and 2 broad, in Argyleshire, with rugged hills and fertile valleys. The island of Oronsay lies between this and Isla. Lon. 6. 8. W. Lat. 56. 7. N. Pop. 786.

Colonsa, one of the Western Islands, near SW. coast of Mull. Lon. 6. 14. W. Lat. 56. 30. N.

Coloor, t. Hind., in the circar of Guntoor, in which is a diamond mine, situated on S. side of the Kistnah; 13 NW. Condavir.

Colophon, t. Ionia; 8 or 10 NW. Ephesus. No vestige of it now remains.

Colopo, r. Peru, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 1. N.

Colorado, r. Guatemala, which runs into the Spanish Main, Lon. 82. 50. W. Lat. 10. 15. N.

Colorados, (*Los*,) t. S. A., in Tucuman; 105 NE. Salvador de Jujui.

Colorado, r. Mexico, which runs into the bay of St. Bernard, Lat. 29. N. 600 miles long.

Colorado, r. Mexico, which runs SW. into the gulf of California, Lat. 33. N. Length, about 1,000 miles.

Colorado, or *Riviere Rouge*, r. Louisiana, which runs into the gulf of Mexico, 50 S. New Orleans.

Colorado, see *Desaguero*.

Colorados, (*Los*,) numerous cluster of small islands or rocks, near the NW. coast of Cuba.

Coloran, or *Coleroon*, r. Hind., which after a course of 80 miles, flows into the Cauvery, at Devicotta.

Coloredo, t. Italy, in Friuli; 7 NW. Udina.

Colorno, t. Italy, Parmesan; 7 N. Parma.

Colos, t. Transylvania; 4 N. Colosvar.

Coloso, t. S. A., Carthage; 32 S. Tolu.

Colosse, t. Cyprus, on the river Lycus; 30 SE. Baffa. The environs are most beautifully adorned with mulberry trees for the silk worms, and also with a great number of orange and lemon gardens; at the S. end there is an ancient preceptory of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, which is now in ruins: there are likewise the remains of a very high aqueduct that conveyed water to it. It is the opinion of some that the ancient city of *Curium* was here.

Colosse, t. Asia Minor, now *Chonos*.

Colosvar, see *Clausenburg*.

Colovely, t. Hind., in Barramaul; 16 NNW. Namacul.

Coloumasar, t. Hind., in Marawar; 20 N. Trumian.

Colour, t. Hind., Palnaud; 40 miles from Timerycotta.

Colour, t. Hind., in Mysore; 30 N. Seringapatam.

Colourpour, t. Hind., in Guntoor; 15 S. W. Guntoor.

Colpes, t. Tucuman; 15 N. St. Fernando.

Colpo, t. & capital of a jurisdiction, in Peru.

Colquemarca, t. La Plata; 30 S. Oruro.

Colsir, t. Thibet; 50 NE. Harachar-Hotun.

Colsom Bay, bay on N. coast of the island of Ruatan.

Colsom Point, cape on E. coast of Yucatan. Lon. 89. 15. W. Lat. 18. 10. N.

Colter's River, r. N. A. which runs S. into Lewis's River.

Colnet Village, p-v. Barnstable co. Mass.; 81 Boston, W. 481.

Coluga, or *Irongate*, fortress, Grand Bukharia, in a passage cut through rocks; 80 W. Saganian.

Columbatz, t. & fortress, Eu. Turkey, in Servia, on the Danube; 35 E. Semendria.

Columbia, p-t. Washington co. Maine, on Pleasant river; 18 SW. Machias, 321 NE. Boston, W. 757. Lon. 67. 41. W. Lat. 44. 39. N. Pop. 537.

Columbia, formerly *Cockburne*, p-t. Coos co. N. H., on E. side of the Connecticut; 19 N. Lancaster, W. 570. Pop. 281.

Columbia, p-t. Windham co. Ct.; 9 W. Windham, 22 E. Hartford, W. 354. Pop. 941.

Columbia, co. N. Y., bounded N. by Rensselaer co., E. by Massachusetts, S. by Dutchess co., and W. by the Hudson. Pop. in 1810, 32,390; in 1820, 38,330. Chief town, Hudson.

Columbia, p-v. St. Lawrence co. N. Y.; 234 NNW. Albany, W. 522.

Columbia, p-t. in Sussex co. N. J., on E. side of the Delaware; 20 miles above Easton, 74 Trenton, W. 222.

Columbia co. Pa., intersected by the east branch of the Susquehanna; bounded N. by Lycoming co., E. by Luzerne co., S. by Susquehanna co., and W. by Northumberland co. Pop. 17,621. Chief towns, Catawissa & Danville.

Columbia, p-t. & bor. Lancaster co. Pa., on E. side of the Susquehanna; 10 W. Lancaster, 12 E. York, 46 SE. Harrisburg, 72 W. Philadelphia, W. 98. Pop. 1,891. It is a pleasant and

flourishing town, and has considerable trade, chiefly in lumber. It contains a bank, and 3 houses of public worship, 1 for English Presbyterians, 1 for German Presbyterians, and 1 for Methodists. A large proportion of the houses are handsomely built with brick. Here is erected across the Susquehanna an excellent covered bridge, $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile in length, which cost 230,000 dollars.

Columbia, (*District of*,) tract of country 10 miles square, on both sides of the Potomac, about 120 miles from its mouth, ceded to the United States, by Virginia and Maryland in 1790. It includes the cities of Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown. It is under the immediate government of Congress. Pop. in 1810, 24,028; slaves, 5,395. Pop. in 1820, 32,039. The exports of this district, in 1816, amounted to 1,680,811 dollars.

Columbia, p-t. Fluvanna co. Va., on N. side of James river, at the junction of the Rivanna; 52 WNW. Richmond, W. 151. It has considerable trade in tobacco.

Columbia, p-t. & cap. Tyrrel co. N. C.; 187 E. Raleigh. W. 336.

Columbia, p-t. & cap. S. C., in Richland district; 35 SW. Camden, 73 NE. Augusta, 120 NNW. Charleston, W. 507. Lon. 81. 7. W. Lat. 33. 57. N. Pop. in 1816, 2,058, of whom 1,031 were whites. It is situated opposite to the confluence of the Saluda and Broad rivers, which unite to form the Congaree. From the river there is a gradual ascent for one mile; then commences a plain of between 2 and 3 miles in extent, gradually descending on every side. This elevated plain forms the site of the town, which presents a handsome and extensive prospect. The town was formed in 1787. It is regularly laid out. The streets intersect each other at right angles, and are 100 feet wide.

Columbia is a flourishing town, and contains a statehouse, a court house, a jail, a market house, a branch of the state bank of S. C., an academy for males, and one for females, a college, and 4 houses of public worship, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Methodists. The state house is of 2 stories, 170 feet by 60; and is situated in the central part of the town. The Presbyterian church is an elegant edifice, presenting in its front two lofty spires; and the Episcopal church has a bell and an organ. The houses display much taste and elegance. They are mostly of wood; but the taste for building with brick is now predominating. A steam boat plies between this town and Charleston.

The South Carolina College was founded in this town in 1802, but the first graduation did not take place till 1807. It is under the liberal patronage of the state legislature, from which it receives an annual grant of 10, or 12,000 dollars. The college buildings are two edifices, of 3 stories, about 210 feet long, and 25 wide, containing a chapel, recitation rooms, and rooms for the accommodation of students. These buildings stand opposite to each other; at the head of the opening between them, stands the president's house, a large building. In a range below on one side are two large tenements for two professors, and a steward's house; on the

other side are two similar tenements for professors, and a large building containing the philosophical apparatus, and library, with an observatory upon its summit. These buildings are all of brick, and regularly arranged, and make an impressive appearance. The library contains about 5,000 volumes. The chemical apparatus and the philosophical are both extensive, and cost upwards of 7,000 dollars.

The board of trustees is composed of the governor, lieutenant governor, president of the senate, speaker of the house of representatives, the judges of the state, together with 13 members elected by the legislature every 4 years. The executive government is entrusted to a president, 4 professors, 1 of languages, 1 of moral philosophy and logic, 1 of chemical and experimental philosophy and mineralogy, and 1 of mathematics, mechanical philosophy, and astronomy; and 2 tutors. The number of students, in 1818, was upwards of 100. There is but one session in a year, which continues 9 months, and one vacation of 3 months, commencing about the 1st of July. The commencement is held on the 1st Monday in December, during the sitting of the legislature.

Columbia, co. N. part of Georgia; Pop. in 1810, 11,242; slaves, 5,980. Pop. in 1820, 12,695. At the courthouse, 40 W. Augusta, there is an academy. W. 605.

Columbia, p-t. Herkimer co. N. Y.; 8 S. Herkimer, 80 WNW. Albany, W. 403. Pop. 2,051.

Columbia, p-t. Hamilton co. Ohio, on the Ohio, at the conflux of the Little Miami; 5 E. Cincinnati, W. 507. Pop. of the township 2,814. The village contains about 50 houses.

Columbia, p-t. Cuyahoga co. Ohio. 195 NE. Columbus, W. 380. Pop. 181.

Columbia, p-t. & cap. Adair co. Kentucky; 17 miles from Greensburg, W. 658. Pop. 175. Here is a bank.

Columbia, p-t. Gibson co. Indiana; 176 Indianopolis, W. 725.

Columbia, p-t. & cap. Maury co. Ten., on Duck river; 40 SW. Nashville, 40 Murfreesboro, W. 768. Pop. 300. It contains a bank and a printing office.

Columbia, p-t. & cap. Marion co. Mississippi, 110 Natchez, W. 1,225.

Columbia, r. North America, which rises according to Mackenzie, in the Rocky mountains, about Lon. 121. W. Lat. 54. 23. N., within a few miles of the source of the Unijah or Peace river; and after a course of about 1,500 miles, it flows into the Pacific ocean between Point Adams and Cape Disappointment, Lon. 123. 54. W. Lat. 46. 19. N. The three great tributaries of this river are the Multnomah, Lewis's river, and Clark's river, all flowing into it on SE. side; the Multnomah 139 miles from its mouth, Lewis's river 413, and Clark's 600 miles. At the point of the junction of Lewis's river the Columbia is 960 yards wide. The tide flows up 183 miles, to within 7 miles of the great rapids. Vessels of 300 tons may reach the Multnomah, and large sloops may ascend as high as the tide. Above the rapids the navigation is good for 65 miles, where it is interrupted by the long narrows; and 6 miles higher up, i. e. 261 miles above the mouth of the river, it is inter-

rupted by falls of 20 feet perpendicular; above the falls the navigation continues good to the junction of Lewis's river. The portages around these obstructions of the navigation amount in all to 5 miles.

The entrance of the Columbia lies between breakers which extend from Cape Disappointment to a point on the southern shore, over a sort of bar or extensive flat. The entrance into the river and the egress out of it, are difficult at all seasons, and from October to April extremely dangerous; and in the opinion of experienced navigators, it cannot at any season be entered by loaded vessels of 400 tons. The westerly wind prevails on this coast, and the sea breaks on the bar with great violence. The first modern navigator that entered this river, was Mr. Gray, commander of the ship *Columbia* of Boston. He entered it in 1791, and since that time the river has been known by the name of Columbia. It was before called the *Origon* and *River of the West*.

The country bordering on the Columbia towards the ocean, is covered with heavy timber, consisting almost wholly of fir, of which Capts. Lewis and Clark mention 7 species, some growing to a great height. The soil is fertile, composed of a dark rich loam. The length of the valley from north to south, has never been ascertained. The climate is much milder than in the same parallel on the Atlantic coast.

Columbian Grove, p-v. Lunenburg co. Va.; 102 Richmond, W. 216.

Columbian College, see *Washington City*.

Columbiana, co. E. part of Ohio. Pop. 22,033. Chief town, New Lisbon.

Columbiana, p-t. Columbiana co. Ohio; 6 NE. New Lisbon, 55 NW. Pittsburg, W. 296.

Columbo, t. Ceylon; 70 SW. Candy. Lon. 79. 47. E. Lat. 6. 58. N. Pop. estimated at upwards of 50,000. It is the capital of the island, the seat of government, situated on the SW. part. The plan of the city is regular, nearly divided into 4 quarters by two principal streets, and the town is built more in the European style than most garrisons in India, though but few of the houses have more than one story. It is a place of considerable trade; but the harbour is difficult of access, and unsafe for large vessels. Scarcely any place in the world displays a greater variety of nations, manners, and religions.

Columbus, p-t. Franklin co. Ohio, and the capital of the state; 42 N. Chillicothe, 60 W. Zanesville, 104 NW. Marietta, 109 NE. Cincinnati, W. 418. Lon. 83. 3. W. Lat. 39. 47. N. It is situated on E. bank of the Scioto, on a pleasant site of rising ground, just below the confluence of the Whetstone, with the Scioto, and is within 20 miles of the centre of the state. It was laid out in 1812, and contained, in 1817, about 200 houses, and 1,400 inhabitants. It contains a state house, a building for the public offices, a penitentiary, a market house, a bank, and 2 printing offices, from each of which a newspaper is published.

In the centre of the town there is a public square containing 10 acres. On W. side of this area are erected the state house, and building for the public offices, both of brick, the former 75 feet by 50, and the latter 120 by 25.

Columbus, co. N. C. Pop. in 1810, 3,022; slaves 703. Pop. in 1820, 3,912. Chief town, Whitesville.

Columbus, p-t. Chenango co. N. Y.; 12 NW. Norwich, 88 W. Albany, W. 356. Pop. 1,805.

Columbus, p-t. Bartholomew co. Indiana; 29 Indianapolis, W. 642.

Columpa, t. Cambodia; 130 NNW. Cambodia.

Columpihan, one of the smaller Philippine islands, near N. coast of Leyta. Lon. 124. 21. E. Lat. 11. 20. N.

Coluri, or *Colouri*, (an. *Calamis*, *Pithyusa*, & *Cychria*,) isl. in the gulf of Engia, near the coast of Livadia, about 7 miles long, and 2 wide; famous in the history of Greece for the signal victory gained over the Persians; 10 W. Athens. Lon. 23. 36. E. Lat. 38. N. Pop. 1,000.

Colwyn, v. S. Wales, in Radnorshire; 8 SW. Radnor. Here are the remains of a castle, called Castle Maud.

Colyton, see *Cullyton*.

Com, see *Kom*.

Coma, small isl. in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 7. 30. S.

Coma, t. Syria, in the road from Aleppo to Bassora, where there is a spring of warm water; 150 ESE. Aleppo.

Comachio, t. Italy, in the States-of-the-Church, in a marshy country, called *The Valley of Comachio*; 28 E. Ferrara, 49 S. Venice. Lon. 12. 10. E. Lat. 44. 41. N. Pop. 5,000. Bp. see. The inhabitants are mostly fishermen.

Comade, t. Hind., in Guzerat; 9 E. Surat.

Comagene, ancient country, Asia; now a part of Marasch.

Coman, t. Walachia; 5 N. Viddin.

Comana, t. Cappadocia, on the Sarus, famous for the temple of Bellona. Now *El Bostan*.

Comania, country, Asia, the same with Dagestan, which see.

Comanova, t. Macedonia; 28 ESE. Skopia.

Comarau, or *Santos Angeles*, t. Brasil, on the river Negro; 115 W. Fort Rio Negro.

Comaru, t. Brazil, on the river Amazon; 36 SE. Pauxis.

Comareeah, t. Bengal; 10 N. Islamabad.

Comareeah, t. Guzerat; 23 E. Godra.

Comargong, t. Bengal; 25 NW. Nattore.

Comartch, r. S. Wales in Brecknockshire, which runs into the Yrvon, 8 W. Bealthe.

Comau, t. S. A. in Para, on the river of the Amazon; 6 NW. Macapa.

Comayagua, see *Valladolid*.

Comb Martin, t. Eng., on N. coast of Devonshire in the Bristol Channel, with a small creek for boats; 39 W. Bridgewater, 176 W. London. Lon. 4. W. Lat. 51. 14. N. Pop. 732. Near it are silver mines, which formerly produced a considerable quantity of ore.

Comba, t. Africa, Kaarta; 95 E. Kemmoo.

Combahee, see *Cambohee*.

Combam, t. Hind., in Cuddapa; 65 N. Cuddapa. Lon. 79. S. E. Lat. 15. 28. N.

Combamet, t. Hind., in Golconda; 68 E. Hyderabad. Lon. 80. 2. E. Lat. 17. 19. N.

Combanson, t. Congo; 25 SE. Sundi.

Combarya, t. Bengal; 8 W. Bissunpour.

Combe, (La,) t. Savoy; 9. NNW. Annecy.

Combeau Fontaine, t. France, in Upper-Saone; 7 S. Jussey, 11 WNW. Vezoul.

Combeny, r. S. Wales, in Caermarthenshire, which runs into the Loughor, 5 NE. Llanelthy.

Combermere, lake, Eng., in Cheshire, on the borders of Shropshire; 5 S. Nantwich.

Combi, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 3. 30. S.

Combiconum, t. Carnatic; 20 NE. Tanjore.

Combir Bay, bay on E. coast of Cochinchina. Lon. 109. E. Lat. 13. 23. N.

Combir do Mer, small isl. in the Chinese sea, near the coast of Cochinchina. Lon. 109. 58. E. Lat. 13. 44. N.

Combir da Terra, small isl. in the Chinese sea, near the coast of Cochinchina. Lon. 109. 9. E. Lat. 13. 24. N.

Comble, t. France, Somme; 9 Peronne. Pop. 1,600.

Combo, t. on N. coast of the island of Cumbava. Lon. 118. 18. E. Lat. 8. 21. S.

Comb-Omb, i. e. *The Hill of Ombo*, t. Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, opposite to an island anciently called *Ombos*. There are great ruins about the hill, especially of an ancient temple. The people of *Ombos* were famous for the worship of the crocodile.

Combondongdon, isl. in the E. Indian sea, about 50 miles in circ. Lon. 104. 24. E. Lat. 0. 27. S.

Combonore, t. Hind., in Barramaul; 8 NE. Darempoury.

Comboconam, t. Hind. in Tanjore; 20 NNE. Tanjore. Lon. 79. 25. E. Lat. 11. N. This was the ancient capital of the Chola race, and there are still remains indicating its ancient splendour.

Combourg, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine; 7 S. Dol. Pop. 4,170.

Combrailles, before the revolution, a small country of France, in Auvergne, of which Evaux was the capital.

Combré, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 7 W. Segré. H. 230.

Combregoudou, t. Africa, and capital of a district, in Bambouk; 90 S. Galam.

Combret, t. France, in Aveiron; 24 E. Alby. Pop. 1,255.

Combretonium, now *Stretford*.

Combroude, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme; 6 N. Riom. Pop. 1,514.

Combumpadoo, t. Hind. in Hydrabad; 70 E. Hydrabad.

Comcha, or *Comicha*, t. Persia, where the caravans rest in the road from Ispahan to Ormus.

Comeer, t. Hind. in Newel; 20 NW. Fatty-pour.

Comenitza, t. Eu. Turkey, in Albania; 40 NW. Arta, 52 SW. Delfino.

Comercally, t. Bengal, in Boosnah; 37 NW. Mahmudpour. Lon. 89. 20. W. Lat. 23. 54. N.

Comerchin, t. Romania; 62 E. Emboli.

Comergunge, t. Bengal; 15 NE. Dinagepour.

Comerla, t. Hind. in Cuddapa; 11 N. Gandicotta.

Comerparah, t. Bengal; 28 SSE. Mahmudpour.

Comerpour, t. Bengal, on the left bank of the Ganges; 15 NE. Moorshedabad.

Comery, t. Hind. in the Carnatic; 26 ENE. Coilpetta.

Comesaggio, or *Comessazo*, t. Italy; 4 NE. Sabionetta.

Comessagio, r. Italy, which runs into the Oglio, 9 NE. Sabionetta.

Cometta, t. Hind., in Cuddapa; 32 NW. Gandicotta.

Comezzano, t. Italy; 12 WSW. Brescia.

Comfodah, see *Ghunfude*.

Comhola, r. Ireland, which runs into Bantry bay, 3 N. Bantry.

Comitdah, t. Bengal, in Chittagong; 23 NNW. Islamabad.

Comillah, t. Bengal, and capital of a district, annexed to Bengal from Tiperah; 160 ENE. Calcutta, 171 ESE. Moorshedabad. Lon. 91. 15. E. Lat. 23. 25. N.

Cominaig, t. Carnatic; 27 W. Madura.

Comines, t. France & Netherlands, on the Lys, which divides it into two parts; 7 N. Lille, 25 S. Bruges. The part on the right bank of the Lys belongs to the French dep. of North. Pop. 4,570. The smaller part, on the left bank, is included in West Flanders. Pop. 2,677. This town is greatly reduced from its former grandeur by accidents and war.—Philip de Comines, author of the celebrated *Memoirs of his own Time*, was born of an illustrious family in this place.

Comino, small island in the Mediterranean, between Malta and Gozo.

Comis, (an. *Comisene*,) small pr. Persia, bounded on N. by Mazanderan, E. by Chorasán, S. by Couheston, and W. by Irac. Bistain is the capital.

Comisserah, t. Hind., in Bahar; 26 NW. Sa-seram.

Comite, r. La., which rises in Mis., and joins the Amite, 12 miles E. Baton Rouge.

Comitlan, t. Guatemala, in Chiapa; 70 SE. Chiapa dos Españols.

Commama, t. Walachia; 20 SSW. Bucharest.

Commami, see *Commendo*.

Commantawana, bay on N. coast of the island of St. Vincent; 1 E. Tarraty Point.

Commoudagur, t. Hind., in Sehaunpour; 21 S. Merat.

Commendo, or *Commami*, or *Kommani*, km. Africa, on the Gold coast, about 20 miles square, formerly a part of the kingdom of Fetu, or Zabu, but now an independent kingdom of itself. The natives are of a warlike disposition, and so numerous, that the king is said to be able, in this little kingdom, to raise an army of 20,000 men; his ordinary body guard is composed of 500 men, well armed.

Commendo, (*Grand*,) or *Guaffo*, t. Africa, capital of the kingdom of Commendo, and residence of the king, situated at some distance from the coast. Lon. 3. 34. W. Lat. 5. 16. N. It is well inhabited and large, containing about 400 houses.

Commendo, (*Little*,) t. Africa, situated on the Gold coast, close to the shore of the Atlantic. Lon. 3. 34. W. Lat. 5. 12. N. It was once a place of great note, and one of the finest towns in Guinea. At present it exhibits only the remains of a once flourishing great city. Here the English and Dutch have forts.

Commemo, t. Turkish Albania; 36 NE. Albanian.

Commequiers, t. France, in Vendée; 15 N. Sables d'Olonne. Pop. 1,200.

Commeragh, mountains, Ireland, in the county of Waterford; 8 N. Dungarvon.

Commercy, t. France, principal place of a district, in Meuse; 16 E. Bar-le-Duc, 24 SSE. Verdun. Lon. 5. 40. E. Lat. 48. 46. N. Pop. 3,418.

Commerfuta, t. Assam, on the Burrampooter; 50 E. Rangamatty.

Commin, t. Hind., in the Deccan; 65 N. Cud-dapa.

Comminges, before the revolution, a country of France, in Gascony, about 45 miles in length, and 18 in breadth; the see of a bishop, whose residence was at St. Bertrand, the capital.

Commonava, t. Macedonia; 60 NNE. Akrida.

Commotau, or *Chomoton*, or *Chomutou*, t. Bohemia, in Saatz; 10 NW. Saatz, 38 S. Dresden, 42 NW. Prague. Lon. 13. 25. E. Lat. 50. 26. N. Pop. 5,200. Large quantities of alum are prepared here.

Commoulah Dirgah, t. Hind., in Oude; 35 W. Lucknow.

Commulachuck, t. Hind., in Bahar, on the Soane; 9 NE. Arrah.

Comni, t. Carnatic; 33 N. Nellore.

Como, (an. *Comum*,) city, Aust. Italy, capital of a delegation in the government of Milan; 20 N. Milan. Lon. 9. 6. E. Lat. 45. 48. N. Pop. 14,693, or, as by another statement, 7,228. Bp. see. It is pleasantly situated at S. end of a lake to which it gives name; in a plain, almost surrounded with mountains; large, populous, and commercial, and contains 12 parish churches. The town is surrounded by a wall, guarded by picturesque towers, and backed by a conical eminence, on which stand the ruins of an ancient castle. The houses are neatly built of stone, and the cathedral is a handsome edifice of white marble, hewn from the neighbouring quarries.—This town was the birth-place of the younger Pliny, and the inhabitants have placed his statue on the outside of one of the churches, with a Latin inscription, bearing the date of 1499.—Pop. of the delegation, 298,556. Sq. m. 1,228.

Como, (an. *Larius*,) lake, Italy, in the government of Milan. Its greatest length is 36 miles from N. to S., and its breadth from 1 to 4. Its elevation above the sea is 700 feet; towards the S. it is divided into two branches, at the end of one stands Como, and at the end of the other Lecco. The river Adda passes through it, and several towns and villages are situated on its banks, which are adorned with vines, chesnuts, and almond-trees.

Comodo, or *Commoda*, isl. in the E. Indian sea, about 24 miles long from N. to S. and 10 in breadth, separated from E. part of Cumbava, by the strait of Sapy, and from W. coast of Flores by the strait of Mangeray. Lon. 119. 48. E. Lat. 8. 36. S.

Comol, s-p. Nubia, on the Red sea. Lat. 22. 33. N.

Comole, t. Hind., in Guzerat; 8 S. Amedabad.

Comora, or *Commorro*, or *Gomara Islands*, islands in the Indian sea, between the northern extremity of Madagascar, and the continent of Africa; they are four in number, Angareja, call-

ed also Comora, Mohilla, Joanna, and Mayotta. The inhabitants are uncivilized, so that Europeans have never ventured to make a long abode there. These islands are extremely fertile, well stocked with cattle, sheep, hogs, and birds of various kinds. They produce likewise sweet and sour oranges, citrons, bananas, honey, sugar canes, rice, ginger, cocoa nuts, &c. Lon. 43. to 45. E. Lat. 11. 10. to 13. S.

Comora, see *Angareja*.

Comora, (*Little*,) small island in the Indian sea. Lon. 43. 15. E. Lat. 11. 18. S.

Comorin Bay, bay on E. coast Cochin-china. Lon. 109. E. Lat. 11. 54. N.

Comorn, or *Comora*, t. Hungary, and capital of a county to which it gives name; 36 SE. Presburg, 64 SE. Vienna. Pop. 9,283. H. 1,400. Cath. churches 5, Luth. 1, Ref. 1, and Greek 1. It is situated at the conflux of the Waag, and the Danube, strongly fortified, and defended by a fortress. It is chiefly inhabited by Hungarians, or Rascians, who follow the Greek church. In the year 1783, it was almost wholly destroyed by an earthquake.—Pop. of the county 111,864. Sq. m. 1,138. Produce, wheat, wine, fruit, &c.

Compach, r. Carinthia, which runs into Moll, near Vallach.

Company's Island, isl. in N. Pacific ocean, about 60 m. in length, and 30 to 45 in breadth. This island appears to be uninhabited, and the same as one called Uriup by the Russians. Lon. 151. 20. E. Lat. 46. N.

Compe, t. Ludamar; 12 E. Benowm.

Compeyre, t. France, in Aveyron, on the Tarn; 3 N. Milhaud. Pop. 1,018.

Compiano, t. Italy, in Parma, on the Taro; 12 miles from Pontremoli.

Compiègne, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Oise, with a forest of wood, containing 27,000 acres, 100 of which are cut every year; 28 E. Beauvais. Lon. 2. 54. E. Lat. 49. 23. N. Pop. 7,058. The principal commerce consists in corn, wine, and wood; the wine is much esteemed.—The first organ ever seen in Europe was given to this church by king Pepin.

Compignana, t. Tuscany; 7 SW. Lucca.

Complutum, now *Alcala*.

Compoli, t. Naples, in Lavora; 4 E. Sora.

Composta, (*La*,) t. Savoy; 9 ENE. Chambéry.

Compostella, or *San Jago de Compostella*, (an. *Brigantium*,) city, Spain, and capital of Galicia; 98 W. Astorga. Lon. 8. 30. W. Lat. 42. 52. N. Pop. 21,334. It is situated in a beautiful plain, on all sides surrounded with agreeable hills, between the Sar and Sarella, which unite about half a league below. Abp. see. In the metropolitan church are preserved, as they believe, the remains of St. James, the patron of Spain, to whom the church is dedicated, and from whom the town is named; there are 12 parish churches, 14 religious houses, and 4 hospitals. The annual revenue of the archbishop is said to amount to 60,000 ducats: a university was established here in the year 1532, consisting of 4 colleges.—The order of St. Jago takes its title from this city, the knights of which possess 87 commanderies, with an annual income of 200,000 ducats.

Compostella, (*Nuova*,) t. Mexico, in Guadalupe, built by Nunez de Guzman; once the

see of a bishop, removed to Guadalajara; 300 WNW. Mexico. Lon. 106. 11. W. Lat. 21. 20. N. There are silver mines in the neighbourhood.

Compreignac, t. France, in Upper-Vienne; 10 N. Limoges.

Comps, t. France, in Var; 10 N. Draguignan. Pop. 800.

Compsa, now *Conza*.

Compsey, t. Hind. in Bednore; 15 NW. Simoga.

Comtah, t. Hind.; 54 WSW. Allahabad.

Comtah, t. Hind., in Berar; 65 NE. Nagpour.

Compton, (*Little*,) Indian name *Seconnet*, p-t. Newport co. R. I., on the main land, on E. side of Narraganset bay; 9 ENE. Newport, W. 442. Pop. 1,580

Compton, t. Bergen co. N. J. Pop. 2,818.

Compton, v. Eng. in Warwickshire.

Comra, t. Bengal; 20 NNW. Moorshedabad.

Comrie, t. Scot., in Perthshire, on the Erne, over which a bridge is built; 12 W. Perth.

Comru, t. Berks co. Pa., on the Schuylkill, opposite Reading. Pop. 2,017.

Comum, now *Como*.

Conacon Alfae, t. Italy, in the Veronese; 10 N. Verona.

Canamana, r. S. A., in Surinam, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 5. 45. N.

Conanore, t. Hind., in Marawar; 25 NNW. Ramanadporum.

Conaquenesing, see *Conequenessing*.

Conara, t. Hind., in Cicacole; 28 SW. Cicacole.

Conatoor, t. Carnatic; 5 SSE. Gingee.

Conawanga, see *Conewango*.

Conawingo, p-v. Cæcil co. Md., W. 88.

Conca, t. Corsica; 12 N. Porto Vecchio.

Conca, r. Italy, which runs into the Adriatic, 7 SE. Rimini.

Conca, t. New-Grenada, in St. Martha; 5 E. St. Martha.

Concan, country, Asia, situated on W. coast of the Peninsula of India, between Bombay and Goa, separated from the rest of the continent by a ridge of mountains called the *Gauts*: it was anciently called *Lymirica*, and once formed a part of the kingdom of Visiapour. The principal towns are Choul, Bancout, Dabul, Severndroog, Gheria, Tamana, and Sunderdoo.

Concarneau, s-p. France, in Finisterre; 10 SSE. Quimper. Lon. 3. 50. W. Lat. 47. 52. N. Pop. 1,352.

Conceição, t. Brazil, in Para; 45 N. Para.

Conceição, t. Brazil; 50 SW. Rio Janeiro.

Concelho de Anciaens, t. Portugal, in Tra-los-Montes; 8 WNW. Mirandela.

Concelho de Castanheira, t. Portugal, in Tra-los-Montes; 78 NW. Terre de Moncorvo.

Concelho de Jales, t. Portugal, in Tra-los-Montes; 10 WSW. Mirandela.

Concellana, t. Naples, in the Basilicata; 5 S. Acerenza.

Concentayna, t. Spain, in Valencia; 25 N. Alicante. Pop. 5,000.

Concepção, t. Brazil, in Rio Grande; 80 N. Villa Rica.

Conception, r. America, in the isthmus of Darien, which runs into the Spanish Main, Lon. 78. 15. W. Lat. 9. 4. N.

Conception, (*La*,) or *Penco*, city & s-p. Chili,

on the coast of the S. Pacific ocean, cap. of a jurisdiction; formerly the capital of Chili. Lon. 73. 55. W. Lat. 36. 49. S. Pop. 13,000. The bay of Conception is one of the most commodious harbours found in any part of the world. The city is of great extent, because the houses are built only one story high, that they may be the better able to resist the earthquakes that happen every year. It is the residence of the bishop, and of the major-general, who is at the head of the military department.—There is not in the universe a soil more fertile, than that of this part of Chili. Grain yields sixty for one; the vineyards are equally productive; and the plains are covered with innumerable flocks, which multiply beyond conception, though abandoned entirely to themselves. All the inhabitants have to do is to set up fences round their respective possessions, and to leave the oxen, horses, mules, and sheep in the enclosures. The common price of a fat ox is \$8; that of a sheep $\frac{3}{4}$ of a dollar; but there are few purchasers, and the natives are accustomed every year to kill a great number of oxen, of which the hides and tallow are alone preserved, and sent to Lima. There is no particular disease incident to this country. There are at Conception several persons, who have completed a century.

Conception, t. Paraguay; 20 SE. Assumption.

Conception, t. Paraguay. Lon. 57. 16. W. Lat. 23. 23. S. Pop. 1,550.

Conception, (*La*,) s-p. Guatemala, in Veragua, on the Spanish Main, with a harbour formed by the river Veragua; 90 W. Panama. Lon. 81. 28. W. Lat. 8. 52. N.

Conception, t. S. A., in Popayan, on the Meta; 25 NE. St. Juan de los Llanos.

Conception, or *Nuestra Senora de la Concepcion*, or *Tamarcca*, t. Brazil, capital of the isl. of Tamaraca, on south side of it; 14 N. Olinda. Lon. 35. 6. W. Lat. 3. 0. S. It formerly contained 200 houses, but is now in a state of decay.

Conception, t. New Mexico, in Cinaloa; 75 NE. Cinaloa.

Conception, t. S. A., in Chiquitos; 150 ENE. Santa Cruz de la Sierra la Nueva.

Conception, see *Alamagan*.

Conception, t. New Mexico; 70 S. Santa Fe.

Conception, t. New Navarre; 185 SSW. Casa Grande.

Conception, t. New Mexico; 45 E. Sumas.

Conception Bay, bay on east coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 52. 40. W. Lat. 47. 40. N.

Conception de Pao, t. S. A., in Cumana; 92 S. by W. Barcelona, 152 SE. Caraccas. Lon. 60. 10. W. Lat. 8. 43. N. Pop. 2,300. It is a small town, situated in the most fertile part of the province.

Conception de Salava, (*La*,) t. Mexico, in Mechocacan.

Conception de la Vega, (*La*,) t. St. Domingo, in NE. part of the island; 38 E. Daxabon; bp. see; founded by one of the family of Columbus. It contains several parish churches and convents.

Conception Point, cape on W. coast of the island of Paraguay. Lon. 117. 21. E. Lat. 8. 21. N.

Conceze, t. France, Correze ; 28 NW. Brive.

Concha, t. Peru, in Cusco ; 50 S. Cusco.

Concha, t. S. A., in Tucuman ; 88 N. St. Miguel de Tucuman.

Conchachitou, t. Mississippi, on the Pascagoula. Lon. 86. 43. W. Lat. 32. 15. N.

Conchanagur, t. Hind., in Bengal ; 22 S. Islamabad.

Conchas, rocks in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa, a little N. of the isl. of St. Thomas.

Conchas, t. Buenos Ayres, on the La Plata.

Conchas, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 5. 6. S.

Conches, t. France, in Lower Pyrenees ; 18 NNE. Pau.

Conches, t. France, in Eure ; 9 SW. Evreux. Pop. 2,259.

Conchon, t. Bengal ; 35 S. Mauldah.

Conchos, r. Mexico, which runs N. into the del Norte, Lat. 31. N. ; 300 miles long.

Conchos, see *Rio Solado*.

Conchote, t. Bengal ; 11 E. Burdwan. Lon. 88. 10. E. Lat. 23. 15. N.

Conchucos, jurisdiction, Peru, in the archbishopric of Lima.

Concleh, t. Cyprus ; 6 E. Baffa.

Concobar, now *Kenghevar*.

Concobella, t. Africa, in Anziko, and residence of a prince subject to Micocco. Lon. 18. 39. E. Lat. 2. 55. S. It is situated on the north bank of the Congo, about 20 miles above the cataracts, and is a considerable town.

Concolin, t. France, in Isere ; 13 NE. Grenoble.

Concord, p-t. Essex co. Vt., on the Connecticut ; 38 ENE. Montpelier, W. 544. Pop. 806.

Concord, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H., on both sides of the Merrimack ; 52 SE. Dartmouth College, 45 WNW. Portsmouth, 63 NNW. Boston, 100 WSW. Portland, W. 505. Lon. 71. 29. W. Lat. 43. 12. N. Pop. in 1810, 2,391 ; in 1820, 2,838. This town is the seat of the state government. The principal village is pleasantly situated on W. side of the river, chiefly built on one street, nearly 2 miles long. It contains a state house, a state prison, both of stone, a court house, a Congregational meeting house, 2 banks, 3 printing offices, and about 200 dwelling houses. The state house, erected in 1817, is a large and very elegant edifice, and cost \$60,232. Three weekly newspapers are published in this town.

Much of the trade of the upper country centres here ; and the importance of the town is increased by the boat navigation, which is opened between this place and Boston, by means of the Merrimack river, and Middlesex canal. There are 2 bridges in Concord across the Merrimack ; one in the north part, the other connecting the town with Pembroke. In NE. part of the township, there is a village of about 30 houses.

Concord, p-t. Grafton co. N. H. ; 17 NE. Haverhill, W. 550. Pop. 1,126.

Concord, (Indian name, *Musqueteguid*.) p-t. Middlesex co. Mass., on Concord river ; 16 WNW. Boston, 30 ENE. Worcester, W. 456. Pop. in 1810, 1,633 ; in 1820, 1,788. This is a pleasant town, and contains a court house, a jail, a Congregational meeting-house, and a

printing office, and has some trade. Here are 3 bridges across Concord river. The courts for the county are held alternately here and at Cambridge.—In this town, the provincial congress met, in 1774, and here was made the first resistance to the British, on the 19th of April 1775.

Concord, r. Mass., formed by two branches, which unite near the centre of Concord, whence it flows NE., and N. through Bedford and Billerica, and joins the Merrimack, at Tewksbury. It is remarkable for the gentleness of its current. Middlesex canal is supplied with water from this river.

Concord, t. Delaware co. Pa. ; 21 SW. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,032. It is watered by the W. branch of Chester creek, and contains 3 merchant mills, 2 paper mills, and 2 churches.

Concord, t. Niagara co. N. Y. ; 25 S. Buffalo. Pop. 2,786.

Concord, p-t. Saratoga co. N. Y. ; 52 Albany, W. 413. Pop. 571.

Concord, p-t. Franklin co. Pa. ; 72 Harrisburg, W. 124.

Concord, p-t. Sussex co. Delaware, on Deep creek, which makes up from the Nanticoke ; 5 Seaford, 6 N. Laurel Town, 12 SW. Georgetown, W. 143. H. 20. Several schooners belong here, by which a trade is carried on, chiefly with Baltimore. Good bog iron ore and some mineral springs are found in the neighbourhood.

Concord, t. Erie co. Pa. Pop. 53.

Concord, t. Champaign co. Ohio. Pop. 507.

Concord, p-v. Campbell co. Va. ; 118 Richmond, W. 220.

Concord, p-t. & cap. Cabarras co. N. C., on Rocky river ; 20 SW. Salisbury, W. 398.

Concord, t. Miami co. Ohio. Pop. 591.

Concord, t. Delaware co. Ohio. Pop. 209.

Concord, t. Fayette co. Ohio. Pop. 347.

Concord, t. Ross co. Ohio. Pop. 2,234.

Concord, t. Highland co. Ohio. Pop. 1,035.

Concordia, or *Vidalia*, p-t. in the parish of Concordia, Louisiana, on the Mississippi, opposite to Natchez ; W. 1,284. It is the seat of justice, though only a small village.

Concordia, district, Louisiana, on W. side of the Mississippi, N. Red river. Pop. 2,626.

Concordia, t. Italy, in Mirandola, on the Secchia ; 5 W. Mirandola.

Concordia, t. Friuli ; 24 SSW. Udina, 30 E. Treviso. Lon. 12. 50. E. Lat. 45. 45. N. It is in ruins, having been laid waste by the soldiers of Attila, and never recovered.

Concordia, t. Timor, and residence of a Dutch governor.

Concoures, t. France, in Aveyron ; 7 NNE. Rhodéz.

Concots, t. France, in Lot ; 9 ESE. Cahors. Pop. 930.

Concressaut, or *Concoursaut*, t. France, in Cher, on the Soudre, almost ruined by the civil wars ; 35 N. Bourges. Pop. 453.

Concul, t. Hind., in Sehaunpour ; 7 S. Hurdwar.

Condala, t. Hind., Tellingana ; 9 S. Byarem.

Condalavery, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad ; 20 E. Koudour.

Condally, t. Hind., Berar ; 27 W. Nagpour.

Condam, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 15. 18. S.

Condanore, t. Hind., in Golconda; 24 E. Adoni, 120 SSW. Hydrabad. Lon. 77. 43. E. Lat. 15. 35. N.

Condapilly, t. Hind., & cap. of a circar of the same name, situated near the bay of Bengal; 80 ESE. Rajamundry, 108 SE. Hydrabad. Lon. 80. 30. E. Lat. 11. 37. N.

Condapilly, circar, Hind., bounded NE. by Ellore, SE. by the bay of Bengal, SW. by the river Kistnah, which divides it from Guntoor, and NW. by Golconda; 60 m. long, 25 broad, Condapilly is the capital.

Condapour, i. Hind., in Golconda; 17 S. Hydrabad.

Condaramarla, t. Hind., in Mysore; 15 N. Gumipollam.

Condat, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme; 22 SE. Clermont.

Condatchy, t. Ceylon, on a bay to which it gives name. Lon. 80. E. Lat. 8. 45. N. In this town is carried on an extensive pearl fishery.

Condat-en-Ferrieres, t. France, in Cantal; 10 N. Murat. Pop. 1,460.

Condate, now *Rennes*, and *Northwich*.

Condavir, t. Hind., in the circar of Guntoor, situated on a mountain; 25 SW. Condapilly, 26 W. Guntoor. Lon. 80. 19. E. Lat. 16. 22. N.

Condé, t. France, in North, situated at the conflux of the Haisne and the Scheldt; 6 NNE. Valenciennes, 13 W. Mons. Lon. 3. 39. E. Lat. 50. 27. N. Pop. 5,978. It is a strong town, and has a castle, which gives the title of prince to a branch of the royal family.

Condé, t. France, in Aisne; 7 SE. Chateau-Thierry.

Condé, t. Africa, in Foulis, on the Senegal; 30 S. Goumel.

Condé, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 4. 52. N.

Condé sur Noireau, t. France, in Calvados; 12 E. Vire, 17 W. Falaise. Pop. 3,030.

Condé sur Iton, or *Condé l'Eveque*, t. France, in Eure; 12 SW. Evreux.

Condé Quoja, or *Upper Quoja*, country, Africa, NE. of Quoja.

Condeau, t. France, in Orne; 10 E. Bellesme. Pop. 852.

Condel, t. Hind., in Soonda; 24 SE. Goa.

Condeligourki, t. Hind., in Mysore; 10 E. Chinna Balabaram.

Condemundago, t. Hind., in Golconda; 21 S. Canoul.

Condeon, t. France, in Lower Charente; 25 SE. Saintes. Pop. 1,400.

Conder, r. Eng., in Lancashire, which runs into the Irish sea, 3 S. Lancaster.

Condercum, now *Benwell*.

Conderilla, see *Madeira River*.

Conderputty, t. Mysore; 16 N. Sirpy.

Condesuyos d'Arequipa, t. Peru, & cap. of a jurisdiction; 70 NW. Arequipa. Lon. 73. 10. W. Lat. 16. 12. S. Here is gathered a species of wild cochineal, which forms the principal article of the trade of the province.

Condetta, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 4 S. Boulogne.

Condiolax, t. Finland; 60 NNE. Nyslot.

Condolory, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 30 SE. Tooliapour.

Condom, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Gers; 18 SSW. Agen, 21 NNW. Auch. Lon. 0. 22. E. Lat. 43. 58. N. Pop. 6,917. Before the revolution, it was the see of a bishop. It is neither rich nor commercial.

Condomois, before the revolution, a country of France, of which Condom was the capital.

Condor de Apacheta, t. La Paz; 80 N. Potosi.

Condore, or *Pulo Condore*, isl. in the E. Indian sea, 60 miles from Cochinchina. Pulo Gondore is high and mountainous, and surrounded by several smaller islands, some of which are less than one, and others two miles distant. It takes its name from two Malay words, *Pulo*, an island, and *Condore*, a calabash; of which it produces great quantities. It is of the form of a crescent, extending near 8 miles from the southernmost point in a NE. direction; but its breadth no where exceeds 2 miles. Lon. 106. 25. E. Lat. 8. 40. N.

Condorilla, t. Peru; 25 N. La Plata.

Condoroma, t. Peru, in Arequipa; 60 SE. Arequipa.

Condour, t. Carnatic; 4 N. Tanjore.

Condour, t. Hind., in Mysore; 15 S. Gooty.

Condoyowah, t. Birmah, on the Irawaddy; 25 SW. Ava.

Condoyowah, t. Birmah, on the left bank of the Irawaddy; 30 W. Ava.

Condoz, t. Grand Bukharia; 60 NW. Andrab. Lon. 67. 22. E. Lat. 36. 50. N.

Condrapatty, t. Hind., in the circar of Rajamundy; 18 SE. Rajamundy.

Condrieux, t. France, situated on the Rhône; celebrated for its wine, produced from vines originally brought from Dalmatia by the emperor Probus; 18 below Lyons. Pop. 4,350.

Condumeni, t. Africa, in Nalus. Lon. 13. 21. W. Lat. 10. 2. N.

Condyeura, t. Bengal; 54 NE. Pucculoe.

Conecocheague, see *Conococheague*.

Conecuh, r. which rises in Alabama, and runs through West Florida into Pensacola bay. It is navigable upwards of 100 miles.

Conecuh, co. Alabama. Pop. 5,713.

Conedogwinit Creek, r. Pennsylvania, which runs E. into the Susquehanna, a little above Harrisburg.

Conejerah, small isl. in the Mediterranean, N. of Cabrara. Lon. 2. 24. E. Lat. 39. 11. N.

Conemaugh, r. Pa., which rises from the Alleghany mountains, and runs WNW. into the Alleghany under the name of Kiskemanetas; 29 NNE. Pittsburg.

Conemaugh, t. Somerset co. Pa. Pop. 378.

Conemaugh, t. Indiana co. Pa. Pop. 1,555.

Conemaugh, p-t. Cambria co. Pa.; 22 SSW. Ebensburg, 26 NNE. Somerset, W. 216. Pop. of the village, 116; township, 807.

Conequenessing, t. Butler co. Pa. Pop. 977. It is watered by a creek of the same name, which flows into Beaver creek.

Conersreit, t. Bav.; 34 NNE. Amberg.

Conersreit, (*Unter*), t. Bav.; 4 NW. Bayreuth.

Conestago, r. Lancaster co. Pa., which runs SW. into the Susquehanna, about 15 miles below Columbia.

Conestago, t. Lancaster co. Pa. Pop. 1,805.

Conewago, t. York co. Pa. Pop. 945.

Conewago Creek, r. Pa., which runs WSW.

into the Susquehanna, 4 or 5 miles below the Swatara.

Conewago, r. York co. Pa., which runs ENE. into the Susquehanna nearly opposite the river of the same name on E. side.

Conewango, t. Warren co. Pa. Pop. 892.

Conewango, r. which rises in N.Y., one branch coming from Chataque lake, and another from Casada lake. It flows into the Alleghany, at Warren, Pa. The two branches are navigable for boats to the lakes whence they rise.

Confida, see *Ghunfade*.

Conflans, t. Savoy, near the conflux of the Isere & Doron; 18 E. Chambery. Pop. 1,313.

Conflans, t. France, in Upper-Saône; 7 W. Luxeuil, 12 N. Vesoul. Pop. 746.

Conflans, or *Conflant*, before the revolution, a valley of France, in Roussillon, surrounded by the Pyrenees, and watered by the river Tet. Villefranche sur le Tet was the capital.

Conflans, *St. Honorine*, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise; 15 SW. Paris. Pop. 1,900.

Confluentia, now *Coblentz*.

Confolent, or *Confolens*, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Charente, on the Vienne; 31 NE. Angoulesme, 36 SSW. Poitiers. Lon. 0. 45. E. Lat. 46. 2. N. Pop. 2,045.

Confortino, t. Italy; 4 N. Ferrara.

Cong, t. China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan; 15 S. Hoai-king.

Cong, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen; 25 S. Soui-tcheou.

Cong, v. Ireland, in Mayo, formerly a town of note, and residence of the kings of Connaught; 16 W. Tuam. The ruins of several churches and religious houses are yet visible.

Conga, t. Persia, in Irak; 100 NW. Ispahan.

Congallo, t. Peru, in Guamanga; 18 E. Guamanga.

Congapaukoo, t. Hind., in Tellingana; 10 SE. Warangole.

Congar, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 25 SSE. Renapour.

Congaree, r. S. C., formed by the Saluda and Broad rivers, which unite at Columbia. After a course of 30 miles it unites with Wateree to form the Santee.

Congayempaleam, t. Hind., in Coimbetore; 25 W. Caroor.

Congeoal, t. in Condapilly; 20 Masulipatam.

Congleton, t. Eng., in Cheshire, on the river Dane, with considerable silk and cotton manufactures; 10 SW. Macclesfield, 194 NW. London. Lon. 2. 22. W. Lat. 53. 13. N. Pop. 4,616. It has a market on Saturday.

Cong-mou-ing, t. China, in Se-tchuen; 42 NW. Hoe-li.

Congo, or *Kongo*, km. Africa, bounded N. by Loango and Anziko, from which it is separated by the river Zaire or Congo, S. by Angola, and W. by the Atlantic. It extends several hundred miles into the interior, but the eastern limits are uncertain, and are said to be composed of lofty and rugged mountains. The climate is hot in summer, the winters are mild as the finest springs of Italy. Snow never falls, unless upon the highest mountains; ice is unknown; the days and nights are nearly equal. In the winter very heavy rains sometimes fall, so as to inundate the country. The soil

is good, and generally produces two crops in a year. This country was first discovered by the Portuguese in 1487, who sent missionaries and established forts and factories. They represented the country as very populous; but captain Tuckey and his companions in their late expedition up the Zaire, saw no evidence of the great population which the Portuguese had described. The largest towns on the Zaire were Coolo, with 100 huts, Embomma with 60, and Inga with 70 huts. The natives are described as good humoured, lively, and hospitable. They practise polygamy, have a rude kind of agriculture, and their huts and household furniture are very simple. The country produces maize, cassava, sweet potatoes, pulse, cabbages, spinash, pepper, capsicum, sugar-cane, tobacco, banana, oranges, limes, pine-apples, and papaw. It abounds in wild animals. The principal town of the Portuguese is St. Salvador. The principal rivers are the Zaire, or Congo, Dando, Coanza, Vambra, and Barbela. Lon. 14. to 21. E. Lat. 3. to 8. 30. S.

Congo, see *Zaire*.

Congo, r. America, which rises in the isthmus of Panama, and runs into the bay of Panama.

Congo, see *Kunk*.

Congo Batta, t. Congo. Lat. 5. 10. S.

Congo Lima, small isl. of Japan, in the strait between Nippon and Xicoco.

Congoma, r. Peru, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 0. 35. S.

Congon, or *Congoon*, or *Konkun*, s-p. Persia, in Farsistan, on S. side of a large river, which runs into the Persian gulf; 110 S. Schiras. Lon. 52. 5. E. Lat. 27. 52. N. Pop. 6, or 7,000. It is a place of some trade, and a market for pearls brought from the Bahrein islands, and horses for exportation to India.

Congong, t. Meckley; 60 W. Munypour.

Congondy, t. Mysore; 5 ESE. Bodicotta.

Congonhaz, t. Brazil, in Minas Geraes; 27 W. Villa Rica.

Congoralink, t. Grand Bukharia; 36 NE. Badashkan.

Congorlan, t. Persia, in Irak; 75 NNE. Hamadan.

Congrehoi, small isl. in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Mexico. Lon. 88. 32. W. Lat. 18. 18. N.

Congreiro, r. Honduras, which runs into the bay, Lon. 87. 30. W. Lat. 15. 40. N.

Congress, t. Wayne co. Ohio. Pop. 250.

Congrier en Pouance, t. France, in Mayenne; 20 SW. Laval. Pop. 1,100.

Congsholm, one of the islands on which Stockholm is built.

Cong-tchin, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-si; 20 NE. Ping-lo.

Cong-tchouha, t. Thibet; 45 S. Tchontori.

Conguntla, t. Hind., Mysore; 20 E. Balhary.

Conhocton, or *Cohocton*, p-t. Steuben co. N.Y., near the head waters of the Conhocton; 20 NW. Bath, 33 SSW. Conandaigua, 40 SW. Geneva. Pop. 1,560.

Conhocton, r. N. Y., which rises in S. part of Ontario co., and joins the Tioga, near Painted Post. It is navigable for boats to Bath. Length, 70 miles.

Coni, or *Cuneo*, t. Piedmont, capital of a territory of the same name, at the confluence of the Stura and Gezzo; 31 S. Turin. Lon. 7. 40. E. Lat. 44. 22. N. Pop. 16,500. Bp. see. It is a very strong town, almost impregnable, and contains several churches and convents. The surrounding country, which is watered by 4 superb canals, produces grain of all kinds in abundance.

Conicasi, t. New-Mexico, in Mayo; 56 NE. Santa Cruz.

Conjeah, t. Hind., in Bengal; 35 E. Calcutta.

Conjepaleam, t. Hind., in Coimbatore; 19 NNE. Coimbatore.

Conjeveram, t. Hind., in the Carnatic; 20 E. Arcot. Lon. 79. 50. E. Lat. 12. 52. N. The streets are wide, and cross each other at right angles; the houses have mud walls, and are roofed with tiles, and the town has a flourishing appearance. Here is a great pagoda.

Coniglione, t. Sicily, in the valley of Mazara; 16 SW. Pelermo. Pop. 7,232.

Conijedlah, t. Hind., in Ellore; 15 N. Ellore.

Conjimere, t. Hind., in the Carnatic, on the coast of Coromandel, where the English had once a factory; 12 N. Pondicherry.

Conil, t. Spain, in Andalusia, on the coast of the Atlantic, in a bay to which it gives name; 18 SSE. Cadiz. Lon. 6. 9. W. Lat. 36. 16. N. Pop. 3,000. The inhabitants are much engaged in fishing, especially for tunnies, which formerly brought in 80,000 ducats yearly, but has of late years much fallen off.

Conil, t. Mexico, in Yucatan; 110 NE. Merida.

Conin, or *Konin*, t. Poland, in Kalisch; 18 SSE. Gnesna.

Coningburg, t. Mainland, the principal of the Shetland islands; 5 S Kirkwall.

Conisberg, or *Kongsberg*, or *Konsberg*, t. Norway, in Aggerhuus, situated in the midst of mountains, in which are some mines of silver; 36 SW. Christiana. Lon. 9. 45. E. Lat. 59. 37. N. Pop. in 1801, 6,810. H. 1,500. The mines were formerly lucrative, but are now unproductive. Here is a royal mint and a school for teaching metallurgy.

Conisbrough, v. Eng., in Yorkshire; 5 SW. Doncaster; formerly a city of note, and by the Britons called *Caer Conan*. Here are the remains of an ancient castle. Pop. 1,047.

Coniston Water, lake, Eng., in Lancashire, which empties itself into the river Leven, 9 S. Hawkshead.

Conitz, or *Choinitz*, t. Prussia, in Dantzic; 40 S. Dantzic. Pop. 2,500.

Coniwaugh, t. Pegu; 25 SSW. Pegu.

Conka, t. Carnatic; 18 N. Nellore.

Conkair, t. Hind., in Gundwana; 90 S. by W. Ruttunpour. Lon. 82. 15. E. Lat. 20. 48. N.

Conkere, post of Chinese Tartary. Lon. 101. 48. E. Lat. 44. 50. N.

Conleysville, p-v. Ashe co. N. C.; 199 Raleigh, W. 334.

Conlie, t. France, in Sarte; 10 NW. Le Mans. Pop. 1,405.

Conliège, t. France, in Jura; 2 SE. Lons le Saunier.

Conlolongi, t. Borneo; 120 N. Banjar Massim.

Conna, now *Ras*.

Connagooda, t. Hind., in Marawar; 5 E. Tripatore.

Connanicut, or *Canonicut*, isl. R. I., in Narragansett bay, on the west side of the island of Rhode island; 8 miles long, about 1 in average breadth. It is a beautiful island, of a fertile soil, producing good crops of grass and grain. It contains the town of Jamestown.—On the south end, at a place called *Beaver Tail*, there is a light-house.

Connaught, one of the four provinces of Ireland, bounded N. by the Atlantic ocean, E. by the counties of Fermanagh, Cavan, Longford, Westmeath, and King's county; S. by the county of Clare and the sea; and W. by the sea. It contains 5 counties, viz. Galway, Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon, and Sligo, which include 296 parishes, 4,108 square miles, 95,821 houses; one archbishopric, and 5 bishoprics.

Connaux, t. France, in Gard; 9 NE. Usés.

Conneaut, r. Ohio, which runs N. into lake Erie, near the line between Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Conneaut, p-t. Geauga co. Ohio; 220 Columbus, W. 383.

Conneaut, t. Erie co. Pa. Pop. 631.

Conneautlee, t. Erie co. Pa. Pop. 438.

CONNECTICUT, one of the United States, bounded N. by Massachusetts, E. by Rhode Island, S. by Long Island sound, and W. by New York. Lon. 71. 20. to 73. 15. W. Lat. 41. to 42. 2. N.; 88 m. long, and about 53 in average breadth. Sq. m. 4,664. Pop. in 1756, 130,611; in 1774, 197,365; in 1782, 209,150; in 1790, 237,946; in 1800, 251,002; in 1810, 261,942; in 1820, 275,248; white males 130,807; white females 136,374; free coloured persons 7,870; slaves 97. Persons engaged in agriculture 50,518; in manufactures, 17,541; in commerce 3,581. Militia in 1821, 22,100.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

1820.			
Counties.	Towns.	Pop.	Chief Towns.
Fairfield.....	18.....	42,739.....	{ Fairfield Danbury
Hartford.....	18.....	47,264.....	HARTFORD
Litchfield.....	22.....	41,267.....	Litchfield
Middlesex.....	7.....	22,405.....	Middletown
New Haven....	17.....	39,616.....	N. HAVEN
New London 15.....	35,943.....		{ N. London Norwich
Tolland.....	10.....	14,330.....	Tolland
Windham.....	15.....	31,684.....	Windham

122 275,248

Towns. Hartford and New Haven are the seats of the state government. The legislature meets at Hartford in the spring, and at New Haven in the autumn. There are 5 incorporated cities, Hartford, New Haven, Middletown, New London, and Norwich; and 3 boroughs, Bridgeport, Stonington and Guilford. Litchfield, Fairfield, Danbury, Windham, Wethersfield, Farmington, Windsor, East Windsor, Suffield, Enfield, Haddam, Derby, Stratford, Milford, Stamford, and several others, are considerable and pleasant towns.

Education. There is a college at New Haven, and there are 6 incorporated and 26 unincorporated academies. Those at Cheshire and Colchester are the principal. There is an asylum for the education of the deaf and dumb, at

Hartford, and a school for the education of heathen youth at Cornwall. Good schools are common throughout the state. The state has a fund, which in 1821, amounted to \$1,858,094, the interest of which is appropriated to the support of schools. In no part of the world are the common and useful branches of education more generally understood. The inhabitants are distinguished for their habits of industry and sobriety.

Government. The present constitution was framed in 1818. The legislature, styled the general assembly, is composed of a senate of 12 members, and a house of representatives; 80 towns sending each 2 representatives, the other towns, founded since the charter of Charles II, in 1662, send 1 each. The governor, lieutenant governor, senators, and representatives are all chosen annually in April. The general assembly has one stated session, in each year, on the 1st Wednesday in May, alternately at Hartford and New Haven. Judges of the supreme and superior courts hold their offices during good behaviour, but become disqualified at the age of 70.—No person is compelled to join, or support, or to be classed with, or associated to any congregation, church, or religious association. But every person may be compelled to pay his proportion of the expenses of the society to which he may belong, but he may separate himself from the society by leaving a written notice of his wish with the clerk of such society.

Religion. The number of religious societies of the several denominations, in 1819, was as follows; Congregationalists 210, Baptists 89, Episcopalians 74, Methodists 53, Separatists 7, Quakers 7, Universalists 2, Sandemanians 2, Shakers 1.

Rivers. The principal rivers are the Connecticut, Housatonic, Thames, Farmington, and Naugatuck.—The principal harbours are those of New London and New Haven.

Face of the country. The face of the country is greatly diversified by mountains, hills, and valleys. There are but few level tracts, nor any considerable mountains. The greatest elevation is a range of small mountains on the west side of Connecticut river, being a continuation of the Green mountains. The hills are generally of moderate size, and occur in quick succession, presenting to the traveller an ever varying prospect.

Soil. The soil is generally rich and fertile, though intermixed with portions that are comparatively thin and barren; and the whole is well watered. It is generally in a state of good cultivation, resembling, in many parts, a well cultivated garden.

Productions. The principal productions are Indian corn, rye, wheat in many parts, oats, barley, buck wheat, flax in large quantities, some hemp, potatoes, pumpkins, turnips, pease, beans, &c. Orchards are very numerous, and cider is made for exportation. The state is, however, generally better adapted to grazing than to tillage; and its fine meadows and pastures enable the farmers to feed great numbers of neat cattle, horses, and sheep. The quantity of butter and cheese made annually, is great,

and of well known excellence. Beef and pork of superior quality, are also abundant. The state is generally laid out in small farms, from 50 to 300 and 400 acres. It is intersected by numerous roads, which are generally kept in a good state of repair.

Climate. Though exposed to the extremes of heat and cold, and to sudden changes of temperature, the country is very healthful. The northwest winds, which prevail during the winter, are keen, but the serenity of the sky during the same season, makes amends, in some degree, for the severity of the weather. In the maritime towns, the weather is particularly variable, changing as the wind blows from sea or land; in the inland country it is less so.

Commerce. The foreign trade of this state is principally with the West Indies; but its coasting trade is the most considerable. Its exports consist of beef, pork, cattle, horses, mules, butter, cheese, maize, rye, flax-seed, fish, candles, and soap. The whole amount, in 1816, was 593,806 dollars. Almost all the produce of the western part of the state is carried to N. York.

Manufactures. The manufacturing industry of Connecticut is greater in proportion to the population than that of any other state in the Union, except Rhode Island. The manufactures consist of cotton and woollen goods, tin ware, iron, gin, glass, paper, snuff, powder, leather, shoes, clocks, buttons, fire arms, carriages, &c.

Minerals. Mines of different kinds have been found in this state, but in general they have not been wrought to any considerable extent, with the exception of iron ore, which abounds in Salisbury and Kent, of an excellent quality, and is also found in other places. There is a lead mine on the Connecticut, 2 miles from Middletown, which was wrought during the revolutionary war. Copper mines have been discovered and opened in several places, but having proved unprofitable, they have been neglected. Marble is found in Washington, Milford, Brookfield, and New Milford; porcelain clay in New Milford and Cornwall; black lead in New Milford and Marlborough; cobalt in Chatham; and excellent free stone in Chatham, Haddam, and East Hartford. There are several mineral springs, but none of much note, except those of Stafford and Suffield. The one at Stafford is the most celebrated in New England.

Connecticut, the great river of New England. It has its source on the N. border of N. H., and separates N. Hampshire from Vermont, passes through Massachusetts and Connecticut, and flows into Long Island sound between Saybrook and Lime. Its general course is S. by W. till it reaches Middletown, Ct.; after which it has a SSE. course to its mouth. Its whole length is 410 miles. It is navigable for vessels drawing 10 feet of water to Middletown, 36 miles, for those drawing 8 feet to Hartford, 50 miles; and by means of locks and canals, it has been rendered navigable to the Fifteen Mile Falls, Bath, N. H., 250 miles above Hartford. The boats which navigate the river carry from 12 to 20 tons in descending, and about two thirds as much in returning.

The falls on this river which have been remedied by artificial means, are at Enfield, Ct.

the Willemantic falls, at South Hadley, Montague, Walpole, Plainfield, and Lebanon. Of these, Bellows falls, at Walpole, are the most remarkable. The perpendicular fall in the river which has been overcome, by means of locks and dams, between Springfield, Mass., and Hanover, N. H., a distance of 130 miles, is 200 feet.

The Connecticut flows through a fine country. The land bordering upon it is generally of an excellent quality, and there are upon its banks many beautiful and flourishing towns; among which are Haverhill, Hanover, Charlestown, and Walpole, N. H.; Newbury, Windsor, and Brattleborough, Vt.; Greenfield, Hadley, Northampton, and Springfield, Mass.; Hartford, and Middletown, &c. Ct.

Connecticut, lake, in N. part of N. H. It is the source of the principal branch of the river Connecticut; $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad. Lat. 45. 2. N.

Connecticut Reserve, or *New Connecticut*, the northeast part of the state of Ohio. The extent is 120 miles from E. to W., and 52 from N. to S. It contains 4,000,000 acres; comprises 7 counties, Ashtabula, Trumbull, Portage, Geauga, Cuyahoga, Medina, and Huron; and is settled principally by emigrants, from the states of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Connellsville, bor. Fayette co. on N. side of the Youghiogany; 267 W. Philadelphia, W. 200. Pop. 600. It has a pleasant and elevated situation, and commands a handsome prospect. In the neighbourhood of the town there are several merchant mills, furnaces, forges, and many other mills. The river is navigable to this town.

Conneré, t. France, in Sarte; 16 ENE. Le Mans. Pop. 1,272.

Connern, or *Coenern*, or *Konneron*, t. Pru., in Magdeburg; 33 S. Magdeburg, 24 SW. Dessau. Lon. 12. 5. E. Lat. 51. 44. N. Pop. 1,767.

Connersville, p-t. & cap. Fayette co. Indiana; 65 Indianapolis, W. 579.

Conniacombi, t. Carnatic; 37 S. Tinevelly.

Connie, (*La*), r. France, which runs into the Loire, a little below Châteaudun.

Connigurry, t. Hind., Golconda; 9 S. Culloor.

Conniott, t. Crawford co. Pa. Pop. 285.

Connipour, t. Bengal; 13 ENE. Mahmudpour.

Connoic Bay, bay, on S. coast of Newfoundland; 50 E. Cape Ray.

Connon, r. France, so called also *Aa*, which runs into the Beuvron, 6 SE. Beuvron.

Connor, r. Jamaica, which runs into the sea, between Rocky point and Port Morant.

Connor, v. Ireland, in Antrim; bp. see, united with the see of Down in the year 1554, under the archbishop of Armagh; 6 N. Antrim.

Conococheague, r. Pa., which is formed by two branches, one of which, the east branch, rises on N. side of South mountain in Adams co., the other, the W. branch, rises in N. side of North mountain, in Franklin co. They unite 3 miles N. of Maryland line, and the river passes through that state, and falls into the Potomac at Williamsport.

Conolfingen, t. Switz., Berne; 7 ESE. Berne.

Conoloway Creek, r. Pennsylvania, which runs into the Potomac, near Hancock's Town, Md.

Conopoli, t. Eu. Turkey, in Livadia; 10 NE. Lepanto.

Conostein Engers, see *Engers*.

Conou, t. Persia, in Laristan, on the coast of the Persian gulf; 66 ESE. Lar.

Conpas, t. New Navarre; 210 SSE. Casa Grande.

Conquel, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of France. Lon. 2. 59. E. Lat. 47. 29. N.

Conques, t. France, in Aveyron; 18 N. Rhodéz. Pop. 1,248.

Conques, t. France, in Aude; 4 NE. Carcassonne, 10 ESE. Montolieu. Pop. 1,591.

Conquest, p-t. Cayuga co. N. Y., lately formed from a part of Cato; 176 W. Albany, W. 379.

Conquet, (*Le*), s-p. France, in Finisterre; 10 W. Brest. Lon. 12. 54. E. Lat. 48. 22. N. Pop. 1,270.

Conradsburg, fortress, Africa, on the Gold coast, built for the defence of Elmina.

Conradsreuth, t. Bav., Upper Maine; 4 S. Hof. Pop. 700.

Consaburus, now *Consuegra*.

Consar, t. Persia, in Irak; 80 NW. Ispahan. Lon. 50. 42. E. Lat. 35. 20. N.

Consarbruck, or *Conz*, t. Pru. Treves, at the conflux of the Sarre and Moselle; 3 S. Treves. Lon. 6. 40. E. Lat. 49. 38. N. Pop. 351.

Consbach, t. Sweden, in South Gothland; 32 N. Wardberg.

Conselve, t. Italy, in Padua, formerly the see of a bishop, who was the Italian vicar of the empire; 10 S. Padua, 10 N. Rovigo. Lat. 45. 13. N. Pop. 5,700.

Consentia, now *Cosenza*.

Conserans, or *Couserans*, before the revolution a country of France, in Gascony, and the diocese of a bishop, whose residence was at St. Lisier, the capital. It is bounded on the E. by Foix, on the S. by Catalonia, and on the N. and W. by Comminges.

Conset's Bay, bay on NE. coast of Barbadoes, N. Conset's Point; 10 NE. Bridgetown.

Conset's Point, cape on NE. coast of Barbadoes.

Consiglione, t. Sicily, in the valley of Mazara; 19 S. Palermo.

Consonani, now *St. Lizier*.

Consow, t. Poland, in Sandomirz; 28 SE. Radom.

Constable, p-t. Franklin co. N. Y., on Canada line; 14 NW. Malone, 221 NNW. Albany, W. 567. Pop. 637.

Constable, small isl. in the Atlantic, on the coast of Guiana, at the mouth of Approuak. Lat. 4. 50. N.

Constadt, or *Kunstadt*, t. Silesia, in Oels; 24 NE. Brieg, 38 E. Breslau. Lon. 18. 3. E. Lat. 51. 2. N. Pop. 1,113.

Constance, or *Konstanz*, city, Baden, situated on a lake called Boden sea, or the lake of Constance, and capital of the See-kreis, or Circle of the Lake; 30 ENE. Zurich. Lon. 9. 8. E. Lat. 47. 36. N. Pop. 4,503. Bp. see. It contains a cathedral, 4 parish churches, and a lyceum. It is very ancient, and was formerly imperial. From the year 1414 to 1418, was held here a famous council, which condemned the tenets of Wicliffe, and sentenced John Huss and Jerome of Prague to be burned.—Native, Tasius.

Constance, or *Boden Sea*, (an. *Brigantinus*), lake, situated between Ger. and Switz., about 40 miles in length, and where broadest about

12 across, of an oval form; the river Rhine passes through it. The fishery, though not so productive as formerly, is still considerable, and the trouts of the lake are famous throughout Germany.—Its banks are fertile, and lined with pleasant towns and villages. The NW. side of the lake is divided into two parts by a broad slip of land; these divisions are called the lakes of Zell and Uberlingen, from the two towns of Radolphzell, or Zell, and Uberlingen. The Rhine passes only through the lake of Zell.

Constantia, v. Africa, near the Cape of Good Hope, between Table bay and False bay; celebrated for its wine, produced from vines, said to be originally brought from Schiras, in Persia. Lon. 18. 30. E. Lat. 34. 0. S.

Constantia, or *Rotterdam*, p-t. Oswego co. N. Y., on N. side of Oneida lake; W. 439. Pop. 767. Large quantities of iron ore are found here.

Constantia, p-v. Acadia parish, Louisiana; 57 New Orleans, W. 1,315.

Constantia, now *Coutances*, *Tel Kiuran*, and *Kustangi*.

Constantina, t. Spain, in Andalusia; 42 NNE. Seville, 50 SW. Cordova.

Constantina, or *Costhina*, (an. *Cirta*), t. Africa, and capital of E. district of Algiers, on the Rummel; 160 E. Algiers, 180 W. Tunis. Lon. 6. 24. E. Lat. 36. 25. N. Pop. according to Hassel 100,000. It was anciently one of the strongest towns of Numidia; and it is now a strong town, situated upon a high rock. Here are to be seen many ruins of the ancient city; among which are 20 cisterns and the greatest part of a triumphal arch.

The province of Constantina extends on the coast of the Mediterranean from the river Booberak to the river Zaine, which separates it from Tunis. The province of Titterie bounds it on W., and the Sahara on S.; about 220 miles being its mean extent from E. to W., and 110 from N. to S. Both the N. and S. parts are mountainous, and in some parts rocky, but it is generally fertile, and pays a greater revenue to the state than the other two. It forms a part of the ancient *Mauritania Cæsariensis* and *Numidia*.

Constantinople, city, Eu. Turkey, capital of the Turkish empire, on the west side of the Thracian Bosphorus or strait of Constantinople, and on the north side of the sea of Marmora; 1,500 ESE. Paris. Lon. 28. 55. E. Lat. 41. 1. N. Pop. variously estimated; by Eaton at less than 300,000; Dalaway 400,000; Eden 426,000; Olivier 500,000; Turner, in 1815, 600, or 700,000; Hebesci 1,500,000. Hassel states it at 500,000; 250,000 Turks, 150,000 Greeks, 40,000 Franks, 30,000 Armenians, and 30,000 Jews. According to Luchereau in 1819, by calculation from the daily consumption of corn, the population was computed at about 900,000; and calculations from the annual mortality made it nearly the same; 630,000 Turks, 120,000 Greeks, 70,000 Armenians, 50,000 Jews, 2,000 Franks. Houses, according to Hassel, upwards of 80,000; Luchereau about 100,000.

It was called by the ancients *Byzantium*; the eastern nations call it *Constantiniah*; the Turks *Istamboul*, or *Stamboul*. It was built anew by Constantine, who transferred the seat of the

empire from Rome to this city in 328, and from him it was named Constantinople. It continued the seat of the eastern empire till 1453, when it was taken by the Turks, and from that time it has been the metropolis of their dominions. The harbour is one of the best in the world, both for security and convenience. It lies on the north side of the city, has an easy approach both from the Black sea and the Archipelago, and is capable of receiving above 1,200 ships. From the curve it describes, and from the rich cargoes that were wafted thither, it obtained, at a remote period, the name of Golden Horn, which it still retains. Of the ships in the harbour very few are Turkish; they are French, Italian, British, Dutch, &c., exchanging the produce of their respective countries for that of Turkey, Poland, and Russia. The imports consist of tin, cotton goods, groceries, glass, furniture, and other manufactures; exports gold, money, diamonds, &c. The principal manufacture exported is a kind of silk stuff, interwoven with cotton. Nearly 10,000 looms are employed by Armenians in this manufacture. The city stands chiefly on a slope, presenting a delightful prospect to the approaching spectator. The 7 eminences on which it is built seem, at a distance, to rise above each other in beautiful succession; and the prospect is terminated by a fine green hill in the back ground. Its form exclusive of the suburbs resembles an unequal triangle, having the longest side on the west. It is enclosed on the three sides by walls, the most remarkable being the ancient wall of Theodosius on the west or land side, 5 miles in length. The greater part of the suburbs are entirely open. The interior presents a striking contrast to the exterior beauty of the city; the streets being in general narrow, gloomy, slanting, and dirty; the private houses low, and built of slight wood work or earth. It contains 14 imperial mosques, 200 common ones, 300 messgids, 500 fountains, 23 Greek churches, 9 Catholic, 3 Armenian; also a Russian, and a Swedish Lutheran church; 35 public libraries, in some of which are 15,000 volumes. The small mosques and messgids are distinguished from the private houses only by their minarets. The large mosques are ornamented with columns taken from the ruined temples of Greece. The oldest and most remarkable mosque is that of *St. Sophia*, originally built for a church by Constantine, and rebuilt by Justinian. It is 269 feet long, and 243 broad, and has 4 minarets.

The *seraglio* with its gardens, occupies one of the 7 hills; the one on which ancient Byzantium was built. It consists of a vast assemblage of buildings inhabited by the sultan and his court and the officers of government. The part occupied by the women is called the *harem*. The seraglio like the city appears much finer at a distance, than on a near approach. The entrance of the first court is very wide, and lofty, and is called *Baba-hoomajin*, or *Sublime Porte*. At a distance of about 1,000 paces from the outer gate, is the entrance of the second, called the *Baba-Salem*, or gate of Health. The gate of the third court, called the *Baba-Saadi*, or gate Happiness, opens into the apartments of the women. Into this court none but Ma-

hometans attached to the palace, are permitted to enter. In these abodes of magnificence and misery, are immured upwards of 500 unfortunate females devoted to the pleasure of a single master.—Among the antiquities of Constantinople the *Hippodrome* or ancient circus of the Greeks, called by the Turks *Atmeidan*, is remarkable. The area is about 250 paces in length, and 150 in breadth, and is constantly occupied by public games and exhibitions.

The suburb of *Galata* stands opposite to the seraglio on the north side of the harbour, and is inhabited only by merchants and seafaring people. To the westward is the suburb of *Tophana*, so called from the cannon foundery. On the heights above this suburb stands *Pera*, inhabited chiefly by individuals in the suites of European ambassadors to the Porte. On an adjacent hill stands the suburb of *St. Demetri*, inhabited by Greeks. *Scutari*, though situated on the eastern or Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, is also accounted a suburb. The castle of the seven towers is a state prison near the sea of Marmora. The name *Porte* is said to be taken from *Porta Aurea*, one of the gates of the city towards the sea of Marmora.—The plague commonly visits Constantinople every year and makes great ravages. Though the climate is not healthy, yet the prevalence of the plague is said not to be occasioned so much by any thing in the locality of the city, as by the obstinate carelessness of the Turks.

Constantinow, or *Stano Constantinow*, t. Russia, in Vohynia, on the river Slucza; 8. NNW. Braclaw, 96 SE. Lucko. Lon. 27. 20. E. Lat. 49. 40. N. Pop. 4,032.

Constantinow, t. Aust. Galicia, in Kaminiec; 65 NE. Kaminiec. Lon. 25. 58. E. Lat. 49. 40. N.

Constanza, (an. *Salamis*,) t. SE. part of Cyprus; once the capital of the island; now a mean place.

Consterwalde, t. Prussia, in Pomerelia; 5 S. Marienburg.

Consuegra, (an. *Consaburus*,) t. Spain, in New Castile, containing 2 parishes, and 3 convents; 25 SSE. Toledo, 64 W. Cuenca. Pop. 5,432. It belongs to the knights of Malta.

Consumah, t. Bengal; 17 N. Dinagepour.

Conta, r. Genoa, which runs into the sea, near Albenga.

Conta, t. Orissa; 31 NW. Harriorpour.

Contalagur, t. Bengal; 8 N. Dinagepour.

Contanagur, t. Bengal, in Dinagepour; 100 N. by E. Moorshedabad.

Contas, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 14. 20. S.

Contay, t. France, in Somme; 10 NNE. Amiens.

Contay, t. Hind. in Bengal; 20 E. Jallasore.

Contchoudsong, t. Thibet; 380 ENE. Lassa. Lon. 97. 28. E. Lat. 30. 20. N.

Contessa, t. Eu., Turkey, with a port; 48 E. Saloniki. Lon. 24. 8. E. Lat. 40. 57. N. It is situated in the province of Macedonia, in a small island, at the bottom of a gulf, (an. *Strymonic Gulf*,) to which it gives name, at the mouth of the river Strimon.

Contessa, t. Sicily, in Mazaro. Pop. 2,500.

Contest, t. France, in Mayenne, on the Mayenne; 6 S. Mayenne. H. 200.

Conteville, t. France, in Eure, at the mouth of the Seine; 6 NW. Pont Audemer, 28 W. Rouen. Pop. 900.

Contezendo, t. Prussia, in Pomerelia, on the Vistula; 8 W. Marienburg.

Conthil, t. France, in Meurte; 6 NNW. Dieuze.

Contigliano, t. Popedom, in Spoleto, near a lake to which it gives name; 9 W. Rieti.

Contigne, t. France, in, Mayne-and-Loire; 3 N. Châteauneuf. H. 220.

Contin, t. Prussia; 3 W. Königsberg.

Contoira, t. Piedmont; 23 NNW. Turin.

Contoocook, r. N. H., which rises in Jaffrey and Rindge, and runs N. E. into the Merrimack, between Concord and Boscawen.

Contou, t. Africa, on the banks of the Falemi, S. Galam.

Contoul, t. Bahar; 12 N. Durbungah.

Contoy, see *Loggerhead Key*.

Contrarietés, (*Isle des*,) small isl. in the Pacific Ocean. Lon. 161. 56. E. Lat. 9. 46. S.

Contreki, t. Arabia; 180 S. Mascot.

Contreras, cluster of small islands in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Guatemala. Lon. 82. 56. W. Lat. 8. 10. N.

Contres, t. France, in Loir-and-Cher; 10 S. Blois. Pop. 1,317.

Controne, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 10 SE. Campagna d'Evoli. Pop. 1,181.

Contumacas, t. Peru, Lima; 65 SE. Truxillo.

Contursi, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 25 E. Salerno. Lon. 15. 20. E. Lat. 40. 39. N. Pop. 2,620.

Conly, t. France, in Somme, on the Selle; 12 S. Amiens. Pop. 710.

Conu, t. Corsica; 12 N. Ajaccio.

Conversano, t. Naples, in Bari; 15 ESE. Bari. Lon. 12. 7. E. Lat. 41. 9. N. Pop. 3,289. Bp. see.

Conversera, island in the Adriatic, near the coast of Istria. Lon. 13. 46. E. Lat. 45. 20. N.

Conversion de St. Paul, (*La*,) small island in the Pacific ocean, discovered by Quiros in 1606.

Conway, p-t. Strafford co. N. H., watered by the Saco; 67 N. Portsmouth, W. 555. Pop. in 1810, 1,080, in 1820, 1,365.

Conway, p-t. Franklin co. Mass.; 6 SW. Greenfield, 100 W. Boston, W. 403. Pop. 1,705.

Conway, see *Aberconway*.

Conway, (an. *Toisobius*,) r. N. Wales, which rises from a lake, situated where the three counties of Caernarvon, Denbigh, and Merioneth meet, 12 N. Dolgelly; and, after dividing the county of Denbigh from that of Caernarvon, falls into the Irish Sea, at Aberconway.

Conway Town, t. N. A. in New Brunswick; 45 SSE. Fredericktown.

Conwayborough, p-v. Georgetown district, S. C.; 153 Columbia, W. 453.

Conyadee, t. Bengal; 26 E. Midnapour.

Conyat, t. Crawford co. Pa. Pop. 562.

Conyngham, p-t. Luzerne co. Pa.; 102 N. by E. Harrisburg, W. 210.

Conyouwah, t. Birmah, on the right bank of the Irawaddy; 50 SW. Ava.

Conz, see *Consarbruck*.

Conza, (an. *Compza*,) city, Naples, in Principato Ultra, of which it was once the capital, situated at the foot of the Apennines, near

the head of the Ofanto; 48 E. Naples. Lon. 15. 12 E. Lat. 40. 51. N. Pop. 3,327. Abp. see. Its principal commerce is marble.

Coochebar, district, Bengal, between Lat. 26. and 27. N., bounded N. by Bootan, E. by Rangamutty, SW. by Rungpore. Sq. m. 1,300. It was once an independent kingdom, now included mostly in the collectorship of Rungpore. Chief towns, Bayhar and Lolbayar.

Coodavi, t. Hind. in Coimbatore; 14 NNW. Daraporum.

Coogdarra, t. Bengal; 7 NE. Caugmahry.

Coogreet, t. Hind. in Sumbulpour; 30 SSE. Sumbulpour.

Coohoor, t. Hind. in Ellicpour; 10 ESE. Ellicpour.

Cooke's Bay, bay on W. coast of Easter Island. Lon. 109. 35. W. Lat. 27. 11. S.

Cook's Inlet, or *Cook's River*, inlet, N. America, which runs into the N. Pacific ocean, between Cape Elizabeth and Point Banks, i. e. between Lon. 207. 9. and 207. 45. E. Lat. 58. 42. and 59. 10. N. Captain Cook sailed up this river 210 miles, as far as Lon. 210. E. and Lat. 61. 30. N. without finding its source. Vancouver has since explored it.

Cook's Island, two small islands in the Mergui Archipelago. Lat. 10. 45. N.

Cook's Strait, strait in the S. Pacific ocean, which divides the two islands of New Zealand.

Cooklujah, v. Natolia; 4 E. Smyrna. It contains a Greek church and about 100 houses, all Greek.

Cookkoo-oose, Indians, on W. coast of N. A. No. 1,500.

Cook's Settlement, p-v. St. Genevieve co. Missouri, 97 St. Louis, W. 929.

Cooksee, t. Bengal; 26 N. W. Burdwan.

Cook's Town, p-t. Fayette co. Pa.; 203 Harrisburg, W. 228.

Coolabba, small isl. in the E. Indian Sea, near the coast of Concan; 18 S. Bombay. Lon. 72. 18. E. Lat. 18. 43. N.

Coolair, t. Hind., in the Carnatic; 40 W. Nellore.

Coolangee, t. Hind. in Baramaul; 21 E. Caveripatam.

Coolany, r. Ireland, which runs into the Ard-naglass Bay, 5 SW. Sligo.

Coolbarya, t. Bengal; 28 WSW. Nagore.

Coolee, t. Bengal; 10 S. Ramgur.

Coolgrenny, t. Ireland, in Wexford; 3 SSW. Arklow.

Coolidge Landing, v. Maryland, on the Patuxent; 28 SSW. Annapolis.

Cooli-pou, post of Chinese Tartary; 5 N. Tieling-Hotun.

Cooloo, t. Congo, on the Zaire, at the falls of Yellala, 120 miles from the mouth of the river. Pop. 300. This is the highest point of navigation on the river.

Cooloo, t. Hind., Lahore, on the Bengal river; 130 N. E. Lahore.

Cooloo, t. Hind., in Orissa; 39 SW. Cattack, 65 ESE. Boad. Lon. 85. 20. E. Lat. 20. 18. N.

Coolpahar, t. Hind., in Gohud; 15 S. Raat.

Coolspring, t. Mercer co. Pa. Pop. 596.

Coolville, p-v. Athens co. Ohio; 110 Columbus, W. 332.

Cooly Point, cape, Ireland, at N. entrance

into Dundalk Bay, on the coast of Louth. Lon. 6. 7. W. Lat. 53. 57. N.

Coolybunra, t. Bahar; 15 N. E. Nagpour.

Coolynorcha, t. Hind. in Guzerat; 10 SE. Puttan Sumnaut.

Coomareah, t. Hind. Godra; 25 SW. Tandla.

Coomassie, or *Cummazee*, t. Africa, capital of Ashantee; 120 NNW. Cape Coast Castle. Lon. 2. 6. W. Lat. 6. 30. N. Pop. estimated by Mr. Bowdich, in 1818, at 15,000; stated by the inhabitants at 100,000. It is situated in a vale, surrounded by an unbroken mass of the deepest verdure. Four of the principal streets are half a mile long, and from 50 to 100 yards broad. The houses are low and small, of a square or oblong form, composed of canes wattled together, and plastered with clay and sand. The town has considerable trade. The king's harem contains 3,333 women.

Coomtah, t. Hind. in Goondwanah; 45 NE. Nagpour, 110 SW. Ruttunpour. Lon. 80. 50. E. Lat. 21. 33. N.

Coomtah, t. Hind., in Canara; 10 N. Onore.

Coonaterrah, t. Calicut; 33 ENE. Paniany.

Coonatoor, t. Hind., in Mysore; 12 SE. Caveripatam.

Coondabarry, t. Hind., in Naderbar; 25 SSW. Naderbar.

Coondapaddy, t. Hind., in Coimbatore; 9 NW. Erroad.

Coondapour, t. Hind., in Canara; 6 NW. Barcelore, 30 SE. Onore. H. 300.

Coontah, t. Orissa; 8 SW. Harriorpour.

Coontah, t. Bengal; 60. W. Midnapour.

Coonum, t. Carnatic; 25 N. Madras.

Coontara, t. Bengal, 7 W. Rogonatpour.

Coopa, t. Persia, in Irak; 30 ENE. Ispahan.

Coopachitty, t. Coimbatore; 20 W. Erroad.

Coopah, t. Allahabad; 24 N. Gazypour.

Coopang, t. on W. coast of Timor, in a bay. Lon. 124. 1. E. Lat. 9. 57. S. Pop. 5,000. The bay forms an excellent harbour for shipping. This settlement was formed by the Dutch as early as 1630.

Cooper, co. Missouri. Pop. 6,959. Chief town, Boonville.

Cooper, r. S. C., which runs into Charleston harbour on E. side of the city. A canal connects it with the Santee, which opens a communication with Charleston and the interior country.

Cooper's Ferry, p-v. Gloucester co. N. J.; W. 141.

Cooper's Island, isl. on N. coast of Java, near Batavia; about 3,200 feet in circ. The Dutch East-India Company have on it several warehouses, chiefly for coffee.

Cooper's Island, one of the Virgin Islands, in the West Indies, about 5 miles long, and from 1 to 2 wide. Lon. 65. 57. W. Lat. 18. 7. N.

Cooper's Island, one of the Bermuda islands.

Cooper's Island, rock of considerable height, about 5 miles in circ., in the S. Atlantic ocean, about one mile from E. coast of the island of Georgia. Lon. 36. 4. W. Lat. 54. 57. S.

Cooperstown, p-v. & cap. Otsego co. N. Y., in the township of Otsego, at S. end of Otsego lake; 66 W. Albany, W. 367. Lon. 74. 57. W. Lat. 42. 44. N. Pop. 783. It is a handsome and flourishing village, and contains a court house, a

jail, 2 chh. and 3 printing offices, from each of which is issued a weekly newspaper. In 1812 the number of houses and stores was 110. The Susquehanna first takes its name here at the outlet of the lake, and it affords advantages for various water works. The manufactures and trade of the place are considerable.

Cooperstown, v. Hartford co. Md.; 7 NW. Bel-Air, 24 E. Baltimore.

Coopilly, t. Hind., in Cicacole; 6 S. Cicacole.

Coorah, t. Hind., in Kitchwara; 15 SSE. Raajegur.

Coorapilla, t. Carnatic; 8 S. W. Pullumnare.

Coorawar, t. Allahabad; 40 W. Benares.

Cooreah, t. Hind., in Oude; 35 W. Kairabad.

Coorg, or *Corga*, circar or district, Hindoostan, governed by a rajah, situated among the Western Gauts, between Canara and Mysore. It is full of mountains and forests, which shelter innumerable tigers and elephants. The soil is fertile, and the climate temperate.

Coosah, t. Bengal; 25 WSW. Beyar.

Coorung, t. Bengal, in Birboom; 33 W. Nagore.

Coos, co. N. part of N. H., bounded N. by Canada, E. by Maine, S. by Strafford co., SW. by Grafton co., and W. by Vermont. Pop. in 1810, 3,991; in 1820, 5,549. Chief town, Lancaster.

Coos, (*Lower*,) tract of country, N. H., in which Haverhill is situated. It lies east of the Connecticut, and south of the Lower Ammonoosuc.

Coos, (*Upper*,) tract of country, N. H., in which Lancaster is situated. It lies east of the Connecticut, and south of the Upper Ammonoosuc.

Coos, see *Stanchio*.

Coos Beyhar, province, Bengal, bounded N. and NE. by Bootan, E. by Goolah, S. by Bittrebund and Rungpour, and W. by Booda and Bootishazary; about 50 m. long, and 28 broad. Beyhar is the capital.

Coos Beyhar, see *Beyhar*.

Coosa, or *Abacooche*, r. which rises near the line between Tennessee and Georgia, passes through NW. part of Georgia, enters Alabama, and unites with the Tallapoosa, 3 miles by land below Fort Jackson, to form the Alabama. Welumka, or the great shoals, are 5 m. above the fort, and are the head of navigation.

Coosada, t. Autauga co. Alabama, on the Alabama, 1 mile below the junction of the Coosa and Tallapoosa.

Coosaw, or *Coosawhatchie*, river, S. C., which runs SSE. into Broad river and Whale branch, which separate Port Royal island from the main land.

Coosawhatchie, p-t. Beaufort district, S. C., on the Coosaw; 27 NW. Beaufort, 70 WSW. Charleston, W. 624. Lon. 81. W. Lat. 32. 26. N. It contains a court house, a jail, and a few houses. The courts for the district are held here.

Coosbarya, t. Bengal; 16 SE. Moorshedabad.

Cooserah, t. Hind., in Bahar; 10 SE. Bahar.

Cooserynagur, t. Hind., in Bundelcund; 50 S. Chatterpour.

Coosmah, t. Hind., in Benares; 8 NW. Bidzigur.

Coospellar Indians, N. A., on the Columbia, N. of Clark's river. No. 1,600.

Coosugurry, t. Bengal; 20 NNW. Gooragot.

Coosumbah, t. Hind., in Baglana; 28 SSW. Tolmani.

Coosy, or *Cosa*, r. which rises in the mountains of Thibet, and runs into the Ganges, 20 E. Boglipour, in Bengal.

Cootakaera, t. Bengal; 40 SSW. Doesa.

Cootalley, t. Carnatic; 30 SE. Tinevelley.

Cootee, t. Bengal; 35 E. Doesa.

Cootehill, t. Ireland, Cavan; 11 NE. Cavan.

Cootah, t. Hind., Allahabad; 20 NW. Currah.

Cootra, t. Hind., in Allahabad, on Betwah river; 55 N. by W. Chatterpour.

Cootstown, p-t. Berks co. Pa.; 17 NNE. Reading, 73 NNW. Philadelphia, W. 161. It has 40 or 50 houses.

Cooty, t. Hind., Bahar; 24 ENE. Hajypour.

Copacavana, t. S. A., in La Paz, near W. coast of lake Titicaca; 20 SE. Xuli.

Copalnagur, t. Bengal; 17 W. Comillah.

Copatz, t. in isl. of Cherso; 8 N. Cherso.

Copauldurgam, t. Mysore; 10 SSE. Cenapa-tam.

Cope, t. Carnatic; 12 W. Trichinopoly.

Copenhagen, p-v. Lewis co. in Denmark township N. Y.; 154 NW. Albany, W. 284.

Copenhagen, (in Danish, *Kiobenhaven*, i. e. *Merchants' Harbour*,) city, s-p. & cap. of Denmark, on the east coast of the isl. of Zealand, in a channel of the Baltic, called the *Sound*; 20 S. Elsinore, 170 NE. Hamburg, 300 SW. Stockholm, 600 NE. London. Lon. 12. 35. E. Lat. 55. 41. N. Pop. in 1760, 70,514; in 1801, 90,000; in 1804, 100,974. Jews 2,400. H. 4,054. Births, in 1820, 2,225; of which 852 were out of wedlock. Deaths 1,162.

It is built on a low tract, surrounded with small lakes, and partly intersected by inlets of the sea, yet it is accounted healthy. It consists of the old and new town, and Christianshaven; of an oblong form, surrounded with walls, about 5 miles in circuit. It is fortified towards the land side with regular ramparts and bastions, and is environed with a wet ditch, which is both broad and deep. Many of the streets are broad and well paved, having side-walks; others are very narrow and inconvenient. The houses are mostly modern, built of brick and stuccoed; some are of white calcareous stone; the finer edifices of free-stone or Norwegian marble. It is one of the best built cities in the north of Europe, and on approaching it from the sea it presents a magnificent view; the avenues on the land side are likewise very beautiful.

The harbour is very excellent, formed by a narrow arm of the sea, or channel, running between the city and the opposite island of Amack. It is of sufficient depth to admit the largest ships, and capable of containing 500 merchantment, though the entrance is so narrow, that only one can enter at a time. About 400 vessels belong to the port, manned by nearly 6,000 seamen. Its foreign commerce, which has been subject to great variation, has been carried on chiefly with the ports of the Baltic, with Germany, France, Portugal, Italy, and the West Indies. The manufactures con-

sist of linen, sail-cloth, ticking, cotton stuffs, woollens, leather, spirituous liquors, and porcelain. Here are anchor founderies, roperies, and extensive dockyards.

Copenhagen is not only the residence of the court, but the seat of all the great public establishments of the kingdom. It contains a cathedral, 20 churches, 3 synagogues, 22 hospitals, 4 royal palaces, 3 gymnasia, several learned societies, public libraries, and other establishments. The small Gothic castle of Rosenburg is a royal palace, remarkable for its museum, which contains the regalia, with valuable collections of minerals and medals. The gardens are very extensive, and form the principal promenade of the citizens. The observatory is 130 feet high, and about 70 in diameter, and is remarkable for a spiral carriage road, made of brick, on a very easy ascent. The university, founded in 1479, consists of 4 faculties, and has 20 ordinary, and 16 extraordinary professors, a library of about 60,000 volumes, an anatomical theatre, museum of natural history, one of the best botanic gardens in Europe, containing about 7,500 plants, and usually 600 or 700 students, of whom 168 are maintained from the public funds. The royal library contains upwards of 260,000 printed volumes, and 30,000 MSS.—In 1728, two thirds of the town were destroyed by fire. In 1794, nearly 1,000 houses were burnt; another great fire happened in 1795. In 1807, it was bombarded by the British, and above 300 houses, including the cathedral and a part of the university, were destroyed, and twice that number damaged.

Copenane, r. S. A., in Surinam, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 5. 56. N.

Copet, t. & barony, Switz., in Vaud, on a lake of Geneva, in the bailiwick of Nion; 4 S. Nion, 7 N. Geneva. Pop. 1,805.

Copi, see *Cobi*.

Copiapo, r. Chili, which runs into the Pacific ocean, N. of the town of Copiapo.

Copiapo, jurisdiction, Chili, rich in gold mines, situated in N. part of Chili. There are likewise mines of iron, copper, sulphur, and lead; the whole soil is impregnated with sal gem. Saltpetre is common. From Copiapo to Coquimbo is neither town nor village.

Copiapo, s-p. Chili, which gives name to a jurisdiction; 140 NNW. Rioja. Lon. 71. 18. W. Lat. 27. 10. S. Pop. 1,700. It is situated on a river of the same name, 12 leagues from the sea. The houses are irregularly built.

Copias, now *Limne*.

Copinshaw, one of the smaller Orkney islands. Lon. 2. 47. W. Lat. 58. 48. N.

Copis, t. Mingrelia, on the coast of the Black sea; 15 S. Anarghia, 40 W. Cotatis.

Copishang, t. Hind., in Bahar; 12 W. Bahar.

Copland Island, small island, Ireland, with a light house, near NE. coast of Down, in the Irish sea; 11 ESE. Carrickfergus. Lon. 5. 24. W. Lat. 54. 39. N.

Copley, t. Medina co. Ohio. Pop. 169.

Copnadow Head, cape on W. coast of Skye. Lon. 6. 40. W. Lat. 57. 22. N.

Coppay, one of the smaller Western Islands of Scotland; 2 W. from the SW. extremity of the isl. of Lewis. Lon. 7. S. W. Lat. 57. 49. N.

Coppenbrugge, t. Hanover; 19 SW. Hanover. Pop. 944.

Coppenwinda, t. Bav.; 7 SE. Geroldshofen.

Copper Island, small island, in lake Superior, near E. coast. Lon. 85. 20. W. Lat. 47. 21. N.

Copper Island, see *Midnoi*.

Copper Indians, Indians, N. A. Lon. 113. W. Lat. 67. N.

Copper River, r. NW. Territory, which runs SSW., and joins the Chippeway, about 30 m. above its mouth. Length 250 or 300 miles.

Coppermine Hills, hills, N. A. Lon. 112. W. Lat. 68. 30. N.

Coppermine River, r. N. A., which runs into the sea, Lon. 111. 5. W. Lat. 69. N.

Coppermine River, r. U. Canada, which runs into lake Superior, Lon. 84. 50. W. Lat. 46. 54. N.

Copronitza, t. Croatia, small, but fortified; 25 S. Varasdin. Pop. 3,417.

Coplos, now *Keft*.

Coq, (*Le*), t. Africa, in Galam, on the Senegal; 25 SSW. Cayar.

Coqueiros, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 11. 31. S.

Coquet, r. Eng., in Northumberland, which runs into the sea, 7 SE. Alnwick.

Coquet, small isl. Eng., in the German ocean, about a mile in circ., near the coast of Northumberland. Lon. 1 36. W. Lat. 55. 13. N.

Coquinoca, t. Peru; 75 SE. Lipas.

Coquimbo, or *Serena*, jurisdiction, in Chili. The fertility and beauty of the country have induced many families to reside here. The country produces corn enough to supply annually 4 or 5 vessels, of 400 tons each, for Lima. There are many mines of gold and silver.

Coquimbo, t. S. A., & cap. of a jurisdiction, in Chili, the second town founded by Valdivia, about a quarter of a league from the sea, on a river of the same name; 10 SW. Rioja. Lon. 71. 19. W. Lat. 29. 55. S. Pop. 500 families of Spaniards and people of colour, with some Indians. The harbour is accounted one of the best, on the west coast of S. A., and is much frequented. The streets are built in a line, from N. to S., and E. to W.; well watered and shaded with fig-trees, palms, oranges, olives, &c., always green. The number of houses between 3, and 400.

Cor, t. Chinese Tartary, in the desert of Cobi. Lon. 93. 29. E. Lat. 44. 16. N.

Cora, t. New Navarre; 210 S. Casa Grande.

Cora, or *Chora*, t. & cap. island of Samos, on the site of the ancient Samos. Lon. 26. 52. E. Lat. 37. 40. N. Greek bp. see.

Corace, r. Naples, which runs into the gulf of Squillace; 4 S. Belicastro. Lon. 16. 56. E. Lat. 38. 50. N.

Coracesium, now *Alanieh*.

Corachie, t. Hind., in Sindy, 50 miles from Tatta. Lon. 67. 16. E. Lat. 24. 51. N. Pop. about 8,000. The bay of Corachie affords good shelter for shipping, and from the 1st of Sept. to the last of May, ships of 3, or 400 tons may enter the port. It is the only seaport in the province of Sindy, and the commerce is considerable.

Coradge, (an. *Kerseos*), r. Syria, which runs into the Mediterranean, 4 S. Tortosa.

Corah, circar, Hind., in Allahabad, bounded N. by the Ganges, which divides it from Oude, E. by Currah, SW. by the Jumna, and W. by the subah of Agra; about 60 m. long, and from 12 to 25 broad. Corah is the capital.

Corah, t. Hind., & cap. of a circar of the same name, in the subah of Allahabad; 90 NW. Allahabad, 140 SE. Agra. Lon. 80. 43. E. Lat. 26. 7. N.

Corai, r. Georgia, which runs into the Caspian sea, N. of Tarki.

Coral de Boranca, t. S. A., in Cordova; 80 N. Cordova.

Corallum, t. Hind., in Cicacole; 40 NE. Rajamundry.

Corally, t. Bengal; 28 E. Dacca.

Corambah, t. Bengal, in Nagpour; 15 NW. Doesa. Lon. 84. 50. E. Lat. 23. 12. N.

Corambah, t. Hind., Bahar; 10 NW. Bahar.

Corampour, t. Hind., in Ballogistan; 20 SE. Dadari.

Coranna, country, S. part of Africa; S. Orange river.

Corarupa, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 18. 30. S.

Corapani, t. Imiretta, on the Rione; 35 ESE. Cotatis.

Corusu, t. Japan, Ximo; 76 N. Nangasaki.

Corax, now *Coddors*.

Coray, t. France, in Finisterre; 12 WNW. Quimper.

Coraygong, t. Hind., in Visiapour; 12 E. Sat-tarah.

Corazan, see *Chorasan*.

Corazema, t. Upper Siam; 100 NNE. Louvo.

Corazon, mt. S. A., between Pinchinca and Ilinissa; covered with perpetual snow.

Corbach, t. Ger., in Waldeck, of which it is the capital; 12 NW. Waldeck, 70 E. Cologne. Lon. 8. 54. E. Lat. 51. 16. N. Pop. 1,600. It has a gymnasium, a Lutheran and a Reformed church. It was formerly imperial.—In the year 1760, the Hanoverians were defeated by the French, near this town.

Cobara, t. on NW. coast of Corsica; 8 NE. Calvi. Lon. 9. 3. E. Lat. 42. 31. N. Pop. 997.

Corbara, t. Papedom, Umbria; 8 SW. Todi.

Corbaro, mt. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; 8 S. Squillace.

Corbeau, (*De*), r. N. A., which joins the Mississippi on W. side, Lat. 46. N. It is a large river, nearly equal to the Mississippi, at the point of junction. The south fork rises near the sources of St. Peter's river; another branch is connected with Otter Tail lake, and thus with Red river.

Corbeck, t. Brabant; 5 S. Louvain.

Corbeil, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Seine-and-Oise, situated on both sides of the Seine, at its conflux with the Juine; 9 NNW. Melun, 15 S. Paris. Lon. 2. 33. E. Lat. 48. 36. N. Pop. 3,200. It contains 3 faubourgs, and 4 churches. The principal trade is tanning leather.

Corbeilles, t. France, in Loiret; 8 NW. Montargis.

Corbelin, t. France, Isere; 30 ESE. Lyons.

Corbeny, or *Corbigny*, t. France, in Aisne, with a celebrated church dedicated to St. Marculf; 16 NNW. Rheims. Hither the kings of

France, after their unction, formerly retired to spend *une neuvaine*, or nine days in prayers, by which they were to receive the power of curing the scrofula, or king's evil.

Corbera, t. Spain, in Valencia; 20 S. Valencia.

Corbetta, t. Italy; 12 W. Milan.

Corbet's Inlet, inlet in Honduras bay. Lon. 93. W. Lat. 62. 30. N.

Corbey, see *Corvey*.

Corbie, t. France, in Somme; 9 E. Amiens, 18 W. Péronne. Pop. 2,057.

Corbieres, t. Switz., and chief place of a bailiwick, in Friburg; 10 S. Friburg.

Corbieres, valley, France, near the Pyrenees, celebrated for a victory which Charles Martel obtained over the Saracens.

Corbigny, t. France, and principal place of a district, in the Nievre; 27 NE. Nevers. Lon. 3. 45. E. Lat. 47. 16. N. Pop. 2,315.

Corbigny, t. France, in Nievre, district of Clamecy. Pop. 2,315.

Corbits, place, Saxony, near Meissen, where a battle was fought in the year 1759, between the Prussians and Imperialists.

Corbola, t. Aust. Italy, in Rovigo; 12 ESE. Rovigo.

Corbridge, (an. *Corstopium*), t. Eng., in Northumberland, formerly a borough, sending members to parliament; 4 E. Hexham. Pop. 1,182.

Corby, t. Eng., in Lincolnshire; 17 NE. Stamford, 107 N. London. Lon. 1. 30. W. Lat. 52. 50. N. Pop. 436. It has a market on Thursday.

Corcan, see *Jorjan*.

Corcange, see *Urkonje*.

Corcas, or *Grand Corcas*, isl. N. St. Domingo. Lon. 70. 55. W. Lat. 21. 54. N.

Corcelle, r. France, which runs into the Arroux, near Autun.

Corcia, t. Corsica; 14 NNW. Corte.

Corcieux, t. France, in Vosges; 7 SSW. St. Diey.

Corcobado, mt. S. A., in Chili. Lat. 43. S. It height is estimated at 20,000 feet.

Corcora, t. Abyssinia; 160 SSE. Siré.

Corcyra, see *Corfu*, & *Curzola*.

Corcyrus Promontorium, see *Cape Buzo*.

Corczyn, t. Volhynia; 46 N. Constantinow.

Corczyn, or *Kortschin*, t. Poland, in Sandomirz, on the Vistula; 48 WSW. Sandomirz. Pop. 1,000.

Corcova, t. Romania; 22 S. Tergozyl.

Corda, now *Cumnock*.

Cordelieres, mountains, S. A. See *Andes*.

Cordemais, t. France, in Lower Loire, district of Savenay. Pop. 2,646.

Cordes, t. France, in Tarn; 10 N. Caillac. Pop. 2,303.

Cordes Bay, bay in the straits of Magellan, on the coast of the Patagonia; 5 ESE. Fortescue bay.

Cordes Toulousianes, t. France, in Upper-Garonne; 20 NW. Toulouse.

Cordeshagen, t. Pomerania; 10 W. Coslin.

Cordesse, t. France, in Saône-and-Loire; 6 N. Autun.

Cordevanpatty, t. Hind., in the Carnatic; 13 SW. Negapatam.

Cordevato, t. Friuli; 5 N. Concordia.

Cordevol, r. Italy, which runs into the Piavo, between Belluno and Feltri.

Cordignano, t. Italy, in Treviso; 8 E. Treviso.

Cordilleras, see *Andes*.

Cordila, t. A. Turkey, in Trebisonde, on the Black sea; 30 SW. Trebisonde.

Cordon, small island in the Pacific ocean, near W. coast of Nicaragua, at the entrance of the bay of Realejo.

Condonas, t. Italy, in Friuli; 6 SE. Aviano.

Cordova, pr. Spain, and once an independent kingdom, a part of Andalusia, bounded N. by Estramadua and La Mancha, E. by Jaen and Grenada, S. by Seville, and W. by Seville and Estramadura. The country is partly covered with the mountains of Morena and with vast plains, with sharp, naked rocks, and deep valleys between. Fruits are abundant, as grapes, olives, figs, citrons, &c. Myrtles, lentisks, pines, wild olives, &c. grow without care. Game is abundant, with a great number of sheep and goats. The principal towns are Cordova, Lucena, and Montilla. Pop. in 1797, 252,028. Sq. m. 4,583.

Cordova, (an. *Corduba*, & *Colonia Patricia*), ancient and rich city, Spain, on the Guadalquivir, about a league from the Morena mountains; 75 NE. Seville. Lon. 4. 46. W. Lat. 37. 52. N. Pop. 35,000. H. 3,300. Bp. see. It contains a cathedral, 16 churches, 40 convents, 16 hospitals, and 2 colleges. The cathedral, originally a mosque, built about the year 692, is a magnificent monument, 534 feet by 387. It was a town of consideration under the Romans; the two Senecas, and the poet Lucan, were born here. The bridge was built by the Moors, and is supported by 16 arches. It is said to have contained in the time of the Moors a population of 300,000. The ancient palace of the Moorish kings is large and beautiful, but has been converted into stables, in which 100 Andalusian horses are usually kept.—In the first ages after its foundation, this city possessed a university, in which all the sciences were cultivated. Gallio, the orator, and many other eminent men, studied here. This university flourished also under the Moors. Cordova is remarkable for a kind of leather called from this town, *Cordovan*, or *Cordwain*.—Natives, the two Senecas, Lucan, Averroes, Gonzalves, and Ferdinand de Cordova.

Cordova, pr. S. A., in Buenos Ayres, about 100 leagues in length, and 70 in breadth, crossed by several chains of mountains, and watered by several rivers. The principal town is called by the same name, besides which there are some towns and villages. The inhabitants feed a great number of cattle and horses, which form their principal trade. Serpents are numerous; some of them are of an amazing size, and exceedingly dangerous, others are harmless. This province is but little known.

Cordova, t. S. A., and capital of the province of Tucuman, in Buenos Ayres, founded in 1550, by Nugnez Prado, and about 20 years after erected into a bishopric; 450 by the common road NNW. Buenos Ayres. Lon. 65. 10. W. Lat. 31. 20. S. Pop. according to Mr. Bland, about 10,000. It contains about 1,500 Spanish inhabitants, with about 4,000 negroes. It has a handsome cathedral, and a spacious market place. The college formerly belonging to the

Jesuits, is a large edifice, now appropriated to public purposes. The adjacent country is fruitful, abounding in excellent pasture.

Cordova, (New,) see *Cumana*.

Cordova, t. Mexico, in Vera Cruz; 60 W. Vera Cruz; 70 ESE. Puebla de los Angeles. Lon. 96. 56. W. Lat. 18. 50. N. Bp. see. Pop. 6,000. It is a handsome town, mostly built of stone, and has a great trade in sugar, of which there are 33 mills.

Cordova, t. New-Grenada, in St. Martha; 15 S. St. Martha.

Cordovan, (Tower of,) light house, at the mouth of the river Gironde, on the coast of France. Lon. 1. 10. W. Lat. 45. 35. N.

Cordovato, t. Friuli; 6 N. Concordia.

Cordtlandt, see *Courtland*.

Corduba, now *Cordova*.

Core Bank, narrow isl. on the coast of N. C., about 40 miles long, and hardly 2 broad. Lon. 76. 26. to 76. 50. W. Lat. 34. 22. to 34. 55. N.

Core Sound, bay on the coast of N. C., between Pamlico sound and Cape Lookout; 20 miles long. Lon. 77. 5. W. Lat. 34. 38. N.

Corea, km. Asia, bounded N. by Chinese Tartary, E. by the sea of Japan, S. by a narrow sea, which parts it from the Japanese islands, and W. by the Yellow sea, which parts it from China; about 500 m. from N. to S., and 150 from E. to W. It is a peninsula, being every where surrounded with the sea, except towards the N. This country consists of 8 provinces, in which are found 40 grand cities, called *kiun*; 33 of the first rank, called *fou*; 58 *tcheous*, or cities of the second rank; and 70 of the third, called *hien*; besides a great number of fortresses, well garrisoned.—The N. part of Corea is barren, woody, and mountainous; infested with wild beasts, and but thinly inhabited, but the southern division is rich and fertile, breeds great numbers of large and small cattle, besides fowl, wild and tame, and a great variety of game; it likewise produces silk, flax, and cotton.—The king of Corea pays an annual tribute to China, but in the interior administration is independent. The prevailing religion is that of Fo or Buddha. Pop. vaguely estimated at 6, or 8,000,000. Sq. m. about 88,000. King-ki-tao is the capital.

Cored, t. Egypt, situated in a fertile country, surrounded with gardens, and defended by a castle, but of no great strength, as the wall is of earth, and the gates destitute of fastening; 15 NE. Belbeis.

Coregio, t. Lucca; 15 N. Lucca.

Corella, t. Spain, in Navarre, on the Alhama; 8 W. Tudela, 38 S. Pamplona. Pop. 3,600.

Corelly, t. Hind., in Guzerat; 14 N. Amood.

Corena, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 22. 55. S.

Corendelin, t. Switz., in Soleure; 10 N. Soleure.

Corentin, or *Corontin*, see *Courantin*.

Corera, t. Guzerat; 15 WNW. Junagur.

Corf-castle, t. Eng., in Dorset, in the centre of what is called the Isle of Purbeck; 18 SSW, Poole, 121 W. London. Lon. 2. 6. W. Lat. 50. 38. N. Pop. 744. It sends 2 members to parliament, and has a market on Tuesday.

Corfu, (an. *Scheria*, *Phæacia*, *Coreyra*, and

Drepano,) island, in the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Adriatic, near the coast of Albania; about 45 m. long, and 24 wide. Lon. 21. 20. E. Lat. 39. 40. N. Pop. 60,000. Sq. m. 229. The air is healthy, the land fertile, and the fruit excellent. Oranges, citrons, the most delicious grapes, honey, wax, and oil, are exceedingly abundant. Some parts are mountainous and barren, and good water is scarce. Salt forms a great part of its riches. The capital has always borne the name of the island. —This island was taken by the French, and given to them by the treaty of Campo Formio. In March 1799, it was taken from them by the Russians and Turks, and united with Cephalonia, Zante, &c. to form a republic, under the denomination of the Seven Islands.

Corfu, (an. *Corcyra*,) capital of the island of the same name. Lon. 21. 1. E. Lat. 39. 38. N. Pop. 15,000. Abp. see. It is the seat of government of the Ionian islands. It is fortified, and defended by 2 fortresses; it has a good harbour, and considerable trade. In 1818, a university was established here, under the auspices of the British government, by the earl of Guilford, who was appointed chancellor, and nominated Greeks to the different chairs, of the first abilities. The number of students soon amounted to 150.

Corgia, t. Italy; 13 NNW. Bergamo.

Corga, see *Coorga*.

Corgolín, t. France, Côte-d'Or; 5 N. Beaune.

Cori, t. Papedom, in Campagna di Roma; 10 S. Palestrino.

Cori, t. Hind., in Mewah; 12 NE. Macherry.

Coria, (an. *Caurium*,) t. Spain, in Estramadura, on the Alagon; 90 W. Toledo, 110 WSW. Madrid. Lon. 6. 16. W. Lat. 39. 56. N. Pop. 4,500. Bp. see. It contains 2 churches, 2 convents, and 2 hospitals; near it are medicinal springs.

Coria, t. Spain, in Seville, on the Guadalquivir; 7 miles from Seville. Pop. 2,400.

Coria, t. Portugal, Beira; 16 SE. Pesqueira.

Coriaco, see *Curiaco*.

Coriahgunge, t. Hind., in Dooab; 45 WNW. Pattiary.

Corian, t. Persia, in Chorasán; 30 W. Herat.

Coriderva, rock, situated 2 miles SW. Ila, one of the Western Islands of Scotland.

Corigliano, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 23 NNE. Cosenza. Lon. 16. 43. E. Lat. 39. 37. N. Pop. 8,000.

Corigliano, t. Naples, in Otranto; 10 W. Otranto. Lon. 18. 19. E. Lat. 40. 30. N.

Corimba, t. Africa, on the island of Loanda.

Corimpo, t. New Mexico, in Mayo; 24 NE. Santa Cruz.

Corinattum, t. Hind., Coimbatore; 18 ENE. Coimbatore.

Corinea, now *Chibiane*.

Coringa, t. Hind., in the northern circars, and district of Rajamundry, on the bay of Bengal; 28 SE. Rajamundry. Lon. 82. 29. E. Lat. 16. 49. N. A wet dock has been formed here, capable of taking in a frigate. The trade of the port is considerable.

Corinja, t. Hind., in Berar; 42 W. by N. Nagpour.

Corinth, p-t. Orange co. Vt.; 26 SE. Mont-

pelier, W. 516. Pop. in 1810, 1,876; in 1820, 1,907.

Corinth, p-t. Penobscot co. Maine; 16 NW. Bangor, 52 N. Castine, 256 NE. Boston, W. 710. Pop. 296.

Corinth, p-t. Saratoga co. N. Y.; 20 N. Ballston, W. 413. Pop. 1,490.

Corinth, or *Corinto*, or *Corito*, or *Coranto*, or *Kordos*, t. Greece, in the Morea; 46 WNW. Athens, 340 SW. Constantinople. Lon. 23. 28. E. Lat. 37. 56. N. Pop. stated from 2, to 5,000. Greek abp. see. Corinth now presents more the appearance of a village, than a town. The walls are about 2 miles in circuit. The houses, which are tolerably large and well built, are scattered in groups, and separated by gardens and cornfields. It is situated near a narrow isthmus, to which it gives name, and which joins the Morea to the rest of Greece; between the gulf of Lepanto, (anciently the *Gulf of Corinth*,) and the gulf of Engia, (anciently the *Saronic Gulf*,) It had anciently two harbours, *Cenchrea*, on the Saronic gulf, and *Lecheum*, on the gulf of Corinth. The latter now forms the port. It was formerly a powerful city, till it was totally destroyed and burnt by Mummius, the Roman consul, B. C. 146. The riches found in the city were immense, and the metals melted and mixed together by the fire, formed what was called Corinthian brass.—The temple of Venus possessed above 1,000 female slaves, as courtezans.

Traces of the ancient walls are still discernible, and the remains of a temple; but the most interesting monument of antiquity is the citadel, or *Acro Corinthos*, situated on a ridge, a little above the town, and still fortified. Above the bazar or market, are eleven columns, supporting their architraves, of the Doric order, fluted, and wanting in height near half the common proportion to the diameter. Within them, towards the west end, is one taller, not entire, which it is likely contributed to support the roof; they are of stone, not marble.

Corinth, (*Gulf of*,) now *Gulf of Lepanto*.

Corio, t. Piedmont, in Turin. Pop. 5,132.

Coriola, t. Brazil, in Goyas, on the Tocantín river; 100 NE. Villa Boa. Lat. 15. 52. N.

Corisco Islands, two islands in the Atlantic, near the coast of Guinea, belonging to Benin. One is called Great, and the other Little Corisco; the largest is covered with trees. Lat. 1. 10. N.

Corita, t. Spain, in Leon; 17 SSW. Leon.

Coritachilly, t. Carnatic; 26 E. Tanjore.

Coritapetty, t. Hind., in Dindigul; 13 E. Ootampaleam.

Corixas, r. Brazil, which runs N. into the Amazon, Lon. 49. 30. W. Lat. 2. S.

Cork, county, Ireland, formerly a kingdom, bounded N. by the county of Limerick, E. by the counties of Tipperary and Waterford, on SSE. and SW. by the sea, and W. by the county of Kerry; 99 English miles in length, and 71 in breadth. The land is generally good. The principal towns are Cork, Kinsale, Youghal, Mallow, Donneraile, and Bandon-bridge. Pop. stated in 1813, at 523,936; by census, in 1821, 702,000.

Cork, city, Ireland, capital of the county of

Cork; 126 SW. Dublin. Lon. 8. 28. W. Lat. 51. 54. N. Pop. in 1814, 64,394. H. 8,600. Bp. see, united with Ross. It was originally built on an island, formed by the river Lee, but is now greatly extended on the opposite banks of both branches of the river. It is 15 miles from the sea, and its harbour, or cove, 9 miles below the town, is celebrated for its safety and capaciousness. Its entrance, deep and narrow, is defended by a strong fort on each side. Cork is the second city in Ireland, and exports great quantities of salt provisions; and during the slaughtering season, 100,000 head of cattle are prepared. The other exports are butter, candles, soap, whiskey, hides, pork, rabbit-skins, linen, woollens, yarn, &c. Its manufactures are sail-cloth, sheeting, paper, leather, glue, glass, coarse cloth, &c.

The approaches to the town were formerly 2 large stone bridges; to which 3 others have been added. The public buildings are generally of a plain exterior. The principal ones are a stately cathedral, exchange, market house, custom house, town house, 2 theatres, several hospitals and churches, large barracks, &c. The Cork Institution is an incorporated scientific establishment, in which lectures are delivered on chemistry, agriculture, and botany. The houses of the city are generally old and not elegant.—It sends two members to parliament.

Corker Key, small isl. in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Mexico. Lon. 88. 44. W. Lat. 18. 10. N.

Corkin's Creek, r. Pennsylvania, which runs into the Delaware, Lon. 75. 10. W. Lat. 41. 16. N.

Corlay, t. France, in North-Coasts; 15 NW. Loudeac. Pop. 1,190.

Corleone or **Corigleone**, t. Sicily, in Val de Mazara; 24 SSW. Palermo. Lon. 13. 26. W. Lat. 38. 54. N. Pop. 12,000. It is beautifully situated in a valley.

Corling, t. Pru., in Pomerania, on the Persante; 14 SE. Colberg, 36 E. Cammin. Lon. 15. 45. E. Lat. 54. 2. N. It has considerable woollen manufactures, and is the chief place of a bailiwick.

Cormantin, (*Great*,) t. Africa, on the Gold coast, in the territory of Fantin; large and populous, containing 1,200 men, who are all traders or fishermen. Lon. 1. 8. E. Lat. 5. 5. N.

Cormantin, (*Little*,) t. Africa, on the Gold coast, where the Dutch have a fort; 4 WSW. Great Cormantin.

Cormat, t. Persia, in Laristan; 30 ESE. Lar.

Cormatin, t. & fortress, Curdistan. Here Timur Bec was killed by an arrow, shot from the walls, as he was viewing the place.

Cormeilles, t. France, in Oise; 4 WNW. Breteuil.

Cormeilles, t. France, in Eure; 9 NNE. Lisieux. Pop. 1,225.

Cormery, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire; 7 SE. Tours. Pop. 815.

Cornia, r. Tuscany, which runs into the Mediterranean, near Piombino.

Cormicy, t. France, Marne; 10 NW. Rheims. Pop. 2,555.

Cormolain, t. France, in Calvados; 10 SSW. Bayeux.

Cormons, t. Austria, in Goritz; 7 SW. Goritz, 12 SE. Udina. Pop. 3,598.

Cormorandiere, small island in the straits of Magellan, near the coast of Terra del Fuego, which forms a bay; 10 NW. Beaubassin.

Corn Islands, see *Manglares*.

Corna, or **Korna**, or **Corne**, (an. *Apamea Digba*, and *Didigua*,) t. Arabian Irak, at the union of the Tigris and Euphrates; 60 NW. Bassora. Lon. 46. 38. E. Lat. 30. 50. N. Pop. 300 families, who trade with Bassora. On this spot some learned men have fixed the *Garden of Eden*. It is only a small mean place, surrounded with a mud wall, and containing but few inhabitants.

Cornago, t. Spain, in Old Castile; 13 S. Calahorra.

Cornaka, or **Cornacha**, small barren island in the Red sea, near the coast of Nubia, about 2 miles in circ. The shape has been compared to a lizard with its legs sprawling out. Lat. 23. 36. N.

Cornaletto, t. Italy; 12 NW. Cremona.

Cornau, t. Han., Diepholz; 6 N. Diepholz.

Corne Island, isl. 10 miles long, and 1 wide, in the gulf of Mexico, near the coast of West-Florida. Lon. 88. 32. W. Lat. 30. 11. N.

Corne, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 7 E. Angers.

Corne Royal, t. France, in Lower-Charente; 7 W. Saintes.

Corneghiano, t. Italy, Parma; 12 SW. Parma.

Corneghiano, t. Italy, in Treviso; 12 N. Trevigio, 35 SW. Udina.

Corneillan, t. France, in Landes; 5 S. Aire.

Corneille, (*La*,) t. France, in Orne; 12 SW. Falaise.

Cornero, t. Italy; 2 N. Breno.

Corneto, t. Poppedom, in the Patrimonio, on the Marta, near its mouth; 38 NW. Rome. Lon. 11. 43. E. Lat. 42. 15. N. Bp. see. Pop. 2,000.

Cornetta, t. Persia, in Irak; 80 E. Ispahan.

Cornigliano, t. Piedmont; 5 WNW. Alba.

Cornigliano, t. Italy; 15 E. Milan.

Cornillia, t. Genoa; 5 SW. Spezza.

Cornillon, t. France, in Gard; 7 SW. Pont St. Esprit.

Cornimont, t. France, in Vosges; 9 E. Remiremont.

Cornish, p-t. York co. Maine, on the Saco; 45 N. York, 118 NNE. Boston, W. 560. Pop. 1,088.

Cornish, p-t. Cheshire co. N. H., on E. side of the Connecticut, opposite to Windsor; 7 N. Claremont, 15 S. Dartmouth college, W. 540. Pop. 1,701.

Cornito, t. Naples, in Pricipato Citra; 7 SSW. Cangiano.

Cornito, t. Naples, in Basilicata; 15 SSE. Potenza.

Corno, mt. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; 12 NE. Aquila.

Cornogal, t. Ceylon; 30 NNW. Candi.

Cornoleda, t. Italy; 16 N. Bergamo.

Cornom, or **Carnon**, r. Lower Siam, which runs into the gulf of Siam, Lon. 100. 20. E. Lat. 8. 43. N.

Cornon, or **Pulo Cornon**, isl. in the gulf, near E. coast of Lower Siam, about 30 miles in circ. Lon. 100. 13. E. Lat. 9. 52. N.

Cornomena, t. Italy ; 18 N. Bergamo.

Cornouaille, t. France, in Maine-and-Loire ; 21 W. Angers. H. 240.

Cornouailles, before the revolution, a country of France, in Bretagne.

Cornville, p-t. Somerset co. Maine ; 11 ENE. Norridgewock, 210 NNE. Boston, W. 551. Pop. 652.

Cornus, t. Sardinia ; 18 SE. Bosa.

Cornus, t. France, in Lot ; 10 E. Cahors.

Cornus, t. France, in Aveiron ; 14 E. St. Afrique. Pop. 950.

Cornwall, t. Addison co. Vt. ; 46 S. Burlington. Pop. 1,120.

Cornwall, p-t. Litchfield co. Ct., on E. side of the Housatonic ; 10 NW. Litchfield ; 38 W. Hartford, 48 NW. New Haven, W. 339. Pop. 1,662.—A Foreign Mission School was established here, in 1817, under the direction of the Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. The object of it is to educate heathen children so that they may be qualified to instruct their countrymen in christianity and the arts of civilized life. The number of pupils, in 1822, was 34 ; of whom 19 were American Indians, and 9 from the islands of the Pacific ocean.

Cornwall, p-t. Orange co. N. Y., on W. side of the Hudson ; 58 N. New York. Pop. in 1810, 1,769 ; in 1820, 3,020. *West Point* is in this town ; which see.

Cornwall, the most westerly county of England, almost an island, being surrounded on all sides by the sea, except towards the E., where it is bounded by Devonshire, for the length of 43 miles from N. to S. The general aspect of the country is dreary and sterile, with occasional fertile valleys. In some places it is almost 18 miles across ; in others, about 13 ; and in some not more than 5. The whole length is about 78 miles. Sq. m. 1,407. Pop. in 1811, 188,117. Families 44,189 ; 17,465 engaged in agriculture ; 10,954 in trade and manufactures ; 15,770 otherwise. It contains 9 hundreds, 201 parishes, and 758,484 acres. The mines of Cornwall consist chiefly of tin, copper, and some lead. Cornwall returns 44 members to parliament, viz. 2 for the county, and 2 each for 21 boroughs. Launceston is the capital.

Cornwall, t. U. Canada, on the St. Lawrence, near St. Regis.

Cornwall Bridge, p-v. Litchfield co. Ct ; 41 W. Hartford, W. 338.

Cornwall Furnace, p-v. Lancaster co. Pa. ; W. 136.

Cornwall, (*New*), country, in W. part of N.A., bordering on the Pacific ocean, situated NNW. New Hanover, extending from Gardner's Canal, Lat. 53. 15. to Frederick's sound, 57. 5. N. On this coast are found the Prince of Wales' Archipelago, Queen Charlotte's Islands, Pitt's Archipelago, Duke of York's Islands, isl. of Revilla Gigedo, and innumerable others smaller ones.

Cornwallis, t. on W. coast of Nova Scotia ; 42 NW. Halifax. Lon. 64. 15. W. Lat. 45. 10. N.

Corny, t. France, in Moselle ; 7 S. Metz.

Coro, t. S.A., in Popayan ; 105 SE. Popayan.

Coro, or *Venezuela*, t. Venezuela, capital of the province or district of Coro ; 33 leagues N. Barquisimeto, 65 NE. Maracaybo, 80 W. Caraccas. Lon. 69. 40. W. Lat. 11. 24. N. Pop.

10,000. It is situated on a dry, sandy plain, on an isthmus which divides the lake of Maracaybo from the Caribbean sea. The streets are regular, but the houses are mean. The port is indifferent, and the commerce of the town is inconsiderable.

Coroa, shoals in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa ; 15 SW. the island of Pemba.

Coroa de Moma, shoals in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 16. 50. S.

Coroa de St. Antonio, shoals in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 16. 5. S.

Corolgotchy, t. Bengal ; 15 ENE. Kishenagur.

Corollada, t. Caraccas ; 10 N. Caraccas.

Coromandel, (*Coast of*), the E. coast of Hindoostan along the Carnatic, so called, extending from Cape Calymere, Lat. 10. 20. to the mouth of the Kistnah, Lat. 15. 45. N.

Coron, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire ; 4 WSW. Vihiers. Pop. 2,060.

Coron, (an. *Corone*, or *Corona*), s-p. Eu. Turkey, in the Morea, situated on a gulf to which it gives name, anciently called the *Gulf of Messene*, with a large harbour ; 80. SSW. Corinth. Lon. 21. 59. E. Lat. 36. 47. N. Pop. 8,000. Greek abp. see. It carries on some trade in corn and oil.

Coron, one of the Calamianes Islands. Lon. 120. 21. E. Lat. 12. N.

Corona, (*La*), t. Italy, Verona ; 14 WNW. Verona.

Coronados, (*Los*), cluster of small islands, consisting of 2 islets and 3 rocks, occupying a space of about 5 m., in the N. Pacific ocean ; 12 m. from the coast of New Albion. Lat. 32. 23. N.

Coronata, small isl. near the W. coast of Nattolia. Lon. 27. 10. E. Lat. 37. 3. N.

Coronata, isl. in the Adriatic, 15 miles long, and 3 broad. Lon. 15. 45. E. Lat. 44. 5. N.

Coronda al Reig, t. Persia, in Irak ; 35 NW. Ispahan.

Corondel, spring of water, or small river of Arabia Petraea, supposed by some to be the *Marah* of the Scriptures. Near it are some hot springs, called Humman Pharaoune. It runs into the Red sea, 50 SSE. Suez.

Coronil, t. Spain, Andalusia ; 30 S. Seville.

Coronisi, small isl. on the coast of the Morea, in the gulf of Napoli. Lon. 22. 58. E. Lat. 37. 29. N.

Coronum, t. Hind., Cicacole ; 10 E. Cicacole.

Corooraa, one of the Pelew islands.

Coror, r. Abyssinia, which runs into the Tazé, 30 NW. Amba Salam.

Copreau, t. France, Côte-d'Or ; 7 S. Beaune.

Corpoons Bay, bay on NW. coast of the island of St. Christopher ; 2 SW. Diep Town.

Corps, t. France, in Isère ; 20 SE. Grenoble. Pop. 1,038.

Corpsund les Trois Maires, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine ; 9 S. Rennes.

Corpus, t. Guatemala, Nicaragua ; 36 N. Leon.

Corpus, t. Paraguay, on the river Parana ; 180 SE. Assumption.

Corra, (an *Alexandria*), t. Persia, in Segestan, on the lake Zare ; 15 SE. Kin.

Corra, r. Persia, which runs into the lake Zare, near the town of Corra, in Segestan.

Corraan, peninsula of Ireland, on W. coast of Mayo, separated from Achil island by a narrow

channel. It is about 7 miles from E. to W. and from 2 to 4 wide.

Corrales, t. Spain, in Leon; 7 S. Zamora.

Corrans, t. France, in Var; 3 N. Brignolles.

Correah, t. Hind., in Gurry Mundlah; 8 S. Belharee.

Correga, t. Portugal, in Estramadura; 10 NNE. Peniche.

Correggio, t. Italy, and capital of a small principality in the duchy of Modena; 10 NW. Modena, 20 S. Mantua. Lon. 10. 46. E. Lat. 44. 46. N. Pop. 3,500. It is defended by a castle. From this town the painter, Antonio de Allegri, took the name of Correggio.

Corregiola, r. Italy; 7 S. Mantua.

Correse, t. Popedom; 12 N. Tivoli.

Correze, dep. France, bounded N. by Creuse, E. by Puy-de-Dôme and Cantal, S. by Lot, SW. by Dordogne, and NW. by Vienne. It is divided into 3 arrondissements, Tulle, the capital, Brives, and Ussel. Pop. 254,271. Sq. m. 2,280.

Correze, r. France, which rises about 20 miles NE. Tulle, passes by that town, Correze, Brive, &c. and joins the Vezere, 3 miles below Brive. It gives name to a department through which it passes.

Correze, t. France, in Correze, on a river of the same name; 8 NE. Tulle. Pop. 1,350.

Corriah, t. Hind. in Goondwanah; 45 N. Nagpour.

Corrientes, (*Las*) t. Buenos Ayres, in Santa Fe, at the union of the Parana and Paraguay; 440 N. Buenos Ayres. Lon. 60. 36. W. Lat. 27. 50. S. Pop. about 6,000.

Corrientes Bay, see *Ensenada de Arenas*.

Corrigrua, t. Ireland, in Wexford; 7 SW. Newborough.

Corrin, t. Persia, Irak; 80 NW. Ispahan.

Corrina, t. Somerset co. Maine. Pop. 411.

Corrofin, t. Ireland, Clare; 7 NNW. Ennis.

Corropoli, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; 38 NNE. Aquila.

Corry, t. Hind., Calicut; 13 SSE. Telichery.

Corrystown, p-v. Montgomery co. N. Y., 46 Albany, W. 418.

Corsairs, cluster of islands in the gulf of Engia, near the coast of Morea; 5 NW. Cape Skillo.

Corsano, t. Naples, Otranto; 3 E. Alessano.

Corsara, small isl. in the Adriatic. Lon. 15. 29. E. Lat. 44. 13. N.

Corse, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 7 NE. Angers. H. 400.

Corsee, t. Hind., Bejapore, in Raybaugh, on the Kistnah. Lon. 74. 50. E. Lat. 16. 40. N.

Corsegoules, t. France, Var; 13 N. Antibes.

Corselles, t. Switz., in Vaud; 7 NNE. Lausanne.

Corseul, t. France, in North-Coasts; 6 WNW. Dinan, 13 E. Lamballe.

Corsham, t. Eng., in Wilts, with a weekly market on Wednesday; 9 NNE. Bath, 98 W. London. Pop. 2,395. King Ethelred had formerly a palace here, and it was once the chief residence of the earls of Cornwall. It is considerable for its woollen manufacture.

Corsiara, t. Persia, in Farsistan; 100 SW. Schiras.

Corsica, called *Kyrnon*, *Kyrnos*, or *Cyrnos* by the Greeks, and *Corsica* by the Romans, isl. in

the Mediterranean, between the territory of Genoa and the island of Sardinia; belonging to France; about 110 miles in length, and of unequal breadth. Sq. m. 3,880. Pop. 174,702. It was for a time formed into 2 departments, Golo and Liamone, which in 1811, were united into 1. Ajaccio is the capital. The other principal towns are Bastia, Porto Vecchio, and Caliri.

Corsica is covered with mountains. The principal chain divides the island into 2 unequal parts; the summits (the 2 highest are Monte Rotondo 9,900, and Monte d'Oro 8,720 feet high) are covered with snow the most of the year. It is watered by a multitude of streams and rivulets. The most noted lakes are Creno, Ino, and Stagno di Diana. The cold in winter is intense; the heat of summer is moderated by sea breezes; putrid exhalations in low grounds often give rise to fevers. The soil, though stony, and but little cultivated, is productive in corn, wine, oranges, lemons, figs, &c., but the chief wealth consists in oil, chestnuts, and timber. The fisheries are valuable.

Corsoe, r. Africa, which runs into the Mediterranean, 22 E. Algiers.

Corsoer, s-p. Denmark, on W. coast of the island of Zealand, built on a promontory, which extends into the Great Belt; 52 SW. Copenhagen. Lon. 11. 15. E. Lat. 55. 20. N. Pop. 1,300. The harbour is excellent for small vessels, but not deep. It is defended by a castle surrounded with ramparts, which serves also as a magazine for corn.

Corstopium, now *Corbridge*.

Cortale, t. Hind., near the coast of Malabar; 8 E. Tellichery.

Corte, t. Corsica; 27 SW. Bastia. Lon. 9. 9. E. Lat. 42. 18. N. Pop. 2,092. It is situated in the centre of the island, at the foot of a rock, at the conflux of the rivers Restonica & Tavignano; enlarged and fortified by the French. It was, during the possession of the island by the English, made the capital, the seat of the parliament, and the residence of the viceroy.

Corte Maggiore, t. Piacenza; 6 W. Piacenza.

Cortegana, t. Spain, in Andalusia; 38 NW. Seville.

Cortellazzo, small isl. near S. coast of Sardinia, on N. side of the gulf of Cagliari.

Cortellona, t. Italy; 10 E. Pavia.

Cortemiglia, t. Piedmont, on the river Bormida; 4 N. Gorzegno, 16 E. Cherasco. Pop. 1,990. Part of the town is defended with a wall and ancient towers; to the other part, which is built at the foot of a hill, the river serves for a wall. It anciently had a large and beautiful castle, now fallen to decay.

Cortene, fortress, Georgia, situated on a lofty mountain. In 1403, it was taken by Timur-Bee; the commander and garrison were beheaded, and their wives and children made slaves.

Cortes, t. Spain, Navarre; 21 from Tudella.

Cortica, small isl. near W. coast of Natolia. Lon. 27. 11. E. Lat. 38. 7. N.

Corticós, t. Portugal, in Tra-los-Montes; 9 E. Mirandella.

Cortigiano, t. Italy, Padua; 21 NNW. Padua.

Cortisadas, t. Portugal, in Estramadura; 20 NE. Thomar.

Cortlandt, see *Coudtlandt*.

Cortona, t. Tuscany, and one of the twelve ancient cities; 42 SSE. Florence, 83 N. Rome. Lon. 11. 58. E. Lat. 23. 16. N. Pop. 4,000. Bp. see. It has a celebrated academy, and contains 7 churches, built with taste, and adorned with beautiful paintings, and 12 convents of both sexes. The walls were constructed of large blocks of stone, without cement, many parts of which are in good preservation.

Corturicum, now *Courtray*.

Coru, r. Brasil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 40. 10. W. Lat. 3. 12. S.

Corvano, mt. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 10 E. Severina.

Corvara, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; 23 E. Aquila.

Corvero, t. Spain, Valencia; 9 NW. Gandia.

Corvey, v. Pru., Westphalia, in Minden, on W. bank of the Weser; 14 NW. Gottingen, 24 E. Paderborn. Lon. 9. 24. E. Lat. 51. 39. N. Pop. 53. Here was a celebrated abbey, and this was the seat of a bishop.

Corvingradi, t. Bulgaria; 5 SW. Nissa.

Corvino, mt. Naples, in Capitanata; 8 NNW. Lucera.

Corullon, t. Spain, in Leon; 32 W. Astorga.

Corumbah, t. Hind., in Bahar; 190 WNW. Calcutta.

Coruna, t. Bengal; 12 SSW. Palamow.

Corunkeer, t. Hind., in Ellichpour; 12 ENE. Akowla.

Corunna, La, (an. *Magnus Portus*,) s-p. Spain, in Galicia; of which it is called the capital, from being the seat of a royal audience, of a governor-general, and the intendant of the province; 28 N. Compostella, 30 NW. Lugo. Lon. 8. 17. W. Lat. 43. 21. N. Pop. 4,000, exclusive of the military. Hassel states the whole at 11,000. It is divided into Upper and Lower Town; the former situated on the side of a hill surrounded with walls, and defended by a castle; the latter, called also *Pexaria*, is situated at the bottom of a hill, on a tongue of land, washed on 3 sides by the waters of the Atlantic. The town is of a circular form, fortified in the ancient manner, and contains 1 collegiate and 4 parish churches, and 4 convents. The harbour is large and safe, and defended by 2 castles.—A severe battle was fought here, January 14, 1809, by the French, under Soult, and the British, under Sir John Moore. The latter general was killed.

Corvo, the most northerly of the Azore islands in the Atlantic, about 4 leagues in circ. with a small port. Lon. 31. 3. W. Lat. 39. 42. N. Pop. 738. It is said to have derived its name from the number of crows found there on the first discovery.

Corvol Orgueilleuse, t. France, in Nievre; 6 SW. Clamecy. Pop. 1,211.

Corus, (an. *Cyrrhus*,) t. Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo; 15 SW. Antab, 40 NNW. Aleppo. It was formerly a bishopric, and the see of the celebrated Theodoret. The ruins of the castle are still visible.

Corway-peak, mt. in Burton, N. H.

Corwen, t. North Wales, in Merionethshire; 10 W. Llangollen, 202 WNW. London.

Corybary, t. Bengal; 8 S. Calcutta.

Corycus, now *Curco*.

Corydon, p-t. Harrison co. Indiana, on Indian creek, 15 miles above its entrance into the Ohio; 8 E. Blue river, 25 SW. Louisville, 108 S. Indianapolis, W. 647. Pop. in 1819, about 1,000. It was commenced in 1809, and was for a while the seat of the state government. Two newspapers were published here in 1818. In the vicinity is a cave which produces epsom salt and salt petre.

Coryvreckan, gulf or bay between the island of Jura and Scarba, on W. coast of Scotland, with a dangerous whirlpool.

Cos, see *Slanchio*.

Cosa, see *Coosy*.

Cosacs, or *Cossacs*, or *Cosaques*, or *Kosaks*, a military nation inhabiting the frontiers of the Russian empire. There are several divisions of them, but the *Don Cosacs*, who inhabit on the Don and its branches, are regarded as the principal stock. The country of the Don Cosacs is bounded by the Russian governments Saratov, Caucasus, Voronetz, Charkov, and Ekaterinoslav. Pop. 355,261. Sq. m. 81,740. Tcherkask is the chief town. The country is in many parts very fertile. It is divided into 112 stanitzas, or cantons; of which 62 are on the Don, 9 on the Donetz, 20 on the Choper, 11 on the Medveditza, and 10 on the Bouzoulook. The Don Cosacs are of the Greek religion, and are in subordination to the Russian government, yet possess a constitution of their own, which is at once military and democratic. They are hospitable, brave, and of very martial appearance. They neglect agriculture, and derive their support from the breeding of cattle, fishing, and trade. They are trained up for soldiers, and can at any time furnish 50,000 cavalry completely equipped. Their chief is styled *Hetman*, i. e. *Headman*.

The *Malo-Russian Cosacs*, inhabit between the Dnieper, and the Dneister. They are of later origin than the Don Cosacs, and are numerous.

Tchernomorski, or *Cosacs of the Black sea*, are a branch of the *Malo-Russian Cosacs*. They inhabit a territory of about 1,000 square miles, and their number is stated at 39,395. They are much less civilized than the Don Cosacs.

The *Cosacs of Volga* have 1,000 men registered for service, and the *Grebenskoï Cosacs* have 1,200.

The *Orenburg Cosacs* inhabit along the Samara and the Upper part of the Ural, and can raise 20,000 men.

The *Cosacs of the Ural*, or *Jaik*, are supposed to have 30,000 men fit to bear arms.

The *Siberian Cosacs* are estimated at 100,000.—The whole number of Cosac male population, in the Russian dominions, is estimated at 500,000; of these about 200,000 are liable to be called upon for government service.

Cosah, r. which rises in the Himmaleh mountains N. of Nepaul, and after a SSE. course of 400 miles, joins the Ganges, 45 miles above Rajemal.

Cosale, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra; 6 SE. Civita Borella.

Cosalsurar, t. Hind., in Berar; 18 E. Notchengong.

Coscolley, t. Bengal; 32 NE. Calcutta.

Cosdauga, see *Casada Lake*.

Coseile, (an. *Sybaris*;) r. Calabria, which runs into the gulf of Tarento, Lon. 16. 42. E. Lat. 39. 46. N.

Coseir, (El,) or *Cosseir*, t. Egypt, on the coast of the Red sea; 90 E. Kené, 250 SSE. Suez. Lon. 34. 8. E. Lat. 26. 8. N. The houses are built of clay, and the regular inhabitants are few, though strangers continually passing, make the town appear populous. Caravans from Kous and Kené travelling through the mountainous and desolate country, bring hither corn and other productions of Egypt to be exchanged for the coffee of Mocha. The town contains neither custom house nor magazines. Provisions are scarce, and even the butter is brought from Arabia. Old Coseir is situated about 3 miles to the N. Coseir is supposed by D'Anville to be the *Philoterus Portus* of Ptolemy; by Kreet *Myos Hormos*; and by Sicard *Berenice*.

Cosel, or *Kosel*, t. Pru. Silesia, in Oppeln, near the Oder, fortified by Frederick II.; 23 SSE. Oppeln, 32 ESE. Neisse. Lon. 18. 3. E. Lat. 50. 17. N. Pop. 2,269.

Cosenitz, t. Prussia; 50 ENE. Culm.

Cosenza, (an *Cosentia*;) city, Naples, capital of Calabria Citra, situated on 7 small hills at the foot of the Apennines; 145 SE. Naples. Lon. 16. 27. E. Lat. 39. 22. N. Pop. 8,222. Abp. see. The metropolitan is the only church within the walls; but there are three parish churches in the fauxbourgs. There are 12 convents. The environs are beautiful, populous, and well cultivated, producing abundance of corn, fruit, oil, wine, and silk.—This town was anciently the capital of the Brutii, and a place of consequence in the second Punic war. Cosenza has frequently suffered from earthquakes, particularly in the year 1638.

Cosepary, t. Carnatic; 18 NW. Tiagar.

Coseus, t. Arabian Irak; 80 S. Bagdad.

Cosguriachi, t. Mexico, in New Biscay; 115 WNW. Parral.

Coshabarya, t. Bengal; 16 S. Kishenagur.

Coshakan, t. Curdistan; 30 SW. Betlis.

Coshocton, co. in central part of Ohio. Pop. 7,086.

Coshocton, p-t. & cap. Coshocton co. Ohio, on E. side of the Muskingum; 28 N. by E. Zanesville, 66 E. by N. Columbus, W. 362.

Cosia di Donna, small isl. near W. coast of Sardinia; 54 WSW. Bosa.

Cosicé, t. Italy, in the Friuli; 5 NE. Friuli.

Cosina, see *St. George's Key*.

Cosinissa, small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago. Lon. 25. 44. E. Lat. 36. 36. N.

Coslan, small isl. in the English channel, near the coast of France. Lon. 3. 23. W. Lat. 48. 54. N.

Cosli, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria; 25 NE. Marcenopoli, 52 SSE. Silistria.

Cosliaco, t. Istria; 12 W. Fiume.

Coslin, see *Cosslin*.

Cosmaar, t. Bengal; 22 E. Ramgur.

Cosmin, t. Pru. Posen; 16 W. Kalisch. Pop. 1,673.

Cosmin, t. Pegu, on an island formed by the branches of the river Irawaddy, or Ava; 24 ESE. Persain.

Cosmoledo, cluster of rocks and islets, in the Indian sea. Lon. 48. 30. E. Lat. 9. 40. S.

Cosmu, t. Bengal; 10 NNE. Burwah.

Cosnac, t. France, in Lower Charente, near the Gironde; 18 S. Saintes. H. 250.

Cosne, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Nievre, on the Allier; 27 N. Nevers. Lon. 3. 0. E. Lat. 47. 25. N. Pop. 4,907. The principal trade of the inhabitants is cutlery. In the environs are mines of iron, and a number of forges. It was often taken and retaken in the wars of the 16th century.

Cosne, t. France, in Allier; 8 S. Cerilly. Pop. 996.

Cospour, or *Cospore*, t. capital of the small district of Cachar, subject to the Birman empire; 376 E. Patna. Lon. 92. 57. E. Lat. 24. 56. N.

Cossacks, see *Cosacs*.

Cossaijura, t. Bengal; 24 SE. Midnapour.

Cossay, pr. Asia, in N. part of Ava.

Cosse le Vivier, t. France, in Mayenne; 9 SSW. Laval. Pop. 3,412.

Cossi di Donna, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near S. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 8. 20. E. Lat. 39. 57. N.

Cossibogon, t. Hind., Cicacole; 25 E. Kimady.

Cossidea, t. Bengal; 70 SE. Dacca.

Cossimabad, t. Hind., in Allahabad; 10 N. Gazypour. Lon. 83. 53. E. Lat. 25. 47. N.

Cossimbazar, t. Bengal, on the river Hoogly, which surrounds it; 90 N. Calcutta. Lon. 88. 26. E. Lat. 24. 6. N. It is about a mile S. Moorsheadabad, of which capital it may be considered as the port. It is one of the largest inland trading towns in Bengal, and has long been famous for its silk manufactures, and is also noted for its stockings. It lies in a central situation for trade, and has always been the place of residence for different European factors.

Cossimbazar, or *Cossimbuzar*, r. Bengal, which separates from the Ganges about 30 miles below Rajemal, passes by Moorsheadabad, Cossimbazar, &c. and at Nuldea joins the Jellinghy to form the Hoogly.

Cossimcolla, t. Hind., in Cicacole; 68 SW. Cicacole, 80 NE. Rajamundry. Lon. 83. 7. E. Lat. 17. 40. N.

Cissimpour, pr. Bengal, bounded N. by Soorore, and elsewhere by Dinagepour; 10 miles long, and 3 broad.

Cossio, now *Bazas*.

Cossipour, t. & fortress, India, in Almora; 28 N. Rampour, 92 ENE. Delhi. Lon. 79. 20. E. Lat. 29. 14. N.

Cossipour, t. Hind., Bahar; 34 WSW. Arrah.

Cosseir, see *Coseir*.

Cosslin, or *Coszlin*, t. Pru. Pomerania, capital of a government, on the river Nisbeck, 3 miles from the Baltic; 28 NNW. New Stettin, 68 NE. Stargard. Lon. 15. 27. E. Lat. 54. 9. N. Pop. 3,726. H. 555. The government is divided into 9 circles, and contains 238,884 inhabitants, and 3,480 sq. m.

Cossobamba, t. Quito; 12 SW. Latacunga.

Cossoeroey, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 132. E. Lat. 4. 21. S.

Cossonay, t. Switz., in Vaud, built in the year 442, and at one time a large town, but now much reduced; 8 NW. Nion. Pop. 2,230.

Cossova, (*Plains of*;) tract of Eu. Turkey, in Servia. Here, in 1386, a battle was fought by

the Turks under Amurath I, against the united forces of the Hungarians, Walachians, &c. This is supposed to be the ancient *Campus Merulae*.

Costa, r. Guinea, which crosses the Ivory coast, and runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 4. 5. W. Lat. 5. 15. N.

Costa, t. Switz., in Tesin; 6 W. Locarno.

Costa, t. Italy; 20 N. Bergamo.

Costa Alta, t. Italy, Cadore; 5 W. Cadore.

Costa Head, cape on N. coast of the island of Pomona. Lon. 3. 3. W. Lat. 59. N.

Costa Rica, pr. Guatemala, bounded N. by Nicaragua, E. by the Spanish Main, SE. by Veragua, and W. and SW. by the Pacific ocean; 150 miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth; it is full of deserts and forests, thinly peopled, and ill cultivated. A great part of the inhabitants live independent of the Spaniards. The principal commerce consists in cattle, hides, honey, and wax. It has ports in each sea. Carthage is the capital.

Costa Rica, r. Guatemala, which runs into the Escondida, 5 miles from St. Carlos, in Nicaragua.

Costainitza, t. Eu. Turkey, in Servia; 33 S. Nissa.

Costainitza, or *Castanowitz*, t. Croatia, on the borders of Bosnia; 34 NNW. Banjaluka, 42 SE. Agram. Lon. 17. E. Lat. 45. 30. N. Pop. 1,074.

Costignola, or *Costigliola*, t. Piedmont; 5 SSE. Saluzzo, 8 NNW. Coni. Pop. 2,600.

Kostheim, or *Kostheim*, t. Hesse, province of the Rhine, on an island in the Rhine, near the mouth of the Maine; taken possession of several times during the siege of Mentz, as a place of considerable importance; on the side of the river opposite to Mentz, 1 mile to the E. Pop. 1,024.

Coston's Inlet, channel between two small isls. of N. J. Lon. 74. 36. W. Lat. 39. 14. N.

Costow, or *Costway*, r. Eng., which runs into the Derwent, 2 N. New Malton, in the East Riding of Yorkshire.

Costosa, t. Italy, in Vicenza; 5 S. Vicenza. It is celebrated for the quarries of beautiful white marble mentioned by Pliny, one of which is oval, 3 miles in circumference, near 650 yards long, and 490 broad; this mine has been gradually dug out, and the excavation formed within it is supported by upwards of 1,000 square pillars of marble.

Costosa, t. Italy; 11 SW. Verona.

Coswick, t. Ger., in Anhalt Bernburg, on an eminence near the Elbe, with a château; 6 E. Dessau, 12 SE. Zerbst. Lon. 12. 32. E. Lat. 51. 55. N. Pop. 1,940.

Cosyra, now *Pantalaria*.

Cotabamba, district, Peru, bounded N. by Abancay, S. by Chilques and Masques, W. by Chumbivilcas, and NW. by Aimaraez; 75 miles from E. to W., and 23 from N. to S.; mountainous and cold. Pop. 10,000.

Cotah, t. Bengal; 36 NW. Burdwan.

Cotamangulam, t. Mysore; 9 E. Colar.

Cotamna, t. Russia, between Novgorod and Tver, where there are some large blue stones, which John Basilowitz ordered to be removed from the sepulchres at Revel, and carried to Moscow; but news arriving of his death, they were unloaded and left here.

Cotantin, or *Coutantin*, or *Cotentin*, before the revolution a country of France, in Lower Normandy, including the towns of Coutances, Valogne, St. Souveur, Cherbourg, Barfleur, Carantan, Ville-Dieu, Granville, &c.

Cotapam, t. Carnatic; 54 S. Tanjore.

Cotapar, t. Carnatic; 14 NNE. Ongoli.

Cotate, t. Carnatic; 15 SSE. Travancore.

Cotaringen, t. Borneo, on S. coast; 100 W. Banjar Massim.

Cota-Tengah, t. Borneo; 30 N. Banjar Massin.

Cotatis, or *Kutalis*, or *Cutais*, t. Asia, the capital of Irimetta, on the river Riona, containing about 200 houses, and a palace for the prince; 110 WNW. Teflis, 150 NNE. Erivan. Lon. 43. 10. E. Lat. 42. 26. N. It is the seat of a Greek metropolitan, and is an old city with extensive ruins. The walls are thick, and it is defended by strong towers. This is supposed to be the ancient *Cyta*, the country of Medea, famous for its poisonous herbs.

Cotay, t. Peru, in Guamanga; 24 NW. Guancavelica.

Cotbanawer, t. Hind., in Jyenagur; 18 ESE. Parasaoli.

Cotbus, or *Cottbus*, or *Cotnitz*, t. Pru. Lusatia, now in Brandenburg, and government of Frankfort, capital of a circle, on the Spree; 36 SSW. Frankfort on the Oder, 48 NNE. Dresden. Lon. 14. 22. E. Lat. 51. 45. N. Pop. 6,751. H. 799. It contains a lyceum, and 4 chh., 3 Catholic, and 1 Calvinist. Pop. of the circle, 30,595. Sq. m. 440.

Cote, (*La*), one of the richest, most populous, and most beautiful districts in Switzerland, in Vaud, about 15 miles in length, at a little distance from the lake of Geneva; celebrated for its wine, which bears the name of the district.

Cote, t. Allahabad; 27 E. Gazypour.

Cote, t. Allahabad; 15 SSW. Currah.

Cote Caungra, strong fortress, Hind., Lahore; 105 ENE. Lahore. Lon. 75. 42. E. Lat. 32. 20. N.

Cote Cossum, t. Delhi; 18 SE. Rewari.

Cote-d'Or, dep. France, named from a mountain, situated to the south of Dijon. It is bounded N. by Aube, NE. by Upper-Marne, E. by Upper-Saône, SE. by Jura. S. by Saône-and-Loire, and W. by Nievre and Yonne. It was formed chiefly out of the province of Burgundy. The form is irregularly oval; 65 miles from N. to S., and from 25 to 50 from E. to W. It is divided into the arrondissements of Dijon, the capital, Beaune, Semur, and Chatellon sur Seine. Pop. 355,436. Sq. m. 3,500.

Cote St. Andre, t. France, in Isere; celebrated for its wine; 18 SE. Vienne. Pop. 3,617.

Cote-sans-Dessein, p-t. Callaway co. Missouri, on N. bank of the Missouri, opposite the mouth of the Osage, 60 miles below Franklin, 133 by the river above the Mississippi, 127 W. St. Louis, W. 1,021. This was first settled by the French in 1808, and took its name from a remarkable hill or bluff on which it is situated. The bluff extends a mile along the bank of the Missouri, rising from the water's edge in the form of the roof of a house, to the height of about 150 feet. It is composed of beautiful rock for building.

Coteaux, (*Les*), t. St. Domingo, near Cape Tiburon.

Coteckney, r. N. C., which runs into the Neuse, 20 NW. Newbern.

Coteen, t. Hind., in Cuddapah; 18 NE. Gandicotta.

Cotemul, t. Ceylon; 20 S. Candi. Lon. 81. E. Lat. 7. 15. N.

Cotes-du-Nord, see *North-Coasts*.

Coteswold Hills, hills, Eng., in the county of Gloucester; remarkable for the number of sheep fed there, and the goodness of the wool; a few miles SE. Gloucester.

Cothen, t. Ger., and capital of Anhalt Cothen; 10 E. Bernburg, 12 SW. Dessau. Lon. 12. 4. E. Lat. 51. 47. N. Pop. 5,270. It contains 2 churches, 2 schools, and an orphan-house for Calvinists and Lutherans. Here is likewise an hospital, and a castle where the prince resides.

Cothibeb, t. Morocco, in Tedla.

Cothy, r. S. Wales, in Caermarthen, which runs into the Towey, 3 ENE. Caermarthen.

Cotiari, small island near E. coast of Ceylon; 20 SSE. Trinkamaly. Lon. 81. 35. E. Lat. 8. 16. N.

Cotiel, t. Borneo; 140 N. Banjar Massim.

Cotignac, t. France, in Var; 6 E. Barjols. Pop. 3,277.

Cotignola, t. Italy, in States-of-the-Church; 25 SSE. Ferrara. It is small, but surrounded with walls and ditches.

Cotile, p-v. Rapide, Louisiana, 330 New-Orleans, W. 1,400.

Colla, t. Hind., in Kitchwana; 22 SSW. Ra-googur.

Colla, t. Hind., Visiapour; 40 NW. Poonah.

Coto, or *Verhou*, t. Africa, on the Slave coast; 16 ENE. Cape Mondego.

Coloca, t. S. America, in Chiquitos; 40 NW. Santa Cruz de la Sierra Nueva.

Cotocache, t. in Otabalo, S. America.

Cotombo, see *Tombo*.

Cotopaxi, an enormous volcanic mountain of the Andes, in Quito; 35 SSE. Quito, NNE. Chimborazo. Lat. about 0. 40. S. The form is the most beautiful of the colossal summits of the Andes. It is a perfect cone, which, being covered with an enormous layer of snow, shines with the most dazzling splendour at the setting of the sun, and detaches itself in the most picturesque manner from the azure vault of heaven. The crater is surrounded by a small circular wall, which, when viewed through a telescope, appears like a parapet.

Cotopaxi is the loftiest of those volcanoes of the Andes, which have been recently liable to eruption. Its height above the sea is 18,898 feet. It is the most tremendous volcano in Quito, and its explosions have been most disastrous, spreading destruction over the surrounding plains. Remarkable eruptions took place in 1698, 1738, 1742, 1744, 1766, and 1768; and one in 1803. In 1698, the eruption destroyed the city of Tacunga with 3/4ths of its inhabitants, and other settlements. In 1738, the flames rose nearly 3,000 feet above the brink of the crater; and in 1744, its roarings were heard as far as Honda, on the Magdalena, 600 miles distant.—Humboldt found it difficult to ascend the mountain, in 1802, as far as to the limit of perpetual snow, and he pronounces it impossible

by any human art to reach the summit. According to Humboldt, the great mountains of the Andes are composed chiefly of porphyry.

Cotour, t. Mysore; 14 W. Vencatighery.

Cotputly, t. Hind., in Mewat; 8 SSW. Delhi, 90 NNW. Agra. Lon. 76. 50. E. Lat. 27. 35. N.

Cotran, t. Sennaar; 55 SW. Gherri.

Cotrona, t. Naples, in Principato Citra, founded by a colony of Greeks; 14 W. Cangiano.

Cotronei, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 10 W. St. Severina. Pop. 4,640.

Cotrona, see *Crotone*.

Cotrongiano, t. Sardinia; 10 E. Sassari.

Colla, t. Saxony, in Meissen; 4 S. Pirna.

Cotta, t. Bengal; 18 SW. Goragot.

Cotta, or *Cotlica*, t. Hind., in the Nays country; 18 SE. Tellichery.

Cotta, t. Golconda; 50 WSW. Rachore.

Cotta, t. Dowlatabad; 16 E. Koudar.

Cottacotta, t. Cuddapa; 11 SSW. Combam.

Cottacotta, t. Mysore; 20 S. Tameredi.

Cottan, t. Little Bukharia, a place of considerable trade between the Tartars and the Indian merchants.

Cottapalam, t. Carnatic; 22 SE. Nellore.

Cottapilla, t. Hind., in the Carnatic; 26 WNW. Bomrauzepollam.

Cottapilla, t. Mysore; 25 Rettinghery.

Cottapilly, t. Golconda; 28 SE. Warangole.

Cottapollam, t. Cicacole; 10 SW. Cicacole.

Cottapollam, t. Condapilly; 20 N. Condapilly.

Cottapollam, t. Golconda; 15 S. Culloor.

Cottapollam, t. Hind., in Mysore; 17 WSW. Gurramunda.

Cottapooloor, t. Hind., in the Carnatic; 31 NE. Bomrauzepollam.

Cottaseveru, t. Mysore; 22 S. Tademeru.

Cottenbach, t. Bav.; 3 NW. Bayreuth.

Cottapul, t. Hind., in Baramaul; 25 E. Darrempoury.

Cottee, t. Hind., in Berar; 90 S. by W. Patna.

Cottilah, t. Hind., in Mewat; 72 W. Agra, 82 S. Delhi. Lon. 77. 7. E. Lat. 27. 24. N.

Cottiwat, circar, Hind. in Guzerat, bounded N. by Chawara, E. by Goelwara, S. by Barrea, and W. by Sorut; about 60 miles long, and 40 broad.

Cotton-Gin-Port, Alabama, on the Tombigbee, at the head of navigation; 60 S. by W. Florence.

Cotton Port, p-t. & cap. Limestone co. Alabama, on the Limestone, one mile above its entrance into the Tennessee, about 100 from the falls of the Black Warrior, 280 N. by W. Cahawba, W. 773. The river is navigable to this place for keel and flat bottomed boats at all seasons. The town was laid out in 1818.

Cottycoon, t. Bengal; 45 W. Moorshedabad.

Cotuah, t. Hind., in Bahar; 25 SE. Bettiah.

Cotulah, t. Bengal; 15 SSW. Palamow.

Cotumba, t. Hind., in Bahar, which gives name to a district; 25 SE. Saseram. Lon. 84. 24. E. Lat. 24. 38. N.

Cotuy, (El,) t. St. Domingo; 70 NNE. St. Domingo, 110 ESE. Cape François.

Cotuy, or *Yuna*, r. Hispaniola, which passes by El Cotuy, and empties itself into the bay of Samara.

Cotwally Hossainpour, small province of Bengal, S. Dinagepour.

Colyæum, now *Kiutaja*.

Cotym, v. Hind., in Travancore; 18 Aleppie. This is a station of the church missionary society, and a college with liberal endowments has been established near this place, for the purpose of educating ministers for the Syrian churches. It is under the direction of the missionaries, and had, in 1820, 25 students.

Colyore, ancient city, Pontus, on the Euxine sea; 615 leagues NW. Babylon.

Cotsio, or *Cozzat*, t. Bosnio, on the river Drave; 104 SW. Belgrade; 108 SE. Banjaluka.

Cova, t. Portugal, in Beira; 9 NE. Viseu.

Covanore, t. Hind., in Marawar; 20 SSW. Tripatore.

Couang-yang, t. Corea; 40 SSE. Koang-tcheou.

Covarubias, t. Spain, in Old Castile; 16 S. Burgos.

Coubbet Elilmi Veladeb, see *Kech*.

Coubou, t. on NE. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 99. 55. E. Lat. 2. 18. N.

Coucha-Hotun, t. Thibet; 180 WSW. Tourfan. Lon. 84. 24. E. Lat. 42. 52. N.

Couchahar, t. A. Turkey, in the road from Smyrna to Tocat.

Cou-chan, t. Corea; 85 ENE. King-ki-tao.

Couchetou, t. Thibet; 27 ENE. Acta-Hotun.

Couches, t. France, in Saone-and-Loire; 12 ESE. Autun. Pop. 1,277.

Cou-chi, t. China, of the third rank, in Honan; 30 ENE. Kou-ang.

Couchoumili, cluster of small islands, in the Grecian Archipelago; 5 SE. Stamphalia.

Couclia, v. Cyprus, with about 10 families, and some gigantic ruins of a wall, palace, &c.

Couco, district, Africa, governed by an independent king or chief. The country is mountainous, but fertile, and is situated between Algiers and Boujeiah.

Couconda, t. Africa, in the country of Biafares, on the Rio Grande. Lon. 11. 6. W. Lat. 11. 15. N.

Couconda, (*Little*), t. Africa; 30 W. Couconda.

Coucou-tchacsac, t. Thibet; 12 N. Cha-tcheou.

Coucouron, t. France, in Ardèche; 27 W. Privas. Pop. 1,000.

Coucy, t. France, in Aisne, situated on the Oise, and seat of a tribunal; 12 W. Laon, 13 ESE. Noyon. Pop. 725. It is divided into two parts, called Coucy le Chapelle and Coucy le Château.

Couda, t. Tunis; 50 S. Tunis.

Coudahully, t. Hind., in Mysore, ceded to Great Britain in 1799; 45 SE. Seringapatam.

Coudel, t. Africa, in the country of the Foulis, on the Senegal; 12 SW. Goumel.

Coudray, (*Le*), t. France; 6 NE. Paris.

Coudras, or *Coudre*, isl. Canada, in the St. Lawrence, 45 miles below Quebec. Lon. 70. 23. W. Lat. 47. 23. N.

Coudures, t. France, in Landes; 3 S. Grenade. Pop. 834.

Cove, t. Ireland, in Cork; 9 N. Cork. It is a considerable and handsome town, and a great resort of fleets during war.

Covelo, see *Covolo*.

Covelong, t. Hind., in the Carnatic, on the sea coast; 20 S. Madras.

Coventry, t. Orleans co. Vt., at S. end of lake Memphremagog, and is watered by Black river; 60 NNE. Montpelier. Pop. 282.

Coventry, t. Grafton co., N. H.; 9 E. Haverhill. Pop. 315.

Coventry, t. Kent co. R. I.; 15 SW. Providence. Pop. in 1810, 2,928; in 1820, 3,139. It is watered by the Pawtuxet, and contains 10 cotton manufactories and a paper mill. On the south branch of the Pawtuxet there is a village containing 3 cotton manufactories, and about 40 dwelling houses.

Coventry, p-t. Tolland co. Ct.; 18 E. Hartford, W. 354. Pop. 2,058. It contains 3 congregational parishes, is well watered by the Willimantic and Skungamug, head branches of the Quinibaug, has a glass manufactory, a cotton manufactory, and 2 paper mills. *Wan-gumbog* pond or lake, in this town, is 2 miles long, and 1 broad.

Coventry, p-t. Chenango co. N. Y.; 7 W. Jericho, W. 333. Pop. 1,431.

Coventry, t. Chester co. Pa., on S. side of the Schuylkill, opposite Pott's grove. Pop. 1,977.

Coventry, t. Portage co. Ohio. Pop. 400.

Coventry, city, Eng., in Warwickshire; 18 SE. Birmingham, 48 NW. Oxford, 91 NNW. London. Lon. 1. 30. W. Lat. 52. 24. N. Pop. 17,923. H. 3,448. Though situated in Warwickshire, it constitutes, in conjunction with adjacent villages, a separate county. It is an ancient town, and was once a bishop see, now transferred to Litchfield; the bishop being styled bishop of Litchfield and Coventry. It has 3 parish churches, one of which, St. Michael's, has one of the most elegant towers in England, 136 feet high; 5 meeting houses for Dissenters, a free school, &c. The streets are generally narrow, and the houses of ancient architecture. The principal manufactures are ribbons and watches, which are very extensive. In 1808 there were 2,819 silk and ribbon looms. It sends 2 members to parliament; market on Friday; and several annual fairs. The Oxford and Coventry canals afford great facilities for commerce.

Coveripauk, t. Hind. in the Carnatic; 9 E. Arcot. It is remarkable for a victory obtained by the British under Col. Clive over the French and Indians in 1754; the French threw down their arms, and surrendered prisoners of war.

Coveriporum, fortress, Hind., in the Mysore country, situated on W. side of the Cauvery; 60 NNE. Coimbetore, 65 SE. Seringapatam. Lon. 77. 54. E. Lat. 11. 49. N.

Covert, t. Seneca co. N. Y., on W. side Seneca lake; 15 NW. Ithaca, 20 S. Waterloo. Pop. 3,439.

Coueron, t. France, in Lower-Loire; 7 W. Nantes, Pop. 2,500.

Couesnon, r. France, which runs into the Authion by two streams, near Beaufort, in Mayne-and-Loire.

Couesnon, r. France, which runs into the English Channel, Lon. 2. 33. W. Lat. 48. 30. N.

Couet, t. France, in Upper-Rhine; 5 SW. Delmont.

Coufa, t. Arabian Irak; 122 S. Bagdad.

Cougan, t. China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li; 18 N. Pa.

Cougin-pe, post of Chinese Tartary; 30 S. Tchahan Soubarkan.

Couhé Verac, t. France, in Vienne; 9 SSE. Luzignan. Pop. 1,221.

Couheston, or *Cohleston*, pr. Persia, bounded N. by Chorasan, SE. by Segestan, SW. by Irak, and NW. by Comis; about 220 miles in length, and from 80 to 150 in breadth.

Covilhao, t. Portugal, in Beira; 18 SW. Guarda. Pop. 3,500. It has woollen manufactures and warm baths.

Covin, see *Couvin*.

Covington, p-t. Genesee co. N. Y.; 20 SE. Batavia, W. 371. Pop. 2,144.

Covington, p-t. Tioga co. Pa.; 133 Harrisburg, W. 252. Pop. 555.

Covington, t. Clearfield co. Pa. Pop. 90.

Covington, p-t. Campbell co. Ken.; separated from Newport by Licking river, on the Ohio, opposite Cincinnati; W. 505. It is very finely situated, and the streets are so planned that they appear to be a continuation of those of Cincinnati.

Covington, p-t. St. Tammany's parish, Louisiana, on lake Ponchartrain; 33 New Orleans, W. 1107. It is a place of some trade.

Covington, co. Mississippi. Pop. 2,230.

Covington, p-t. Botetourt co. Va.; 220 Richmond, W. 260.

Covington, p-t. & cap. Washington co. Illinois, 46 Vandalia, W. 812.

Couir, see *Cui*.

Coulaba, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near the coast of Malabar; 2 E. Bombay.

Coulam, t. Tinevelly, on S. coast of Hind.; 15 NE. Cape Comorin. Lon. 77. 20. E. Lat. 8. 10. N.

Coulam, (an. *Colis*, or *Colias*,) s-p. Hind., on the coast of Malabar, in the Travancore county, situated on a navigable river, with a good harbour; 52 NW. Travancore. Lon. 76. 34. E. Lat. 8. 54. N. It is a place of considerable trade. Herbert says, that at one time, it contained 100,000 inhabitants. On the sea-coast between Coulam and Sadras are situated 7 temples which are reckoned master-pieces of Indian architecture, being cut out of the hardest rock.

Coulanges les Vineuses, t. France, in Yonne; 6. S. Auxerre; celebrated for its vineyards. Pop. 1,654.

Coulanges sur Yonne, t. France, in Yonne; 15 S. Auxerre. Pop. 1,068.

Coulans, t. France, in Sarthe; 7 E. Le Mans. H. 260.

Coulasgar, t. Carnatic; 17 E. Arcot.

Coulding's Harbour, bay on W. coast of N. A.; 15 N. Portlock's harbour.

Coulemu, or *Coulema*, t. Chili, capital of Itata, on the Itata. Lat. 36. 2. S. It is a small place.

Couleuvre, t. France, in Allier; 6 NE. Cerilly. Pop. 1,250.

Coulibauf, t. France, in Calvados; 5 ENE. Falaise.

Coulibaut, t. Dominica, on W. coast; 16 S. Portsmouth. Lon. 61. 29. W. Lat. 15. 30. N.

Coulney, or *Foulney*, r. Eng., which runs into the Ouse, in Yorkshire.

Coulombiers, (*Les*,) t. France, in Vienne; 4 NE. Lusignan.

Coulombs, t. France, in Eure-and-Loire, near Nogent le Roi.

Coulommiers, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne,

and seat of a tribunal; 24 NNW. Provins; 30 NE. Melun. Pop. 3,533.

Coulon, or *Dalai*, large lake, Chinese Tartary in the country of the Kalkas. Lon. 116. 54. E. Lat. 49. N.

Coulongi, t. France, in Aisne; 13 NE. Chateau Thierry.

Coulonges les Royaux, t. France, in Two-Sevres; 10 NNW. Niort. Pop. 1,720.

Coulonghe, t. France, in Orne; 7 NE. Domfront. H. 270.

Coulons, t. France, in Loiret; 7 SW. Gien.

Coulttschi, t. Thibet; 15 W. Dharmasaleh.

Coumour, post of Chinese Tartary. Lon. 126. 17. E. Lat. 49. 38. N.

Couna, or *Coyna*, t. Portugal, in Estramadura; 6 SSE. Lisbon.

Council Bluffs, military post belonging to the U. S. on E. bank of the Missouri, about 50 miles above the junction of the La Platte, and 650 above the junction of the Missouri with the Mississippi. Lon. 96. 42. W. Lat. 41. 31. N. It is an important station, the highest up the Missouri, that is occupied by the United States as a military position.

Counda, t. Hind. in Palnaud; 14 W. Timercotta.

Country Harbour, t. Nova-Scotia; 60 E. Halifax.

Covolo, fortress, Tyrol, to guard a pass in the road from Germany to Italy, on the Brenta, and borders of the Veronese, where the Austrians were defeated by the French, in September, 1796; 20 N. Vicenza, 23 E. Trent.

Covorden, or *Koevorde*, city, Neth., in Drenthe; 45 S. Embden, 60 NE. Arnheim. Lon. 6. 33. E. Lat. 52. 42. N. Pop. 1,533. It is one of the strongest places in Netherlands, forming the Key to Groningen, Overissel, and Friesland. The fortress is in the form of a pentagon, and is accounted the *chef d'œuvre* of the celebrated Cohorn.

Coundour, t. Hind. in Gooty; 13 S. Gooty.

Coupang, t. Timor, where the Dutch have a settlement. Lon. 123. 28. E. Lat. 10. 10. S. It is situated in a large bay, which affords an excellent road for shipping.

Coupele, defile, in the mountain, between Hindoostan and Thibet, E. of the Ganges, near Loldong. Here was a celebrated pagoda, which was taken by Timur-Bec.

Coupiac, t. France, in Aveiron; 18 E. Alby.

Couptrain, t. France, in Mayenne; 7 N. Vilaine. Pop. 409.

Cour, t. France, in Loir-and-Cher; 9 S. Blois.

Coura, r. Portugal, which runs into the Due-ro, 4 NE. Lamego.

Couradie, t. Hind., in Bahar; 22 S. Arrah.

Courantin, or *Corentin*, r. Guiana, which flows into the Atlantic, Lon. 56. 26. W. Lat. 6. 5. N. Its entrance is about a league wide, but it is shallow, and crowded with quicksands.

Courbali, t. Africa, in the country of Baifares. Lon. 14. 13. W. Lat. 11. 45. N.

Courbau-ajaton, post of Chinese Tartary, in the country of the Kalkas. Lon. 107. 48. E. Lat. 42. 24. N.

Courbeville, t. France, in Mayenne; 7 SW. Laval. H. 250.

Courcelle, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais ; 6 NW. Bapaume.

Courcelles, t. France, in Upper-Marne ; 12 S. Langres.

Courchamp, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire ; 4 SW. Saumur.

Courchier, t. Hind., in the Carnatic ; 42 NW. Ongole.

Courcité, t. France, in Mayenne ; 15 E. Mayenne, 10 NNE. Ervy. H. 350.

Courcon, t. France, in Yonne ; 12 S. Auxerre, 18 E. St. Fargeau. Pop. 1,200.

Courcouson, t. Thibet ; 45 NE. Tosun-Hotun.

Courdemange, t. France, in Marne ; 3 S. Vitry le François.

Coure, post, Chinese Tartary. Lon. 122. 51. E. Lat. 46. 2. N.

Courgains, t. France, Sarthe ; 18 N. Le Mans.

Courgeur, t. Hind., Mysore ; 17 W. Sirpy.

Courgis, t. France, Yonne ; 5 E. Auxerre.

Courgivaux, t. France, in Marne ; 9 WSW. Sézanne.

Courgna, t. Piedmont, on the Orco ; 10 SW. Ivrea.

Courland, formerly a duchy dependent on Poland, but since 1795, a government of Russia, bounded N. by the gulf of Riga and Livonia, E. by Polotsk, S. by Wilna, and W. by the Baltic. Pop. 450,000. Sq. m. 10,800. It was formerly divided into Courland Proper, Semigallia, and the bishopric of Pitten. It is now divided into 5 circles ; Mittaw, the capital, Selburg, Tuckum, Goldingen, and Hasenpoth. Other towns are Libau, Windau, Swikum, and Jacobstadt. Amber is found on the coast. Though cultivation is backward, the soil is fertile, and produces good corn, and great quantities of excellent flax. The woods abound with bears, wolves, and elks. The religion is chiefly Lutheran.

Courle, France, in Two-Sevres ; 15 SW. Thouars.

Courlin Islands, two small islands near the W. coast of Scotland ; 4 E. island of Scalpa.

Courmetou, t. Thibet ; 22 W. Orto.

Courmonteral, t. France, in Herault ; 5 W. Montpellier.

Cournillion, t. France, in Drôme ; 12 S. Die.

Cournon, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme ; 2 W. Billon. Pop. 2,124.

Couronne, (La,) t. France, in Charente ; 3 SW. Angoulême. It is celebrated for its manufacture of paper.

Courouillac, t. Thibet ; 12 SW. Harchar.

Courpiac, t. France, in Gironde ; 9 NE. Cadillac.

Courpiere, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme ; 18 E. Clermont Ferrand. Pop. 3,168.

Cours, t. Dar-Fur ; 12 NNW. Cobbé.

Coursan, t. France, in Aude ; 3 N. Narbonne. Pop. 1,500.

Coursegoules, t. France, Var ; 6 N. St. Paul.

Courson, t. France, in Lower-Charente ; 12 W. Rochelle. Pop. 800.

Courson, t. France, Yonne ; 10 SW. Auxerre.

Court of Aldermen, cluster of small islands, or rocks, near E. coast of New Zealand, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 183. 37. W. Lat. 36. 57. S. They lie in the compass of about half a league every way, and 5 leagues from the main ;

between which and these lie other islands, most of them barren rocks, of which there is a great variety ; some of them are inhabited.

Courta, fort, Hind., in Bahar ; 22 SE. Durbungah. Lon. 86. 26. E. Lat. 26. 1. N.

Courtableau, r. Louisiana, which is formed by Bayou Crocodile, and Bayou Boeuf, and joins Atchafalaya, about 30 W. Baton Rouge.

Courtallum, t. Hind., in the Carnatic ; 16 WNW. Trichinopoly.

Courtallum, t. Carnatic ; 30 NE. Tanjore.

Courtanvaux, t. France, in Loir-and-Cher ; 12 W. Vendôme.

Courtenay, t. France, in Loiret ; 13 SW. Sens. Pop. 2,485.

Courteron, t. France, in Aube ; 6 S. Bar-sur-Seine.

Courthezon, t. France, Mouths-of-the-Rhône, situated on the Seille ; 3 S. Orange. Pop. 2,364.

Courtine, (La,) t. France, in Creuze ; 12 S. Felletin.

Courtison, t. France, in Marne ; 6 NE. Châlons-sur-Marne.

Courtland, co. N. Y. ; bounded N. by Onondaga co., E. by Madison and Chenango cos., S. by Broome co., and W. by Tompkins and Cayuga cos. Pop. in 1810, 8,808 ; in 1820, 16,507. Chief Town, Homer.

Courtland, p-t. West Chester co. N. Y., on the Hudson ; 40 N. New York. Pop. in 1810, 3,054 ; in 1820, 3,421. The village of Peekskill is in this township.

Courtland, p-v. Cayuga co. N. Y. ; 146 Albany, W. 385.

Courtland, p-t. Lawrence co. Alabama, 277 Cahawba. W. 806.

Courtlay, t. Switz., Berne ; 7 NW. Bienne.

Courtmacshery Bay, bay on S. coast of Ireland, and county of Cork. Lon. 8. 40. W. Lat. 51. 36. N.

Courtomer, t. France, in Orne ; 5 E. Seez. Pop. 800.

Courtonne la Ville, t. France, in Calvados ; 6 SE. Lisieux.

Courtray, or *Cortryck*, (an. *Corturiacum*,) t. Neth., in West Flanders ; 22 SW. Ghent, 24 S. Bruges. Lon. 3. 16. E. Lat. 50. 49. N. Pop. 12,982. H. 2,000. It is situated on the river Lys, and celebrated for its manufacture of table linen and lace.

Courtwright, p-t. Fairfield co. Ohio ; 118 Columbus, W. 416.

Courville, t. France, in Eure-and-Loire, on the Eure ; 7 W. Chartres. Pop. 1,381.

Courzieux, t. France, Rhône ; 10 W. Lyons.

Cous, see *Kous*.

Cousa, r. Africa, which rises in Congo, and runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 7. 5. S.

Cousan, or *Cousha*, t. Little Bukharia, which was taken and plundered by Timur-Bec ; 70 ENE. Acshu.

Cousance, t. France, in Jura ; 10 S. Lons le Saunier. Pop. 1,152.

Cousel, see *Kusel*.

Coussay, t. France, Vienne ; 10 SSE. Loudon.

Caussergues, t. France, in Aveyron ; 29 SE. Rhodéz.

Coussey, t. France, in Vosges ; 3 N. Neufchâteau. Pop. 700.

Cousson, r. France, which runs into the Loire, near Blois.

Coaulahou, t. Thibet; 25 E. Manas-Hotun.

Coulances, (an. *Constantia*), city, France, and capital of a district in dep. of Channel; 33 WSW. Bayeux. Lon. 1. 26. W. Lat. 49. 3. N. Pop. 8,507. Bp. see. It contains a cathedral, 2 churches and a hospital, but is indifferently built. The principal trade is in grain, butter, and cattle. There are manufactures of woollen and linen cloth. The cathedral is accounted one of the finest Gothic edifices in Europe.

Cou-tcheng, t. Corea; 37 SW. Tsin-tcheou.

Cou-tching, t. China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li; 18 SSW. King.

Cou-tching, t. Corea; 22 SSE. Koang-tcheou.

Cou-tching-keon, small Chinese island. Lon. 120. 14. E. Lat. 35. 55. N.

Couterne, t. France, in Orne; 60 SE. Domfront. Pop. 270.

Cou-tien, t. China, of the third rank, in Fo-kien; 32 SSE. Kien-nhing.

Coulouctou-Hotun, t. Chinese Tartary; 225 E. Peking. Lon. 111. 23. E. Lat. 40. 28. N.

Coutour, t. Hind., in Dindigul; 6 N. Ootampaleam.

Coutras, t. France, in Gironde, situated at the conflux of the Ille and Drôme; 9 NNE. Libourne. Pop. 3,060. In October 1585, a battle was fought here between the Catholics, under the Duke de Joyeuse, and the Huguenots, commanded by the king of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV. in person, when the latter obtained a complete victory.

Coutreki, t. Arabia, in Oman, on the sea coast. Lat. 20. 58. N.

Couture, (La,) t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 4 NE. Bethune. Pop. 2,140.

Couture d'Argenson, t. France, Two-Sevres; 24 SE. Niort.

Couvertorade, t. France, in Aveiron; 12 SE. Milhau.

Couvignon, t. France, in Aube; 3 WSW. Bar sur Aube.

Couvin, or *Cuvin*, t. Netherlands, in Liege; 15 SSW. Liege. Pop. 2,539.

Couxia, t. Upper Guinea, in the country of Sierra Leone. Lon. 9. 24. W. Lat. 7. 30. N.

Cou-yang, t. Corea; 5 SW. Tsin-tcheou.

Couzon, t. France, Ardennes; 9 SE. Sedan.

Cow, rock on S. coast of Ireland, about a mile E. the Bull. Lon. 10. 7. W. Lat. 51. 32. N.

Cow Island, small isl. in Palk's Passage, between the continent of Hindoostan and Ceylon. Lon. 79. 50. E. Lat. 9. 37. N.

Cow Island, see *Buffalo Island*.

Cow, or *Cowmull*, r. Hind., which runs into the Sind, 30 miles below Attock.

Cowal, district, Argyleshire, extending as a peninsula between Loch Fine and the Frith of Clyde.

Cow and Calf, rocks, near the E. coast of Ireland, in Dundrum bay; 4 W. St. John's point. Lon. 6. 40. W. Lat. 54. 13. N.

Cow and Calf, rocks, at S. entrance of the English channel, on the coast of Cornwall. Lon. 5. 2. W. Lat. 50. 33. N.

Cow and Calf, two small islands in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 93. 45. E. Lat. 14. 51. N.

Cow's Bay, bay of the Atlantic, on the coast of Benguela.

Cow Pasture River, r. Virginia, which runs into James river in Botetourt co.

Coway Stakes, place of England, near Chertsey, where Cæsar is said to have passed the Thames.

Cowbridge, t. S. Wales, in Glamorgan, with a weekly market on Tuesday; 12 W. Cardiff, 176 WNW. London. Pop. 850. The Easter quarter-sessions for the county are held here.

Cowda, t. Africa, in Tunis; 5 NW. Tunis.

Cowdersport, p-t. & cap. Potter co. Pa.; 40 W. Wellsborough, 177 NNW. Harrisburg, W. 280.

Cowee, t. of the Cherokees, on the Tennessee. It contains about 100 families.

Coweliske, r. N. America, which runs S. into the Columbia, 100 miles above its entrance into the Pacific ocean. It is 150 yards wide, deep and navigable for some distance.

Cowen, r. Wales, which runs into the Tave, in the county of Caermarthen.

Cowes, s-p. on N. coast of the Isle of Wight, situated on the river Meden, which divides it into E. and W. Cowes; 9 WSW. Portsmouth, 10 SSE. Southampton. West Cowes fort is situated Lon. 1. 19. W. Lat. 50. 46. N. Pop. 2,664. The harbour is as safe as any in the British channel, and by far the most convenient for vessels bound to Holland, and the east countries; and is much frequented by ships to repair damages sustained at sea, and to water, until the season permits them to proceed on their respective voyages.

Coweta, p-t. on W. side of Georgia, on the Chatahooche, W. 799.

Cowie, r. Scot., which runs into the sea a little N. of Stonehaven, in Kinkardineshire.

Cowie, t. Scot., in Kinkardineshire, erected into a burgh of barony by Malcolm Canmore; 2 N. Stonehaven. Near it are the remains of an ancient castle.

Cowie, (El,) t. Nubia; 10 S. Terfowir.

Cowishar, t. Thibet. Lon. 80. 40. E. Lat. 82. 10. N.

Cowkparah, t. Bengal; 40 W. Midnapour.

Cowl, or *Coel*, t. Hind., in Agra; 45 NNE. Agra.

Cowl Durga, or *Doorg*, t. & fort, Hind., in the district of Bednore. Lon. 75. 11. E. Lat. 13. 37. N. H. 200.

Cowley, one of the Gallapagos islands, in the Pacific ocean, situated on the equinoxial line.

Cowlewdroog, t. Hind., Bednore; 6 S. Bednore.

Cowmul, r. Afghanistan, which rises W. Ghizni, and after a course of 190 miles, joins the Indus.

Cowpens, place in Union co. S. C., between the Pacolet and Broad river; famous for the defeat of the British under Col. Tarleton, by the Americans under Gen. Morgan, Jan. 11, 1781.

Cowper's Hill, p-v. Robeson co. N. C.; 92 Raleigh, W. 341.

Cowra, t. Bengal; 10 miles from Koonda.

Cowreea, t. Bengal; 10 W. Rogonatpour.

Cowtab, t. Hind., Oude; 16 ESE. Lucknow.

Cowyat, t. Burmah, on the Irawaddy; 35 W. Ava.

Coxackie, p-t. Greene co. N. Y., on W. side of the Hudson; 8 N. Catskill, 20 S. Albany, W. 341. Pop. 2,355. The village of Coxackie is about a mile west of the river.

Coxora, t. on W. coast of the island of Luzon. Lon. 120. 47. E. Lat. 16. 54. N.

Coxyek, t. Norway ; 44 NNE. Romsdal.

Coya, small isl. near W. coast of Scotland. Lon. 5. 12. W. Lat. 58. 5. N.

Coyama, t. Popayan ; 115 NNE. Popayan.

Coyau, v. Tennessee, on the river Tennessee, 30 miles below Knoxville.

Coyba, isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Mexico ; 12 miles long, and 5 broad. Lat. 7. 58. N.

Coyeah, t. Hind., Oude ; 24 SW. Kairabad.

Coyegem, t. Flanders ; 6 S. Courtray.

Coygach Point, see *Ru More*.

Coyl, r. Hind., which rises 20 N. Nagpour, in the province of Bahar, and joins the Soane, 34 S. Conjoor ; they both together form the Bramine, 10 miles above the bay of Bengal. Length 270 miles.

Coyna, see *Couna*.

Coypu, r. Chili, which runs into the Ralema, near Puren.

Coyr, t. Hind., in Berar ; 60 N. Berar.

Coyron, mt. France, in Ardèche, which gives name to a district.

Coytlasla, t. Mexico, in Vera Cruz ; 15 NW. Vera Cruz.

Coz, t. Portugal, in Tra-los-Montes ; 12 SW. Leyria.

Cozachi, t. Mexico, in New Biscay ; 140 NW. Parral.

Cozé, t. France, Lower Charente ; 12 SSW. Saintes. Pop. 1,889.

Cozumel, isl. N. A. near E. coast of Yucatan, inhabited by native Indians ; the country is fertile, and abundant in fowl and cattle ; 40 miles long, and from 3 to 10 wide. Lon. 87. 58. W. Lat. 19. 56. N.

Cozza, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bosnia ; 30 SSE. Bosna Serai.

Cozzano, t. Corsica ; 21 E. Ajaccio.

Cozzo, t. Sardinian Milanese ; 9 SW. Vigevano, 16 S. Novara.

Crab Island, see *Bieka*.

Crab Island, small isl. at the mouth of the river Cambodia, near the coast of Chiampa. Lon. 106. 27. E. Lat. 10. 15. N.

Crab Orchard, p-v. Preston co. Va. ; W. 195.

Crab Orchard, p-t. Lincoln co. Kentucky, W. of Dick's river ; 25 SE. Danville, W. 609.

Crab Valley, bay on W. coast of the island of Antigua ; 2 S. Reed point.

Crabbenda, v. Holland ; 8 N. Alcmaer.

Cracatoa, isl. in the E. Indian sea. This is the southernmost of a group of islands in the entrance of the strait of Sunda, about 3 leagues in circ. Cracatoa is esteemed very healthy in comparison with the neighbouring countries. Lon. 105. 36. E. Lat. 6. 6. S.

Cracau, t. Magdeburg ; 2 ESE. Magdeburg.

Crach, fortress, Arabia Petraea, built in the twelfth century, by a Saracen lord, on the site of the ancient *Petra*.

Crackerout, t. Prussia ; 25 SSW. Memel.

Cracow, t. Naples, Basilicata ; 8 NNW. Tursi.

Cracow, (an. *Cracovia*, and *Corrodunum*), free city, Poland, near the borders of the kingdom of Poland, Galicia, and Silesia, on the Vistula at the junction of the Rudowa ; 128 SSW. Warsaw, 125 SE. Breslaw, 150 NE. Vienna, 264 S. Konigsberg. Lon. 19. 57. E. Lat. 50. 4. N. Pop. in 1810, 25,736. H. 1,776. Bp. see. It is situ-

ated in an extensive plain, and when viewed from a distance its steeples and antique towers, its castle and wide space covered by buildings, convey the impression of an extensive city ; but these vestiges of antiquity are unoccupied. The great ditch of the ramparts is choaked with mud and filth ; the streets are crooked, and badly paved ; the houses, though massy and spacious, are in many instances decaying.

It has 3 suburbs, one of which, Casimir, lies on the opposite side of the river, and is inhabited chiefly by Jews. The cathedral, dedicated to St. Stanislaus, contains the tombs of the ancient Polish kings, and formerly contained the crown jewels and regalia. It is well situated for commerce. The articles of trade consist of wood, fish, Hungarian wine, wax, honey, and linen cloth. It was founded in the 13th century, and is said to have once contained 70,000 inhabitants. Here is an university, formed in 1346, which ranks as the first in Poland, consisting of 4 faculties, and having the supervision of 14 grammar schools dispersed through the city.—Cracow was made a free city by the Congress of Vienna in 1815. The territory attached to it includes 413 sq. miles, and 61,000 inhabitants. The government is republican, and the religion Catholic.

Cradley, t. Eng., in Worcestershire ; 5 NE. Stourbridge. Pop. 1,434.

Cradoo, t. Africa, on the Slave coast. Lon. 3. 10. E. Lat. 6. 30. N.

Craftsbury, p-t. Orleans co. Vt. ; 35 N. Montpelier, W. 550. Pop. 605.

Craiburg, t. Bav. ; 10 NE. Wasserburg. Pop. 645.

Craich, r. Ger., which runs into the Rhine, opposite to Spire.

Craig-Alvie mt. Scot., in SW. part of the county of Murray, a little N. the river Spey.

Craigan, mt. Scot. in Perth ; 15 NW. Perth.

Craigbenyon, mt. Scot., in Perth ; 3 NE. Callender.

Craigchonichan, place, Scot., near Kincardine, in Ross-shire, where the marquis of Montrose was defeated by Col. Strachan.

Craig Davie, or *Bervie Brow*, cape, Scot. on E. coast of the county of Kincardine. Lat. 56. 49. N.

Craigendive, small isl. near W. coast of Scotland ; 4 E. the island of Jura.

Craiggag Point, cape, Scot., on E. coast of the county of Sutherland ; 16 NE. Dornoch. Lon. 3. 38. W. Lat. 58. 3. N.

Craig-Leith, small isl. Scot., in the Forth, 1 N. Berwick. Lon. 2. 46. W. Lat. 56. 5. N.

Craig Logan, cape, Scot., on the NW. extremity of the county of Wigton ; 9 NNW. Strathrawer.

Craigmillar Castle, ancient fortress, Scot., once a royal castle ; 3 S. Edinburgh.

Craig-Phadric, conical hill, Scot., 1,150 feet high ; 2 NW. Inverness. The summit is surrounded by a rampart 220 feet long, and 110 broad, the stones of which are firmly connected by vitrified matter. The approach to the top is by a road 10 feet broad, cut out of the solid rock.

Craigow, mt. Scot., in Inverness ; 18 E. Fort Augustus.

Crail, t. Scot., in Fifeshire; 18 SE. St. Andrews, 39 NE. Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 37. W. Lat. 56. 16. N. Pop. 1,650. It was erected into a burgh by Robert Bruce; situated at N. entrance of the frith of Forth.

Crailing, v. & parish, Scot., in Roxburghshire; 7 S. Kelso. Pop. 695.

Crain, or *Crainburg*, t. Carniola, on the Save; 20 W. Laybach, 20 N. Trieste. Lon. 14. 11. E. Lat. 46. 20. N. Pop. 1,400. It contains five churches and a convent. It was formerly the residence of the margraves, who received their title from the town. In it is a citadel.

Crainberg, mt. Carniola, 6 NW. Feldes.

Crainfeld, t. Upper Hesse; 14 W. Fulda.

Crakau, or *Croka*, t. Saxony, in Meissen; 19 NNE. Dresden. Pop. 200.

Crakau, t. Prussia; 10 NNW. Marienburg.

Crake, r. Eng., which rises in the part of Lancashire called Furness, and joins the Leven, at its mouth.

Crakenish Point, cape, Scot., on W. coast of the island of Skye. Lon. 6. 19. W. Lat. 57. 14. N.

Cratioravelika, t. Slavonia, on an island formed by a small river, near the Save; 52 E. Calstadt, 156 S. Vienna. Lon. 17. 30. E. Lat. 45. 44. N.

Cramahe, t. Upper Canada, on N. side of lake Ontario.

Cramentan, t. S. coast of Borneo. Lon. 114. 18. E. Lat. 3. 13. S.

Cramlow, t. Poland; 32 NW. Cracow.

Cramond, (an. *Alaterva*), t. & parish, Scot., in the county of Edinburgh, at the mouth of the river Almond, which forms a harbour for small vessels; 5 W. Edinburgh. Here are vestiges of a Roman station. Pop. 1,563.

Cramond, small island, Scot., in the Forth; 4 NW. Leith.

Crampel, r. Ger., which runs into the Ihne, at Stargard.

Cranach, see *Cronach*.

Cranach, r. Ger., in Franconia, which runs into the Rotach, near Cronach.

Cranberry, p-t. Middlesex co. N. J.; 15 SSW. New Brunswick, W. 190.

Cranberry, t. Butler co. Pa. Pop. 765.

Cranberry, isl. on the coast of Maine, SE. of Mount Desert.

Cranbrook, t. Eng., in Kent; 13 S. Maidstone, 48 SSE. London. Lon. 0. 40. E. Lat. 50. 55. N. Pop. 2,994.

Cranburn, or *Cranborne*, t. & parish, Eng., in Dorsetshire, on the borders of Hampshire and Wilts, situated near a large chase which extends as far as Salisbury; it has a market on Thursday; 12 SW. Salisbury, 98 WSW. London. Lon. 1. 54. W. Lat. 50. 56. N. Pop. 1,605.

Crane Island, isl. in the Potomac; 30 SW. Annapolis.

Crane Island, narrow island, about 6 miles in length, in Hunting sound, on the coast of N. C. Lon. 76. 45. W. Lat. 34. 40. N.

Cranenburg, t. Pru. in Cleves; 3 W. Cleves. Pop. 955. Formerly imperial, and surrounded with walls in the year 1414.

Craney, small isl. Va., in Hampton road, at the mouth of Elizabeth river; 5 SW. Fort George. There is a strong fort on this island which defends the entrance of James and Elizabeth rivers.

Cranfield, t. Eng., in Bedfordshire; 6 SSW. Bedford. Pop. 961.

Cranganore, t. India, in Cochin, situated on the coast of Malabar, with an irregular fortress; 58 SSE. Calicut. Lon. 75. 58. E. Lat. 10. 23. N. This town was formerly inhabited by a great number of Jews.

Crangen, t. Pru. Pomerania; 6 NNE. Polnow, 16 E. Cosslin.

Cranpschen, t. Prussia; 4 E. Thorn.

Cransac, v. France, in Aveiron; 15 NW. Rhodéz, celebrated for its mineral waters. Pop. 479.

Cranston, t. Providence co. R. I., on W. side of Narraganset bay; 5 S. Providence. Pop. 2,274. This township contains 7 cotton manufactories, and 5 houses of public worship, 3 for Baptists, 1 for Friends, and 1 for Methodists. Here is found iron ore. See *Pawtuxet*.

Cranston, v. & parish, Scot., in Edinburghshire; 9 SE. Edinburgh. Pop. 960.

Crantzperg, t. & castle, Bavaria; 16 NNE. Munich. Pop. 271.

Craon, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Mayenne, near the river Oudon; 5 S. Laval, 9 W. Château Gontier. Lon. 0. 52. W. Lat. 47. 51. N. Pop. 3,312.

Craon, t. Hind., in Berar; 50 WNW. Mahur.

Craonne, t. France, in Aisne; 10 SE. Laon. Pop. 900.

Crapak, see *Carpathian*.

Crapino, t. Naples; 20 W. Vieste.

Craponne, t. France, in Upper-Loire; 18 N. Le Puy en Velay. Pop. 3,216.

Crusta, (an. *Candavii*), mt. Eu. Turkey, in Albania; 4 N. Albasano.

Crastanovitza, t. Croatia, on the river Unna; 20 SW. Gradisca, 26 NW. Banjaluka.

Crati, (an. *Crathis*), r. Naples, which rises about 4 S. Cosenza, and runs into the gulf of Tarento, Lon. 66. 43. E. Lat. 39. 45. N.

Cratia, now *Gherede*.

Crato, (O,) t. Portugal, in Estramadura; 10 W. Portalegre, 43 N. Evora. Lon. 7. 21. W. Lat. 39. 9. N. Pop. 3,000. It is surrounded by an ancient wall, and contains a church, an hospital, and a convent.

Cratouness, cape on E. coast of Scotland, in the county of Kincardine; 3 S. Stonehaven.

Cravant, t. France, in Yonne; 9 SE. Auxerre. Pop. 1,622. It is remarkable for a battle fought here in the year 1423, between the English and the French.

Cravalore, t. Hind., in Aurungabad; 70 E. Aurungabad.

Craven, co. SE. part of N. C. Pop. in 1810, 12,676; slaves, 5,050. Pop. in 1820, 13,394. Chief town, Newbern.

Crawford, co. NW. part of Pa.; bounded N. by Erie co., E. by Warren co., S. by Venango and Mercer cos., and W. by Ohio. Pop. in 1810, 6,178; in 1820, 9,378. Chief town, Meadville.

Crawford, co. Indiana, on the Ohio. Pop. 2,583. Chief town, Mount Sterling.

Crawford, co. Illinois. Pop. 3,022. Chief town, Palestine.

Crawford, fort, Louisiana, on the Moynes, 90 miles above its mouth.

Crawford, co. Michigan. Pop. 492.

Crawford, t. Scot., in Lanerkshire, chiefly inhabited by miners, of whom 500 are employed in lead works near the town; 40 S. Glasgow, 364 N. London. Pop. 4,671. Native gold has sometimes been found in the gravel under the peat, washed away by the rains. The country about is called *Crawford muir*. Here was formerly a castle.

Crawford, (*New*), t. Jamaica; 14 N. Kingston.

Crawford, (*Old*), t. Jamaica; 11 N. Kingston.

Crawford's Dike, t. Scot., in Renfrew, on the Clyde, with a convenient harbour, capable of containing vessels of considerable burthen; 2 miles above Greenock.

Cray, r. Eng., which runs into the Darent, near Dartford, in Kent.

Craye, r. Wales, which runs into the Usk, in Glamorganshire.

Crayford, t. Eng., in Kent, on the small river Cray; 2 W. Dartford, 13 ESE. London. Pop. 1,553. This place is famous for a great battle fought here, in 457, between Hengist the Saxon, and Vortimer the British king, in which the latter lost 4,000 men, and 4 of his chief commanders.

Creances, t. France, in Channel; 10 S. Coutances. Pop. 1,940.

Creange, or *Krichingen*, t. France, in Moselle; 38 WSW. Deux Ponts.

Crechio, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra; 10 E. Civita di Chieti.

Creche, r. America, which runs into the Mississippi, Lon. 90. 5. W. Lat. 36. 49. N.

Crecy, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne; 7 S. Meaux. Pop. 1,040.

Crecy, or *Cressy en Ponthieu*, t. France, in Somme; 10 N. Abbeville, 100 N. Paris. Pop. 1,318. It is celebrated on account of a battle fought here on the 26th of August, 1346, between the English and French. Edward III. and his son, the Black Prince, were both engaged, and the French were defeated with great slaughter, 30,000 foot and 1,200 horse being left dead in the field; among whom were the king of Bohemia, the count of Alençon, Louis count of Flanders, with many other of the French nobility. This battle is famous for being the first in which gunpowder was made use of.

Crecy sur Serre, t. France, Aisne; 7 N. Laon. Pop. 1,900.

Credan Head, cape, Ireland, on W. coast of Waterford harbour. Lon. 6. 59. W. Lat. 52. 10. N.

Credera, v. Italy, in Bergamasco; remarkable for being the place where the order of Augustine friars first originated.

Credit, r. Upper Canada, which runs into the W. end of Lake Ontario.

Crediton, or *Kirton*, t. Eng. in Devon, formerly the see of a bishop, removed to Exeter in the year 1050; 8 SE. Exeter, 180 W. London. Pop. 5,178. There is a large manufacture of serges carried on here. The market is on Saturday for provisions, wool, and yarn.

Credo, mt. Savoy; E. of Lyons.

Credy, r. Eng., which runs into the Ex, near Exeter.

Cree, r. Scot., which rises in SE. part of Ayrshire, and runs into Wigton bay, at Cree-town.

Crees, or *Knistenaux*, Indians, N.A., residing about Lon. 105. 12. W. Lat. 55. N. They are of moderate stature, well proportioned, active, have keen black eyes, and open countenances.

Creech, t. Scot., in Sutherland; 7 W. Dornoch.

Creegerstown, t. Frederick co. Md.; 12 NNE. Fredericksburg.

Creek Agency, Baldwin co. Georgia, on Flint river; 30 W. by S. fort Hawkins, 63 W. Milledgeville, W. 738. Here is a post office.

Creeks, Indians, in the western part of Georgia, and the eastern part of Alabama, in the country watered by the Chatahoochee, Talapoosa, and Coosa. The number of warriors is about 6,000, and of souls about 20,000. They suffered severely in 1813-14, in the war with the U.S. They are accounted the most warlike tribe found E. of the Mississippi. Some of their towns contain from 150 to 200 houses. They have made considerable advances in agriculture, and raise horses, cattle, fowls, and hogs, and cultivate tobacco, rice, and corn.

Crees, Indians, at the source of the Mississippi; No. 800.

Cree-Town, s-p. Scot., in Kirkcudbrightshire; 42 NW. Dumfries, 384 N. London. Lon. 10. 22. W. Lat. 55. 59. N. It receives its name from the river, and was formerly called *Ferry town of Cree*, from a ferry or passage kept. A considerable number of vessels belong to the port, from 20 to 60 tons. A little below the town, vessels of 500 tons may anchor with safety.

Creich, or *Kreich*, see *Craich*.

Creichgow, or *Crichgaw*, country, Ger., between Swabia and the Lower Palatinate.

Crefeld, see *Crevelt*.

Creglingen, t. Wurt., on the Tauber; 22 S. Wurzburg, 30 NW. Anspach. Pop. 967.

Creikowitz, t. Moravia, in Brunn; 24 SSE. Brunn.

Creil, t. France, in Oise; 6 NW. Senlis, 7 S. Clermont. Pop. 976.

Creil de Bournezeau, t. France, in Vendée; 10 ESE. La Roche sur Yonne. Pop. 840.

Creilsheim, t. Wurtemberg, on the Jaxt; 13 WNW. Duncelsbuhl, 24 WSW. Anspach. Lon. 10. 8. E. Lat. 49. 10. N. Pop. 3,143.

Crema, city, Aust. Italy, in the delegation of Cremona, formerly capital of a district called Cremasco; 22 ESE. Milan. Lon. 9. 42. E. Lat. 45. 22. N. Pop. 8,800. Bp. see. It is situated on the river Serio, well built, fortified, populous, rich, and commercial. It contains 5 parish churches, and 16 convents for devotees of both sexes. The *Cremasco*, between the Ad-da and Oglio, was 74 miles long, and 46 broad; level, but fertile in corn, flax, and silk.

Crembs, r. Carinthia, which runs into Lyzer, about 6 N. Millstatt.

Crembsperg, t. Carinthia; 7 N. Millstatt.

Cremeaux, t. France, Loire; 5 S. Roanne. H. 250.

Cramieu, t. France, in Isere, in the district of La Tour du Pin; 18 E. Lyons. Pop. 2,123.

Cremitten, t. Prussia, in Samland; 15 E. Königsberg.

Cremmen, t. Pru., in Brandenburg; 22 NNW. Berlin, 30 NNE. Brandenburg. Lon. 13. 3. E. Lat. 52. 48. N. Pop. 1,757.

Cremlitz, or *Kremlitz*, free town, Hungary, in Barsch, situated on the side of a hill; 56 N. Gran, 100 E. Vienna. Lon. 19. 13. E. Lat. 48. 45. N. Pop. 9,678. H. 1,200. It is situated amidst lofty mountains, and contains 3 churches, 1 Lutheran, 1 Calvinist, and 1 Catholic, and a Lutheran gymnasium, and has a castle built on an eminence. It is celebrated for its mines of gold and silver, and is the oldest mining town in Hungary, and one of the most considerable. The situation is elevated, and the air is very cold. The town itself is very small, not containing 50 houses, but the fauxbourgs are of great extent.

Cremona, city, Aust. Italy, capital of the Cremonese, or delegation of Cremona, in the government of Milan; 38 SE. Milan. Lon. 10. 2. E. Lat. 45. 8. N. Pop. 23,256. Bp. see. It is situated in a delightful plain, watered by the Oglio, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the Po, over which is a bridge of boats, protected by a fort, as the town is by a castle. A canal, which passes through the town, forms a communication between the Oglio and the Po; the circumference is about 5 miles. The principal streets are wide and straight, adorned with some small squares, and a few palaces, but the houses in general are not well built. It contains 44 churches, 43 convents, and an obscure university or lyceum. The tower of Cremona is a curious edifice, consisting of 2 octagonal obelisks, surmounted by a cross, 372 feet high; presenting from the top an extensive view of the course of the Po, and the vast plains of Lombardy.—Native, Vida.—The delegation of Cremona includes the Cremonese, and is very fertile, particularly in corn, fruit, and wine. Pop. 204,350. Sq. m. 657.

Cremppe, or *Kremppe*, t. Holstein, on a small river, which soon after runs into the Stoer; 4 N. Gluckstadt, 27 NW. Hamburg. Pop. 970. The chief trade of the inhabitants is in cattle.

Crems, or *Krems*, t. Austria, in the Land below Enns, capital of the circle above the Mannhartsberg, on the Danube; 23 SW. Znaym, 32 WNW. Vienna. Lon. 15. 24. E. Lat. 48. 73. N. Pop. 3,563. Here is a gymnasium.

Crems, or *Krems*, r. Austria, which runs into the Danube, near the town of Crems.

Cremsdorf, t. Bavaria; 3 NW. Ebern.

Cremsier, or *Cremsir*, t. Moravia, in Prerau, on the Morava; 20 S. Olmutz. Lon. 17. 24. E. Lat. 49. 17. N. Pop. 3,802. It was formerly a small village, till Bruno, bishop of Olmutz, purchased the site and built a fine palace, which soon rendered it populous; it is walled and fortified, and contains a gymnasium and four churches.

Cremsmunster, t. Austria, circle of Traun, on the Crems; 25 SE. Lintz. Pop. 1,000. It contains a celebrated Benedictine abbey and a gymnasium.

Creman Craig, cape, Scot., on the coast of the county of Wigton, in Luce Bay; 13 SSE. Stranraer.

Crendrick, lake, N. Carolina. Lon. 76. 55. W. Lat. 35. 46. N.

Creon, t. France, in Gironde; 10 SE. Bourdeaux. Pop. 877.

Crepon, t. France, Calvados; 6 NE. Bayeux. *Crepsa*, now *Cherso*.

Crépy, or *Crespy*, t. France, principal place of a district, in Oise; 12 S. Compeigne, 12 ENE. Senlis. Lon. 2. 57. E. Lat. 49. 14. N. Pop. 2,305.

Crépy en Laonnois, t. France, in Aisne; 4 NW. Laon. Pop. 1,146.

Cresapsburg, p-t. Alleghany co. Md.; 2 miles from the Potomac; 8 N. Frankford, W. 127.

Crescent Island, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean. It is a low island, about 6 or 7 miles in circ.

Cresentino, t. Piedmont, in Vercelli, on the Po, in a fertile country, but low situation; 19 WSW. Vercelli, 20 NE. Turin. Lon. 8. 0. E. Lat. 45. 15. N. Pop. 3,962. Here are 2 churches, and several religious houses.

Cresina, t. Italy; 6 NNW. Brescia.

Crespino, t. Italy, 15 NE. Ferrara.

Cressanges, t. France, in Allier; 10 SW. Moulins.

Cressensac, t. France, in Lot. Pop. 4,500.

Cressy, see *Crecy*.

Crest, (*Lé*), t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme; 6 SE. Clermont Ferrand. Pop. 1,134.

Crest, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Drôme; 13 SSE. Valence, 15 N. Montelimart. Lon. 5. 6. E. Lat. 44. 44. N. Pop. 4,015. Near it is a castle, a few years since used as a state prison for state criminals, guarded by a company of infantry or invalids.

Crete, now *Candia*.

Crevacora, t. Piedmont; 12 W. Biella.

Crevalcora, t. Italy; 8 SW. Cento.

Crevant, t. France, in Indre. In 1423, a battle was fought here between the English and the French, in which the latter were defeated.

Crevasta, t. Albania; 35 SSE. Durazzo.

Crevasta, (an. *Apsus*), r. Albania, which runs into the Adriatic, near the town of Crevasta.

Crevecœur, t. & fortress, Holland, situated at the conflux of the Dommel and the Meuse; 4 N. Bois-le-Duc, 20 E. Breda.

Crevecœur, t. France, Calvados; 15 SE. Caen.

Crevecœur, t. France, North, on the Scheldt; 4 S. Cambray. Pop. 1,500.

Crevecœur, Dutch fort and factory in Africa, on the gold coast.

Crevell, t. Pru. Lower Rhine, in Dusseldorf; 6 NW. Dusseldorf, 16 S. Meurs. Lon. 6. 22. E. Lat. 51. 18. N. Pop. 12,977. It is well built, contains 4 churches, and has considerable manufactures, particularly of fine linens. Near it the French were defeated by the Hanoverians, in the year 1758. The French in this battle lost 7,000 of their best troops in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

Crevic, t. France, Meurte; 4 NW. Luneville.

Crevilente, t. Spain, in Valencia. Lon. 1. 43. W. Lat. 38. 28. N. Pop. 7,200.

Creuilly, t. France, Calvados; 9 NW. Caen. Pop. 1,066.

Creuse, dep. France, which takes its name from the river Creuse, which passes through it. Gueret is the capital. Pop. 226,224. Sq. m. 2,255.

Creuse, r. France, which rises about 8 miles S. Felletin, crosses the department to which it gives name, and the department of Indre, separates the department of Indre-and-Loire from that of Vienne, till about 5 E. La Have, it loses itself in the river Vienne.

Creuse, (*Little*), r. France, which runs into the Creuse, near Fresselines.

Creusen, t. Bav., in Upper Maine; 7 S. Bayreuth. Pop. 1,050.

Creutz, or *Kreitz*, or *Korosd*, t. Croatia, capital of a county, near the source of the river Glocovni; 16 SE. Varasdin, 118 S. Vienna. Lon. 16. 50. E. Lat. 46. 7. N. Pop. 1,819. United Greek bp. see. Population of the county 75,532. Sq. m. 636.

Creutz, t. Austria; 5 W. Efferding.

Creutz, t. Prussia, in Smaland; 27 NW. Königsberg.

Creutz, t. Bav.,; 4 WNW. Aichstatt.

Creutzberg, t. Ger., in Hesse Cassel; 25 ESE. Cassel. Lon. 15. 20. E. Lat. 51. 5. N.

Creutzberg, or *Clussboreck*, t. Pru. Silesia, in Breslau, surrounded with walls and ditches, with a castle and 2 churches; 26 NE. Grotgau, 28 ENE. Brieg. Lon. 18. 16. E. Lat. 50. 56. N. Pop. 2,239. The principal trade of the inhabitants is in honey, wax, leather, and flax.

Creutzburg, t. Prussia, in Königsberg; 14 SSW. Königsberg. Lon. 20. 30. W. Lat. 54. 27. N. Pop. 1,511.

Creutzburg, or *Creutzberg*, t. Ger., in Weimar, and district of Eisenach, near the Werra, over which is a bridge of stone; 7 NNW. Eisenach, 12 SW. Muhlhausen. Lon. 10. 16. E. Lat. 51. 6. N. Pop. 1,672. It has a castle; and in the neighbourhood are salt works.

Creutzburg, t. Bohemia, in Czaslau; 10 NE. Deutsch Brod. H. 138.

Creutznach, or *Creutzenach*, t. Pru., Lower Rhine, in Coblenz, capital of a circle, on the Nahe; 6 S. Bingen; 30 WNW. Worms. Lon. 7. 49. E. Lat. 49. 48. N. Pop. 6,121. About 3 miles from the town are valuable salt mines.

Creutzoff, t. Courland; 16 SSW. Mittaw.

Crewkerne, t. Eng., in Somerset, situated on the borders of Dorsetshire, about a mile from the Parret, with some manufactures of dowlas, sailcloth, girtweb, and stockings; 20 SE. Taunton, 133 W. London. Lon. 2. 58. W. Lat. 50. 48. N. Pop. 3,021. The market on Saturday is well supplied with provisions and corn.

Crewsville, p-v. Hanover co. Va.; W. 109.

Crewyn, r. Wales, which runs into the Wye, at Builth.

Cribe-lahou, t. Africa, on the Ivory coast; 7 E. Cap-lahou.

Crichton, t. Scot., in Edinburghshire; 11 SE. Edinburgh. Pop. 1,082.

Crichton's Island, small isl. in the Mergui Archipelago. Lat. 10. 41. N.

Crickieth, or *Crickeath*, t. N. Wales, in Caernarvon, on the coast of the Irish sea, with a market on Wednesday. It is defended by a castle; 21 S. Caernarvon, 236 NW. London. Pop. 368.

Crickhowell, t. S. Wales, in Brecknock, near the Usk; 3 ESE. Brecknock, 149 WNW. London. Lon. 3. 55. W. Lat. 51. 54. N. Pop. 643. It is much resorted to by invalids, for the purpose of drinking goats' milk and whey. The ruins of an ancient castle are yet visible. There is a market on Thursday, well supplied with fish and provisions.

Cricklade, t. Eng., in Wilts, on the Thames, anciently a place of some consequence; 30 W.

Oxford, 83 WNW. London. Lon. 1. 53. W. Lat. 51. 38. N. Pop. 1,556. The river Thames is navigable to this town; and a canal is now made between the Thames and the Severn, which joins the former at this place. It has a weekly market on Saturday.

Crieff, t. Scot., in Perth, situated at the foot of the Grampian hills; 18 W. Perth, 57. N. Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 52. W. Lat. 56. 23. N. Pop. 3,390. It has a weekly market on Thursday.

Criel, t. France, in Lower-Seine, near the sea; 4 SW. Eu, 10 SW. Dieppe. Pop. 1,450.

Criffel, mt. Scot., in Kircudbright, near the mouth of the Nith; 1,831 feet high.

Crillon Bay, bay on S. coast of the island of Saghalien, near Cape Crillon.

Crim Cremenda, or *Solat*, t. Russia, in Tauris; 24 NW. Theodosia. It was formerly the capital of the Crimea, but after the country became subject to the Tartars it gradually declined.

Criminal, t. Hind., in Rajamundry; 30 NW. Rajamundry.

Crimea, or *Crim Tartary*, (an. *Chersonesus*, *Taurica*), peninsula, Eu. Russia, in the north of the Black sea, having the straits of Caffa and the sea of Azof on the east, and connected with the continent on the north by the isthmus of Perekop; forming the southern part of the government of Taurida; 208 miles long, and 124 broad. Sq. m. 5,600. Pop. in 1793, 157,125; now nearly doubled. It is said to have once amounted to 1,500,000. The chief towns are Akmetchet, Sevastopol, Theodosia or Caffa, Eupatoria, Kertsch, Bacca-Serai, and Balaklava.

The river Salgir divides it into 2 parts, of which the northern consists almost entirely of a vast undulating plain, composed of heaths or steppes, without a single tree, and fit only for pasture. Its chief riches consist of its flocks of sheep and salt-marshes, which are very productive. The climate is cold and moist in winter, and hot and sultry in summer.—The southern portion is represented as one of the most delightful spots on the globe. It has mountains of considerable height with valleys of the greatest fertility, producing corn, flax, hemp, tobacco, vines, olives, figs, pomegranates, &c. The aspect of the country is beautiful and picturesque, and the climate delightful.—The inhabitants consist of Tartars, Greeks, Russians, Armenians, and Jews.

Crimeln, t. Ger., in Neustadt; 2 N. Weyda.

Crimmitschau, t. Saxony, Erzgebirg, on the Pleisse; 8 NW. Zwickau. Lon. 12. 18. E. Lat. 50. 45. N. Pop. 1,616. The inhabitants carry on manufactures of cloth, flannels, and linen.

Crinitz, t. Saxony, Erzgebirg; 6 S. Zwickau.

Crio, t. A. Turkey, on SW. point of Natolia; near it are the ruins of ancient *Cnidos*. Lon. 27. 10. E. Lat. 36. 46. N.

Criquebœuf sur Mer, t. France, in Calvados, on the sea coast; 7 W. Harfleur, 7 N. Pont l'Évêque.

Criquetot, t. France, in Lower Seine; 7 N. Montivilliers. Pop. 1,442.

Crispalt, mt. Switz., in Uri; 10 SE. Altorff.

Cris, (*Big and Little*), 2 points on N. shore of lake Superior, between which is a fine harbour.

Crispello, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra; 25 E. Civita Borella.

Crissey, km. Java, on N. coast, situated E. of Samarang.

Cristiana, small isl. of the Grecian Archipelago. Lon. 25. 16. E. Lat. 36. 20. N.

Croche, lake, N. America. Lon. 109. 25. W. Lat. 56. 40. N. It is 18 miles long, but narrow and winding.

Croughpatrick, mt. Ireland, in Mayo; 3 SW. Castlebar. It is 2,666 feet above the level of the sea.

Croak, r. Honduras, which runs into the bay, Lon. 88. 12. W. Lat. 15. 25. N.

Croara, t. Italy; 18 SW. Modena.

Croatia, (an. *Liburnia*, part of ancient Illyricum,) province of the Austrian empire with the title of kingdom, attached the kingdom of Hungary; extending from the Drave to the gulf of Venice; bounded N. by Hungary, from which is separated by the Drave, E. by Slavonia and Bosnia, SW. by the gulf of Venice, and W. by Carniola and Stiria; about 160 miles long, and 100 broad. The eastern part of Croatia, lying between the rivers Unna and Verbas, belongs to Turkey. Austrian Croatia is divided into civil and military. The civil department includes the counties of Agram, Warasdin, and Creutz. Pop. 381,126; or according to another statement 358,732. H. 40,046. Sq. m. 3,646. The military department contains 3,800 square miles, 396,483 inhabitants, 38,022 houses. Total population 777,567. The Littorale, now included in Illyria, formerly made a part of Croatia.

The southern division of the country is almost wholly covered with mountains, and is cold, rocky, and barren; subject to an impetuous wind, called *bora*, which continues from September to May. In the northern part there are tracts of great fertility. The rivers are the Drave, Save, Culpa, and Unna. The productions are maize, barley, buck wheat, millet, oats, prunes, wood, honey, &c. There are mines of iron and copper. The trade is carried on with Turkey by land, but chiefly with Italy by water. The inhabitants are chiefly Germans and Slavonians; the latter the most numerous. The religion is Catholic and Greek.

Croce, (Old,) t. W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 103. 47. E. Lat. 5. 11. N.

Crociatonum, now *Valogenes*.

Crockness, cape on E. coast of Hoy, one of the Orkney Islands. Lon. 3. 2. Lat. 58. 40. N.

Crocodile River, r. America, which runs into lake Winebago, Lon. 87. 50. W. Lon. 43. 45. N.

Crocilopolis, see *El Kab*, and *Democrat*.

Croq, t. France, in Creuse; 8 E. Felletin.

Crocq, t. France, in Calvados; 6 E. Falaise.

Croever Reich, or *Croeser Reiel*, small district, Germany, on N. side of the Moselle.

Crogham, r. Ireland, which runs into Oughter Lough; 6 W. Cavan.

Croghansville, t. Ohio, Sandusky co. laid out in 1817, on E. bank of the Sandusky, opposite to Fort Stephenson, 12 m. above the mouth of the river, 105 N. Columbus. Pop. 78.

Croghan's Gap, p-v. Cumberland co. Pa.; 28 Harrisburgh, W. 111.

Croja, t. Eu. Turkey, in Albania, anciently the capital and residence of the Albanian kings; 20 NE. Durazzo Bp. see. The famous Scander-

berg used this place as a fortress, from whence he continually harassed the Turks; but when the Turks became masters of Albania, they destroyed the fortifications.

Croisette, (La,) t. France, in Marne, near Chalons sur Marne. It is remarkable for a slaughter of the English by the inhabitants, with the assistance of Charles of Anjou, king of Naples.

Croisic, (Le) s-p. France, in Lower-Loire, about 9 miles from the mouth of the Loire, surrounded with salt marshes; 21 W. Nantes, Lon. 230. W. Lat. 47. 18. N. Pop. 2,310. The inh. carry on a considerable coasting trade.

Croay, small Scotch island, near S. coast of Harris. Lon. 7. 6. W. Lat. 57. 48. N.

Croissille, t. Savoy; 11 NNW. Annecy; 10 S. Geneva.

Croisilles, t. France, in Straits of Calais; 9 N. Bapaume.

Criox, (La,) lake, Louisiana. Lon. 93. 10. W. Lat. 32. 3. N.

Croix, (La,) mt. Piedmont, in the district of the Four Valleys; 13. W. Pignerol.

Corix, (La,) t. France, in Eure-and-Loir; 6 SE. Louviers.

Croix St. Leufroy, (La,) t. France, in Eure; 6 NE. Evreux.

Croix sur Meuse, (La,) t. France, in Meuse; 12 SSE. Verdun.

Crokane, mountains, Ireland, in the county of Cork; 5 N. Dungarvan.

Crolles, t. France, in Isere; 10 NE. Grenoble. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in wine.

Cromach Craig, mt. Scot., in the county of Perth; 5 N. Crieff.

Cromach Head, cape, Scot., on N. coast of the county of Bamff; 3 NW. Cullen.

Cromarty, s-p. Scot., capital of the county of the same name, situated in the Frith of Murray, at the mouth of the Frith of Cromarty. Lon. 3. 55. W. Lat. 57. 40. N. Pop. 2,208. Here is a manufacture of coarse cloth, and a considerable coasting trade in corn, thread, yarn, fish, and skins. The harbour is excellent.

Cromarty, small county, Scot., bounded N. by a frith or river, called the Frith of Cromarty, E. by the Frith of Murray, and every where else by the county of Ross. This county is the smallest of the kingdom, being only 12 miles long and 3 broad. Cromarty is the chief town. Pop. 3,052.

Cromary, t. France, Saône; 7 N. Besançon.

Cromau, or *Kromlow*, t. Moravia, in Znaym; 18 NE. Znaym. Lon. 16. 13. E. Lat. 49. 2. N. Pop. 1,360.

Crombach, t. Pru. Cologne; 7 NE. Siegen.

Cromer, s-p. Eng., on NE. coast of Norfolk, with a harbour for fishing vessels, being chiefly inhabited by fishermen; 23 N. Norwich, 127 NNE. London. Lon. 130. E. Lat. 52. 55. N. Pop. 848. It is a place of resort for sea-bathing, and has a weekly market on Saturday.

Cromford, t. Eng., in Derbyshire; celebrated for its lead mines; 2 N. Wirksworth. Pop. 1,259.

Cromont, t. France, Somme; 7 E. Abbeville.

Crompton, t. Eng., in Lancashire, near Manchester. Pop. 4,746.

Crompton Point, NE. point of the island of Dominica. Lon. 61. 21. W. Lat. 15. 42. N.

Cromwell's Ledge, isl. near E. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 53. 30. W. Lat. 50. 12. N.

Crona, t. France, in Saône-and-Loire; 8 NNW. Bourbon Lancy.

Crona, small isl. near W. coast of Scotland. Lon. 5. 3. W. Lat. 58. 12. N.

Cronach, fortified town, Bav., Upper-Maine, near the river Cronach; 30 NE. Bamberg. Lon. 11. 1. E. Lat. 50. 17. N. Pop. 2,380. Near it stands a mt. fortress, called *Rosenberg*.

Cronach, r. Bav., which joins the Rotach, 1 NE. Zeulen.

Cronberg, mt. Switz.; 3 Appenzel.

Cronborg, or *Cronenbag*, or *Koonberg*, strong fortress, Denmark, in the island of Zealand, situated on a point of land on W. coast of the Sound, a little E. Elsinore and opposite to Helsingborg, in Sweden; 24 N. Copenhagen. Lon. 12. 35. E. Lat. 56. 3. N. Its form is nearly square, 232 by 214, flanked with 4 towers, containing extensive barracks. Criminals are confined here at hard labour. Adjoining to a royal palace, about half a mile from Cronborg, is a garden, called Hamlet's Garden.

Crone, or *Koronow*, t. Pru. Posen, in Bromberg; 56 S. Dantzig. Pop. 1,136.

Cronebane, mines of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow; 8 SSW. Wicklow. The copper mines are in a hill 1,000 feet high. They are not wrought at present.

Cronenburg, see *Kronberg*.

Cronenburg, t. Pru., Coblenz; 10 NW. Geroldstein. Pop. 3,929.

Cronheim, t. Bav.; 3 W. Gunzenhausen.

Cronlesgrun, t. Bav.; 5 NW. Bayreuth.

Cronobey, see *Wexio*.

Cronoby, t. Finland; 8 Gamla Karlby.

Cronschwitz, t. Weimar; 2 NE. Weyda.

Cronspurg, t. Bav.; 2 SW. Altorf.

Cronstadt, or *Kronschat*, s-p. Russia, situated on the island of Retusari, in the gulf of Finland; 20 W. Petersburg. Lon. 29. 52. E. Lat. 59. 58. N. Pop. 40,000, of whom as many as 10,000 are sailors. The town comprehends the E. part of the island, is spacious, containing a number of good houses, churches, and public edifices; but, on account of many inferior buildings, mean houses, vacant places, &c. by no means handsome. It is the principal station of the Russian fleet, and is populous, especially in the shipping season, when the streets are thronged with mariners from all the ports of Europe. The marine hospital is on a very extensive scale. In 1788, it had at several times, 25,007 patients; and in 1789, it had 16,809. Of the former number, 20,924 went out cured; and of the latter 12,974.

Cronstadt, or *Kronstadt*, or *Brassau*, t. Transylvania, in Saxenland, capital of a district; 50 ENE. Hermanstadt. Lon. 25. 15. E. Lat. 45. 43. N. Pop. in 1787, 18,118; estimated in 1817, at 24,000. H. 3,200. It contains a Lutheran and a Catholic academy, and a public library, and has a large trade. It is situated about 5 miles from the river Alt, near the borders of Walachia, from which it is separated by mountains; chiefly inhabited by Germans. The suburbs are inhabited by Bulgarians, Hungarians, and Saxons.

Crooked Haven, bay, Scot., on N. coast of the

county of Bamff; 3 NW. Cullen. Lon. 2. 49. W. Lat. 57. 40. N.

Crooked Island, or *Samana*, one of the Bahama Islands. Lon. 73. 55. W. Lat. 23. 10. N.

Crooked Creek Bridge, p-v. Armstrong co. Pa.; W. 196.

Crooked Lake, in Steuben and Ontario counties, N. Y.; between Pulteney and Wayne, in Steuben co.; 5 W. Seneca lake, 18 miles long, $1\frac{1}{4}$ broad.

Crooked Creek, r. Pa., which runs into the Alleghany, 8 or 9 miles below Kittaning.

Crooked Creek, r. S. C., which runs into the Pedee, $2\frac{1}{2}$ below Naked creek, 25 miles long.

Crooked River, r. Georgia, which runs into the Atlantic, 14 N. St. Mary's.

Crooked River, r. Maine, which rises in Albany, runs SSE., and flows into Sebago pond.

Crooked Reach, channel in the straits of Magellan, between the coast of Patagonia, and an island extending from Passage point to St. Jerome's point.

Croomdah, t. Hind. in Baglana; 26 NE. Amednagur.

Croondah, t. Hind., in Aurungabad, 90 NE. Poonah.

Cropalati, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 11 SE. Rossano.

Cropani, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra, reduced to a village by an earthquake; 9 ENE. St. Severina.

Cropascia, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 7 W. Umbriatico.

Cropedy, v. Eng., in Oxfordshire, on the Cherwell, 3 N. Banbury, 78 NW. London.

Crosby, p-t. Hancock co. Maine; 120 NE. Portland, W. 674.

Crosby, p-t. Hamilton co. Ohio, on the great Miami, opposite to Coleraine; 18 N. Cincinnati, W. 525. Pop. 1,721.

Crosicien, t. Aust., Galicia; 52 WSW. Lemberg.

Crosne, v. France, near Paris.

Crosne, t. Aust., Galicia; 80 WSW. Lemberg.

Cross Anchor, p-v. Spartanburg district, S. C.; 81 Columbia, W. 513.

Cross Creek, t. Washington co. Pa. It is watered by a river of the same name, which runs into the Ohio. Pop. 1,908.

Cross Creek, t. Jefferson co. Ohio. Pop. 1,651.

Cross Creek, r. Va., which runs into the Ohio, Lon. 80. 38. W. Lat. 46. 19. N.

Cross Creek, see *Fayetteville*.

Cross Fells, mt. Eng., in Cumberland, and one of the loftiest in South-Britain.

Cross Island, isl. in Lake Huron. Lon. 84. 10. W. Lat. 45. 55. N.

Cross Island, isl. in the Atlantic ocean, near the coast of Maine, at the entrance into Machias Bay. Lon. 67. 15 W. Lat. 44. 30. N.

Cross Island, one of the smaller Shetland islands. Lon. 1. 41. W. Lat. 59. 46. N.

Cross Keys, p-v. Southampton co. Va.; 69 Richmond, W. 210.

Cross Keys, p-v. Union district, S. C.; 75 Columbia, W. 519.

Cross Kirk, t. Scot., on S. coast of the island of Sanda. Lon. 2. 31. W. Lat. 59. 6. N.

Cross Lake, lake, N. Y.; 17 S. lake Ontario.

Cross Land, t. England, in the west riding of Yorkshire; 4 SW. Huddersfield. Pop. 1,221.

Cross River, p-v. West-Chester co. N. Y. ; W. 281.

Cross River, large r. Western Africa, which flows into the Atlantic, at the head of Old Calabar bay, in Lon. 7. 40. E. Lat. 5. 40. N.

Cross Roads, v. Kent co. Md. ; 2 S. St. George's.

Cross Sound, bay of the N. Pacific ocean, between King George III's Archipelago and the continent of North-America. Towards the east it communicates with Chatham's strait. The entrance is situated between Cape Spencer and Cape Cross. Lon. of the entrance 223. 40. E. Lat. 58. 8. N.

Crossen, t. Pru., Brandenburg, in Frankfort, formerly the capital of a duchy of the same name ; situated on the Oder, near its conflux with the Bober ; 21 SE. Frankfort on the Oder, 68 ESE. Berlin. Lon. 15. 7. E. Lat. 52. 4. N. Pop. 3,258. It contains 2 churches for Lutherans, 1 for Calvinists, manufactures of cloth, and extensive breweries. It is surrounded with old walls.

Crossen, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg. Pop. 279.

Crossin, t. Poland, Lublin ; 24 SW. Lublin.

Crossen am Elster, t. Pru., Saxony, in Merseburg, on the Elster ; 11 S. Naumburg, 22 E. Weimar. Lon. 11. 54. E. Lat. 50. 56. N. Pop. 381.

Crossgates, v. Scot., in Fife ; 4 E. Dunfermline.

Crosswell Bay, bay on S. coast of Norfolk Island.

Crosswicks, v. Burlington co. N. J. ; 8 SE. Trenton.

Crostolo, r. Italy, which runs into the Po, 1 NW. Luzzara, in the duchy of Mantua.

Crotched Mountain, mt. New-Hampshire. Lon. 71. 50. W. Lat. 42. 57. N.

Crotchy, or *Corachie*, t. Sindy, about 4 or 5 miles from the place where vessels lie, in the river Larrybunder, and about a mile from the side of a creek, which has water only for small boats ; 50 W. Tatta. Lon. 67. 16. E. Lat. 24. 51. N. Pop. 8,000. It is fortified with a mud wall, and flanked with towers. Caravans cannot reach Tatta, on account of the branches of the Indus ; but find no difficulty in reaching Crotchy, bringing from the interior country cotton, (raw and spun) almonds, raisins, dates, gram, ghee, oil, hides, and some piece-goods ; carrying back sugar, rice, pepper, &c.

Crottenay, t. France, in Jura ; 6 SE. Poligny.

Crotendorf, t. Sax., in Erzgebirg ; 18 S. Chemnitz. Pop. 1,700. Near it is a quarry of beautiful marble.

Croton Creek, r. in Dutchess and West Chester counties, N. Y. It runs SW. into the Hudson, in Courtland ; 40 miles long.

Crotone, or *Croton*, or *Cortrona*, s-p. Naples, in Calabria Ultra ; 10 SE. St. Severina. Lon. 17. 25. E. Lat. 39. 8. N. Pop. 4,640. Bp. see. This town is defended by a single wall and a castle erected by Charles V. The houses are mean, and the streets narrow. It is famous for being the place where Pythagoras held his school.

Crotorf, t. Pru. Juliers-Cleves-Berg ; 11 ESE. Homberg.

Crotoy, (Le,) s-p. France, in Somme, about 3 miles from the sea, on N. side of the river Somme ; 10 NW. Abbeville. Lon. 1. 42. E. Lat. 50. 19. N. H. 180. It had formerly a good harbour, but is now little frequented.

Crottendorf, or *Krottendorf*, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg ; 18 S. Chemnitz. Pop. 1,693.

Crotzka, t. Hungary, on S. side of the Danube ; 15 SE. Belgrade. In the year 1739, a bloody battle was fought here between the Imperialists and the Turks.

Crou, t. Africa, on the gold coast ; 5 SE. Sanguin.

Crou, (La,) r. France, which runs into the Seine, a little below St. Denys.

Crouch, r. Eng., in Essex, which runs into the sea, 10 NE. Rochfort ; celebrated for its oyster-beds.

Crovet, t. Savoy ; 2 NE. Montmelian.

Croughnamalin, mountains, Ireland, in the county of Mayo ; 10 WNW. Killala.

Croupiere, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme ; 5 S. Theirs.

Croulin Islands, two small islands near W. coast of Scot. Lon. 5. 50. W. Lat. 57. 19. N.

Croustelle, t. France, in Vienne ; 4 SW. Poitiers.

Crouy, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne ; 10 NE. Meaux. H. 240.

Crovy, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near N. coast of Flores. Lon. 122. 42. E. Lat. 8. 1. S.

Crouzille, t. France, in Upper-Vienne ; 17 SE. Limoges. H. 330.

Crow, r. Tennessee, which runs into the Tennessee, opposite Crow Town.

Crow Indians, N. A., on the Yellowstone and the heads of the Missouri. No. 3,500.

Crow Island, small isl. in the Currituck sound, near the coast of N. C. Lon. 76. 4. W. Lat. 36. 24. N.

Crow Head, cape, Ireland, on SW. coast of the county of Cork. Lon. 10. 2. W. Lat. 51. 32. N.

Crow Meadow, r. Illinois, which runs into the Illinois, 240 miles from the Mississippi.

Crow Taing, cape, Scot., on NW. coast of the island of Ronaldshay.

Crowland, or *Croyland*, t. Eng., in Lincoln, near which formerly stood a celebrated abbey, ruins of which remain ; 12 NNE. Peterborough, 93 N. London. Lon. 1. 7. W. Lat. 52. 40. N. Pop. 1,879. The inhabitants derive a considerable gain from wild ducks, caught in decoys.

Crowle, t. Eng., in Lincolnshire, with a market on Saturday ; 36 N. Lincoln, 169 N. London. Pop. 1,424. Lon. 1. 49. W. Lat. 56. 36. N.

Crown Island, island in the Eastern sea, near NE. coast of New-Guinea. Lon. 146. 50. E. Lat. 5. 18. S.

Crown Islands, two small fortified islands in the Baltic, at the entrance into the harbour of Copenhagen.

Crown-Point, p-t. Essex co. N.Y., on lake Champlain ; 12 N. Ticonderoga, 96 N. Albany, W. 452. Pop. in 1810, 1,082 ; in 1820, 1,522. Lat. 44. 3. N. Lon. 72. 29. W. Crown-Point fort, celebrated in the history of American wars, was in NE. part of this town, on lake Champlain, on an eminence elevated 47 feet above the lake, and 15 N. Fort Ticonderoga. It is now in ruins.

Crows-nest, mt., in the Highlands, N.Y., near the Hudson. Height above tide water, 1,418 feet.

Crowsville, p-v. Spartanburg district, S. C. ; W. 551.

Croxton Kyriel, v. Eng., in Leicestershire; 8 NE. Melton Mowbray. Here was formerly a monastery, in which the bowels of king John were interred.

Croy, t. France, in Somme; 5 NW. Amiens.

Croy, or *Crouy*, isl. in the S. Indian sea. It is of considerable height, and about 9 miles in circ. Lon. 68. 34. E. Lat. 48. 40. S.

Croyere, (*La*), Islands, group of 5 islets, in the N. Pacific ocean, so called by Perouse. Capt. Dixon called them Hazy islands. Lon. 134. 41. W. Lat. 55. 50. N.

Croydon, t. Cheshire co. N. H.; 24 NE. Charlestown, 80 W. Portsmouth. Pop. in 1810, 862; in 1820, 1,060. Croydon mountain extends in a NE. direction through this town.

Croydon, t. Eng., in Surry, with a weekly market on Saturday, principally for corn; 10 S. London. Lon. 0. 5. W. Lat. 51. 22. N. Pop. 7,801. Here was, till within a few years, a palace of the archbishop of Canterbury, which was alienated and sold by authority of parliament in the year 1780, and is now employed for a cotton manufacture.

Crozet, t. France, in Loire; 10 NW. Roanne. H. 300.

Crozon, t. France, in Finisterre; 16 NW. Châteaulin. Pop. 6,492.

Cruach Lussa, mt. Scot., in Argyleshire, district of Knapdale; 3,000 feet high.

Cruachan, mt. Scot., in Argyleshire, the perpendicular height is 3,390 feet above the level of the sea; 25 S. Fort William.

Cruanacarra, small isl. in the Atlantic, near W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 9. 55. W. Lat. 53. 15. N.

Cruanakilly, small isl. in the Atlantic, near W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 9. 59. W. Lat. 53. 18. N.

Cruces, t. Darien, S. A., on the Chagre.

Cruckfalla, mt. Ireland, in the county of Donegal; 3 SE. Bloody Farland's point.

Crucoli, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 6 SE. Cariati.

Cruden, or *Crudane*, v. Scot., in Aberdeenshire; 25 N. Aberdeen.

Cruden Bay, bay, Scot., formed by a river of the same name, on E. coast of the county of Aberdeen; 8 S. Peterhead. Lon. 1. 48. W. Lat. 57. 21. N.

Crugerstown, p-v. Frederick co. Md.; W. 55.

Cruikston, v. Scot., in Renfrew; 2 E. Paisley. Here are the ruins of a castle, originally belonging to a powerful family of the name of Croc.

Cruit, small isl. in the Atlantic, near NW. coast of Ireland; 10 S. Bloody Farland's point. Lon. 8. 19. W. Lat. 55. 2. N.

Crulay, t. France, in Eure-and-Loir; 10 E. Verneuil.

Crum, t. Bav.; 4 ESE. Hasfurt.

Crumarad, mt. Ireland, in Donegal; 2 N. Killybegs.

Crumau, see *Cromau*.

Cramau, or *Krumlaw*, t. Bohemia, in Bechin, on the river Muldau; 32 S. Bechin, 76 S. Prague. Lon. 14. 13. E. Lat. 48. 59. N. Pop. 4,291.

Crumlin Water, r. Ireland, which runs into the Lough Neagh; 6 S. Antrim.

Crummock Water, lake, Eng., in Cumberland, which abounds with char and trout.

Crump Island, small isl. in the West Indies, about a mile long; NE. of Antigua. Lon. 61. 25. W. Lat. 17. 14. N.

Cruna del Conde, t. Spain, in Old Castile, on the Duero, near Aranda de Duero.

Cruswitz, t. Poland, in Brzesk, under Poppel, in the beginning of the 9th century, made the capital of the kingdom; 30 NE. Gnesna. This was the native place of Piastus, who, in 830, from being a wheel-wright, was elected to the throne of Poland.

Crusy, t. France, in Herault; 14 W. Beziers. H. 220.

Cruti, t. Switz., in Uri; 6 NNW. Altdorff.

Cruzhaven, see *Cuxhaven*.

Cruys, t. France, in Lower-Alps; 7 SW. Sisteron.

Cruysfiord, bay on the coast of Norway; 20 S. Bergen.

Cruz, (*La*), t. Popayan; 50 S. Popayan.

Cruz, Rio Cruz, see *Camosim*.

Cruz de Padre, small island near the coast of Cuba. Lon. 80. 5. W. Lat. 23. 11. N.

Cruzani, t. Corsica, on the Liamone; 18 NNE. Ajaccio.

Cruzes, t. Panama; 15 NW. Panama.

Cruzcool, branch of the Ganges, which runs into the bay of Bengal, Lon. 91. 8. E. Lat. 21. 30. N.

Cruzy, t. France, Herault; 12 W. Beziers.

Cruza le Chatel, t. France, in Yonne; 10 E. Tonnerre.

Cryma, t. Africa, in Tunis; 8 SW. Tunis.

Crystal Mountains, Africa, which pervade the kingdoms of Congo, Angola, and Benguela.

Crystal Hills, p-v. Pulaski co., Arkansas; 50 Little Rock, W. 1,217.

Csaba, t. Hungary, in Bekes; 36 NE. Vasarhely. Lon. 20. 55. E. Lat. 46. 42. N. Pop. 12,000. H. 2,000.

Csagyavitz, r. Slavonia, which runs into the Drave, 9 E. Vilevo.

Csakathurn, t. Hungary, situated on a small river, between the Muer and the Drave, celebrated for its wine; 20 W. Canischa, 95 S. Vienne. Lon. 16. 28. E. Lat. 46. 35. N.

Csanad, co. Hungary, watered by the Maros, producing wheat, cattle, &c. Pop. 34,641. Sq. m. 614. Chieftown, Mako.

Csanad, t. Hungary, in Csanad, on the Maros; 64 N. Belgrade, 200 SE. Vienna. Pop. 5,900.

Csath, t. Hungary, in Borschod; 24 S. by W. Tokay.

Cserepaxa, t. & castle, Hungary; 8 NE. Erlau.

Cseringrad, t. Slavonia, on the Danube; 5 N. Peterwardin.

Cserna, r. Hungary, which runs into the Danube, near Orsova.

Cserna, t. Slavonia; 20 S. Eszek.

Csernick, t. Slavonia; 11 NE. Gradisca. Lon. 17. E. Lat. 45. 36. N.

Csetnek, t. Hungary, in Gomor, on a river of the same name. Lon. 20. 22. E. Lat. 48. 39. N. Pop. 3,800. H. 600. A Lutheran gymnasium.

Csogod, t. Transylvania; 16 E. Udvarhely.

Csokaku, t. & castle of Hungary; 12 NNE. Stulweisen.

Csongrad, co. Hungary, watered by the

Theisse ; level, having no mountains. Produce, cattle, tobacco, melons, &c. Pop. 64,217. Sq. m. 1,435. Chief town, Zegedin.

Csongrad, t. Hungary, in the county of the same name, at the conflux of the rivers Keres and Theisse ; 22 N. Zegedin.

Csorona, t. Hungary, in Oedenburg ; 22 WSW. Raab.

Csyek, or **Osyek**, t. Prussia ; 22 N. Culm.

Ctesiphon, capital of Parthia, now *Modain*.

Cuabang, or **Tanghoa**, t. Cochinchina, near the mouth of a river which runs into the Chinese sea. Lon. 105. 25. E. Lat. 19. 15. N.

Cuadac, s-p. Tonquin, on a river called Cuadac or Rokho, near its mouth. Lon. 105. 23. E. Lat. 19. 55. N.

Cuadac, or **Rokho**, r. Asia, which rises in the Chinese province of Yunnan, passes through Tonquin, and runs into the Chinese sea, Lon. 105. 25. E. Lat. 19. 54. N.

Cuidian, t. Grand Bukharia, on a river of the same name ; 55 W. Sangnien.

Cuadian, r. Grand Bukharia, which runs into the Saganien, 6 S. Cuadian.

Cuama, see *Zambese*.

Cub, (*North*), small isl. in James's bay, Hudson's bay. Lon. 80. 50. W. Lat. 54. 25. N.

Cub, (*South*), small isl. in James's bay, Hudson's bay. Lon. 80. 30. W. Lat. 53. 42. N.

Cuba, the largest West India island, at the entrance of the gulf of Mexico ; 764 miles long, and from 74 to 134 broad. Lon. 74. 2. to 84. 55. W. Lat. 19. 48. to 23. 15. N. Sq. m. 49,000. Pop. stated in 1820, at 664,200. Whites. 350,000. Coloured, 314,200 ; of these, 181,968 slaves. Another statement is as follows : slaves, 225,286 ; free coloured people, 115,691 ; total of the population, 620,980. It forms a captain-generalship, and is divided into 2 governments, that of Cuba or St. Jago de Cuba, and the Havannah ; and is subdivided into jurisdictions and districts. The principal towns are the Havannah, St. Jago de Cuba, Villa del Principe, Bayamo, and Matanzas.

A chain of mountains extends the whole length of the island from east to west, dividing it into 2 parts. From these 158 rivers pour down into the plains ; and at the foot of the mountains the country opens into extensive meadows, which afford pasture to numerous herds of cattle both wild and tame. The temperature is warm and dry, milder than that of St. Domingo. The months of July and August are rainy ; the rest of the year hot and dry. The rivers abound in fish, the forests in choice and large timber. The soil is of great fertility, so that the fields are always covered with flowers and odoriferous plants, and the trees with foliage ; and it produces, in abundance, ginger, long pepper, and other spices ; aloes, mastic, cassia, fistula, manioc, maize, cocoa, honey, &c. ; tobacco, accounted the best in America ; sugar and coffee in great quantities. The aggregate exports for 5 years, from 1815 to 1819, amounted to \$81,224,808 09. It contains some very abundant mines of copper and loadstone ; also some iron, gold, rock crystals, and numerous medicinal springs.

Cuba, t. Portugal, Alentejo ; 9 NNW. Beja.

Cuba, see *St. Jago de Cuba*.

Cubagua, small isl. near the coast of Cumana. in S. A. between the island of Margarita and the continent. The soil is dry, barren, and nitrous, without fresh water, and producing little else but rushes. Lon. 63. 30. W. Lat. 10. 56. N.

Cubaimarou, r. of the island of St. Vincent, which runs into the sea, in a bay of the same name.

Cubaimarou Bay, bay on S. coast of the isl. of St. Vincent. Lon. 61. 11. W. Lat. 13. 6. N.

Cubale, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 13. 36. S.

Cuban, r. Russian Tartary, which rises in Mount Caucasus, and empties itself by two mouths, one into the sea of Azoph, the other into the Black sea.

Cuban Tartary, part of Tartary, situated N. of Persia, now united to Russia, which takes its name from the river Cuban.

Cubb's Creek, r. Virginia, which runs into the Staunton river, Lon. 79. W. Lat. 36. 47. N.

Cubcibia, t. Africa, in Dar Fur ; W. Cobbé.

Cubellas, t. Spain, in Catalonia. Pop. 3,600. Lon. 0. 27. E. Lat. 41. 15. N.

Cubessa, t. Arabia, in Nedsjed, in the road from Aleppo to Bassora ; 130 WSW. Meschid Ali.

Cubjac, t. France, in Dordogne ; 7 E. Perigueux. Pop. 913.

Cubio, see *Gubbio*.

Cubitsa, t. Arabia, Yemen ; 15 N. Hodeida.

Cublanc, t. France, in Dordogne ; 10 SW. Brive. H. 240.

Cubota, t. Japan, in Nippon ; 20 SE. Achita.

Cucana, t. Friuli ; 7 W. Palma la Nuova.

Cuechiara, small isl. in the Adriatic, near the coast of Naples ; 18 NW. Vieste.

Cuehecunna, t. Candahar ; 68 WNW. Candahar.

Cuccia Nova, t. Croatia ; 32 ESE. Agram.

Cuchimochi, t. Japan, on the island of Ximo ; 25 S. Naka.

Cuchut, t. New Navarre ; 160 SSE. Casa Grande.

Cuckanara, see *Jagrenatporum*.

Cuckeree, t. Hind., in Bundelcund ; 15 SW. Pannah.

Cuckfield, t. Eng., in Sussex, in the road from London to Brighthelmstone, with a weekly market of Friday ; 14 N. Brighthelmstone, 40 S. London. Pop. 2,083.

Cuckmere, r. Eng., which runs into the sea, 3 W. Beachy Head.

Cuckold's Point, cape on E. coast of Barbadoes. Lon. 58. 28. W. Lat. 13. 32. N.

Cuckooville, p-v. Louisa co. Va. ; W. 123.

Cucubia, t. Dar Fur ; 2½ days' journey W. Cobbé. It commands the western roads, and has a market twice a week.

Cucula, t. Hind., in Guntoor ; 27 NE. Innacunda.

Cucuron, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone ; 7 S. Apt. Pop. 2,802.

Cucurpe, t. New Navarre ; 15 S. Casa Grande.

Cucusus, now *Cocson*.

Cucuta, t. New Grenada ; 40 N. Pamplona.

Cuda, now *Coa*.

Cudabi, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile ; 2 S. Feshn.

Cudaly, t. Hind., Guzerat; 40 NW. Gogo.
Cudanapattam, t. Hind., in the Carnatic; 10 S. Pullumnaire.

Cuddafur, t. Hind.; 24 E. Benares.

Cuddalore, t. Hind., on the coast of Coromandel, in the Carnatic, situated near where St. David's stood; 15 SSW. Pondicherry, 85 NE. Trichinopoly. Lon. 79. 55. E. Lat. 11. 40. N. It is a considerable town, and has a strong situation.

Cuddapa, or *Kirpa*, t. Hind., and capital of a circar to which it gives name, belonging to the Nizam of the Deccan; 58 W. Nellore, 116 NW. Madras. Lon. 78. 57. E. Lat. 14. 25. N.

Cuddapa, circar, Hind., bounded N. by the country of Golconda, E. by the Carnatic, and SW. and W. by the Mysore, ceded to the Nizam of the Deccan by Tippe Sultan. The principal towns are Cuddapa, Gandicotta, and Combam.

Cuddren, t. Hind., Sindy, on the route from Hydrabad to Luckput Bunder.

Cuddumrusil, or *Cuddum Rusoul*, i. e. *The Footstep of the Prophet*, t. Bengal; 8 NNW. Islamabad. Here is a stone on which is an impression of a human foot, said to be that of Mahomet; much visited by pilgrims.

Cudgenere, t. Hind., in Kitchwana; 18 S. Rajegur.

Cudgi, t. Hind., in Bahar; 34 SSW. Arrah.

Cudgiah, t. Hind., in Oude; 10 E. Corah.

Cudhar, t. Bengal; 33 SSE. Curruckpour.

Cudjeree, t. Bengal, on the Hoogly; 45 SSW. Calcutta. Lon. 38. 5. E. Lat. 21. 52. N.

Cudjera, t. Bengal; 38 SSE. Ghidore.

Cudimooddy, t. Hind., in Coimbatore; 13 WNW. Carroor.

Cudjwa, t. Hind., in Allahabad, and district of Korah.

Cudoogal, t. Golconda; 24 S. Hydrabad.

Cudivoja, t. Walachia; 30 SW. Bucharest.

Cudrefin, t. Switz., in Vaud, on E. bank of the lake of Neufchatel; 5 SE. Neufchatel, 21 W. Berne. Lon. 6. 49. E. Lat. 46. 59. N. Pop. 2,180.

Cudruah, t. Hind., in Guzerat, on the Myhie; 50 SE. Mahmoodabad.

Cudwah, t. Bengal; 40 ESE. Dacca.

Cue, t. Persia, Adirbeitzan; 100 SW. Tauris.

Cueba, t. S. A. in Tucuman; 85 N. St. Salvador de Jugui.

Cuellar, t. Spain, in Segovia; 30 Segovia. Pop. 3,000.

Cuello, t. New Grenada, on the Magdalena; 36 WNW. Santa Fé de Bogota. Pop. 1,000.

Cuença, or *Bamba*, t. S. A. and capital of a jurisdiction, in New Grenada, and audience of Quito; 150 S. Quito. Lon. 79. 13. W. Lat. 2. 55. S. Pop. upwards of 20,000. The streets are straight and broad, and the houses mostly of adobes, or unburnt bricks. The environs are very fertile and pleasant. The town contains 3 churches, 4 convents, 2 nunneries, a hospital, a chamber of finance, &c.

Cuença, (an. *Canca*), city, Spain, in New Castile, capital of a province; 75 E. Madrid, 100 WNW. Valencia. Lon. 2. 16. W. Lat. 40. 10. N. Pop. 6,000. Bp. see. It contains a cathedral, 13 parishes, 6 monasteries, a hospital, a seminary, and 3 colleges. It was built by the

Moors, on a high and craggy hill, between the rivers Xucar and Huescar, which makes it naturally strong.—Native, Louis Molina.—The north and east part of the province is mountainous and fit only for sheep pasture; the other parts are fertile, producing corn, hemp, fruit, &c.—Pop. 294,290. Sq. m. 11,884.

Cuença, t. Spain, in Leon; 32 S. Leon.

Cuencari, t. Mexico, in New Biscay; 52 S. Parial.

Cuera, or *Zuera*, t. Spain, in Aragon, on the Gallego; 10 N. Saragossa.

Cuernabaca, or *Cornavaca*, or *Quauhnahuac*, t. Mexico, capital of a province of the same name. In the time of Cortes it was the capital of a people called Tlahuicas; 40 SSW. Mexico. Lon. 100. 56. W. Lat. 19. 20. N.

Cuers, t. France, in Var; 9 NNE. Toulon. Pop. 4,890.

Cuevas, t. Mexico, in New Biscay; 70 NW. Parral.

Cuevas, t. New Biscay; 150 SW. Parral.

Cufa, t. Arabian Irak, near the frontiers of Arabia Deserta, on the Euphrates; 4 SE. Mesghid Ali, 90 S. Bagdad. It is now in ruins.

Cugnasco, t. Switz., Tesino; 5 S. Bellinzona.

Cui, or *Cuir*, t. Lower Siam, on W. coast of the gulf; 170 SSW. Juthia. Lon. 99. 56. E. Lat. 11. 40. N.

Cujaba, or *Cuiaba*, see *Cuyaba*.

Cujavia, pr. Poland, on the banks of the Vistula, now belonging to Russia and Prussia.

Cuicior, t. Thibet; 30 SW. Lassa.

Cuelle, t. France, in Mayenne; 15 WSW. Laval. H. 260.

Cuilli, t. Switz., in Vaud, on N. coast of the lake of Geneva, surrounded with walls and ditches in 1440; 5 SE. Lausanne. Pop. 2,110.

Cujo, see *Cuyo*.

Cuisery, t. France, in Saone-and-Loire; 13 SSE. Châlons. Pop. 1,301.

Cuitaperi, t. Sweden, in West Bothnia, on the Tornea; 25 N. Tornea.

Cuivaniemi, t. East Bothnia, at the mouth of a river so named, which runs into the gulf of Bothnia; 25 N. Ulea.

Cuivin, see *Couvin*.

Cuizeau, or *Cuisseau*, see *Cuzeau*.

Cul de Cohe, bay, of the island of Martinico, on N. part of the Cul de Sac Royal.

Cul de Sac, general term for a bay in the West India islands.

Cul de Sac des Anglois, bay of Martinico, on SE. coast, a little S. Cape Ferre.

Cul de Sac François, bay of Martinico. Lon. 60. 53. W. Lat. 14. 34. N.

Cul de Sac, (*Grand*), bay, on W. coast of the island of St. Lucia.

Cul de Sac, (*Grand*), bay, on N. coast of Guadaloupe. Lon. 61. 53. W. Lat. 16. 30. N.

Cul de Sac Marin, bay on S. coast of Martinico. Lon. 60. 45. W. Lat. 14. 31. N.

Cul de Sac, (*Petit*), bay of Guadaloupe; 7 S. Grand Cul de Sac.

Cul de Sac Robert, bay of Martinico, on E. coast. Lon. 61. W. Lat. 14. 34. N.

Cul de Sac Royal, bay, on W. coast of Martinico. Lon. 61. W. Lat. 14. 30. N.

Cul de Sal Vache, bay of Martinico. Lon. 60. 57. W. Lat. 14. 31. N.

Cularo, now *Grenoble*.

Culdameri, t. Hind., in Singrowla; 35 SE. Saipour.

Culebra, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near W. coast of Luçon. Lon. 120. 5. E. Lat. 15. 57. N.

Culebras, r. Mexico, which separates the province of Costa-Rica from that of Veragua, and runs into the Spanish Main. Lon. 82. 30. W. Lat. 9. 20. N.

Culeche, see *Coleche*.

Culeihat, t. Africa, in Morocco; 32 N. Mogador, 120 W. Morocco.

Culemburg, t. Holland, in Guelderland, on S. side of the Leck; 16 N. Blois le Duc, 27 SSE. Amsterdam. Lon. 5. 8. E. Lat. 51. 58. N.

Culhat, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme; 10 E. Riom. Pop. 2,900.

Culiacan, pr. Mexico, bounded N. by Cinala, E. by New Biscay, S. by the Pacific ocean, and W. by the gulf of California; about 200 miles long, and 90 broad. The soil is fertile, and the air healthy. There are some silver mines. The principal towns are Culiacan, Petatlan, and St. Miguel.

Culiacan, t. N. A. and capital of a province of the same name, in Mexico, on a river called also Culiacan; 480 NW. Mexico. Lon. 108. 23. W. Lat. 24. 22. N. Pop. 10,800. It is celebrated in Mexican history under the name of *Kueicol-huacan*.

Culiacan, r. N. A. which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 109. W. Lat. 24. 20. N.

Cull, (an *Collops Magnus*,) s-p. Algiers, situated at the bottom of a gulf, in the country of Algiers, with a tolerable port. Lon. 6. 40. E. Lat. 37. 40. N. At present there are but small remains of grandeur.

Cullatour, t. Hind., in Tinevelly; 85 NE. Cape Comorin.

Cullan, t. France, in Cher; 30 S. Bourges.

Culleanpour, t. Bengal; 40 W. Silhet.

Cullen, s-p. Scot., in Bamff, at the mouth of a river of its own name, in the frith of Murray; 12 W. Bamff. Lon. 2. 44. W. Lat. 57. 38. N. Pop. 1,076. It is a royal burgh. The chief employment of the inhabitants is in the linen manufacture and fishing.

Cullera, t. Spain, in Valencia, on the sea-coast, at the mouth of the Xucar; 10 NNW. Gandia, 21 S. Valencia. Pop. 5,000.

Culles, t. France, Saône-and-Loire; 10 SW. Châlons.

Culloden Muir, heath, Scot., in Inverness; 4 E. Inverness. It is celebrated for a victory obtained in the year 1746, by the Duke of Cumberland, over the unfortunate prince Charles Stuart, which for ever destroyed the hopes of that family and their friends.

Culloor, t. Hind., in Golconda, celebrated for its diamond mines; 15 W. Rajahmundry, 100 E. Hyderabad. Lon. 80. 37. E. Lat. 17. 12. N.

Culloor, t. Hind., Guntoor; 20 E. Guntoor.

Cullore, t. Hind., in Guzerat; 12 E. Surat.

Cullum, t. Bengal; 10 ENE. Nattore.

Cullumpton, or *Collumpton*, t. Eng., in Devon, with a weekly market on Saturday; 11 N. Exeter, 159 W. London. Lon. 3. 20. W. Lat. 50. 55. N. Pop. 2,917. Here are manufactures of sagathies, serges, and other woollen goods.

Cully, or *Cuilli*, see *Cuilli*.

Cullyton, or *Colyton*, t. Eng., in Devon, with a weekly market on Thursday; 15 W. Lyme, 150 W. London. Lon. 3. 8. W. Lat. 50. 47. N. Pop. 1,641.

Culm, city, Pru. Marienwerder, formerly capital of a palatinate of the same name; 18 NNW. Thorn. Lon. 18. 10. E. Lat. 53. 10. N. Pop. 3,888. This town was built in the 13th century, and is situated on the Vistula. It is large, without commerce, and thinly inhabited, and has a Catholic academy. It was once Hanseatic, and had, till lately, the privilege of coining money.

Culm, r. Eng., which runs from Cullumpton, in Devonshire, to the Ex.

Culm, t. Bohemia, in Saatz; 8 NE. Eger.

Culmain, t. Bavaria; 14 E. Bayreuth.

Culmbach, Bav. in Upper Maine, on the Maine; 15 NNW. Bayreuth, 25 NE. Bamberg. Lon. 11. 30. E. Lat. 50. 5. N. Pop. 3,360. H. 470.

Culmbach, see *Bayreuth*.

Culmensee, or *Chelmsee*, t. Prussia, in Marienwerder; 12 SE. Culm. Pop. 741.

Culmitsch, t. Weimar; 7 E. Weyda.

Culmos, t. Finland; 15 S. Jamsio.

Culmstock, t. Eng., in Devonshire; 3 E. Cullumpton, 160 W. London. Pop. 1,496.

Culnah, t. Bengal; 26 SE. Moorley. Lon. 89. 38. E. Lat. 22. 50. N.

Culnah, t. Bengal; 12 SW. Kishenagur.

Culpatty, t. Hind., in Coimbatore; 48 NNW. Damicotta.

Culpee, t. Bengal, on the Hoogly; 28 S. Calcutta.

Culpeper, co. NE. part of Va., bounded NE. by Fauquier co., SE. by Spottsylvania and Oranges cos., SW. by Madison co., and NW. by Shenandoah co. Pop. in 1810, 18,967; slaves, 8,312. Pop. in 1820, 20,944. Chief town, Fairfax.

Culross, t. Scot., in Perth, on the Forth; 17 S. Stirling, 22 NW. Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 49. W. Lat. 56. 4. N. Pop. 1,611. It is a royal burgh.

Culsey, t. Bengal; 12 NW. Goragot.

Cultepec, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan; 60 SE. Mechoacan.

Culuacan, or *Coioacan*, t. Mexico; 6 SSE. Mexico. Indian families, 1,885.

Culwara, t. Hind., in the Goondwana; 21 W. Coomtab.

Cuma, t. Gilolo, at the bottom of a bay.

Cuma, small island in the Mediterranean; 5 W. Naples.

Cuma, t. Naples, in Lavora; 4 NW. Pozzuolo.

Cuma, t. Brazil, near the coast of the Atlantic; 20 NW. St. Luis de Marannon.

Cuma, now *Nemourt*.

Cumæ, city, Campania, near Puteoli; 5 NW. Naples. It is now in ruins. Here was a temple, consecrated to Apollo and Diana, and in the temple a hollow, dug out of a rock, called the cave of the Sibyl.

Cumaja, t. Hind., in Jushpour; 18 NE. Odeypour.

Cumamotta, t. Japan, in Ximo; 22 N. Udo.

Cumana, pr. Venezuela, bounded N. & E. by the Caribbean sea, S. by the Orinoco, and W. by the Unara, which separates from the province of Venezuela. Sq. m. about 57,000. Pop. stated from 80, to 90,000. Chief towns, Cuma-

na, the capital, Barcelona, Cumanacoa, and Cariaco. In the western part, toward the coast, the soil is tolerably fertile; the eastern part is dry and sandy, affording nothing but an inexhaustible mine of marine and mineral salt; on the Orinoco the country is fit only for pasturage; other parts are exceedingly fertile. In the interior is a range of mountains, of which Tumiquisi, the most elevated, is 5,900 feet high.

Cumana, or *New Cordova*, t. S. A., and capital of a province of the same name, in Venezuela. Lon. 64. 10. W. Lat. 10. 28. N. Pop. estimated by Humboldt at 18, or 19,000; by Depons at 24,000. It is situated near the mouth of the gulf of Cariaco, about a mile from the sea, on an arid, sandy plain. The climate is hot, subject to earthquakes, and the houses low and lightly built. On the 14th Dec. 1797 more than three-fourths of them were destroyed by an earthquake. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in cocoa, and other productions of the country. The road is commodious for its depth and of semicircular form, which defends it from the violence of the winds.

Cumanacoa, t. Cumana, S. A.; 50 SE. Cumana. Lon. 63. 59. W. Lat. 10. 16. N. Pop. 4,200. The environs are very fertile, and produce large quantities of tobacco.

Cumardu, t. Hind., in Bahar; 15 S. Patna.

Cumaryah, t. Bengal; 20 E. Dacca.

Cumbach, t. Bohemia, in Boleslaw; 4 NW. Gabel.

Cumbal, t. S. A., in Popayan; 45 SSW Pasto.

Cumbava, or *Sumbava*, isl. in the E. Indian sea; 180 miles in length from E. to W. and from 20 to 40 broad. Lon. 116. 20. to 119. 30. E. Lat. 8. 5. to 9. 2. S. Tomboro, a tremendous volcano, is on this island.

Cumbava, t. on N. coast of the island of Cumbava. Lon. 117. 5. E. Lat. 8. 27. N.

Cumbaya, t. Quito, S. A.

Camber, t. Ireland, in Down; 9 SE. Belfast.

Cumberland, p-v. Cumberland co. Maine; 12 Portland, W. 564.

Cumberland, co. SW. part of Maine, bounded W. & N. by Oxford co., E. by Lincoln co., SE. by the Atlantic, and SW. by York co. Pop. in 1810, 42,831; in 1820, 49,445. Chief town, Portland.

Cumberland, t. Providence co. R. I., bounded N. and E. by Massachusetts, and SW. by Pawtucket river; 8 N. Providence. Pop. in 1810, 2,110; in 1820, 2,653. It contains a large nail manufactory, a marble mill, and 8 cotton manufactories.

Cumberland, co. N. J., bounded N. by Gloucester co., E. by cape May co., S. by Delaware bay, and W. by Salem co. Pop. in 1810, 12,670; in 1820, 12,868. Chief town, Bridgetown.

Cumberland, t. Adams co. Pa. Pop. 1,022.

Cumberland Valley, t. Bedford co. Pa. Pop. 683.

Cumberland, t. Greene co. Pa., W. of the Monongahela. Pop. 1,731.

Cumberland, co. Pa., W. of the Susquehanna, bounded N. by Mifflin co., E. by Dauphin co., S. by the Susquehanna, which divides it from York and Adams cos., and SW. and W. by Franklin co. Pop. 23,606. Chief town, Carlisle.

Cumberland, p-t. & cap. Alleghany co. Md.,

on the Potomac, at the junction of Will's creek, 70 W. Hagerstown, 130 ESE. Wheeling, 150 W. by N. Baltimore, W. 135. It is a considerable town, and contains a court house, a jail, a market house, a bank, and 4 houses of public worship, 1 for Lutherans, 1 for Roman Catholics, 1 for Methodists, and 1 built jointly by the Presbyterians and Episcopalians. In and adjoining the town are 3 merchant flour mills, 2 of them only now in operation. Two newspapers are published here. The mountains in the vicinity abound in stone coal, great quantities of which are transported down the Potomac in flat and keel boats. The great western road, made by the U. S. government, extends from this town to the banks of the Ohio at Wheeling, and a survey has been made from thence to the Mississippi, 600 miles further.

Cumberland, co. central part of Va., bounded N. by James river, E. by Powhatan and Amelia cos., S. by Prince Edward co., and W. by Buckingham co.; W. 179. Pop. in 1810, 9,392; slaves, 6,102. Pop. in 1820, 11,023. Chief town, Cartersville.

Cumberland, co. central part of N. C. Pop. in 1810, 9,382; slaves, 2,796. Pop. in 1820, 14,446. Chief town, Fayetteville.

Cumberland, co. S. part of Ken. Pop. in 1810, 6,191; slaves, 1,768. Pop. in 1820, 8,058. Chief town, Burkesville.

Cumberland, t. New-Kent co. Va., on SW. side of the Pamunky, about 35 E. Richmond.

Cumberland Gap, pass, through the Cumberland mountains, in Claiborne co. Tennessee; 130 S. Lexington, 180 Murfreesborough, W. 527. Here is a post office.

Cumberland Mountains, in Tennessee. The range commences in SW. part of Pa., and in Va. it takes the name of Laurel mountain, passes through SE. part of Kentucky, and terminates in Tennessee; 80 SE. Nashville. A considerable portion of this mountain in Tennessee is composed of stupendous piles of craggy rocks. It is thinly covered with trees, and has springs impregnated with alum. Lime stone is found on both sides of it.

Cumberland, isl., on the coast of Georgia, 20 S. Frederica, between the mouth of the great Satilla and prince William's sound. It is about 20 miles in circumference. Lon. 81. 40. W. Lat. 31. N.

Cumberland, r. which rises in the Cumberland mountains, Va., and runs through Kentucky and Tennessee into the Ohio, 60 miles from the Mississippi. It is navigable for large vessels to Nashville near 200 miles, and for boats of 15 tons 300 further. At certain seasons vessels of 400 tons may descend from the distance of 400 miles to the Ohio.

Cumberland Head, headland, N. Y., projecting into lake Champlain, N. of Plattsburg, and opposite South Hero.

Cumberland Hill, p-v. Providence co. R. I.; 12 Providence, W. 428.

Cumberland, co. Eng., bounded N. by Scotland and the Solway frith, 30 miles; E. by Northumberland and Durham, 58 miles; S. by Westmoreland and Lancashire, 69 miles; W. by the Irish sea, 67 miles: in all 224 miles in circ., 58 in length, and rather above 30 in breadth,

Sq. m. 1,516. Pop. in 1811, 133,744. Families, 28,390; 10,868 engaged in agriculture; 11,448 in trade and manufactures; 6,074 otherwise. The surface is diversified with plains and eminences; open, braky, heathy commons, and irregular inclosures, in some parts enriched with rising plantations. The soil is various; fertile, rich, strong loams occupy but a small portion of this country; dry loams, including the various degrees from the rich brown loam to the light, sandy soils, are found in a greater proportion than any other.—A little below Carlisle was the famous Picts' wall, built in the year 121, by the emperor Adrian, across the island, from the German ocean to the Irish sea; about 100 miles in length, 8 feet wide, and 12 feet high, to prevent the incursions of the Picts and Scots.—The principal productions of Cumberland are black lead, coals, copper-ore, lapis, calaminaris, and salmon. Cumberland contains one city, viz. Carlisle, and 15 towns.

Cumberland Bay, bay on W. coast of the isl. of St. Vincent. Lon. 61. 18. W. Lat. 13. 12. N.

Cumberland Bay, bay on NE. coast of the island of Juan-Fernandez. Lat. 33. 40. S.

Cumberland Bay, bay on N. part of N. A. Lon. 65. 20. W. Lat. 66. 42. N.

Cumberland Bay, large bay on the NE. coast of the island of Georgia. Lon. 36. 35. W. Lat. 54. 16. S.

Cumberland Bay, bay on NE. coast of Kerguelen's land, between Cape Cumberland and Point Pringle.

Cumberland Bay, bay on the coast of America, N. Cumberland island.

Cumberland Fort, see *Fort Cumberland*.

Cumberland Harbour, bay on SE. coast of Cuba. Lon. 76. 50. W. Lat. 20. 30. N.

Cumberland House, settlement, N. A., near the Pine-island lake. Lon. 102. 13. W. Lat. 53. 56. N.

Cumberland Island, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 140. 36. W. Lat. 19. 18. S.

Cumberland Islands, cluster of islands near NE. coast of New-Holland. Lon. 148. 32. E. Lat. 20. 36. S.

Cumberland Straits, strait in the North sea, W. Davis's strait, beginning Lon. 65. 30. W. Lat. 63. 35. N.

Cumbermere, t. Hind., Sirowy; 37 S. Sirowy.

Cumbernauld, v. & parish, Scot., in Dumbar-tonshire; 14 NE. Glasgow. Pop. 2,334.

Cumbinama, t. S. A., in Quito; 40 NE. Jaen.

Cumbray, (*Little*,) small isl. Scot., with a light house, about half a mile S. Great Cumbray. Lon. 4. 43. W. Lat. 55. 47. N. Pop. 18.

Cumbray, (*Mickle*, or *Great*,) isl. Scot., about 6 miles in circ. at the mouth of the Clyde, between the isle of Bute and the county of Ayr. Lon. 4. 42. W. Lat. 55. 48. N. Pop. 487.

Cumeldroog, see *Calarumconda*.

Cumendo, t. Italy; 6 NE. Bergamo.

Cumercolly, t. Bengal; 32 NW. Burdwan.

Cumiana, t. Piedmont; 5 N. Pinerolo, 12 SW. Turin. Pop. 4,507.

Cumicumuna, r. S. America, which runs into the Orinoco, Lon. 65. W. Lat. 3. 30. N.

Cumieres, t. France, in Marne; 3 NW. Epernay. It is celebrated for its wines.

Cuminpilly, t. Hind., Ellore; 10 NE. Ellore.

Cumlapour, t. Hind., Visiapour; 15 SE. Curren.

Cumlosen, t. Pru. Brandenburg, on the Elbe; 5 NW. Wittenberg.

Cumly, t. & fort, Hind., in South Canara; 20 S. by E. Mangalore.

Cummazee, see *Coomassie*!

Cummersee, t. Mecklenburg; 7 S. Gnoien.

Cumington, p-t. Hampshire co. Mass.; 20 NW. Northampton, 110 W. Boston. Pop. 1,060.

Cummoo, t. Hind., in Bickaneer; 15 S. Bickaneer.

Cumnacallich, 'or *Carlin's Step*, remarkable mt. Scot., in the island of Arran, 2,840 feet high. Its summit consists of vast quadrangular columns rising wildly behind Goatfell, and overlooking a horrid chasm of several hundred feet deep.

Cumnashawas, bay, on E. coast of Washington island, in N. Pacific ocean, with a village. Lon. 131. 28. E. Lat. 52. 3. N.

Cumnock, (*New*,) v. & parish, Scot., in Argyleshire; 17 ESE. Ayr. Pop. 1,381. In the parish is a lead mine, with limestone, freestone, and coal.

Cumnock, *Old*, (an. *Corda*,) v. & parish, Scot., in Ayrshire, with mines of lead and coal, and quarries of limestone and freestone; 15 ESE. Ayr. Pop. 1,991.

Cumo, t. Finland, on a river of the same name, which runs into the gulf of Bothnia; 24 SE. Biorneborg.

Cumray, t. Bundelcund; 15 SE. Pannah.

Cumpulungo, t. Walachia; 56 NNW. Bucharest.

Cumru, t. Berks co. Pa. Pop. 2,462.

Cumshosha's Sound, bay on E. coast of Queen Charlotte's island, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 132. W. Lat. 53. 10. N.

Cuna, t. Upper Lusatia; 4 S. Gorlitz.

Cunatter, t. Hind., in Travancore; 25 N. Travancore.

Cunaxa, place, Assyria, about 150 miles from Babylon; famous for a great battle fought between Artaxerxes and his brother Cyrus the younger, B. C. 401.

Cundagose, t. Bengal; 6 S. Burdwan.

Cundamahully, t. Hind., in Mysore; 50 NW. Seringapatam.

Cundamungulum, t. Carnatic; 20 NNE. Tanjore.

Cundapour, see *Coondapour*.

Cundera, t. Hind., Visiapour; 30 W. Poonah.

Cundi, t. Africa, on the Zaire, opposite Congo.

Cundigurry, t. Hind., in Mysore; 20 SW. Periapattam.

Cundinamaria, pr. New Grenada.

Cundola, t. Guzerat; 48 NE. Junagur.

Cundole, t. Hind., in Bahar, on the Soane; 11 S. Arrah.

Cundoor, t. Hind., in the circar of Condapilly; 8 NE. Condapilly.

Cundwagunge, t. Hind., in Bundelcund; 10 SE. Chatterpour. Lon. 80. 7. E. Lat. 24. 52. N.

Cundwah, t. Hind., in Candeish; 44 N. Burhampour.

Cundwah, t. Hind., in Bundelcund; 15 SE. Chatterpour.

Cundwah, t. Bengal; 13 W. Purneah.

Cundyeura, t. Bengal; 62 NNE. Dacca.

Cuneges, t. France, in Dordogne; 7 SSW. Bergerac.

Cuneni, r. Africa, which rises in Bemba, and afterwards changes its name to Bembarogue.

Cuneo, see *Coni*.

Cuneus, now *Algarva*.

Cung, see *Kunk*.

Cungevelle, t. Carnatic ; 17 N. Terriore.

Cungwar, t. Hind., Sumbul ; 15 W. Sumbul.

Cunistorges, see *Niebla*.

Cunillana, t. Mexico, in Guaxaca ; 15 W. Guaxaca.

Cunivos, jurisdiction, Peru, on the Maragnon ; 300 NNE. Lima.

Cunlhat, t. France, in Puy-de-Dome ; 9 NNW. Ambert. Pop. 2,826.

Cunnatacuddoo, t. Hind., in Coimbetore ; 9 SE. Coimbetore.

Cunnersdorf, see *Kunnersdorf*.

Cunningham, district, Scot., in Ayrshire.

Cunningham's Island, small island, in Lake Erie, a short distance NW. of the entrance of Sandusky bay.

Cunnoor, r. Wales, which runs into the Tave, in the county of Glamorgan.

Cunuguati, or *Cunugnates*, or *Nueva Villa Rica*, t. S. A., in Buenos-Ayres, and province of Paraguay.

Cuny, small isl., Ireland, in Sligo Bay ; 5 W. Sligo.

Cuolagh Bay, bay, Ireland, on SW. coast of the county of Cork, at S. side of the entrance into Kenmare river. Lon. 9. 53. W. Lat. 51. 38. N.

Cuomi, t. China, of the third rank, in Chang-tong ; 15 NW. Kiao.

Cuorgne, t. Piedmont, on the Orco ; 10 SW. Ivrea. Pop. 3,250. Here is a gymnasium.

Cupar, t. Scot., in Fifeshire ; 15 SE. Perth, 23 N. Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 1. W. Lat. 56. 18. N. Pop. 4,758. It is the county town, neat, well built, with paved streets, situated on N. bank of the river Eden, where it is joined by a small stream, called St. Mary.

Cupar-Angus, t. Scot., in the counties of Angus and Perth, near the Tay ; 12 NNE. Perth, 13 SW. Forfar. Lon. 3. 14. W. Lat. 56. 33. N. Pop. 2,590. The streets are paved and lighted with lamps. Near it are the marks of a square camp, formed by Agricola ; on the centre of which Malcolm IV. founded a Cistercian monastery.

Cupca, t. Eu. Turkey, in Moldavia ; 20 N. Suczava, 100 NW. Jassy.

Cupertino, t. Naples, Otranto ; 6 NE. Nardo.

Cupertool, t. Hind., in Lahore.

Cupica, s-p. & bay, S. A., on SE. side of Panama, following the coast of the Pacific ocean, from Cape St. Miguel to Cape Corrientes. This is thought by Humboldt the most favourable point for connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by a canal. From the bay of Cupica there is a passage of only 15 or 18 miles over a country quite level and suited to a canal, to the head of navigation of the river Naipi, a branch of the river Atrato, which flows into the Atlantic. Gogueneche, a Biscayan pilot, is said to have first pointed out this spot as almost the only place where the chain of the Andes is completely interrupted, and a canal thus made practicable.

Cupinova, t. Servia, on the river Save ; 16 SSW. Belgrade.

Cupola, small round island, in the Mergui Archipelago.

Cuperteleh, t. Lahore ; 14 S. Jallinder.

Cupperwange, t. Guzerat ; 25 ESE. Amedabad.

Cuppis, t. Finland.

Cuq, t. France, in Tarn ; 15 NE. Castres.

Cuq, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne ; 8 SE. Agen. Pop. 622.

Curaçao, isl. in the Carribean sea, about 75 m. from the continent of S. A., belonging to the Netherlands ; 30 miles long, and 10 broad ; producing sugar and tobacco, also large and small cattle ; but not generally fertile. It has several good ports, particularly one on the southern coast, called *St. Barbara*, where a great trade was formerly carried on by the Dutch in African slaves. Lon. 69. 26. W. Lat. 12. N. Pop. 8,500. The principal towns are Curaçao and Williamstadt. The city of Curaçao is well situated, and elegantly built. It is full of store-houses, and provided with every species of merchandize. Williamstadt is considered the capital.

Curaconda, t. Hind., in the Carnatic ; 46 W. by S. Guntoor.

Curan, t. on E. coast of Borneo. Lon. 117. 30. E. Lat. 1. 57. N.

Curaray, r. S. A., which runs into the river of the Amazons.

Curatuck Creek, see *Currituck*.

Curba, small isl. in the Adriatic. Lon. 15. 24. E. Lat. 44. 13. N.

Curchi, t. Hind., Bahar ; 25 NE. Maisery.

Curco, (an. *Corycus*,) t. A. Turkey, in Carmania ; 35 SW. Tarsus. It is near a mountain of the same name.

Curcondap, t. Hind., in Hyderabad ; 95 E. by S. Hyderabad.

Curcumbaury, t. Hind., in the Carnatic ; 23 miles from Bomrauzepollam.

Curcunda, t. Hind., in Golconda ; 8 SW. Culloor.

Curcusion, t. Little Bukharia ; 45 S. Acsu.

Curdistan, (an. *Assyria*,) country, Asia, inhabited by the Kurds, part of it lying in Armenia, and part in Persia. The Kurds are supposed to be descendants from the ancient Chaldeans ; they live chiefly by plunder, and are not subject either to the Turks or Persians ; they have great numbers of cattle, which they drive with them, and are often shifting places in search of a new pasture. Among the towns are Van, Betlis, Amadia, Kerkook, and Ardebil.

Cure, r. France, which runs into the Yonne, a little above Cravant.

Curee, t. Hind., in Bahar ; 10 E. Saseram.

Curel, t. France, in Upper-Marne ; 3 N. Joinville.

Curelassos, t. on S. coast of Flores island. Lon. 121. 45. E. Lat. 8. 53. S.

Curematay, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 6. 20. S.

Curemonte, t. France, in Correze ; 13 SE. Brive. Pop. 729.

Curen, t. Africa, in Barca, anciently called *Cyrene*, by a colony of Greeks, who settled here from the island of Thera. Lon. 21. 20. E. Lat. 32. 48. N. It was once the capital of a flourishing Greek colony. It still has an excellent road for vessels, but scarcely any inhabi-

tants, the trade having been transferred to Derne and Bingazi.

Curenah, t. Hind., in Bahar; 15 S. Bahar.

Curgie, v. Scot., with a small harbour, on coast of the county of Wigton, in Luce Bay; 3 N. Mull of Galloway.

Curgong, t. Bengal; 45 SE. Moorshedabad.

Curia, now *Coire*.

Curia Muria, bay on SE. coast of Arabia, 40 miles long, and 16 broad, containing several islands. Lon. 57. E. Lat. 17. 45. N.

Curias, or *Curium*, see *Piscopia*, and *Colosse*.

Curiaco Bay, see *Coriaco*.

Curicta, now *Veglia*.

Curigliano, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra, on a river of the same name; 6 W. Rossano.

Curigliano, r. Naples, which runs into the gulf of Tarento, 5 NE. Curigliano.

Curiguara, t. La Paz; 70 SW. La Paz.

Curimon, t. Chili; 70 NE. Valparaiso.

Curio, t. A. Turkey, Caramania; 15 E. Seltefkeh.

Curipum, t. Hind., in the Northern Circars; 40 NW. Cicacole.

Curisch Haff, or the *Gulf of Courland*, lake, or gulf of Prussia, along side of the Baltic, from which it is separated by the *Curisch Nerung*, extending from Memel to Lablaw, about 70 miles. The breadth is very unequal, being wide to the S. and narrow towards the N.

Curisch Nerung, tongue of land, separating the *Curisch Haff* from the Baltic.

Curlew Mountains, mountains, Ireland, in the county of Sligo; 17 S. Sligo.

Curlignano, t. Naples, Otranto; 8 W. Otranto.

Curobis, now *Gurba*.

Currapour, t. Bengal; 4 S. Midnapour.

Curraghoe Mountains, mts. Ireland, in the county of Tyrone; 15 SW. Strabane.

Currah, circar, Hind., in Allahabad, bounded N. and NE. by the Ganges, which separates it from the circar of Manickpour, SE. by the circar of Allahabad, SW. by the Jumnah, and W. by the Corah. Currah is the capital.

Currah, t. Hind., and capital of a circar, in Allahabad, on the Ganges; 30 NW. Allahabad, 70 S. Lucknow. Lon. 81. 36. E. Lat. 25. 45. N.

Curraly, t. Hind., in Oude; 20 W. Allahabad.

Curranpour, t. Hind., in Bahar; 33 WSW. Arrah.

Curraw, t. Hind., in Bahar; 20 S. Arrah.

Current Island, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, scarcely larger than a rock. Lon. 134. 3. E. Lat. 4. 40. N.

Currer, t. Hind., in the country of Visiapour; 22 SSE. Sattarah, 60 W. Visiapour. Lon. 74. 36. E. Lat. 17. 28. N.

Currie, v. & parish, Scot., in Edinburghshire, on the Leith; 5 SW. Edinburgh. Pop. 1,321. Here is an old castle, called *Lenox Tower*, occasionally the residence of Mary queen of Scots, "when love was young, and Darnley kind." About a mile from it is the romantic glen, where the scene of Ramsay's *Gentle Shepherd* was laid.

Curribarry, pr. Bengal, bounded N. by Rangamatty, E. by Assam, S. by Dacca, and W. by Patladah and Baharbund; about 40 miles long, and 20 broad. It is mountainous and woody.

Curringur, t. Bengal; 4 N. Midnapour.

Currimunge, t. Bengal; 35 SW. Silhet.

Currituck Creek, r. N. C., which runs into the Pamlico sound, Lon. 76. 42. W. Lat. 35. 26. N.

Currituck, co. NE. part of N. C.; W. 263. Pop. in 1810, 6,985; slaves, 1,631. Pop. in 1820, 8,098.

Currituck, isl., in the Atlantic, near the coast of N. C.; about 30 miles long, and 2 broad. Lon. 75. 58. W. Lat. 36. 10. N.

Currituck Inlet, narrow channel between Currituck and another small island. Lon. 76. 2. W. Lat. 36. 13. N.

Currituck Inlet, (*New*.) narrow channel between 2 small islands on the coast of N. C. Lon. 76. 1. W. Lat. 36. 24. N.

Curro, t. Hind.; 45 NW. Poonah.

Currode, t. Hind., in Orissa; 30 E. by N. Bustar.

Curron, t. Hind., Bahar; 26 WNW. Arrah.

Currowly, t. Hind., Baglana; 25 S. Damaun.

Curruagee, t. Hind., in Bahar; 27 W. Arrah.

Curruah, t. Hind., in Sohagepour; 10 N. Sohagepour.

Curruckdeah, circar, Bengal, bounded NE. by Ghidore, E. by Birboom, S. by Pachete, and SW. by Ramgur; 50 miles long, and 25 broad. Curruckdeah is the capital.

Curruckdeah, t. Bengal, and capital of a circar of the same name; 85 SE. Patna, 162 NW. Calcutta. Lon. 86. 20. E. Lat. 24. 25. N.

Curruckpour, circar, Bengal, bounded NE. by Boglipour, SE. by Hendooa, SW. by Ghidore, and W. and NW. by Bahar; about 55 miles long, and 26 broad. Curruckpour is the capital.

Curruckpour, t. Bengal and capital of a circar of the same name, situated in a mountainous district; 78 ENE. Patna, 180 NNW. Calcutta. Lon. 86. 43. E. Lat. 25. 7. N.

Currumass, t. Hind., in Delhi; 60 SE. Delhi.

Currumfully, r. Hind., which runs into the bay of Bengal, 10 miles below Islamabad.

Currumpoody, t. Hind., in the Palnaud; 15 SE. Timerycotta.

Currumpour, t. Bengal; 40 SE. Nattore.

Curry, fort, Hind., in Bahar; 21 S. Bahar.

Curry Waugh, p-v. Isle of Wight co. Va.; W. 216.

Currydah, t. Bengal; 22 S. Dinagepour.

Curryhee, mt. Franklin co. Georgia, 3 miles from Tuccoa falls. The height is estimated at 1,500 or 1,600 feet, and the summit presents a view of singular grandeur.

Curryulnaur, t. Hind., in Mysore; 26 SW. Periapatam.

Cursa, t. Hind., in Bahar; 23 SW. Patna.

Cursay, or *Curzay*, t. France, in Vienne; 12 SW. Poitiers. Pop. 837.

Curso, t. Hind., in the circar of Sumbulpour; 12 SW. Sumbulpour.

Curtatone, t. Italy; 4 W. Mantua.

Curtchavid, t. Hind., in the circar of Cuddapa; 28 NNE. Cuddapa.

Curtelly, t. Hind., in the circar of Ruttunpour; 10 NW. Dumdah.

Curticera, t. Walachia, on the Alaut; 16 N. Brancovani.

Curuan, t. on S. coast of the island of Mindanao. Lon. 122. 25. E. Lat. 6. 52. N.

Curuan, or *Quariana*, range of small islands in the Atlantic, near the coast of Brazil, N. the Amazon. Lat. 0. 50. N.

Curval, t. France, in Tarn; 12 E. Alby.

Curumah, t. Hind., in Bahar ; 70 SSE. Patna.
Curume, t. S. A. in Popayan ; 30 NW. Santa Fè de Antioquia.

Curvens, p-v. Lawrence co. Mississippi ; W. 1,114.

Curuguay, t. Paraguay. Lon. 56. 54. W. Lat. 24. 28. S. Pop. 2,250.

Curupa, t. Brazil, on S. side of the river of the Amazons, built by the Dutch ; now in possession of the Portuguese ; 60 E. Para. Lon. 53. 10. W. Lat. 1. 24. S.

Curupu-tuba, r. Brazil, which runs into the Amazon, at Curupa.

Cururui, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 11. 30. S.

Cururuy, r. Brazil, which runs into the Parana.

Curwan, t. Guzerat ; 24 NE. Baroach.

Curwar, t. Hind., in Oude ; 35 SSE. Pillibeat.

Curwinsville, p-v. Clearfield co. Pa. ; 169 Harrisburg, W. 233.

Curya, t. Oude ; 30 E. Mahomdy.

Curygong, t. Bengal ; 18 E. Rungpour.

Curypum, t. Hind., in Orissa ; 90 W. by N. Ganjam.

Curzelow, t. Poland ; 52 N. Cracow.

Curzola, or *Corzola*, (an. *Corcyra Nigra*,) small isl. Dalmatia, in the gulf of Venice, ceded by Ragusa to the Venetians in the year 1386, and now belonging to Austria. It abounds in wood, which makes the situation convenient for building ships ; and produces good wine. It contains one city, and several villages ; 30 miles long, and 8 broad. Lon. 17. 6. E. Lat. 43. 17. N. Pop. 6,447. Sq. m. 233.

Curzola, t. at E. end of the island so called. It is fortified with strong walls and towers, and has a good harbour. Pop. 800. Bp. see.

Curzolari, (an. *Oxiæ*, *Echinæ Insulæ*, and *Echinades*,) island, or rather 5 small islands, which are little more than rocks, in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Greece ; 12 E. Cephalonia. Lon. 21. 18. E. Lat. 38. 36. N.

Cusana, t. Italy, in Friuli ; 21 SW. Udina, 28 W. Palma la Nuova.

Cusano, t. Naples, in Lavora ; 22 NE. Capua. Pop. 3,409.

Cusawago Creek, r. Pa. which joins French Creek, at Meadville.

Cusco, or *Cuzco*, city, Peru, capital of an intendency of the same name, the ancient capital of the Peruvian empire ; 550 ESE. Lima. Lon. 71. 4. W. Lat. 13. 42. S. Pop. stated from 20, to 32,000. Bp. see. It was founded, according to tradition, in 1043, by Manca Capac, the first Inca of Peru, on a rough and unequal plain, formed by the skirts of various mountains, which are washed by the small river Guatanay. The wall was of an extraordinary height, and built of stone with an astonishing neatness. The Spaniards in 1534, found the houses built with stone ; and among them a temple of the sun, a great number of magnificent palaces, whose principal ornaments were of gold and silver, which glittered on the walls.—Cusco is at present a large city ; the houses are built of stone, and covered with red tiles ; the apartments are well distributed ; the mouldings of the doors are gilt, and the furniture not less magnificent. The cathedral church is large, all of stone, and of an elegant and noble architec-

ture. There are 6 parish churches, 9 convents, 4 hospitals, 4 nunneries, a college, and a university. About three fourths of the inhabitants are Indians.

Cuse, t. France, in Doubs ; 9 N. Baume.

Cuserund, or *Casereund*, t. Persia, in Mekran. Lon. 60. 43. E. Lat. 26. 20. N. H. 500. It is situated in a fertile valley which produces wheat, rice, and dates in great abundance.

Cuseusar, t. Persia, Farsistan ; 75 S. Ispahan.

Cushai, r. N. C. which runs SE. into Albemarle sound, N. of the Roanoke.

Cushancollam, t. Hind., in Marawar ; 20 SW. Ramanagur.

Cusheeny, r. Ireland, which runs into the Little Barrow, 7 ENE. Portarlinton.

Cushendon Bay, small bay of Ireland, on E. coast of the county of Antrim. Lon. 5. 53. W. Lat. 55. 7. N.

Cushhook Indians, N. America, on the Multnomah. No. 650.

Cushing, t. Lincoln co. Maine ; 33 E. Wiscasset, 200 NE. Boston. Pop. 600.

Cusmow, t. Bengal ; 20 SSE. Currucpour.

Cussac, t. France, in Upper Vienne ; 7 SW. St. Flour. Pop. 2,564.

Cussansee, t. Bengal ; 30 NW. Purneah.

Cussens, r. Cumberland co. Maine, which runs into Casco bay.

Cusset, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Allier, on a small river, which soon after joins the Allier ; 24 SE. Montmirault, 27 S. Moulins. Lon. 3. 32. E. Lat. 46. 8. N. Pop. 3,945.

Cussewago, t. Crawford co. Pa. Pop. 642.

Cussiano, t. Italy ; 6 W. Faenza.

Cussié, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile ; 15 S. Ashmunein.

Custee, t. Bengal ; 45 SE. Moorshedabad.

Custine, or *Condé sur Moselle*, t. France, in Meurte, on the Moselle ; 6 NNW. Nancy.

Custor, r. Hungary, which runs into the Theisse, near its conflux with the Danube.

Custrin, or *Kustrin*, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Frankfort, on the Oder, formerly capital of the New Mark of Brandenburg ; 48 E. Berlin. Lon. 14. 48. E. Lat. 52. 38. N. Pop. 4,585. H. 562. It is very strong by art and nature, and contains only about 200 houses within the walls ; but the 3 fauxbourgs are more extensive, and handsomer than the town. There are 4 churches, 3 magazines, 2 hospitals, a gymnasium, &c.

Cusus, now *Waag*.

Cutaki, t. Hind., in North Canara, above the Western Gauts. Lon. 74. 48. E. Lat. 14. 52. N.

Cutch, country, Hind., bounded N. by the sandy deserts, which separate it from the country of Agimere, E. by Guzerat, S. by an arm of the sea, called the *Gulf of Cutch*, and W. by Sindy. The principal towns are Booge-booge and Tahej.

Cutchaw, t. Hind., in Bahar, on the Soane ; 25 SSW. Arrah.

Cutchnagur, see *Noanagur*.

Cutchnor, t. Hind., in the circar of Chandere ; 21 N. Seronge.

Cutchogue, p-v. Suffolk co. N. Y. ; W. 340.

Cutchubary, t. Bootan ; 34 NW. Bisnee.

Cutfoot Creek, r. N. C., which runs into the Neuse, Lon. 86. 58. W. Lat. 34. 57. N.

Cutgurrah, t. Hind., in Ruttunpour; 24 NE. Ruttunpour.

Cuthni, t. Kemaon; 70 NW. Kerigar.

Cuthur, t. Hind., Guzerat; 45 SSW. Gogo.

Cutigliano, t. Tuscany; 15 NNW. Pistoia.

Cutkurry, t. Hind., in Boggilcund; 40 ENE. Rewah.

Cutlamary, t. Bengal, on the right bank of the Ganges; 18 ENE. Moorshedabad.

Cutro, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra.

Cutsalmim Indians, N. America, on the Columbia. No. 1,200.

Cuttack, see *Cattack*.

Cuttapetty, t. Hind., in Mysore; 8 NNE. Coimbatore.

Cuttapour, t. Hind., in Guzerat, on the gulf of Cutch; 50 SSW. Gogo.

Cuttamungulum, t. Hind., in the Carnatic; 24 SE. Palamcotta.

Cuttera, t. Hind., in Rohilcund; 20 SSE. Be-reilly.

Cutteragurra, t. Mysore; 15 SSW. Amboor.

Cutterya, t. Bahar; 37 SW. Boglipour.

Cuttiparah, t. Orissa; 36 W. Balasore.

Cuttoolpour, t. Bengal; 14 E. Bissunpour.

Cuttore, t. Guzerat, on the Taptee; 10 E. Surat.

Cuttree, t. Hind., in Bahar; 10 SE. Bahar.

Cultry, t. Bengal; 30 S. Purneah.

Cutts, isl. on the coast of Maine, opposite to York co.

Cuttub Minor, a remarkable pillar, Hind.; 15 SW. Delhi. Its base is a polygon of 27 sides, and is 242 feet high; having a regular spiral staircase inside leading to the summit.

Cuttupdeah, small isl. in the bay of Bengal, near the coast. Lon. 93. 7. E. Lat. 21. 49. N.

Cutwa, t. Bengal, on the Hoogly; 30 S. Cosimbazar, 75 N. Calcutta. The Baptists have 4 missionaries here, with a number of schools under their direction.

Cutwara, fort, Hind., in Oude; 35 N. Manickpour. Lon. 81. 33. E. Lat. 26. 20. N.

Cutwara, t. Hind., in Oude; 10 N. Lucknow.

Cuty, or *Nealam*, t. Thibet; 240 WSW. Lassa. Lon. 87. 5. E. Lat. 28. 22. N.

Cuvagna, t. Italy, in Friuli; 5 N. Udina.

Cuves, t. France, Channel; 10 E. Avranches. H. 220.

Cuvilly, t. France, in Somme; 7 SE. Montdidier.

Cuvio, t. Italy; 15 NW. Como.

Curo, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 12. 30. S.

Cuxac, t. France, Aude; 5 NE. Narbonne.

Cuxhaven, s-p. Ger., belonging to the city and government of Hamburg, at the mouth of the Elbe; 60 WNW. Hamburg. Lon. of the light-house 8. 49. E. Lat. 53. 52. N. Pop. 386. The harbour is large and commodious; one of the safest on the coast, and is resorted to in all cases of danger. Here vessels generally take in pilots to go up the river to Hamburg, &c. These pilots are privileged, and by their statutes are compelled always to keep a yacht out at sea near the outermost buoy, with pilots ready to conduct any vessel which may demand assistance.

Cuxella, t. Peru, in Truxillo; 50 W. Chacapore.

Cuya, or *Zuya*, r. Spain, which rises in the mountains of La Mancha, and runs into the Guadiana, near Serena, in Estramadura.

Cuya, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near NE. coast of Borneo. Lon. 117. 50. E. Lat. 6. 27. N.

Cuyaba, or *Jesus de Cuyaba*, t. Brazil, capital of Matto Grosso, on the river Cuyaba, nearly 300 miles above its entrance into the Paraguay; 280 W. Villa Rica. In the neighbourhood of this town are the most western mining stations in Brazil, long celebrated for the quantity of gold they produce. The town is well provided with meat, fruits, and vegetables, and the surrounding country is fruitful.

Cuyaba, r. Brazil, which runs into the Paraguay, Lat. 19. 10. S.

Cuyahoga, co. Ohio, on lake Erie. Pop. in 1810, 1,459; in 1820, 6,328. Chief town, Cleveland.

Cuyahoga, r. Ohio, which rises in Geauga co., and after a winding course of above 60 miles, flows into lake Erie, at Cleveland. It is navigable for a considerable distance, and is connected with the Taskarawas, a branch of the Muskingum, by a portage of $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Cuyck, t. Brabant, in a small territory of the same name, of which Grave is the capital; 4 ESE. Grave, 12 W. Cleves. Pop. 1,200.

Cuyo, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 121. 5. E. Lat. 10. 58. N.

Cuyo, or *Cujo*, or *Cuyto*, or *Chiquito*, formerly a province of Chili; but being situated on E. side of the Andes, placed under the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres. It is now divided into three provinces, Punta St. Luis, Mendoza, and St. Juan. It is bounded N. by Tucuman, E. by the province of Cordova, and S. and W. by Chili. It produces excellent grapes, and wine and brandy are principal exports. There are several towns, the chief of which are Mendoza and St. Juan de Frontera.

Cuyotepec, t. Mexico, in Puebla; 80 SSE. Puebla de los Angeles.

Cuyuco, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan; 6 NE. Zacatula.

Cuzar, t. Grand Bukharia, situated on a mountain; 20 S. Kesh.

Cuzcatlan, see *St. Salvador*.

Cuzeau, t. France, in Saone-and-Loire; 10 SSE. Loutrains. Pop. 1,694.

Cyabu, r. Brazil, which runs into the Paraguay.

Cyclades. The ancients reckoned 53 islands in the Ægean sea, between Tenedos and Crete, which they comprehended under two general denominations. Those which form a circle round Delos, they called *Cyclades*, from the Greek word *cyclos*, a circle. Those at a greater distance, they call *Sporades*, from the Greek word *speiro*, to spread or scatter. The Cyclades, according to Strabo, were Helena, Ceos, Cythnus, Seriphus, Melos, Siphus, Cimolis, Prepesinthus, Olearus, Naxos, Paros, Cyrus, Tenos, Myconus, Andros, and Gyarus. Most of these are situated S. of Delos, so that it is not strictly in the centre.

Cydamus, now *Gadamis*.

Cydames, r. Natolia, which runs S. into the Levant, at Tarsus. It is now called *Carasu*.

Cydonia, now *Canca*.

Cylipenus, now *Gulf of Riga*.

Cyllene, now *Chiarenza*.

Cyllenius Mons, now *Monte di Viterbo*.

Cyme, now *Nemourt*.

Cynthiana, p-t. & cap. Harrison co. Kentucky, on a branch of Licking river; 13 N. Paris, 24 N. Lexington, W. 526. Pop. in 1810, 369. It is a flourishing town, and contains a court house, a jail, a market house, a bank, an academy, and had in 1817, about 100 houses. It has some cotton and woollen manufactures, and there are several valuable mills in the town and vicinity.

Cynthiana, p-t. Posey co. Indiana; 202 Indianopolis, W. 750.

Cymryd, v. North Wales, in Caernarvon; 2 Aberconway.

Cyparissa, now *Arcadia*.

Cyparisi, or *Tyros*, t. Morea; 18 S. Argo.

Cyprus, isl. in the Mediterranean sea; about 50 S. of the coast of Asia Minor. Lon. 33. E. Lat. 35. N.; about 150 miles long, and 75 broad. Sq. m. 8,330. Pop. according to Connor, in 1820, 54,500; 40,000 Greeks; 14,000 Turks; 500 Maronites.

It was known in ancient times by many different names; as *Acamantis*, *Cerastis*, *Asphelia*, *Amathusia*, *Macaria*, *Cryptos*, *Colinia*, *Erosa*, *Paphos*, *Salamis*, *Cytherea*; in the Old Testament *Chetim* and *Chittim*. It was consecrated to Venus, and represented by the poets as the birthplace of that goddess, and the abode of the Graces. It was much celebrated in ancient times for its ample population, (computed at upwards of 1,000,000,) its great fertility, its smiling aspect, and above all as the abode of gaiety and pleasure. Dr. Clarke thus describes its present impoverished state under the oppressive government of the Turks; "agriculture neglected, inhabitants oppressed, population destroyed, pestiferous air, contagion, poverty, indolence, desolation."

It is nearly traversed from east to west by two chains of mountains, very lofty, and covered with snow in the winter. In the level parts the summer heat is intense. The soil is naturally very fertile. The staple production is wine, very famous in the Levant, but unpleasant to English palates, on account of a sickly sweetness. Other productions are corn of excellent quality, cheese, wool, silk, and salt. The island was once famous for mines, the positions of which cannot now be recognised. The Cypriots, like their ancestors, are greatly addicted to pleasure. They are tall, well made, and have an agreeable air; the females still display that beauty of form and features for which they were so much celebrated in ancient times.—None of the Greek islands offers a richer harvest to the antiquary. Extensive collections of gems, medals, and intaglios may be easily made. The chief towns are Nicosia, Larnic, and Famagusta.

Cyrenaica, NW. part of ancient *Lybia*, now a part of *Tripoli*; see *Mesurada*.

Cyrene, now *Curen*.

Cyrnos, see *Corsica*.

Cyropolis, now *Kesker*.

Cyrrhus, and *Cyrrhestica*, now *Corus*.

Cyrrus, now *Kur*.

Cysamus, now *Chimaso*.

Cyta, now *Cotatis*.

Cythæum, now *Settia*.

Cythera, now *Cerigo*.

Cythnus, now *Thermia*.

Cyturus, now *Kadros*.

Cyzicus, formerly an island, now a peninsula on the south side of the sea of Marmora. Its chief town, of the same name was of some note in ancient times, but is now in ruins.

Czarskoselo, or *Tsarskoselo*, the summer residence of the Russian sovereigns; 14 miles from Petersburg, towards Novgorod. The palace is of brick and is nearly 800 feet long, and has splendid apartments.

Czachec, t. Rus. Grodno; 28 ENE. Brzesc.

Czarnaki, t. Podolia; 60 NNE. Kaminiec.

Czarnewezyce, t. Rus. Grodno; 10 NNE. Brzesc.

Czarnikow, t. Prussia, in Posen; 26 N. Posen. Pop. 1,722.

Czarnokozynecze, t. Podolia; 12 W. Kaminiec.

Czarnowaus, t. Pru. Silesia, in Oppeln; 4 N. Oppeln. Pop. 618.

Czartekow, t. Podolia; 30 NW. Kaminiec.

Czartorisko, t. Volhynia; 42 NNE. Lucko.

Czaslau, or *Tschaslau*, t. Bohemia, capital of circle to which it gives name, on the Crudemka; 42 ESE. Prague. Lon. 15. 24. E. Lat. 49. 49. N. Pop. 2,524. In the church is a tomb of the celebrated Zisca, the chief of the Hussites. Pop. of the circle 178,259. Sq. m. 1,314.

Czaslawsk, t. Bohemia, in Czaslau; 12 SW. Ledetsch.

Czatalda, (an. *Crannum*), t. Greece, in Thessaly, on a river, upon the road to Zeiton. Pop. 3,000.

Czatza, t. Hungary, on the river Kussutsha; 48 N. Cremnitz, 104 NE. Vienna.

Czay Kowka, t. Volhynia; 38 NE. Zytomiers.

Czazac, t. Eu. Turkey, in Servia; 20 NNE. Novibasar.

Czazin, t. Croatia; 20 SSW. Novi.

Czazniki, t. Rus. Polotsk; 45 SE. Polotsk.

Czechowitz, t. Moravia, Teschen. Pop. 1,865.

Czechtitz, t. Bohemia, in Czaslau; 10 SW. Ledetsch.

Czczora, t. Eu. Turkey, in Moldavia, on the Pruth; 14 E. Jassy.

Czeilte, t. Hungary; 20 W. Topoltzan.

Czekryn, t. Rus. Kiev; 44 SSE. Czerkasy.

Czelakowitz, t. Bohemia, in Kaurzim; 8 SE. Kosteletz.

Czenstochowa, or *Czestowchow*, t. Poland, in Kalisch, on the Warta; 50 NNW. Craeow. Pop. 3,026.

Czerekwe, t. Bohemia, in Bechin; 80 SE. Pilgram. H. 160.

Czerlosin, t. Bohemia, in Pilsen; 7 NW. Mies.

Czernahora, t. Moravia, in Brunn; 14 N. Brunn. Lon. 16. 23. E. Lat. 49. 8. N. Pop. 690.

Czernaucii, or *Ciarnaux*, t. Moldavia, on the Pruth; 9 NNW. Jassy; 18 S. Choczim. Lon. 26. 54. E. Lat. 48. 35. N.

Czernavoda, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria; 12 S. Ruscek, 42 N. Ternova.

Czernigor, see *Tchernigor*.

Czernitz, or *Tscherinek*, (an. *Zernes*), t. Wa-

Iachia, near N. side of the Danube ; 44 E. Belgrade, 106 W. Bucharest. Lon. 22. 17. E. Lat. 44. 52. N.

Czernitz, t. Bohemia, in Saatz ; 8 S. Saatz.

Czernitz, r. Croatia, which runs into the Veleika ; 9 S. Ivanitz.

Czernobel, t. Rus. Kiev ; 60 N. Kiev.

Czernograd, t. Rus. Kiev ; 40 ENE. Zytomiers.

Czernowitz, t. Hungary, on the Gran ; 11 NNW. Bukans.

Czernowitz, t. Bohemia, in Bechin ; 13 ESE. Tabor.

Czernowitz, or *Tchernowitz*, t. Austrian Galicia, capital of Bukowina, on S. bank of the Pruth ; 95 NW. Jassy, 140 SE. Lemberg. Lon. 26. 33. E. Lat. 48. 26. N. Pop. 5,411. H. 820. Greek abp. see. It is pleasantly situated, and contains a provincial school and a central custom house.

Czersk, t. Poland, in Masovia, on the Vistula ; 30 S. Warsaw. Pop. 410.

Czerwenitz, v. Upper Hungary, not far from Cassovia ; remarkable for its opal mines.

Czerwinsk, t. Poland, on the Vistula ; 25 WNW. Warsaw. Pop. 246.

Czerwonagrod, t. Podolia ; 30 W. Kaminiac.

Czestin, t. Bohemia, Czaslau ; 13 Czaslau.

Czetezula, t. Moldavia ; 6 S. Jassy.

Czetnek, t. Hungary ; 26 W. Caschau.

Czetwernia, t. Volhynia ; 16 N. Lucko.

Czeucani, t. Moldavia ; 5 W. Birlat.

Czicsereda, t. Transylvania ; 85 NE. Hermanstadt. Lon. 25. 20. E. Lat. 46. 34. N.

Czierl, v. in Tyrol, situated in the midst of precipitous and rocky mountains.

Cziglin, t. Slavonia ; 7 NW. Brod.

Czirkwitz, t. Bohemia, in Czaslau ; 4 NW. Czaslau.

Czirniechow, t. Volhynia ; 12 W. Zytomiers.

Cznielow, t. Poland, in Sandomirz ; 24 NW. Sandomirz.

Czochwiace, t. Rus. Kiev ; 4 S. Bialacerkiev.

Csongrad, see *Csongrod*.

Czornow, t. Rus. Grodno ; 18 SSW. Brzesc.

Czudnatz, t. Poland, Lublin ; 40 NW. Lublin.

Czudnow, t. Russia, in Kiev ; 24 SW. Zytomiers. Pop. 3,330.

Czugur, r. Eu. Turkey, in Moldavia, which runs into the Pruth, near Stephanowze.

Czyrkassi, t. Russia, in Kiev, on the Dnieper ; 95 SSE. Kiev, 130 E. Braclaw.

D.

DAALHAUSEN, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Minden ; NNE. Warburg.

Daalheim, see *Dalem*.

Dabai, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile ; 20 S. Cairo.

Daben, t. Pomerania ; 18 NW. Treptow.

Dabankanoo, t. Hind., in Mewar ; 26 ESE. Cheitore.

Daber, t. Pru. Pomerania ; 18 NE. Stargard. Lon. 15. 21. E. Lat. 53. 42. N. Pop. 856.

Dabhausen, t. Pru. Coblenz ; 8 NW. Wetzlar ; near it are mines of copper.

Dabo, or *Dachsparg*, t. France, in Meurte, situated on the mountains of Vosges, near the source of the Sarre ; 7 SSW. Savern.

Dabogya, t. Hind., in Gohud ; 35 E. Gohud.

Daboyan, settlement, Mexico, in Cinaloa, between Mayo and Fuerte.

Dabrashin, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile ; 12 N. Cairo.

Dabul, t. India, on the coast of Concan ; 75 S. Bombay. Lon. 72. 58. E. Lat. 17. 52. N. The principal commerce is in pepper and salt.

Dabusia, t. Grand Bukharia ; 45 W. Samarcand.

Dabzyca, t. Poland ; 20 WNW. Kalisch.

Dacadma, lake Amazonia, in the country possessed by the Portuguese, formed by an arm of the Maranon.

Dacarron, large convenient bay on W. side of the most considerable of the Falkland islands.

Dacca, city, Hind., in Bahar ; 35 E. Bettiah. Lon. 85. 23. E. Lat. 26. 38. N.

Dacca Jelalpore, pr. Bengal, chiefly between Lat. 23. and 24. N. ; bounded N. by Mymensingh, E. by Tipperah, S. by Backergunge, and W. by Ranjeshahy and Jessore. Sq. m. 15,397. Pop. 938,712 ; 14½ Mahometans to 13 Hindoos. It is watered by the Ganges and Burrampooter, and their branches ; esteemed the richest and largest district of Bengal, and the granary for rice, which is the principal production. Other articles are betel nut, tobacco, cotton, &c.—Principal towns, Dacca, Narraingunge, Sunergong, and Rajanagur.

Dacca, city, Bengal, capital of the above district, and for 80 years the capital of Bengal, on the Boor Gunga, or Old Ganges, a deep and broad river, 100 miles from the sea ; 120 ESE. Moorshedabad, 130 NE. Calcutta. Lon. 90. 17. E. Lat. 23. 42. N. Pop. estimated at 150, or 200,000. Its situation is extremely favourable for trade, as the river communicates with the various inland navigations. The houses of the wealthy are built of brick, but the bazars are only tiled or thatched ; but as every vacant spot is filled up with trees, from a distance it looks like a grove. The country around is level,

overflowed during the rainy season, and almost always covered with verdure. In this city and vicinity are manufactured those beautiful muslins, which are exported to all parts of the civilized world. Here is also an extensive manufacture of shell bracelets.

Daccapilly, t. Hind., in Palnaud; 15 E. Timerycotta.

Dachau, t. Bavaria, capital of a district, in Isar, on an eminence, near the river Ammer, with a seat of the late elector; 10 NW. Munich. Pop. 901.

Dacheet, r. in NW. part of Louisiana, which flows S. into the N. end of lake Bistineau.

Dachsbach, t. Bav.; 7 NE. Neustadt.

Dachshincul, pr. Assam, S. of the Burram-pooter.

Dachstein, t. France, in Lower-Rhine; 8 W. Strasburg. Pop. 482.

Dachstetten, t. Bav.; 9 NNW. Anspach.

Dachstull, t. Pru. Treves; 22 SE. Treves.

Dacia, now *Walachia*, *Moldavia*, *Bessarabia*, *Transylvania*, and a part of *Hungary*.

Dacino, r. Quito, in Pasto, which flows S. and joins the Coco, in Lat. 30. S.

Dacio, t. Italy; 15 NNW. Bellinzona.

Dackenem, or *Dackquenem*, t. Flanders; 8 NE. Ghent. Pop. 3,396.

Dackiteeah, r. Bengal, which runs into the Ganges.

Dackowny, t. Hind., in Malwa; 10 NW. Chanderee.

Dackhul, peninsula of Tunis, situated between the gulf of Tunis and Hamam-et. Cape Bon forms N. extremity.

Dacuro, small isl. in the North sea, near the coast of Lapland. Lat. 68. 35. N.

Dadacardim, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir; 60 S. Diarbekir.

Dadai, t. Natolia; 20 NNW. Castamena.

Dadari, t. Hind., in Delhi; 52 W. Delhi, 100 SE. Sirhind. Lon. 76. 41. E. Lat. 28. 47. N.

Dadastana, t. Bithynia, on the Sangaris, between Ancyra and Nice.

Dadebi, t. Turkish Armenia, in Kars; 22 E. Ardanoudje, 30 NNE. Kars.

Dadeler, t. A. Turkey, Caramania; 12 N. Cogni.

Daden, t. Pru., in Coblenz, near which are some mines of copper; 8 S. Siegen. Pop. 861.

Dadinan, t. Persia, in Farsistan; 20 N. Jaron.

Dadist, Eu. Turkey, in Livadia, near Parnassus, near the river Cephissus; 50 N. Castri, 75 S. Larissa. Pop. 9,000. Here are considerable ruins supposed to be those of the ancient city of *Amphiclea*.

Dadivan, plain, Persia, about 12 or 15 miles in circ.; between Schiras and Lar, covered with trees of oranges, citrons, and pomegranates, to which the English and Dutch merchants of Ormus generally retire in the summer.

Dadizede, t. Neth., in West Flanders; 13 E. by S. Ypres. Pop. 1,550.

Dadlemullet, t. Africa, in Kontu.

Dael, r. Ger., which runs into the Roer, 5 miles above Werden.

Dael, r. Ger., which runs into the Sieg, 3 miles above Sieberg.

Dafar, see *Dofar*.

Daffen, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. Lon. 18. E. Lat. 33. 20. S.

Dafne, r. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria, which runs into the Urana, between Marcenopoli and Varna.

Dafuskee, see *Dawfuskey*.

Dagabal, isl. in that part of the Caspian sea, called the gulf of Balkan.

Dagelet, isl. in the sea of Japan, about 9 miles in circ. It is very steep, but covered with the finest trees from the sea shore to the summit. Lon. 130. 57. E. Lat. 37. 22. N.

Dagenham, v. Eng., in Essex, on the left bank of the Thames; 5 E. London.

Dageou, t. Africa, in Bergoo; 60 N. Wara.

Dagerort, t. Russia, in the island of Dago; 84 WSW. Revel. Lon. 22. 9. E. Lat. 58. 56. N.

Daghestan, pr. Asia, on W. coast of the Caspian sea, between Circassia and the province of Schirvan, inhabited by Tartars, subject to Russia, and included in the government of Caucasus; 134 miles long, and from 30 to 40 broad. Tarku is the capital.

Dagjour, see *Dashour*.

Daglan, t. France, in Dordogne; 8 S. Sarlat.

Dagma, or *Dagomar*, t. Arabia, in Oman, near the sea coast; 20 NW. Kalhat. Lat. 23. 21. N.

Dagno, t. Albania, on the Drin; 15 SE. Scutari.

Dago, or *Daghoe*, isl. Russia, in the Baltic, situated between the gulf of Riga and the gulf of Finland, about 30 miles long. Lon. 22. 14. E. Lat. 59. N.

Dagonville, t. France, in Meuse; 9 E. Bar le Duc.

Dagou, or *Dagua*, t. Egypt, on the Nile, a harbour for thieves and pirates; 12 N. Cairo.

Dagsborough, p-t. & hundred, Sussex co. Delaware, S. of Indian river; 127 S. Philadelphia. W. 144. Pop. 2,204.

Dagsal, t. Cahlore; 56 ESE. Bullauspour.

Dagua, r. America, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 4. 22. N.

Dagupan, t. on W. coast of Luçon. Lon. 120. 30. E. Lat. 16. 13. N.

Dagurer, t. Hind., Berar; 50 NNW. Mahur.

Dagwumba, or *Degomba*, km. Africa, north of Ashantee. Chief town, Yahndi.

Dahaman, t. Algiers; 22 SW. Tiffesh.

Dahay Point, NW. extremity of the island of Panay. Lon. 121. 55. E. Lat. 12. 4. N.

Dahera, t. Nubia; 20 SW. Sennaar.

Dahdor, t. Hind., in Bahar; 52 SW. Patna.

Dahdor, r. Hind., which runs into the Mahany, 8 N. Bahar.

Dahhi, t. Arabia, Yemen; 46 SE. Loheia.

Dahlak, or *Dalaka*, or *Dalacca*, (an. *Orine*), isl. in the Red sea, near the coast of Abyssinia; about 66 m. in length, and 4 in breadth; celebrated for its pearl fishery.—The inhabitants, who are numerous, are of the same religion with the Abyssinians; they are black, brave, addicted to piracy, and sworn enemies to the Mahometans. Lon. 40. 18. E. Lat. 15. 44. N.

Dahhr Aspan, chain of mountains, on the coast of the Persian gulf, in Laristan, lying SE. Cape Nabend, extending about 50 miles from NW. to SE. Lat. 27. 18. N.

Dahhmak, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 19 SSE. Abu-Arisch.

Dahl, or *Dal*, r. Sweden, which runs through the provinces of Dalecarlia and Gestrícia, and

empties itself in the gulf of Bothnia, 12 ESE. Gefle. Length, 250 miles.

Dahlen, t. Sax., in Meissen; 23 NW. Meissen. Lon. 13. 4. E. Lat. 51. 23. N. Pop. 1,300.

Dahlen, see *Dalen*.

Dahme, t. Pru., in Potsdam; 40 S. Berlin. Lon. 13. 23. E. Lat. 51. 53. N. Pop. 2,890.

Dahmec, t. Persia, Segestan; 45 W. Bost.

Dahmuss, t. Algiers, in Tremecen, near the coast of the Mediterranean, anciently a Roman station called *Castra Germanorum*; 15 W. Shershell. Lon. 2. 10. E. Lat. 36. 24. N.

Dahn, t. Bav., Rhine; 13 W. Landau, Pop. 579.

Dahna, (*Al*.) extensive desert, Arabia, in Nedsjed, SW. of the Arabian Irak.

Daholespour, t. Bengal; 25 SW. Dacca.

Dahomy, or *Dauma*, country, Africa, on the Slave coast, situated about 60 or 70 miles from the Atlantic; called also *Fouin*. Dahomy, as known at present, is supposed to reach from the sea coast about 150 or 200 miles inland, though no European has penetrated above half that distance; the capital, Abomey, lies in about 9 deg. and 50 min. N. Lat., and between the 3 and 4 deg. E. Lon. The soil is a deep rich clay, of a reddish colour, with a little sand on the surface, except about Calmina, where it is more light and gravelly; but there is not to be found a stone as big as an egg in the whole country, so far as it has been visited by the Europeans. Of farinacious vegetables the country yields a plentiful supply; viz. maize, millet, or Guinea-corn, of different sorts; a kind of peas, or rather kidney beans, called callavances; and also a species of beans called ground-beans.—Pine-apples, melons, oranges, limes, guavas, and other tropical fruits also abound in this fertile country.

The government is perhaps the most perfect despotism on the earth, and the religion is paganism. Within the walls of the different royal palaces in Dahomy, are immured not less than 3,000 women. Several hundreds of these are trained to arms under a female general, and subordinate officers, appointed by the king in the same manner as those under the agaow. The general character of the Dahomans is marked by a mixture of ferocity and politeness. Chief town, Abomey.

Dahra, small isl. in the Red sea, near the coast of Arabia; 3 SW. Loheia.

Dahrije, t. Egypt, situated on E. branch of the Nile; 13 SSW. Damietta.

Daina, t. Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo, supposed to be the ancient *Emma*; 24 ENE. Antioch. Here are considerable ruins.

Daino, small isl. in the gulf of Venice. Lon. 15. 24. E. Lat. 44. 9. N.

Dainur, t. Persia, in Irak; 70 W. Hamadan, 300 NW. Ispahan. Lon. 46. 20. E. Lat. 35. 10. N.

Dajon, t. Africa, in Agouna.

Daipilly, t. Hind., in Cicacole; 20 NW. Cicacole.

Dair el Kamar, or *House of the Moon*, t. Syria, in Tripoli; 18 NE. Saide. Pop. estimated by Light, in 1814, at 5,000, Maronites and Druses. It is situated on the side of a hill, at the foot of which is a rivulet, a branch of the Damouna, anciently *Tarnyras*. It is the residence of the Emir, or prince of Druses, who

has a palace here. The town is extensive, but ill built, and has manufactures of silk.

Dair Karran, t. Curdistan; 30 SSE. Kerkuk.

Dajabon, r. St. Domingo, which flows NNW. and runs into the bay of Manzanillo.

Dairago, t. Italy; 12 NE. Novara, 15 NW. Milan.

Daisan, (an. *Scirtus*.) r. A. Turkey, which waters Ourfa.

Daisoor, t. Hind., Carnatic; 18 S. Arcot.

Daix, now *Ural*.

Dakelia, or *Sharkieh*, district, Lower Egypt, E. of the Nile.

Dakki, t. Nubia, on the Nile, 9 miles above Guerfeh Hassan. Here is a fine temple quite perfect, with hieroglyphics in a good state of preservation.

Dala, r. Switz., which runs into the Rhône, not far from Leuk, in the Valais.

Dalaborg, or *Daleborg*, t. Sweden, and capital of Dalia, on W. side of lake Wenner; 30 NE. Uddevalla.

Dalacca, see *Dahhlak*.

Dalai, see *Coulon*.

Dalalpour, t. Hind., in Bahar, 36 ESE. Hajypour. Lon. 86. 2. E. Lat. 25. 30. N.

Dalaro, small isl. in the Baltic, near the coast of Sweden. Lon. 18. 14. E. Lat. 59. 5. N.

Dalavypetty, t. Hind., in Coimbatore; 11 NW. Errond.

Dalby, t. Sweden, Schonen; 4 ESE. Lund.

Dalby, t. Sweden, in Warmeland; 70 NNW. Philipstadt.

Dalcke, r. Ger., which runs into the Embs, 3 NW. Wiedenbruck, in Osnabruck.

Dale, or *Dali*, t. Cyprus, anciently called *Idalium*, and one of the four cities consecrated to Venus; 12 S. Nicosia. It is delightfully situated on an eminence, surrounded with groves of trees.

Dale, r. Ireland, in Donegal, which runs into the Foyle, a little below Lifford.

Dalecarlia, *Dalland*, *Thalland*, or *Dalarne*, pr. Sweden, bounded N. by I-elsingland, E. by Gestricia and Westmanland, S. by Warmeland, and W. by Norway; 240 miles in length, and 40 in breadth; containing many mountains, in which are mines of silver, copper, and iron, intermixed with fertile pastures; the principal productions are corn, wood, and hemp. The principal towns are Fahlun, Hedemora, and Soter. Sq. m. 9,395. Pop. 124,816.

Dalehr, fortress, Sweden, built on a rocky island, with a garrison to guard the entrance, and receive the duties of vessels going to Stockholm.

Dalem, t. Pru. in Minden; 7 E. Buren.

Dalem, or *Daalheim*, t. Neth., in Limburg, on the river Bervine; 8 NE. Liege, 13 SW. Aix-la-Chapelle. Lon. 5. 43. E. Lat. 50. 44. N. Pop. 820.

Dalem, or *Dalen*, t. Pru., in Aix-la-Chapelle; 12 SE. Ruremond, 12 N. Juliers. Lon. 6. 12. E. Lat. 51. 6. N. Pop. 3,645.

Dalem, see *Bervine*.

Dalenburg, t. Hanover, in Lüneburg-Zell, on the Netze; 16 ESE. Zell. Lon. 11. E. Lat. 53. 13. N. Pop. 552.

Daleschitz, t. Moravia, in Znaym; 16 NNE. Znaym. Pop. 434.

Dalffen, t. Holland, in Overissel, on the Vecht; 24 SW. Covorden.

Dalfheim, t. Ger. in Hesse; 6 NW. Worms.

Dalheim, t. Prussia, in Königsberg; 14 SSE. Königsberg.

Dalia, or *Daal*, or *Dalsland*, pr. Sweden, in West Gothland, about 84 miles in length, and 39 in breadth, situated between the Wenner lake and the government of Bahus; full of mountains and forests towards the N.; but towards the S. it produces corn sufficient for the inhabitants; it has a number of mines. Cattle, fish, butter, and cheese, are the chief articles. Pop. 44,000. The principal town is Dalaborg.

Dalias, t. Spain, in Grenada; 18 WSW. Almeria.

Dalinow, t. Austrian Poland, in Galicia; 20 SW. Zytomiers.

Dalkarsby, t. Sweden, in West Bothnia; 18 NNE. Umea.

Dalkeith, t. Scot., in the county of Edinburgh; 7 SE. Edinburgh, 377 N. London. Pop. 4,709. It is situated on a tongue of land, between two branches of the Esk, which unite a little N. of the town. The environs abound in coal, and there is a large trade in cattle and corn. Near the town is Dalkeith-house, a magnificent seat of the Duke of Buccleugh, which is erected upon the site of an ancient castle of considerable strength.

Dalkey, small isl. in St. George's channel, near the coast of Ireland, a little S. of Dublin Bay. Lon. 6. 5. W. Lat. 53. 20. N.

Dalkowicze, t. Lithuania, in Minsk; 32 NE. Minsk.

Dalla, island & district, Burmah, in the Delta of the Irrawady. The principal is of the same name, situated on the eastern side of one of the branches of the Irrawady.

Dallamoulet, t. Africa, in Satadoo. Lon. 10. 30. W. Lat. 13. 36. N.

Dallas, t. Luzerne co. Pa. Pop. 455.

Dallas, co. Alabama. Pop. 6,003. Chief town, Cahawba.

Dalloa, t. Bengal; 7 S. Calcutta.

Dally, settlement, Barbadoes, near the west coast.

Dallacotty, t. Hind., in Coimbetore; 24 S. Coimbetore.

Dalmacherry, t. Hind., in Mysore; 86 NW. Madras, 95 NE. Bangalore. Lon. 79. 5. E. Lat. 13. 43. N.

Dalmanutha, city, Syria, on the E. side of the sea of Tiberias. Lon. 35. 45. E. Lat. 32. 30. N. Some suppose this to be the same as *Magdala*.

Dalmatia, p-t. Northumberland co. Pa.; 40 Harrisburg, W. 152.

Dalmatia, see *Primorie*.

Dalmatia, pr. Austrian empire, with the title of kingdom, bounded N. by Illyria, E. by Bosnia and Albania, and SW. by the Adriatic. Lon. 12. 10. to 16. 40. E. Lat. 42. 25. to 45. 35. N. Sq. m. 5,830. Pop. 295,089. It is divided into 5 circles, Zara, Spalatro, Macarsca, Ragusa, and Cattaro. Zara is the capital of the whole. It is formed chiefly of what was formerly styled *Venetian Dalmatia*. Dalmatia in its widest acceptation formerly comprehended a part of Bosnia, Herzegovina, a part of Albania, called

Lower or Turkish Dalmatia, and the Littorale, or *Hungarian Dalmatia*, which now forms a part of the government of Trieste.

The surface of a great part of Dalmatia is hilly and unproductive, but there are many beautiful and fertile valleys. The natural scenery is very magnificent; the forests on the mountains are of great extent, and abound in ship timber. The rivers are short, but a number of them are navigable; the principal are Cettina, Cherka, and Narenta. The country is rich in iron mines, marble, and gypsum. The chief productions are maize, wheat, grapes, olives, other fruits, and silk, but agriculture is in a low state of improvement. The climate is temperate and salubrious in the interior, but unhealthy in many parts on the coast. The islands are numerous; the principal are Brazza, Lesina, Corzola, and Melada. No part of Europe abounds more in good harbours, but little use has been made of them. The inhabitants of the maritime towns are mostly Catholics, and speak Italian; those of the interior are chiefly of the Greek church, and are Morlachians and Haiducks, both, particularly the latter, in a low state of civilization. Dalmatia derives its name from its ancient capital *Delminium* or *Delmium*. It formed a part of ancient *Illyrium*, and the country still exhibits many remains of antiquity.

Dalmelington, v. & parish, Scot., in Ayrshire, abounding in coal. Pop. 787.

Dalmeny, v. & parish, Scot., in Linlithgowshire, on S. side of the frith of Forth. Pop. 996.

Dalmow, t. Hind., in Oude; 15 SW. Bereilly. Lon. 81. 23. E. Lat. 26. 6. N.

Dalry, t. Scot., in Ayrshire; 8 N. Irvine, 24 SW. Glasgow. Pop. 1,000; of the parish 2,815.

Dalrymple's Point, cape of the island of Dominica; 2 S. Charlotte's Town.

Dalsheim, t. Hesse, 8 W. Worms. Pop. 609.

Dalsland, see *Dalia*.

Dalton, p-t. Coos co. N. H., on E. side of the Connecticut; 8 S. Lancaster, W. 559. Pop. 347.

Dalton, p-t. Berkshire co. Mass.; 12 NNE. Lenox, 129 W. Boston, W. 377. Pop. 817. Here are 2 paper mills, and a cotton and woollen manufactory.

Dalton, t. Eng., in Lancashire, in a peninsular district, called Furness; about 2 miles from the Irish sea; 38 N. Lancaster, 276 NNW. London. Lon. 3. 6. W. Lat. 54. 8. N. Pop. 643. It has a market on Saturday. In the town is an ancient castle. Native, Romney.

Dalrupiril, one of the islands called Babuyananes, in the Pacific ocean, about 25 miles in circumference. Lon. 121. 20. E. Lat. 19. 15. N.

Dalwein, t. Prussia; 17 S. Dantzic.

Dalwin, t. Prussia; 8 S. Brandenburg.

Dam, see *Damme*.

Dama, t. Arabia, in Nedsjed; 220 ENE. Mecca.

Dama, t. Africa, in Ludamar; 54 ENE. Benowm.

Damac, t. Java, on N. coast, where the Dutch have a factory.

Damala, t. Eu. Turkey, in the Morea; 40 SE. Napoli de Romania. Bp. see. It is built near the site of the ancient *Træzen*, the ruins of which still remain, consisting of vestiges of the walls and several ruined temples.

Damanhur, see *Demenhur*.

Damapetta, t. Hind., in Golconda; 45 NW. Rajamundry, 140 E. Hydrabad. Lon. 81. 16. E. Lat. 17. 25. N.

Damapoury, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 18 SE. Neermul.

Damaquiel, r. Darien, which flows into the sea at Los Arboletes.

Damar, t. Arabia, in Yemen, capital of a district, and residence of a Dola; 56 N. Sana, 94 NE. Mocha. Lon. 44. 12. E. Lat. 14. 32. N. It contains about 5,000 houses, with a university, in which Mr. Niebuhr was informed there were 500 students.

Damar, t. Arabia, in Oman; 70 N. Oman. Lon. 49. 14. E. Lat. 16. N.

Damara, country, SW. part of Africa, N. of Namacqua Land.

Damarabad, t. Persia, Mecran; 100 N. Kieh.

Damaran, or *Dumaran*, isl. in the E. Indian sea, of a triangular form, and about 45 miles in circ., near E. coast of Palawan. Lon. 119. 51. E. Lat. 10. 7. N.

Damaras, a rude Caffre race, Southern Africa, on the east coast to the north of Orange river.

Damaraupet, t. Hind., Berar; 20 NE. Neermul.

Damariscotta, r. Maine, which flows into the sea E. of Boothbay, and W. of Bristol.

Damas, r. St. Domingo, which flows into the lake of Enriquillo.

Damascus, p-v. Montgomery co. Md.; W. 41.

Damascus, t. Wayne co. Pa., on W. side of the Delaware; 18 NW. Bethany. Pop. 366.

Damascus, p-t. Logan co. Ohio; 156 Columbus, W. 545.

Damascus, pachalic, A. Turkey, comprehending the eastern part of Syria with the most of Palestine. It is considered the first pachalic in point of importance in the Turkish empire. It includes besides Damascus, the capital towns of Hamah, Jerusalem, Hebron, Nablous, Jaffa, Gaza, Ramla, &c. The surface is various, partly mountainous, and partly consisting of valleys interspersed with plains. Some districts are poor and sandy, others very fertile.

Damascus, called by the inhabitants *Damesk*, or *Demesk*, by the Arabs, *Sham*, or *El Scham Sherif*, city, Syria, capital of a pachalic of the same name; 60 E. Saide, 120 NNE. Jerusalem, 190 S. by E. Antioch, 276 SSW. Diarbekir. Lon. 36. 30. E. Lat. 38. 30. N. Pop. estimated by Browne and Ali Bey at 200,000; 20,000 Catholics, 5,000 Greeks, 1,000 Jewish families. Volney states it at only 80,000, Hassel at 100,000; the inhabitants as high as 400,000.

It is situated in an extensive and fertile plain, watered by the river Barrady, forming a circuit of 25 or 30 miles, formed into gardens and stored with fruit trees of every description. The city is about 2 miles long, surrounded by walls defended by towers, which are now fallen into a ruinous state. The streets are mostly narrow, but well paved, and have elevated foot paths on each side. The houses in the suburbs are built of earth or bricks baked in the sun, and are surmounted with cupolas. The houses in the interior are constructed of more substantial materials, usually 2 stories high, with flat roofs, but have few windows, and the city has a monotonous appearance. There are about

500 magnificent houses, entitled to the name of palaces; but their splendour is confined to the interior. The furniture of many is worth from £5,000 to £25,000, consisting of sofas, carpets, mirrors, &c. Damascus contains a great number of fountains, and the waters of the Barrady are distributed by numerous canals through the city, as well as among the gardens in the vicinity. There are more than 200 mosques, only one, called Zeia, deserving particular notice on account of its extent. The patriarch of Antioch usually resides here. There are 8 synagogues, 3 Franciscan monasteries, and a Greek, Maronite, Syrian, and an Armenian church. The castle is a fine rustic edifice, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in circuit, and within it resembles a small town.

Damascus is the centre of the commerce of Syria; and its trade is rendered more considerable by its forming the rendezvous to all the pilgrims from the north of Asia to Mecca. Their number amounts annually to 30, or 40,000; and many arrive several months before the departure of the caravan. The city then presents the appearance of an immense fair, every place being filled with camels, horses, mules, and merchandize. Commerce is carried on chiefly by caravans, of which the principal is that which goes annually with the pilgrims to Mecca. This expedition is conducted with great pomp, and is partly of a commercial, and partly of a religious nature. Three caravans, each accompanied by above 2,500 armed men, go thrice a year to Bagdad; those to Aleppo travel twice or thrice a month; others go to Cairo and various other places. The manufactures are extensive, consisting of arms, silk and cotton stuffs, soap, leather, sweet meats, &c. The sabres formerly manufactured here were very celebrated, and had the quality of being perfectly elastic.

Damascus was anciently the capital of the kingdom of Syria; it is one of the most venerable cities in the world for its antiquity, and is known to have existed in the time of Abraham. It was taken and destroyed by Tamerlane in 1400; repaired by the Mamalukes; and wrested from them by the Turks in 1506, since which it has formed the capital of one of their pachalics.—Native, Ismael Abulfeda.

Damasein, r. St. Domingo, which flows into the sea at Pimiento.

Damasensa, t. Africa, in the country of Jagra, on a river of the same name, which runs into the river Gambia.

Damaso, t. Italy; 28 N. Como.

Damaun, s-p. Hind., in Aurungabad, on the coast of the Arabian sea, in possession of the Portuguese; 25 SW. Durrampour, 53 S. Surat. Lon. 72. 58. E. Lat. 20. 22. N. Pop. 6,000. The Persees have a temple here, in which they pretend that the holy fire brought with them when they fled from Persia, is yet burning, having never been extinguished.

Damazen, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 6 E. Castel Jaloux. Pop. 1,000.

Dambach, t. France, in Lower Rhine; 18 SSW. Strasburg. Pop. 2,761.

Dambach, t. Austria; 8 ESE. Freustadt.

Dambanna, t. Africa, in Konkodoo. Lon. 9. 30. W. Lat. 12. 38. N.

Dambek, or *Damke*, t. Pru., in Brandenburg, on the Jetze; 4 S. Saltwedel.

Damblain, t. France, in Vosges; 5 E. La Marche. Pop. 960.

Dambrouckza, t. Aust. Galicia; 8 NE. Lemberg.

Damidun, t. Bengal; 4 NE. Calcutta.

Damegan, or *Damgan*, t. Persia, in Mazanderan; 140 ENE. Teheran. Lon. 53. 36. E. Lat. 35. 50. It is supposed to be the ancient *Hecaton-pylos*, for some time the capital of the Parthian empire. It is supplied with many springs of rock-water, called from their excellence, the waters of Kosrow, or Kosroes.

Damel, or *Cayor*, country, Africa, on the banks of the Senegal, at a small distance from the Atlantic.

Damelans, t. on W. coast of Borneo. Lon. 111. 51. E. Lat. 3. 2. N.

Damelen, t. Pru. Brandenburg; 6 W. Belitz.

Damer, t. Nubia, capital of a district of the same name. It contains a large mosque and about 500 houses, neat and uniformly built in regular streets. It has schools for the study of law, which have acquired considerable reputation.

Damery, or *Damerie*, t. France, in Marne, on the Marne; 4 W. Epernay. Pop. 1,837.

Dame's Gore, N. H. Grafton co. Pop. 28.

Damersheim, t. Bavaria; 10 NW. Neuburg.

Damgard, or *Damgarten*, t. Pru., in Pomerania, on the Reckenitz; 22 SW. Stralsund. Lon. 12. 28. E. Lat. 54. 18. N. Pop. 678.

Damianovitz, t. Croatia; 52 ESE. Carlstadt, 64 S. Varasdin.

Damiatte, t. France, in Tarn; 10 W. Castres.

Damicotta, t. Hind., in the Coimbatore country; 30 N. Coimbatore, 60 S. Seringapatam. Lon. 77. 11. E. Lat. 11. 28. N.

Damietta, or *Damiat*, s-p. Egypt, first built at the E. mouth of the Nile, and called *Thamiat*, under the government of the Lower Empire; 85 NNE. Cairo. Lon. 31. 50. E. Lat. 31. 26. N. Pop. according to Binos 30,000; according to Savary 80,000. *Damietta* daily increased as *Pelusium* declined. It is the emporium of commerce between Egypt and Syria, situated on the Phatmetic branch of the Nile. The city is without walls, built in the form of the crescent, on the winding bank of the river, 6 miles from the sea. It is larger and not less agreeable than *Rosetta*, and has several squares. Bazars filled with merchandize, okals, or khans, under the porticos of which are Indian stuffs, silks from Mount Lebanon, sal ammoniac, and quantities of rice, bespeak it a commercial place. The houses, especially near the river, are very high; most of them have pleasant saloons built on the terraces, from which charming places, open to every wind; there is a view of the grand lake lying on the other side, and of the Nile, which traverses a rich country between them both. Various grand mosques, with high minarets, ornament the city. The public baths, faced with marble, are similar to those of Cairo. Multitudes of boats and small vessels incessantly fill the port of *Damietta*. Some, named *Sherm*, serve to load and unload the ships that anchor in the road; others are coasting pilot-boats. There is a great trade between this city and Syria, Cyprus, and Turkey.

Damins, t. Switz., Grisons; 10 NNE. Ilantz.

Damische See, large lake, Ger., or rather an expansion of the Oder, in Upper Saxony, N. Damm, 8 miles long, and 2 wide.

Damisierla, t. Carnatic; 40 NW. Nellore.

Damm, t. Pru. Pomerania, in Stettin, on the Plone, where it runs into the *Damische See*, or Oder; 5 E. Old Stettin. Pop. 2,177. Lon. 14. 50. E. Lat. 53. 28. N. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in manufacturing steel.

Damm, (New,) see *Neudamm*.

Dammarie, t. France, in Eure-and-Loir; 6 S. Chartres.

Dammartin, t. France, Seine-and-Marne; 10 NW. Meaux, 17 NW. Paris. Pop. 1,918.

Dammartin, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise; 18 NW. Montfort.

Damme, t. Oldenburg; 12 S. Vechta.

Damme, or *Appingadam*, t. Neth., in Groningen, in the Ommelands, on the river *Damster*, the capital of a district, containing 40,731 inhabitants. *Damme* has a communication with Groningen by means of a canal; 2 W. Delfzyl, 14 NE. Groningen. Lon. 6. 40. E. Lat. 53. 17. N. Pop. 2,660.

Damme, t. Neth., in West Flanders, on the canal between Bruges and Sluys; 3 NNE. Bruges, 6 SSW. Sluys. Pop. 787. It forms a citadel to the city of Bruges, and could at any time inundate the country, if that city were besieged.

Damme, isl. in the E. Indian sea, about 60 miles in circ., with a large bay on E. coast. Lon. 128. 36. E. Lat. 7. 20. S.

Dammer, t. Silesia; 4 SE. Militsch.

Dammer Cippi see *Beeban*.

Dammersfeld, mt. Ger., in Fulda; 3,640 feet above the level of the sea.

Dammoo, t. Hind., Baglana; 18 S. Damaun.

Damna, t. Arabia, Nedsjed; 80 S. Damascus.

Damnal, t. Hind., Golconda; 60 W. Adoni.

Damodpour, t. Bengal; 8 SSE. Nuldingah.

Dumoiampur, t. Bengal; 12 S. Calcutta.

Damoony, t. Hind., Sagur; 35 ENE. Sagur.

Damoot, t. Hind.; 52 NW. Poonah.

Damorda, t. Bengal; 20 N. Kishenagur.

Damot, pr. Abyssinia, in SW. part of that empire, about 40 miles long from N. to S. and 20 from E. to W.

Damour, or *Damouna*, r. Syria, supposed to be the ancient *Tamyras*. It runs into the Mediterranean between Saide and Bairout.

Damoytalla, t. Bengal; 8 S. Calcutta.

Dampa, t. Africa, in Bambarra; 120 WNW. Sego.

Dampier's Strait, channel from E. Indian sea to the Pacific ocean, between the island of Waygoo, and the island of Battanta.

Dampierre sur Salon, t. France, in Upper Saône; 8 N. Gray. Pop. 1,344.

Dampierre le Fraisans, t. France, in Jura; 10 NE. Dôle.

Damra, t. Hind., Dindigul; 10 E. Dindigul.

Damsee, lake, Brandenburg; 9 NW. Prenzlau.

Damisong, t. Bootan; 54 SW. Tassasudon. Lon. 88. 24. E. Lat. 27. 11. N.

Damster, r. Holland, which runs into the Ems, at Delfzyl.

Damville, t. France, in Eure; 10 S. Evreux. Pop. 920.

Damvilliers, t. France, in Meuse; 11 N. Verdun, 11 S. Montmedy. Pop. 809.

Dan, r. which has its sources partly in Virginia, and partly in North Carolina. It flows through the counties of Stokes and Rockingham, N. C., and through the S. part of Pittsylvania co., and through Halifax co. Va., and on the eastern side of the latter, unites with the Staunton to form the Roanoke. It is navigable as far as Danville, where there are falls 22 feet 10 inches, perpendicular. See *Danville*.

Dan, originally *Laish*, or *Lashem*, afterwards *Cæsarea Philippi*, now *Paneas*, city on N. border of Palestine, near the sources of the Jordan. See *Paneas*, and *Beer-sheba*.

Dan, now *Hulel Panias*.

Dana, t. Worcester co. Mass.; 31 WNW. Worcester, 70 W. Boston. Pop. 664. It is watered by Swift river, which passes through a pond here, called Potopaug.

Danarakie, t. Persia, in Irak; 40 NW. Gnerden, 60 E. Ispahan.

Danaster, see *Dneister*.

Danas, settlement of Indians, Quito, S. of Sibambe. Lat. 2. 9. S.

Danbury, t. Grafton co. N. H.; 17 SSW. Plymouth. Pop. 467.

Danbury, p-t. Fairfield co. Ct.; 33 WNW. New Haven, 70 NNE. New York, W. 297. Pop. in 1810, 3,606; in 1820, 3,873. Here is a pleasant village, which contains a court house, an academy, and 2 churches; and has some manufactures and trade. The courts for the county are held alternately here and at Fairfield. In 1777, this town was burnt by the British, and a large quantity of military stores destroyed.

Danbury, t. Huron co. Ohio. Pop. 157.

Danby, p-t. Rutland co. Vt.; 42 N. Bennington, W. 433. Pop. 1,607. Here is a remarkable cave.

Danby, p-t. Tioga co. N. Y.; 8 NE. Spencer, W. 335. Pop. 2,001.

Dancali, country, Africa, lying on the Red sea, just where the coast, after bearing a little E. of N. from Suez, makes an elbow, and stretches nearly as far as the straits of Babel-mandeb. It has the mines of fossil salt immediately on the N. and NW., a desert part of the province of Dewara to the S. and the sea on the N.; but it has no port, excepting a spacious bay, with tolerable anchorage, called the bay of Bilur, and corruptly, the bay of Bayloul, in Lat. 13. 3. N. The kingdom of Dancali is bounded E. at Azab by part of the kingdom of Adel, and the Myrrh country. The inhabitants are Mahometans.

Dance Point, cape of Virginia, in James river. Lon. 76. 57. W. Lat. 37. 12. N.

Dancora, small isl. near the coast of Brazil. Lat. 22. 20. S.

Danda, t. Congo, at the mouth of a river which runs into the Atlantic. Lat. 8. 30. S.

Danda, r. Africa, which divides Angola and Congo, and falls into the Atlantic, at the town of the Danda. It is navigable 100 miles.

Danda, t. Hind., in Schaurupour; 35 S. Sehaurupour.

Dandar, circar, Hind., in Guzerat, bordering on the Puddar; SW. of Oudipour.

Dander, t. Hind., in Bahar; 8 NE. Saseram.

Dandridge, p-t. & cap. Jefferson co. Tennessee, on French Broad river, 15 miles above its junction with the Holston; 33 SE. Knoxville, W. 520. Pop. in 1810, 112. It contains a Presbyterian church, a court house, and a jail.

Dandunakin, t. Persia, in Chorasani; 30 SW. Shahigian.

Dane, r. Eng., which runs into the Wever, at Northwich, in Cheshire.

Dane's Island, small isl. in the North sea, near NW. coast of Spitzbergen. Lon. 9. 15. E. Lat. 79. 43. N.

Dangala, see *Dongola*.

Dangana, t. Africa, in Hoval, on the Senegal; 20 N. Ender.

Dange, t. France, in Vienne; 3 N. Châtellerault. Pop. 678.

Dangeau, t. France, in Eure-and-Loir; 9 NNE. Châteaudun.

Danger Island, small isl. in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 181. 42. E. Lat. 18. 32. S.

Danger, (*Islands of*), islands in the Pacific ocean, seen by commodore Byron, in June 1765.

Dangerous Archipelago, range of low islands, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 141. 40. W. Lat. 17. 30. S.

Danger River, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, a little N. of the equinoctial line.

Dangines, small isl. in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 4. S.

Dangolsheim, t. France, in Lower Rhine; 14 WSW. Strasburg. Pop. 700.

Dangu, t. France, in Eure; 3 SW. Gisors.

Danholm, small isl. belonging to Swedish Pomerania, near Stralsund.

Danicalqui, r. Chili, which runs SSE. and joins the Semuro.

Danicha, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Chantanga; 360 NNE. Turuchansk. Lon. 98. 14. E. Lat. 70. 45. N.

Daniel, settlement Barbadoes, near the west coast.

Daniel, port, Brazil, in Seara, between the rivers Garorasu and Hook.

Daniel, small isl. in the Meuse, a little below Stockem.

Danielsville, p-v. Spottsylvania co. Va.; 85 Richmond, W. 78.

Danielsville, p-t. & cap. Madison co. Georgia; 90 N. Milledgeville, 120 NW. Augusta, W. 624. 5 miles N. of this town is a chalybeate spring, the waters of which are said to have much efficacy in chronic complaints. It is becoming a place of fashionable resort.

Danilov, t. Russia, in Jaroslavl; 28 ENE. Jaroslavl, 360 ESE. Petersburg. Pop. 1,250.

Danilowicze, t. Rus. Wilna; 44 S. Braslaw.

Danio, t. Africa, in Whidah; 3 W. Sabi.

Dankali, see *Dancali*.

Dann, t. France, in Meurte; 3 N. Phalsburg. It is celebrated for its medicinal springs.

Dann, t. Bavaria; 2 SE. Herriden.

Dannavan, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near E. coast of Borneo. Lon. 118. 50. E. Lat. 4. 49. N.

Dannemarie, t. France, in Upper Rhine; 9 E. Befort. Pop. 722.

Dannemoine, t. France, Yonne; 3 N. Tonnerre.

Dannemora, or *Danmora*, the most celebrated

iron mine in Sweden, in Upsal; 30 N. Upsal, 60 NNW. Stockholm. It has a singularly beautiful situation on the side of a hill, surrounded by lakes. In the neighbourhood are the establishments for smelting, hammering, and casting the iron; forming several villages, each with 3 or 4 regular streets, a church, a school, and a hospital. The mine alone employs about 1,200 individuals. The iron from this mine exceeds that of any other mine in Sweden in quality; but not in quantity, amounting yearly to about 4,000 tons. The main opening is about 50 fathoms deep, and 50 feet wide.

Dannenburg, or *Danneberg*, t. Hanover, capital of a county, in Luneburg, on the Jetze; 36 ESE. Luneburg, 54 NE. Zell. Lon. 11. 12. E. Lat. 53. 10. N. Pop. 1,426. Beer is the principal article of commerce.

Dannereut, t. Bav.; 2 ENE. Gefrees.

Dannersreut, t. Bav.; 5 SSE. Culmbach.

Dannge, r. Prussia, which runs into the sea, at Memel.

Dannowitz, t. Moravia, in Brunn; 25 S. Brunn.

Danstadt, t. Bavaria, on the Rhine; 9 NW. Spire. Pop. 600.

Dantoon, t. Bengal; 10 N. Jellalore.

Dantzeiker heister Nerung, the extreme E. point of the Hohe Nerung.

Dantzic, city & s-p. West Prussia, capital of a government, on the west side of the Vistula, 5 miles above its entrance into the Baltic; 68 WSW. Königsberg, 230 NE. Berlin. Lon. 18. 38. E. Lat. 54. 21. N. Pop. in 1818, 58,623. H. 6,327. It is traversed by 2 small rivers, the Motlau and Radaune, which soon after join the Vistula. It consists properly of 3 towns, the Vorstadt or Foretown, the Altstadt or Old Town, and the Rechstadt. It is surrounded with ramparts, lined with brass cannon; but a more effectual defence consists in the power of laying the country on one side under water, and resisting assailants on the other from fortified heights. The harbour is formed by the mouth of the Vistula, and is defended by forts; it communicates by a canal with the Motlau, and the cargoes of vessels drawing more than 8 feet water are conveyed to the city in barks. The road or gulf of Dantzic is an arm of the sea sheltered from the north winds by a tongue of land, on which stands the town of Hela.

Dantzic has long been one of the principal granaries of Europe. The most important article of export is corn from Prussia and Poland, brought down the Vistula in small vessels; also, potash, hemp, flax, linen, timber, &c. The number of ships entered here, in 1802, was 1,674; cleared, 1,916; in 1815, an unfavorable year, entered only 459; cleared, 377. It is an ancient city, long noted for its commerce, and was a leading member of the Hanse towns. It contains an elegant cathedral, a town house, an arsenal, 21 churches, 12 Luth., 7 Cath., and 2 Ref.; an academy, a cabinet of natural history, 3 Latin schools, and a gymnasium with a library of 27,000 vols. The houses are built of brick or stone, commonly of 3 or 4 stories.—Natives, Hevel, Cluverius, and Archenholz. Pop. of the government, 258,400. Sq. m. 3,127. It is divided into the circles of Dirschau, Stargard, and Marienburg.

Danuba, t. Africa, in Tomani.

Danube, p-t. Herkimer co. N.Y., on S. side of the Mohawk, opposite to Manheim, 68 WNW. Albany, W. 416. Pop. 3,187.

Danube, (an. *Ister*, & *Danubius*), r. Germany, which rises in the Black Forest, in Baden, having one head spring near Donaueschingen, and another near St. Georgen, and becomes navigable at Ulm; passes through Swabia, Bavaria, Austria, Hungary, Servia, Bulgaria, Walachia, and Moldavia; and empties itself into the Black sea, by several mouths, between Lat. 44. 55. and 45. 30. N.; 35 E. Ismail. It receives 60 rivers, great and small, in its course, among which are the Inn, Drave, Save, Teisse, and Pruth, and runs near to, or washes the walls of the following cities and towns:—Eschingen, Ulm, Donawert, Neuburg, Ingoldstadt, Straubing, Passau, Lintz, Ips, Stein, Tulln, Vienna, Presburg, Raab or Javarin, Comorn, Gran, Visegrad, Waitzen, Pest, Buda, Colocza, Baja, Illok, Peterwaradin, Belgrade, Semendria, Vipalanka, Orsova, Viddin, Nicopoli, Russig or Ruscek, Dristra, Kassovat, Kirsova, Ibrail, Reni, Rakel, Isakzi, Ismail, Tulcza, Kilia, &c. It is about 1,800 miles long; its breadth various; for a great way above its mouth, 2 or 3 miles wide. Though much larger than the Rhine, it is seldom to be compared with that river for the sublimity of its scenery, its shores being often low, and its channel filled with shoals and small islands. It abounds in fish, and is particularly noted for large sturgeon.—On account of the rapidity of its current and its emptying into a sea not much frequented, it serves but little the purposes of foreign commerce.

Danube, circle, Baden, comprising the western part of Furstenburg, the district of Villingen, the Klettgau, and the eastern part of the Brisgaw. Pop. 72,735. Towns, 18. Capital, Villingen.

Danube, circle, Wurt., in S. part, divided into 17 districts. Pop. 329,900. Sq. m. 2,279. Chief town, Ulm.

Danube, (Lower,) circle, Bavaria, formed from the greater part of Lower Bavaria Proper, and the principality of Passau. Pop. 352,193. Sq. m. 3,853. Passau is the capital. The other principal towns are Straubing, Vilshofen, Landau, and Daggendorf.

Danube, (Upper,) circle, Bavaria. Pop. 476,604, mostly Catholics. Sq. m. 4,192. The chief towns, Augsburg, Aichstadt, Neuburg, Dillingen, Gunzburg, Hockstadt, Donawert.

Danvers, t. Essex co. Mass.; 15 NE. Boston. Pop. in 1810, 3,127; in 1820, 3,646. It borders on Salem, on the NW., and its largest settlement is a continuation of the principal street of Salem. It consists of 2 parishes, in each of which is a large Congregational meeting house. Large quantities of leather, brick, and earthen ware are manufactured here. Most of the cattle, sheep, &c. for the supply of Salem market, come to this town. At the head of Beverly river, 2 miles from Salem, there is a pleasant village, containing a Baptist meeting house and a large iron manufactory. Considerable business has been done at this village at ship building.

Danville, t. Cumberland co. Maine. Pop. 1,085.

Danville, p-t. & cap. Caledonia co. Vt.; 28 ENE. Montpelier. 165 NNW. Boston, W. 535. Lon. 72. 2. W. Lat. 44. 26. N. Pop. 2,300. This is a pleasant and valuable agricultural town, and it has a small village containing a court house, a jail, a printing office, a Congregational meeting house, and it is a place of some trade.

Danville, p-t. Steuben co. N. Y.; 20 NW. Bath, W. 338. Pop. 1,565.

Danville, p-t. Columbia co. Pa., on the Susquehanna, at the entrance of Mahoning creek, 11 miles above Northumberland; 69 N. by E. Harrisburg, W. 176. There is a copper mine near this town.

Danville, p-t. Pittsylvania co. Va., on the river Dan, 130 miles by water, and 116 by land above the great falls of the Roanoke, about 70 S. by W. Lynchburg, 150 SW. by W. Richmond, W. 291. Lon. 79. 25. W. Lat. 36. 34. N. Pop. in 1818, about 500. It contained, in 1818, an academy, a printing office, 3 warehouses for the inspection of tobacco, a flour inspection, 3 saw mills, a manufacturing mill, and some others, most of them very recently erected. It is situated at the falls of the Dan, on a wide and beautiful plain, rising gradually from the river to a high eminence, which commands an extensive and picturesque prospect, embracing a view of the falls, the gentle current of the river below, and the verdant hills and cultivated fields of the surrounding country. The improvements projected a few years since in the navigation of the Dan above this place, and at the falls of the Roanoke, opening a direct water communication with Norfolk, gave a sudden start to the prosperity of Danville. The Roanoke Navigation Company have constructed a canal with locks around the falls, with a basin formed in the centre of the town, safe and convenient for the batteaux navigation of the river. Danville is becoming the upland depot of an extensive commerce, embracing not only the adjacent fertile districts of Virginia and North Carolina, but also a great part of East Tennessee. The articles of commerce consist of wheat, flour, tobacco, cotton, whiskey, brandy, Indian corn, beef, pork, butter, poultry, lumber, and iron. Batteaux carrying from 8 to 12 hogsheads of tobacco, and from 30 to 40 barrels of flour, have a convenient navigation from this place to the falls of the Roanoke.

Danville, t. Knox co. Ohio; 13 NE. Mount Vernon.

Danville, p-t. & cap. Mercer co. Ken., on Dick river; 35 SSW. Lexington, 40 S. Frankfort, W. 585. Pop. in 1810, 432. It contains a court house, a jail, a bank, a printing office, a church, and valuable mills and manufactories. It is a flourishing town, and contained, in 1817, about 200 houses. A charter for a college at this place has been granted by the legislature. The surrounding country is fertile and populous.

Danum, now *Doncaster*.

Danvou, t. France, in Calvados; 18 S. Bayeux.

Danyelow, t. Austrian Poland, in Galicia; 64 E. Lemberg.

Daogaut, t. Thibet; 40 S. Gorka.

Daon, t. France, in Mayenne; 6 S. Château Gontier.

Daoudcandy, t. Bengal, on an island, in the Megna; 20 SE. Dacca.

Daoudnagur, t. Hind., in Bahar; 50 SSW. Patna. Lon. 84. 31. E. Lat. 25. 4. N. Near it is a diamond mine.

Dapetta, t. Hind., in Sollapour; 25 S. Calberga.

Daphne, now *Battelma*.

Dapitan, t. on N. coast of Mindanao.

Daplasse, t. on NE. coast of Luçon. Lon. 122. 36. E. Lat. 14. 28. N.

Dar, see *Dhar*.

Dar Bergoo, see *Bergoo*.

Dar Beyda, t. Fez; 20 SW. Salee.

Dar Cooka, t. Africa, in Fittree; 250 S. Bornou. Lon. 22. 56. E. Lat. 15. 50. N.

Dar Fungaro, t. Africa, in Dar Fur. Lon. 27. 27. 32. E. Lat. 11. 15. N.

Dar el Hamar, t. Arabia; 13 S. Accaba.

Daps, r. Sleswick, which runs into the Little Belt, 14 NE. Hadersleben.

Dar el Hamara, t. Africa, in Fez., said to have been built by the Romans. Lon. 8. 46. W. Lat. 34. 20. N. The trade is principally in corn and oil.

Dar Kulla, see *Kulla*.

Dar Mara, t. Dar Fur. Lon. 27. 40. E. Lat. 12. N.

Dor Runga, t. Nigritia. Lon. 23. 50. E. Lat. 12. 16. N.

Dar el Said, t. Dar Fur; 150 S. Cobbé.

Dar el Soldan, t. Egypt; 40 E. Cairo.

Dar el Soldan, t. Africa; 12 SW. Tunis.

Dar Toomurke, t. Dar Fur; 130 SW. Cobbé.

Daraan, or *Darhan*, or *Dargan*, t. Charasm, near the Gihon; 180 WNW. Samarcand.

Darabgerd, or *Darab-guierd*, t. Persia, in Farsistan, said to have been founded by Darius; 100 ESE. Schiras, 260 SE. Ispahan. Lon. 54. 20. E. Lat. 29. 8. N. Pop. 15, or 20,000. It is large, but not populous; near it salt is found of various colours, white, black, red, and green. A considerable manufacture of glass is carried on here.

Daradus, now *Senegal*.

Darah, or *Dras*, r. Africa, which rises in the greater Atlas, not far from Tefza, and runs into the Atlantic, near Cape Non.

Darah, or *Dras*, country, Africa, bounded N. by Morocco, Gezula, and Tafilet, E. and S. by Zahara, and W. by Sus, and takes its name from the river Darah, or Dras, which passes through it. The principal produce is indigo and dates. The inhabitants are Arabians and Mahometans, and some districts of the country are dependant on Morocco. Lon. 4. to 8. W. Lat. 28. to 31. N.

Darahobusz, t. Russia, in Volhynia; 11 N. Ostrog.

Darakardin, (an. *Dara* & *Anastasipolis*), t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir; 15 SW. Nisibin.

Daramajon, t. on N. coast of Java; 30 E. Batavia.

Darangera, t. on W. coast of Ceylon; 10 SSE. Calitoor.

Daranduk, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 10 SW. Oudighir.

Darantasia, now *Monstier*.

Daraporum, t. Hind., in Coimbetore; 32 NW. Dindigul, 42 SE. Coimbetore. Lon. 77. 30. E. Lat. 10. 45. N.

Daraporum Keelan, t. Coimbetore; 18 NE. Daraporum.

Darapsa, now *Bamian*.

Daraveram, t. Hind., Mysore; 6 SW. Tadimeri.

Darbeida, t. Morocco. Lon. 7. 30. W. Lat. 33. 37 N.

Darbel, t. Asia, in Seweestan; 45 N. Sehwan.

Darby, p-t. Delaware co. Pa., on Darby creek, which runs into the Delaware; 7 SW. Philadelphia, W. 130. Pop. 1,004. The village contains about 60 houses.

Darby, (*Upper*,) t. Delaware co. Pa. Pop. 692.

Darby, t. Madison co. Ohio. Pop. 392.

Darby, p-t. Columbia co. Georgia; W. 597.

Darby, see *Derby*.

Darchin, t. Persia, Kerman; 15 W. Bamm.

Darda, t. & fortress, Hungary; 30 S. Bacs.

Dardana, or *Town of the Dardenelles*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romelia, at the foot of the castle of the Dardanelles. Lon. 26. 19. E. Lat. 49. 9. N. It contains 1,200 houses.

Dardanelles, or *Strait of Gallipoli*, (an. *Hellespont*,) strait, between Asia and Europe, forming a communication between the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora. It resembles an immense river flowing majestically between two elevated and fertile hills. It is without rocks or shoals, and has in some parts a depth of 60 fathoms, and generally 8 or 9 fathoms within a mile from the shore. It is 60 miles long, and from 1 to 4 miles wide.

Dardanelles, two castles, one on each side of the strait, so called, between the Archipelago and the sea of Marmora, built in 1658 by Mahomet IV. to guard the entrance of the narrow sea, which is here only 2,700 yards wide. The one on the European side is called *Sestos*, or the castle of Romania, or of Europe, the other, on the Asiatic side, is called *Abydos*, or the castle of Natolia or Asia. These are called the *Old Dardanelles*, or 2d castles of Europe and Asia, to distinguish them from two others, built at the entrance of the strait, 10 miles SW., one on each side, and called the *New Dardanelles*, or 1st castles of Europe and Asia.

Dardania, ancient country of Troas, and another N. of Macedonia.

Dardenne, p-t. St. Charles co., Missouri; 110 St. Louis, W. 1,001.

Dardessen, or *Dardesheim*, t. Pru. Magdeburg; 12 NW. Halberstadt, 18 SE. Brunswick. Lon. 11. E. Lat. 51. 59. N. Pop. 5,280.

Darec, t. Persia, in Segestan; 60 S. Zareng.

Darec de Camuna, t. Persia, in Mecran; 180 W. Kidge.

Darempoury, t. Hind., in Mysore; 88 E. Seringapatam, 90 SW. Arcot. Lon. 78. 30. E. Lat. 12. 11. N.

Daren, t. Persia, in Mecran; 30 SW. Kidge.

Daren, r. Wales, which runs into the sea, 15 SW. Pwhely.

Darensee, lake, France, in Upper Rhine, in the valley of Munster, 3 miles above the village of Sulzern. It is surrounded with mountains and rocks covered with fir trees, which form around its waters a sort of amphitheatre, except at the south, where there is an issue towards Munster. It is violently agitated before and during a storm, and throws up petrifications, particularly fossil shells.

Darent, r. Eng., which runs into the Thames, 3 N. Dartford. The mouth near the Thames is called *Dartford Creek*.

Darfur, *Darfoor*, or *Dar Fur*, km. Central Africa, between Abyssinia and Bornou, having Kordofan and the country of the Shilluks east, separating it from Sennaar and Abyssinia; Ber-goo west, which separates it from Bornou and Begherme, and barbarous nations south. The extent and limits are not well defined. Pop. estimated by Browne at about 200,000; army about 2,000 men. The chief towns are Cobbe, the capital, Sweini, Kourma, Cubcaba, Rill, Cours, Shoba, Gidid, and Gelle. The religion is Mahometan, the government despotic.

The seasons are divided into wet and dry, the wet beginning in June and ending in September. Agriculture is the chief employment. The principal grains are the *dokn*, a species of millet, and kassob; but little wheat is raised. Water melons, gourds, hemp, Cayenne pepper, tobacco, tamarinds, &c. are cultivated. The camel, of various species, is common. The wild animals are the lion, leopard, hyena, wolf, jackal, buffalo, elephant, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, camelopardalis, crocodile, &c.

The houses of the inhabitants are extremely simple, the roofs flat, the walls built of clay. The Furians are quite black, the hair short and woolly, of very dissolute manners; polygamy has no limits, and the closest ties of kindred often no bar to matrimonial connexions.—Commerce is carried on by caravans chiefly with Egypt; in a less degree with Mecca. The principal exports are slaves, camels, ivory; the horns, teeth, and hides of the rhinoceros and hippopotamus; ostrich feathers, gum, pimento, paroquets, and white copper.

Dargan, see *Daraan*.

Dargel, r. Ireland, in Wicklow, which runs into St. George's channel, 9 SSE. Dublin.

Darghesin, t. Persia, in Irak; 25 NNE. Hamadan.

Dargies, t. France, in Somme; 5 S. Poix.

Dargun, t. Mecklenburg Schwerin; 6 SE. Gnoien. Pop. 800.

Dariabad, t. Bengal; 7 SW. Boglipour.

Daried, t. Hind., in Golconda; 10 N. Com-bamet.

Darien, p-t. Fairfield co. Ct.; 75 SW. Hartford, W. 269. Pop. 1,126.

Darien, p-t. & s-p. M'Intosh co., Georgia, on the north and principal channel of the Altamaha, near its entrance into St. Simon's sound, 12 miles from the bar, 63 SSW. Savannah, 165 SE. Milledgeville, W. 722. Lon. 81. 37. W. Lat. 31. 23. N. Pop. in 1810, 206; in 1820, upwards of 1,000. It stands on a high sandy bluff, and contains a Presbyterian meeting house, a bank, and a printing office. It has lately risen into importance, and is a flourishing town. The bar has 14 feet at low water. Exertions are making to remove the obstructions to the navigation, and to render this the emporium of the fertile country watered by the Oakmulgee and Oconee, branches of the Altamaha.

Darien, pr. S. America, in New-Grenada, bounded NW. by the province of Panama, NE. by the Spanish Main, E. by Zinu, S. by Choco, and W. by the Pacific ocean. This province is

almost wholly in the power of the natives, who are said to amount to 30,000. The chief towns are Cana and St. Maria de Darien. It is mountainous and rugged, interspersed with fertile plains.

Darien, (*Gulf of*,) on the coast of the province of Darien; 26 leagues from N. to S., and 9 from E. to W. Several rivers flow into it, the largest of which is the Atrato. The coast is full of sharp and inaccessible shoals, and only towards the west and south are there fit places for disembarking. The limits of the gulf are sometimes extended to the sea that washes the shores of the provinces of Panama and Darien.

Darien, (*Isthmus of*,) neck of land, which unites North and South America, composed of the provinces of Darien and Panama, which belong to New-Grenada, and of Veragua, which belongs to Guatemala. It lies in the form of a crescent, about the great bay of Panama on the south, and having the gulf of Mexico on the north. It is 300 miles long, and generally about 60 wide, but where narrowest, between the ports of Porto Bello and Panama, only 37. This part is sometimes called the isthmus of Panama. The country here is made up of sickly valleys and stupendous mountains, which seem to be placed as eternal barriers between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, which can be distinctly seen at the same time from the summits. These mountains here forbid the idea of a canal; but by going Lat. 12. N., and joining the head of the lake Nicaragua to a small river, which runs into the Pacific ocean, and forming a canal 30 miles long, through a low, level country, a communication between the two seas becomes practicable. See *Cupica*.

Darinagur, t. Hind., in Oude; 20 SW. Nidjibabad.

Darke, co. W. side of Ohio. Chief town, Greenville. Pop. 3,717.

Darkehmen, or *Darkenen*, t. Pru., in Gumbinnen, on the Angerap; 20 NE. Angerburg, 65 SE. Königsberg. Lon. 22. 20. E. Lat. 54. 13. N. Pop. 1,735.

Darkesville, p-v. Berkley co. Va.; W. 94.

Darking, or *Dorking*, t. Eng., in Surry, situated at the angle of two valleys surrounded with hills; 11 E. Guilford, 24 SSW. London. Lon. 0. 15. E. Lat. 51. 14. N. Pop. 3,259. The church is collegiate. The market, particularly celebrated for the quantity of poultry, is kept on Thursday. The principal trade is meal.

Darlaston, t. Eng., in Staffordshire; 7 S. Newcastle-under-Line. Pop. 4,881.

Darley, t. Eng., in Derbyshire; 21 N. Derby. Pop. 990.

Darlington, p-t. Warwick co. Indiana, a short distance from the Ohio, about 40 SSE. Princeton.

Darlington, district, N. part of S. C.; W. 436. Pop. in 1810, 9,047; slaves, 2,731. Pop. in 1820, 10,949.

Darlington, t. Eng., in Durham, on the Skern; 18 S. Durham, 238 N. London. Lon. 1. 35. W. Lat. 54. 38. N. Pop. 5,059. It has considerable manufactures of linen and woollen; there is a weekly market on Monday, well supplied with corn and provisions; and 2 members are sent

to parliament.—Near the town are some deep pits, called *Hell Kettles*; the diameter of the largest is 30 yards, and of the smaller 25; the depth from 6 to 19 feet.

Darmadijira, t. Thibet; 10 N. Sarangpour, 50 NE. Giti. Lon. 80. 30. E. Lat. 32. 31. N.

Darmstadt, city, Ger., in Upper-Rhine, and capital of Hesse Darmstadt, or grand duchy of Hesse, 14 S. Frankfort on the Maine; 18 ESE. Mentz, 32 N. Heidelberg. Lon. 8. 35. E. Lat. 49. 56. N. Pop. 18,020. H. 970. It is situated on the small river Darm, is a handsome regularly built town, the residence of the grand duke, and contains an elegant palace, 4 chh., 2 hospitals, a provincial college, a gymnasium, riding school, military school, a public library, and a cabinet of natural history. It is inclosed by an old stone wall, but not regularly fortified. Among the principal curiosities are the palace of the landgrave Louis VII., and the modern residence of the grand duke with its beautiful gardens, library, and collections.—Native, Sturz.

Darnall, r. Wales, which runs into the Wye, 3 NW. Rayader Gowy.

Darnes, p-v. Montgomery co. Md.; W. 18.

Darnetal, t. France, in Lower-Seine; 2 E. Rouen. Pop. 5,033.

Darney, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Vosges; 16 WSW. Epinal. Pop. 1,033.

Darnigheim, t. Ger., Hesse Cassel, in Hanau; 3 W. Hanau.

Darnis, now *Derne*.

Darnley's Island, in Torres strait, between New Holland and New Guinea; 15 miles in circ. The inhabitants are stouter than Europeans; the men go entirely naked, the women wear aprons. Lon. 142. 59. E. Lat. 9. 39. S.

Darocca, t. Spain, in Aragon, on the Xiloca, in a valley between two hills; 38 SSW. Saragossa. Lon. 1. 24. W. Lat. 41. 15. N. Pop. 2,863. The town is large, containing 7 parish churches, 1 of which is collegiate, and 5 convents; but it is not populous.

Daroo, t. Persia, in Kerman; 25 S. Kabris.

Daroon, t. Bengal; 28 N. Islamabad.

Darore, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 50 E. Perinda, 95 NW. Beder. Lon. 76. 43. E. Lat. 18. 44. N.

Darracoote, t. Hind., in Cicacole; 33 NW. Ganjam.

Darrah, t. Bengal; 36 SE. Currickpour.

Darraway, t. Hind., in Tatta, on a branch of the Indus, which is called after the town; 65 SW. Tatta.

Darrea, t. Hind., Bahar; 45 WSW. Arrah.

Darreakpour, t. Bengal; 5 SE. Purneah.

Darrug, t. Hind., in Ruttunpour; 11 NW. Raypour.

Daro, r. Spain, which runs through the city of Grenada, and joins the Xenil a little below.

Dars, small isl. or rather a peninsula, in the Baltic, belonging to Anterior Pomerania, separated from the island of Zingst by the river Prerow, and united, for the most part, to the continent of the duchy of Mecklenburg, by a narrow strip of land. It contains 2 villages, and a farm. Lon. 12. 26. E. Lat. 54. 28. N.

Darsena, t. Persia, in Kerman; 80 ENE. Sirjian.

Darshel, t. Curdistan ; 10 NE. Van.

Dart, (an. *Dorvatium*,) r. Eng., which rises in Dartmoor, passes by Totness, and runs into the English Channel, a little below Dartmouth.

Dartement, r. Madagascar, which runs into the straits of Mozambique, Lon. 5. 4. E. Lat. 23. 30. S.

Dartford, t. Eng., in Kent, on the river Darent, in the road from London to Canterbury ; 11 W. Rochester, 15 E. London. Lon. 0. 12. E. Lat. 51. 27. N. Pop. 3,177. Here was a celebrated nunnery, which Henry VIII. converted to a royal palace ; it is now become a gentleman's seat. The river Darent, or Dartford creek, as it is called, will admit boats to bring up goods to the town. It has a good weekly market on Saturday.

Dartmoor, extensive, rugged, mountainous tract, Eng., in the western part of Devonshire, usually called the *forest of Dartmoor*, but at present having no appearance of a forest, except what is afforded by an assemblage of dwarf oaks, intermixed with ash and willow ; reaching from Brent S., to Oakhampton N., 20 miles, and 5 to 15 wide, and occupying 53,644 acres ; in all which space is no town, and only 2 villages. Here is a large prison where many prisoners of war are frequently confined.

Dartmouth, p-t. Bristol co. Mass., on Buzzard's bay ; 7 SW. New-Bedford, 27 S. Taunton, 62 S. Boston, W. 451. Pop. 3,636.

Dartmouth College, see *Hanover*.

Dartmouth, s-p. Eng., situated at the mouth of the Dart, on the English Channel, said to have been formerly called *Clifton* ; 31 S. Exeter, 204 WSW. London. Lon. 3. 35. W. Lat. 50. 17. N. Pop. 3,595. The harbour is safe, and large enough to contain 500 ships. The principal employment of the inhabitants consists in the Newfoundland and other fisheries, in which about 350 vessels are employed. It sends 2 members to parliament, and has a weekly market on Friday for corn and provisions, and one almost every day for fish.

Daru, t. Persia, in Kerman ; 90 NE. Sirjjan.

Daruvar, t. Slavonia, in Posega, at the foot of a mountain. Lon. 17. 26. E. Lat. 45. 37. N. Pop. 3,000.

Darvenum, now *Canterbury*.

Darwar, considerable fortress, Hind., in Bejapore, lately ceded to the British ; 88 Bejapore, 90 ENE. Goa. Lon. 75. 9. E. Lat. 16. 5. N.

Darwen, r. Eng., in Lancashire, which runs into the Ribble, near Preston.

Darwen, (Lower,) t. Eng., in Lancashire, near Blackburn. Pop. 1,646. There is another place, called *Upper Darwen*. Pop. 4,411.

Darwent, see *Derwent*.

Dary, t. Hind., on the left bank of the Indus ; 20 N. Behker.

Darz, see *Dars*.

Dasan, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near SW. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 121. 30. E. Lat. 6. 46. N.

Dasburg, t. Pru. Treves. Pop. 1,042.

Daschitz, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim ; 7 NNE. Chrudim.

Daschitz, see *Datschitz*.

Dascho, or *Dasso*, t. Mecklenburg Schwerin, on a bay of the Baltic ; 17 W. Wismar. Lon. 11. 5. E. Lat. 55. 55. N. Pop. 1,737.

Dashour, or *Dagjour*, (an. *Acanthus*,) t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile ; 15 S. Cairo. It is distinguished by its mosques, and also by some remarkable pyramids in its neighbourhood.

Dasonkar, t. Hind., in Berar ; 32 W. Mahur.

Dassau, see *Dascho*.

Dassaw, r. Hind., which runs into the Betwha, 10 W. Raat.

Dassel, t. Hanover, in Hildesheim ; 17 SSE. Hameln, 22 SSW. Hildesheim. Lon. 9. 40. E. Lat. 51. 48. N. Pop. 1,419.

Dassen, isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa, between the Cape of Good Hope, and Saldanny bay. Lon. 18. 2. E. Lat. 33. 26. S.

Dast Surah, t. Persia, in Farsistan ; 70 S. Schiras.

Dastira, ancient city, in W. part of Turkish Armenia. Lon. 40. 0. E. Lat. 39. 10. N. Near this city Mithridates was defeated by Pompey with great loss.

Dal-al Samin, t. Arabia, in Nedsjed ; 250 W. Cathem.

Date, t. on E. coast of Gilolo. Lon. 128. 25. E. Lat. 0. 24. N.

Datha, t. Hind., in Oude ; 10 S. Currah.

Dathpach, t. Arabia ; 16 NE. Medina.

Datliboo, t. Africa, Bambarra ; 100 E. Sego.

Datschitz, t. Moravia, in Iglau, on the Teya ; 24 S. Iglau, 25 NW. Znaym. Lon. 15. 21. E. Lat. 49. 3. N. Pop. 1,575.

Datta, t. Hind., in Guzerat ; 30 SW. Gogo.

Datteah, t. Hind., in Gohud ; 28 E. Narwa. Lon. 78. 48. E. Lat. 25. 43. N.

Datwah, t. Bengal ; 16 NE. Ramgur.

Dau Gledheu, (i. e. *Two Swords*,) r. S. Wales, which runs into the Clethy, near Milford-Haven.

Davagoodam, t. Hind., in Rajamundry ; 31 S. Rajamundry.

Davanagiri, t. Hind., Mysore, in Chitteldroog. Lon. 77. 2. E. Lat. 14. 24. N. H. 500. It has an extensive manufacture of blankets, and carries on considerable trade.

Dauba, t. Bohemia, in Boleslaw ; 16 WNW. Jung Buntzel. Pop. 1,045.

Daubensee, lake, Bavaria ; 10 S. Traunstein.

Daubensee, lake, Switz., on mount Gemmi.

Daubow, t. Hind., in Bopaltol ; 20 NW. Hus-singabad.

Dauchingen, v. Baden, circle of the Danube ; 6 S. by W. Rothweil. Pop. 600.

Daudie, t. Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile ; 16 N. Ashmunein.

Daudpour, t. Bengal ; 14 SW. Mahmudpour.

Daudpour, t. Bengal ; 15 S. Moorshedabad.

Daudyana, now *Diadin*.

Davenport, p-t. Delaware, co. N. Y. ; about 12 N. Delhi. W. 350. Pop. 1,384.

Daventry, or *Daintry*, (an. *Banavolum*,) t. Eng., in Northampton, with a market on Wednesday ; 19 SE. Coventry, 72 NW. London. Lon. 1. 9. W. Lat. 52. 16. N. Pop. 2,758. The principal trade is making whips.—Native, Bp. Wilkins.

Daugieliszki, t. Lithuania ; 50 NNE. Wilna.

Daughn, or *Thaun*, t. Pru., in Treves ; 12 S. Simmern.

Daughn, t. Pru., in Treves ; 25 W. Coblenz.

David, settlement, in S. part of Jamaica.

David Point, on the coast of Nova Scotia, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, at the entrance of Chaleur bay.

David Point, cape on N. coast of the island of Grenada. Lon. 61. 23. W. Lat. 12. 20. N.

Davidgrodek, t. Rus. Minsk; 60 E. Pinsk.

Davidova, lake, Russia, in Tobolsk; 208 NNE. Turuchansk.

Davidova, t. Russian Siberia, on the Lena, in Irkutsk; 24 NNW. Vercholsensk.

Davidova, t. Russia, in Irkutsk, on the Kirenga; 60 S. Kirensk.

Davidow, t. Russia, in Minsk, on the Sluez; 60 E. Pinsk. Pop. 3,200.

Davidshoff, t. Prussia, in Oberland; 5 SSE. Passenheim.

Davidson, co. West Tennessee. Pop. in 1810, 15,608; slaves 6,305. Pop. in 1820, 20,154. Chief town, Nashville.

Davidsonville, p-t. & cap. Lawrence co. Arkansas, on Black river, 3 miles above the junction of Spring river; 40 N. Batesville, 170 Little Rock, W. 1052. Lat. 36. 10. N. It contains a court house of brick and a jail. The houses are mostly built of logs. Black river is navigable for keel boats at all seasons, and steam boats may ascend as far as Davidsonville. The country around is generally fertile and well watered.

Davies, co. Ken. Pop. 3,876. Chief town, Owensborough.

Davies, co. Indiana. Pop. 3,432. Chief town, Washington.

Davis, one of the small Philippine islands. Lon. 123. 58. E. Lat. 9. 42. N.

Davis' Cove, harbour on W. coast of Jamaica; 2 N. Green island harbour.

Davis' Island, isl. in the Mergui Archipelago, of an oval form, about 10 miles in circumference. Lat. 9. 40. N.

Davis' Land, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, supposed to be the same as *Easter Island*.

Davis' Inlet, r. or arm of the sea, on E. coast of Labrador; the mouth situated, Lon. 60. 10. W. Lat. 56. 20. N.

Davis' Straits, narrow sea, which divides Greenland from N. A. Lat. 60. to 80. N.

Davisborough, p-v. Washington co. Georgia, 41 Milledgeville, W. 657.

Davistown, see *Montville*.

Daulakee, r. Persia, which runs into the Persian Gulf, N. of Busheer.

Daulakee, t. Persia, in Fars, on the Daulakee; about 30 NE. Busheer. Pop. 5,000.

Daule, t. Quito, jurisdiction of Guayaquil, in a district and on a river of the same name; 20 N. Guayaquil.

Daule, r. Peru, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 2. 8. S.

Dauli, one of the head branches of the Ganges, which rises in the Himalaya mountains.

Daulsen, t. Han., in Verden; 4 NNE. Verden.

Dauma, see *Dahomey*.

Daumat al Gendal, or *Duma*, t. Arabia, in Nedsjed; 260 ENE. Madian.

Daumazan, t. France, in Arriege; 24 W. Mi-repoix. Pop. 680.

Daumeray, t. France, in Maine-and-Loire; 14 W. La Fleche. H. 270.

Daun, t. Aust., in Stiria; 4 E. Judenburg.

Dauncy, r. S. A. in Urriaba, which flows W. and joins the Orinoco, Lat. 3. 7. N.

Davos, t. Switz. & capital of a district of the same name, in Grisons; 60 SE. Zurich. Lon. 5. 59. E. Lat. 46. 46. N. In the district are 2 lakes well furnished with fish; and mines of copper, lead, and silver; the inhabitants breed a great number of cattle. Pop. of the district 2,000.

Dauphin, isl. in N. part of the gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of Mobile, on the coast of Alabama, 5 miles from Massacre island, about 12 miles long, but narrow; it is very barren. Lon. 88. 10. W. Lat. 30. 15. N.

Dauphin, co. Pa.; bounded N. by Northumberland co., NE. by Berks co., S. by Lancaster co., SW. by the Susquehanna, which separates it from York, Cumberland, and Mifflin cos. Pop. 21,653. Chief town, Harrisburg.

Dauphiny, before the revolution a country of France, which once made part of the kingdom of Burgundy, but became an appanage of France, and the eldest prince always takes the title of Dauphin. The country is fertile, in some places, producing corn, wine, olives, hemp, barley, oats, salt, wood, copperas, silk, varnish, crystal, iron, copper, and lead; but two thirds of the country are mountainous and barren. It now forms the following departments:

	Pop.	Chief towns.
Isere	471,660.....	Grenoble
Drome.....	253,372.....	Valence
Upper Alps.....	124,763.....	Gap.
	849,795	

Daura, country, Africa, situated between Bornou and Cashna.

Daurak, t. Persia, Chusistan; 50 ESE. Suster.

Dauria, tract of country, Siberia, on the borders of Chinese Tartary, incorporated in Irkutsk. Nertchinsk was the capital.

Dausar, or *Calaat Giabar*, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir, on the Euphrates; 30 SW. Racca.

Dausenas, t. Courland; 16 WSW. Seelburg.

Dausenau, t. Ger., in Nassau, on the Lahn; 3 NW. Nassau, 10 ESE. Coblentz. Lon. 7. 50. E. Lat. 50. 18. N.

Dautre, t. Canada, on the left bank of the St. Lawrence. Lon. 73. 3. W. Lat. 46. N.

Daw, t. on S. part of Celebes.

Dawaaty, t. Bengal; 32 ENE. Rangamatty.

Dawapour, t. Hind., Gohud; 48 ENE. Raat.

Dawfuskey, isl. on the coast of S. C.; 7 miles long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad; 3 NE. of the mouth of the Savannah.

Dawl, t. Bengal; 25 SW. Silhet.

Dawle, t. Bohemia, Beraun; 12 SE. Beraun.

Dawley, t. Eng., in Shropshire; 3 SE. Wellington. Pop. 3,869.

Dawlish, t. Eng., in Devon, near the coast, and frequented in the summer as a bathing place; 2 N. Teignmouth. Pop. 1,424.

Dawnagur, t. Hind., Orissa; 40 NW. Cattack.

Dax, or *Dacqs*, or *Ax*, (an *Aquæ Tarbellicæ*, and *Aquæ Augustæ*,) t. France, and principal place of a district, in Landes, on the Adour; 20 NE. Bayonne, 26 SW. Monte de Marsan. Lon. 1. 3. W. Lat. 43. 42. N. Pop. 4,398. It is surrounded with walls, flanked with towers, and celebrated for its warm baths; the spring

of which discharges 543 cubic feet of water in fifteen minutes; before the revolution it was the see of a bishop.

Daxabon, or *Dajabon*, or *Dahabon*, or *Laxabon*, t. St. Domingo; 250 NW. St. Domingo. Lon. 72. W. Lat. 19. 32. N.

Daxberg, t. Austria; 2 W. Efferding.

Daxenbach, or *Taxenbach*, t. Austria, in Salzburg; 30 S. Salzburg.

Daymar, t. Arabia, Oman; 220 S. Mascat.

Daymollah, t. Persia, in Comis; 30 Bistain.

Daya, t. on W. coast of Sumatra, on a river of the same name; 30 S. Acheen.

Dayton, p-t. & cap. Montgomery co. Ohio, on the Great Miami; 25 N. Lebanon, 52 N. Cincinnati, 66 W. by S. Columbus, W. 576. Pop. 1,000; including the township 3,530. It is a flourishing town, and contains a court house, a bank, a printing office, an academy, a library, 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Presbyterians, and 1 for Methodists, and has considerable trade. Here is a bridge across the river.

Dea, t. Persia, in Segestan; 60 SW. Kin.

Deabagen, t. Candahar; 30 NW. Candahar.

Dead, r. Wales, which runs into the Nevers, near Newport, in Pembrokeshire.

Dead River, r. in N. part of N. H. which runs into Margalloway river.

Dead River, r. Maine. It is the great western branch of the Kennebeck, which unites with it, about 20 miles below Moosehead lake.

Dead Sea, or *Asphaltites*, i. e. the *Lake of Bitumen*, anciently called also the *Sea of Sodom*, *Salt Sea*, and *Lake Sirbon*, and now by the Arabs *Bahheret-Lut*, i. e. the *Sea of Lot*, lake, Palestine, about 60 or 70 miles long from N. to S., and 10 or 15 wide; according to Mariti 180 miles in circuit; but its dimensions are stated with considerable diversity. It is bordered on the east by lofty hills, having rugged and frightful precipices; on the north by the plain of Jericho, through which it receives the river Jordan; other streams flow into it, but it has no visible outlet. The water is clear and limpid; uncommonly salt, and even bitter; and of greater specific gravity than any other hitherto discovered. The proportion of the weight of the salts held in solution to the whole weight of the water, varies according to different experiments by chemical analysis, from 25 to nearly 50 per cent. The chief ingredients are muriate of magnesia, muriate of lime, and muriate of soda. Fragments of sulphur and bitumen, and mines of fossil are found near the shores; and great quantities of asphaltum, or mineral pitch, are seen floating on the surface of the water.

The fishes carried hither from the Jordan, according to the concurring testimony of travellers, speedily perish; but the latest observers affirm that there are small ones in the lake peculiar to itself, as also that a few small and low vegetables may be seen in it. The immediate vicinity is destitute of vegetation, dull, cheerless, and inanimate; hence probably its name of Dead Sea. Among the absurd fables formerly circulated respecting this sea, it was affirmed that the pestiferous vapours hovering over it were fatal to birds attempting to fly across. But this is contradicted by various recent travellers. "The waters of this lake," says

Dr. E. D. Clarke, "notwithstanding the numberless assertions to the contrary, swarm with fishes, shells abound on its shores, certain birds make it a place of peculiar resort, and there is nothing insalubrious in its exhalation." Five cities, including Sodom and Gomorrah, situated on this spot, were swallowed up, according to the scriptures, on account of their unparalleled iniquity. The neighbourhood of the lake abounds in volcanic products, and on the western shore are many ruins. A kind of fruit, called the *apple of Sodom*, of beautiful appearance, but never ripening, and when opened disclosing nothing but ashes, is frequently mentioned in history. But no fruit with these characteristics, has been found by recent travellers.

Deadham, see *Dedham*.

Deadman's Bay, bay, on E. side of Newfoundland, S. of St. John's harbour.

Deadman's Island, one of the Magdalen islands. Lon. 61. 50. W. Lat. 47. 20. N.

Deadman's Head, or *Deadman's Point*, cape, Eng., on the coast of Cornwall, in the English channel. Lon. 4. 48. W. Lat. 50. 30. N.

Deal, (an. *Dola*), t. Eng., on the coast of Kent, between the North and South Forelands; 72 ESE. London. Lon. 1. 24. E. Lat. 51. 14. N. Pop. 7,351. It has no harbour, but the sea between the shore and the Goodwin sands, called the *Downs*, is generally a secure road for ships. Deal is not reckoned one of the Cinque ports, but is a member of Sandwich. A hoy sails every other week to London. There are 2 markets weekly, on Tuesday and Saturday.

Deal, v. Monmouth co. N. J.; 7 S. Shrewsbury.

Dean, forest, Eng., in Gloucester, between the river Severn and the county of Monmouth. This forest once contained 30,000 acres of land, in which were 23 parishes, and 4 market towns, with great abundance of fine timber. The iron forges have lessened the quantity of wood, but not consumed it, as care is said to be taken in cutting it. The hills abound in iron ore.

Dean, (Great,) or *Michel Dean*, t. Eng., in Gloucestershire, situated in the forest, to which in all probability it gives name, with a market on Monday; 12 W. Gloucester, 120 W. London. Pop. 563.

Deane, r. Eng., which runs into the Trent, near Newark.

Deane's Canal, inlet of the Pacific ocean extending NNE. of King's island into the coast of New Hanover, about 30 miles N. a little inclining E. The entrance is in Lon. 232. 38. E. Lat. 52. 27. N.

Deanhatta, t. Bengal; 30 SE. Beyhar.

Dearadere, r. Bulgaria, which runs into the Marza, near Demotica.

Dearborn, p-t. Kennebeck co. Maine; 22 NNW. Augusta, W. 625. Pop. 463.

Dearborn, co. SE. corner of Indiana. Pop. 11,468. Chief town, Lawrenceburg.

Dearborn's River, r. North America, which rises in the Rocky mountains, and after a SE. course of 200 or 300 miles runs into the Missouri.

Dearee, t. Hind., Bahar; 62 SSW. Patna.

Debacally, t. Bengal; 19 ENE. Kishenagur.

Debalpour, t. Hind., in the Malway country; 21 W. Indore, 13 S. Ougein. Lon. 75. 50. E. Lat. 23. 3. N.

Debalpour, t. Hind., and capital of a district, in the country of Moultan, situated on the great road from Delhi to Moultan; 70 SE. Lahore, 150 E. Moultan. Lon. 73. 32. E. Lat. 30. 5. N.

Deburké, t. Nubia; 80 ESE. Sennaar. Lon. 34. 15. E. Lat. 13. 11. N.

Debeltus, now *Zagora*.

Deben, r. Eng., in Suffolk, which rises near Debenham, and runs into the sea, at Harwich.

Debenham, t. Eng., in Suffolk, with a market on Friday; 14 N. Ipswich, 83 NNE. London. Lon. 0. 11. E. Lat. 52. 14. N. Pop. 1,224.

Deberndorf, t. Bav.; 3 SW. Codolzburg.

Debi-koh, t. Persia, in Laristan; 5 N. Lar.

Debin, t. Arabia, Yemen; 38 E. Chamir.

Deblow, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim; 4 SSW. Chrudim.

Deborus, now *Dibra*.

Debowe, t. Africa, in Whidah; 15 W. Sabi.

Debra, t. Bengal; 15 E. Midnapour.

Debra Libano, t. Abyssinia; 165 S. Gondar. Lon. 37. 45. E. Lat. 9. 55. S.

Debra Marium, t. Abyssinia; 60 SSE. Gondar.

Debra Selalo, t. Abyssinia; 90 SW. Gondar.

Debra Semona, t. Abyssinia; 110 S. Gondar.

Debrah, t. Bengal; 25 WSW. Purneah.

Debreczin, or *Debretzin*, royal free town, Hungary, capital of Bihar, without walls; 67 WNW. Colosvar, 165 ESE. Vienna. Lon. 21. 38. E. Lat. 47. 16. N. Pop. in 1815, 38,962. H. 4,300. It is situated in a spacious plain, and is a true Hungarian village, increased to the size of a city; meanly built, the houses being almost wholly of only one story. It is next to Pest the greatest trading town in Hungary, has 4 great annual fairs, and is celebrated for its various manufactures, particularly its bread, soap, and common tobacco pipes, of which 11,000,000 are annually made. It trades in cattle, corn, wool, tobacco, and other products of the surrounding country. It obtained the privilege of a royal free town in 1715. It contains a Catholic gymnasium and a Calvinistic college, which had, in 1815, 636 students, and a library of 20,000 volumes; and is an institution of considerable repute.

Debrowhostiz, or *Drzewohostice*, t. Moravia, in Prerau; 8 SE. Prerau. Pop. 1,022.

Deca, r. Spain, which runs into the Xalon, 6 miles below Anza, in Aragon.

Decapolis, country of Judea, which contained ten cities, on both sides of the Jordan, extending both north and south of the lake of Genesareth, and including the cities of Cæsarea-Philippi, Capernaum, Bethsaida, and Scythopolis.

Decatur, t. Mifflin co. Pa. Pop. 635.

Decatur, t. Lawrence co. Ohio. Pop. 121.

Decatur, p-t. Otsego co. N. Y.; 12 SE. Cooperstown, W. 975. Pop. 908.

Decatur, p-t. Brown co. Ohio. Pop. 101.

Deccan, or *the Country of the South*, extensive country, Hind., bounded N. by the Narbuddah, and S. by the Kistnah, extending across the peninsula from sea to sea. During the reign of the Great Mogul Aurungzebe, i. e. in the latter half of the 17th century, this country was annexed to the kingdom of Delhi, and divided

into 6 governments, Candeish, Amednagur, Beeder, Golconda, Bejapore, and Berar; the capitals were Burhampour, Aurungabad, Hulberga, Bejapore, and Hyderabad.

Deccan Shabazpour, isl. in the mouth of the Ganges, about 25 miles long, and 10 broad. Lon. 98. 58. E. Lat. 22. 30. N.

Deception Bay, bay on W. coast of N. America, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 124. 5. W. Lat. 46. 10. N.

Deception Passage, narrow channel of the N. Pacific ocean, between W. coast of America and Whidbey's island. Lat. 48. 10. N.

Dechambeau, t. Canada, on the left bank of the St. Lawrence. Lon. 71. 53. W. Lat. 46. 38. N.

Dechana, r. Peru, which runs into the sea near the island of Lobos.

Decima, see *Desima*.

Decimo, t. Sardinia; 9 NW. Cagliari.

Decize, t. France, principal place of a district, in Nievre, situated at the conflux of the Airon and Loire, on an island; 15 SE. Nevers. Lon. 3. 32. E. Lat. 46. 50. N. Pop. 2,212. Near it are coal mines; and antimony is found contained in a sulphurous ochre.

Deckabarry, t. Bengal; 30 E. Nagore.

Deckampour, t. Hind., in Malwa; 24 S. Bopaltol.

Deckenal, t. Hind., Orissa; 60 SW. Balasore.

Deckendorf, t. Bavaria, on the Danube; 28 NW. Passau, 38 ESE. Ratisbon. Lon. 12. 55. E. Lat. 48. 47. N. Pop. 2,557.

Deckerstown, p-v. Sussex co. N. J.; 13 NE. Newton, 20 SW. Goshen, W. 217. H. 12.

Deckingen, or *Deggingen*, t. Wurtemberg on the Vils; 4 N. Weissenstein. Pop. 1,276.

Decla, t. Hind., Nelisuram; 8 NW. Nelisuram.

Decolato, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 10 SW. La Vulturara.

Decowly, t. Hind., in Bahar; 20 W. Patna.

Decturapour, one of the Laccadive islands, in the Indian sea. Lon. 72. E. Lat. 12. 8. N.

Decurchutta, t. Hind., in Ruttunpour; 10 N. Dumdah.

Decz, or *Deez*, t. Transylvania, on the river Samos; 7 NW. Samosvivar.

Dedard, t. Transylvania; 8 W. Keresztier.

Deddington, t. Eng., in Oxford; market on Saturday; 16 N. Oxford, 69 WNW. London. Lon. 1. 14. W. Lat. 51. 59. N. Pop. 1,296.

Dedeler, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 21 NW. Cogni.

Dedes, mt. Africa, which forms a boundary between Morocco and Sugulmessa.

Dedham, p-t. & cap. Norfolk co. Mass.; 10 SSW. Boston, 30 NE. Providence, W. 432. Lon. 71. 12. W. Lat. 42. 16. N. Pop. in 1810, 2,172; in 1820, 2,493. It is a pleasant and valuable agricultural town, and contains 4 Congregational meeting houses, an Epis. ch., and a Baptist meeting house. It is watered by Charles and Neponset rivers, and by Mill creek, and has good water privileges for mills and manufactories. It contains a woollen manufactory, a nail manufactory, 2 cotton manufactories, 2 paper mills, 2 trip hammer shops, and other valuable mills, and various manufactures. The principal village is pleasantly situated on Charles river, and contains 2 of the Congregational meeting houses, the Episcopal church, a court house, a jail, a

bank, 2 printing offices, and about 100 dwelling houses; a number of which are large and elegant. It is on the turnpike from Boston to Providence, and a turnpike leads from this place to Hartford.

Dedham, t. Eng., in Essex, on the Stour, on the borders of Suffolk, from which it is separated by the river, with a weekly market on Tuesday; 7 NNE. Colchester, 58 NE. London. Lon. 0. 57. E. Lat. 51. 58. N. Pop. 1,432.

Dee, r. which rises in the county of Merioneth, crosses the county of Denbigh, separates that county from Cheshire, and runs into the Irish sea about 15 NW. Chester.

Dee, r. Ireland, which crosses co. of Louth, and runs into the sea, 4 NE. Dunleer.

Dee, (an. *Deva*, or *Diva*,) r. Scot., which rises in NW. part of Kircudbrightshire, from Lock Dee, and runs into Solway Frith, about 5 miles below Kircudbright. It rises from the north side of the mountain of Cairntoul, from the wells of Dee, which are elevated 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. It traverses a country abounding in mountainous and picturesque scenery, and has several noted water falls. It has valuable salmon fisheries.

Dee, r. Scot., which rises in the borders of Inverness, and runs into the German ocean, at Aberdeen.

Deel, r. Ireland, in the county of Mayo, which runs into Lough Conn.

Deemah, t. Bengal; 14 WNW. Purneah.

Deena, t. Africa, in Ludamar; 27 NE. Benowm. It is a large town, the inh. are mostly Moors.

Deencote, t. Hind., in Lahore, on E. side of the Sinde, where is a pass across that river; 32 S. Attock. Lon. 71. E. Lat. 32. 38. N.

Deensen, v. Brunswick, Wolfenbuttel. Pop. 636.

Deep Bay, bay on E. coast of the island of Antigua; 1 S. Green island.

Deep Bay, bay on W. coast of the island of Paraguay. Lon. 118. 51. E. Lat. 10. 12. N.

Deep Bay Point, cape, on W. coast of the island of Paraguay. Lon. 118. 10. E. Lat. 9. 24. N.

Deep Creek, p-v. Pasquotank co. N. C.; W. 236.

Deep Sea Bluff, cape on W. coast of N. America, in Broughton's Archipelago. Lon. 283. 29. E. Lat. 50. 52. N.

Deeping, or *Market Deeping*, t. Eng., Lincoln, with a weekly market on Thursday; 8 N. Peterborough, 89 N. London. Lon. 1. 16. W. Lat. 52. 40. N. Pop. 1,220.

Deepgong, t. Bootan; 24 NW. Dinagepour.

Deer, t. Alleghany co. Pa. Pop. 1,075.

Deer Creek, t. Madison co. Ohio. Pop. 584.

Deer Creek, t. Pickaway co. Ohio. Pop. 1,532.

Deer Creek, r. Ohio. It is a western branch of the Scioto, and joins the main river, 7 N. Chillicothe.

Deer Creek, rivulet, Ohio, which flows into the Ohio on E. side of Cincinnati.

Deer Isle, isl. & p-t. on E. side of Penobscot bay, in Hancock co. Maine; 9 SSE. Castine, 220 NE. Boston, W. 711. Pop. in 1810, 1,507; in 1820, 1,842. It contains about 16,000 acres.

Deer (*Great*,) small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119. 35. E. Lat. 5. 12. S.

Deer, (*Little*,) rocky islet in the E. Indian

sea, near W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119. 35. E. Lat. 5. 5. S.

Deer, (*New*,) v. & parish, Scot., in Aberdeenshire; 14 S. Fraserburgh, 27 N. Aberdeen. Pop. 3,100. Near it are the remains of an abbey founded for Cistercian monks.

Deer, (*Old*,) parish, Scot., in the counties of Aberdeen and Banf, 8 W. New Deer. Pop. 3,646.

Deerness, t. Scot., on E. coast of Pomona. Lon. 2. 36. W. Lat. 58. 50. N.

Deer Island, small isl. in the bay of Galway. Lon. 9. W. Lat. 53. 9. N.

Deerfield, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H.; 18 ESE. Concord, 35 NW. Portsmouth, W. 524. Pop. in 1810, 1,851; in 1820, 2,133.

Deerfield, p-t. Franklin co. Mass., on W. side of the Connecticut; 4 S. Greenfield, 98 W. Boston, W. 403. Lon. 72. 41. W. Lat. 42. 33. N. Pop. in 1810, 1,570; in 1820, 1,868. Here is a pleasant and handsome village, containing a Congregational meeting house and an academy. It is situated in a very fertile tract of country, watered by Deerfield river, is an excellent agricultural town, and has the finest meadows in the state.

Deerfield, t. Oneida co. N. Y., on the Mohawk, opposite to Whitestown. Pop. 2,346.

Deerfield, t. Cumberland co. N. J. Pop. 1,903.

Deerfield, p-t. Tioga co. Pa.; 170 N. Harrisburg. W. 283. Pop. 678.

Deerfield, p-t. Portage co. Ohio; about 20 ESE. Ravenna, 30 W. Poland, W. 338. Pop. 430.

Deerfield, t. Ross co. Ohio. Pop. 1,104.

Deerfield, t. Warren co. Ohio, on the Little Miami; 25 NE. Cincinnati. Pop. 1,695.

Deerfield, t. Morgan co. Ohio. Pop. 558.

Deerfield Street, p-v. Cumberland co. N. J.; W. 176.

Deerfield River, or *Pocomtic*, r. which rises in Stratton, Windham co. Vt., passes into Massachusetts, pursues an easterly course, and flows into Connecticut river, between Deerfield and Greenfield. Its passage through the mountains is singular and romantic. There is frequently not sufficient room by the side of the river, for the public road, and it is formed on the side of the mountain leaving the river below, in some places, to the distance of 2 or 300 feet.

Deering, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H.; 19 NW. Amherst, W. 479. Pop. 1,415.

Deerpark, p-t. Orange co. N. Y.; 30 W. Newburg, W. 290. Pop. 1,340.

Deetpour, t. Bengal; 45 N. Dacca.

Defar, t. Nubia; 60 E. Dancali.

Defertines, t. France, in Allier; 3 NE. Montluçon.

Deffersbach, t. Bav.; 5 NW. Schwabach.

Defilah, r. Africa, in Tunis, which has no communication with any other; about 18 m. in length, near the mountain of Truzza.

Degagnac, t. France, in Lot; 12 N. Cahors. Pop. 1,877.

Degen, r. S. A., which rises in Carthage, and runs into the Spanish Main, Lon. 76. 21. W. Lat. 8. 45. N.

Degerby, see *Louisa*.

Degerfors, t. Sweden, in West-Bothnia; 36 NNW. Umea.

Degerloch, t. Wurt.; 3 S. Stutgard. Pop. 1,000.

Degersheim, t. Bav. ; 7 NW. Treuchtlingen.

Deggingen, see *Deckingen*.

Degli, t. Ceylon ; 16 ESE. Candy. Lon. 80. 58. E. Lat. 7. 34. N.

Degnecam, or *Dennecham*, t. Neth., in Overissel, on the Dinckel ; 10 NW. Bentheim.

Degnezo, t. Transylvania ; 10 NW. Bistricz.

Degnizlu, or *Denizsley*, t. A. Turkey, in Nattolia ; 108 ESE. Smyrna. Lon. 29. 13. E. Lat. 37. 51. N. Pop. 30,000. It is near the ruins of the ancient *Laodicea*, destroyed by an earthquake, which swallowed up many of the inhabitants ; excellent grapes grow in the environs. About 1715 it was destroyed by an earthquake, in which 12,000 people perished. It was rebuilt with unburnt brick. To the E. and S. are mountains covered with snow.

Dego, t. Piedmont ; 15 SSW. Acqui. Pop. 1,700.

Degomba, t. Africa, capital of a kingdom north of the mountains of Kong ; 50 W. Kaffaba, 140 E. Kong. Lon. 1 W. Lat. 11. 50. N. This kingdom is represented as wealthy and civilized, and distinguished by the art, elsewhere unknown in Africa, of taming the elephant.

Degourpa, t. Hind., in Guntoor ; 24 N. Moortapilly.

Deh Bouzour, t. Persia, in Irak ; 80 NNW. Ispahan.

Deh Couchek, t. Persia, in Irak ; 48 NW. Ispahan.

Dehabad t. Persia, in Irak ; 8 N. Natens.

Deham, t. Arabia, Yemen ; 28 WNW. Sana.

Dehasp, (an. *Bactrus*,) r. Grand Bukharia, which runs into the Jihon, 30 NW. Balk.

Dehatya, t. Hind., Oude ; 25 NNE. Lucknow.

Dehe, t. Persia, in Irak ; 24 SW. Natens.

Dehebar, t. Persia, Kerman ; 70 SW. Sirjian.

Dehesa, settlement, Chili, in the district of Conception, at the mouth of the Mapocho.

Dehi Couh, or *Debaku*, t. Persia, in Laristan ; 9 W. Lar.

Dehi Domba, t. Persia, in Farsistan ; 100 SSE. Schiras.

Dehi Daneh, t. Persia, in Chorasán ; 60 NE. Herat.

Dehigherdou, t. Persia, in Farsistan ; 100 N. Schiras.

Dehi Kourd, t. Persia, in Laristan ; 21 NW. Lar.

Dehibend, t. Persia, in Chusistan ; 36 SW. Aberkoh.

Dehibond, t. Persia, in Farsistan ; 60 NE. Istachar.

Dehid, t. Persia, Farsistan ; 20 N. Istachar.

Dehkair, t. Persia, Faristan ; 7 S. Darabgherd.

Dehne, t. Persia, Chorasán ; 108 E. Meschid.

Dehnee, t. Hind., Lahore ; 28 W. Koochaub.

Dehr, t. Africa, capital of a district, in Nubia, on the Nile, the residence of the Cacheff ; 130 SSW. Syene. It is a collection of miserable huts.

Dehri, t. Persia, Irak ; 40 NNW. Sultania.

Dehrung, elevated and fertile district, Assam, on N. side of the Burrampooter ; 3 miles square.

Dehtly, t. Hind., in Guzerat ; 20 N. Junagur.

Dehtiez, t. Hungary ; 15 NW. Leopoldstadt.

Deidesheim, see *Deydesheim*.

Deifan, t. Arabia, in Yemen ; 32 N. Sana.

Deiggitsch, r. Ger., which runs into the Kainach about a mile SE. Voitsberg.

Deilingen, t. Wurt., Ober Hogenberg. Pop. 700.

Deinach, t. Wurtemberg, in the Black Forest ; 3 SSW. Calw. It is noted for mineral springs.

Deinek, t. Eu. Turkey, in Moldavia ; 36 W. Birlat, 66 SSW. Jassy.

Deinsburg, t. Carinthia ; 5 N. Ebernstein.

Deinse, or *Deynse*, t. Flanders, on the Lys ; 9 SW. Ghent. Lon. 3. 37. E. Lat. 50. 59. N. Pop. 2,598.

Deim, r. or canal, Prussia, in Samland, which forms a communication from the Pregel at Tappian, to the Curisch Haff ; 3 N. Ladiau.

Deir, or *Dyre*, t. Cordofan ; 150 W. Sennaar.

Deir, (El,) or *Taphsach*, (an. *Thapsacus*,) t. Syria, on the Euphrates ; 55 SE. Racca, 140 E. Aleppo. Lon. 39. 45. E. Lat. 35. 18. N. It was a celebrated pass, and made use of by Cyrus, Darius, and Alexander ; and the last had a dock for the building of ships.

Deir el Abulifé, t. Egypt, a little N. Birket el Kerun ; 45 SW. Cairo.

Deir el Aduviah, t. Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile ; 5 S. Cairo. Here is a Coptic convent.

Deir el Akul, t. Arabian Irak, on the Tigris ; 23 SE. Al Modain.

Deir Emelac, t. Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile ; 12 S. Achmim.

Deir Ettun, t. Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, celebrated for its figs, whence the name ; 2 S. Cairo. Near it is a mosque, called Atter-Ennaby, greatly venerated by Mahometans, being founded on the spot where the first calif Oman left the print of his foot.

Deir Habuha, t. Egypt, on the right side of the Nile ; 6 NE. Achmim.

Deir el Kamr, see *Dair el Kamar*.

Deir Saferan, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir, the residence of the patriarch of the Jacobite Christians ; 10 NW. Mardin. Here is a convent, in which, it is said, the original charter remains, by which Mahomet confirmed the free toleration of worship to the Christians.

Deirut, t. Egypt, on the Nile ; 3 NW. Faoua. Lat. 31. 13. N.

Deitenberg, t. Wurzburg ; 2 N. Schweinfurt.

Deiva, t. Genoa ; 7 W. Brugnato.

Deizabad, t. Persia, in Irak ; 90 N. Ispahan.

Deizisau, t. Wurtemberg, bailiwick of Esslingen, on the Neckar. Pop. 700.

Dek, island, Abyssinia, in lake Dembea.

De-kalb, p-t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y., on the Oswegatchie ; 20 miles from the St. Lawrence, 216 NW. Albany, W. 503. Pop. 709.

Dekian, t. Persia, Faristan ; 25 S. Kazeron.

Dekin, t. Africa, and capital of a country, on the Tacazzé ; 110 S. Jalac. Lon. 34. 30. E. Lat. 17. 5. N.

Dekuk, t. Curdistan ; 35 SW. Cherezur.

Delagoa, or *Lagoa*, or *Bay of Lorenzo Marques*, bay of the Indian sea, on E. coast of Africa, about midway between Mozambique and the cape. It is supposed to be inhabited by about 10,000 Caffres, under various chiefs. Gold dust and elephants teeth are found here. It extends about 20 leagues from N. to S. and 7 from E. to W. It has many shoals. Delagoa river flows into it, and is navigable for boats 200 miles. Lat. 26. S.

Delam, t. Persia, in Farsistan; 50 NW. Bender Rigg. Lon. 49. 10. E. Lat. 29. 50. N.

De la Fouché Bay, bay on W. coast of N. A. Lon. 132. 29. W. Lat. 52. 39. N.

Delai Jeung, t. Bootan; 9 SW. Tassasudon. Lon. 89. 22. E. Lat. 27. 46. N.

Delaram, t. Persia, Segestan; 90 NE. Zareng.

Delas, r. Wales, which runs into the Yrvon, 5 SW. Builth.

Delas, now *Diala*.

Delatin, t. Aust. Galicia; 24 S. Stanislawow.

Delaval Bay, bay on N. side of the river St. Lawrence. Lon. 82. W. Lat. 26. N.

Delawar, t. Hind., in Guzerat, on the coast; 10 NW. Puttan Sumnaut.

Delaware, co. N. Y., bounded N. by Otsego co., NE. by Schoharie co., SE. by Greene and Sullivan cos., SW. by the Delaware, which separates it from Pennsylvania, and W. by Broome and Chenango cos. Pop. in 1810, 20,303; in 1820, 26,587. Chief town, Delhi.

Delaware, co. SE. part of Pa.; bounded NW. and NE. by Chester co., E. by Philadelphia co., SE. by Delaware river, and S. by Delaware state. Pop. in 1810, 14,734; in 1820, 14,810. Chief town, Chester.

Delaware, r. U. S., which rises in Catskill mountains N. Y. In its course it separates Pa. from N. Y. and N. J., and loses itself in Delaware bay, about 5 miles below Newcastle. It is navigable for a 74 gun ship to Philadelphia, 55 miles; for sloops to Trenton, 90 miles, and for boats 100 further. The whole length, from its source to the bay, is about 300 miles. The principal towns on the Delaware, besides Philadelphia, are Easton and Bristol, Pa., Trenton, Bordentown, and Burlington, N. J.

Delaware Bay, large bay, or arm of the sea, between the states of Delaware and New-Jersey, formed by the mouth of the Delaware river and several other smaller ones. It is 65 miles long, and in the centre about 30 miles across, and about 18 at its mouth, from Cape Henlopen to Cape May. Lon. of the mouth, 75 W. Lat. 38. 50. N.

DELAWARE, one of the U. S., bounded N. by Pennsylvania, E. by Delaware river and bay, S. and W. by Maryland. Lon. 74. 56. to 75. 40. W. Lat. 38. 29. to 39. 47. N.; 92 miles long, and 23 broad. Sq. m. 2,120. Pop. in 1790, 59,094; in 1800, 64,272; in 1810, 72,674; in 1820, 72,749; white males, 27,904; white females, 27,377; free blacks, 12,958; slaves, 4,509. Persons engaged in agriculture, 13,259; in manufactures, 2,821; in commerce, 533. Militia, in 1821, 7,451.

<i>Cos.</i>	<i>Hundreds.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Chief Towns.</i>
Kent	5	20,495	DOVER.
Newcastle	9	24,429	{ Wilmington.
			{ Newcastle.
Sussex	11	27,750	Georgetown.
	25	72,674	

Towns. Dover is the seat of government. Wilmington is the largest town. The other most considerable towns are Newcastle, Georgetown, Smyrna, Milford, and Lewistown.

Religion. Presbyterians are the most numerous denomination of christians. The number of congregations of the several denominations

has been stated as follows:—Presbyterians 24, Episcopalians 14, Baptists 8, Friends 4. There are besides a considerable number of Methodists.

Government. The legislature consists of a senate chosen for 3 years, and a house of representatives chosen annually on the first Tuesday in October. The governor is chosen by the people for 3 years, but can hold the office only 3 years in 6.

Rivers. The principal rivers besides the Delaware which forms a part of the boundary, are Brandywine creek, Christiana creek, Duck creek, Mispillion creek, Indian river, Choptank, and Nanticoke.

Face of the Country. The general aspect of this state is that of an extended plain, favourable for cultivation. Some of the upper parts of the county of Newcastle, indeed, are irregular and broken. The heights of Christiana are lofty and commanding, and the hills of Brandywine are rough and stony; but in the lower country there is very little diversity of level. The highest ridge between Delaware and Chesapeake bays passes through this state. On the summit of the ridge there is a chain of swamps, from which a number of waters descend on the west to Chesapeake bay, and on the east to the river Delaware. Along the Delaware river, and about 9 miles into the interior, the soil is generally a rich clay, which produces large timber, and is well adapted to the purposes of agriculture; but between this tract and the swamps the soil is light, sandy, and of an inferior quality. In the county of Newcastle the soil is a strong clay; in Kent it is mixed with sand, and in Sussex the sand greatly predominates.

Productions. The principal articles of produce are wheat, Indian corn, rye, barley, oats, flax, buck wheat, and potatoes. The county of Sussex contains some excellent grazing lands, and it exports great quantities of timber, obtained from Cypress swamp, on Indian river, which extends about 6 miles from E. to W., and nearly 12 from N. to S. The staple commodity is wheat, which is produced of a superior quality, and is highly esteemed for its uncommon softness and whiteness, and is preferred in foreign markets. Large establishments have been erected for manufacturing wheat into flour. Of these the Brandywine mills, in the vicinity of Wilmington, are the most important. These are the finest collection of mills in the United States, and are celebrated both for the excellence and the quantity of flour which they manufacture.

Minerals. Delaware contains very few minerals. In the county of Sussex, and among the branches of the Nanticoke, are large quantities of bog iron ore, well adapted for casting. Before the revolution it was wrought to a great extent, but since that event the business has declined.

Delaware, t. Mercer co. Pa. Pop. 424.

Delaware, t. Pike co. Pa. Pop. 737.

Delaware, co. in central part of Ohio. P. 7,339.

Delaware, p-t. & cap. Delaware co. Ohio, on the Whetstone; 25 N. Columbus, 65 NW. Zanesville, W. 404. Lat. 40. 18 N. Pop. 369; including the township, 695. It is pleasantly

situated, and contains a brick court house, and about 60 houses, a number of which are handsomely built with brick.

Delaware, t. King William co. Va., on a point of land where the Pamunky and Mattapony unite to form York river, about 28 m. above Yorktown.

Delaware, co. Indiana. Pop. 3,679.

Delawares, Indians, once a numerous and powerful tribe, who possessed a part of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and New-York, and were able to furnish 600 warriors. They removed, and resided about 60 years in Ohio; but of late chiefly on White river, Indiana; a part in Upper Canada. In 1818, they sold their lands in Indiana to the U. S., with a view to remove west of the Mississippi. No. 1,000.

Delawerpour, pr. Bengal, bounded N. by Dinagepour, E. by Soorore and Dinagepour, S. by Dinagepour, and W. by Rajemal; nearly of a triangular form; the base towards N. about 16 miles, and each of the sides about 13. Churamund is the capital.

Delbatta, t. Hind., in Concan; 40 S. Severndroog.

Delbruck, t. Pru., in Minden, near which Germanicus defeated the Bructeri; 8 WNW. Paderborn. Pop. 845.

Delcilo, t. Naples, Capitanata; 10 SSE. Troja.

Dele, district, Brazil, in the middle of the captainship of Seara.

Delebio, t. Lombardy, in Sondrio, on a small river, which soon after runs into the Adda; 5 NW. Morbegno. Near this town the duke of Milan obtained a celebrated victory over the Venetians, in the year 1432, or 1434.

Delden, t. Neth., in Overissel; 9 WSW. Oldenzeel, 25 ENE. Zutphen. Pop. 1,098.

Delec, settlement, Quito, in Cuenca.

Deleh, t. Africa, in Nubia; 10 SE. Giesin.

Delehameit, v. Syria, inhabited by Maronites; where is a church, built after the model of the temple of Balbeck; supposed to be the ancient *Aphaca*; 10 N. Balbeck.

Delfin, see *Dauphin*.

Delfino, or *Delvino*, or *Delonia*, (an. *Elcus*), one of the principal towns of Lower Albania; 60 SSW. Edessa, 356 W. Constantinople. Lon. 20. 30. E. Lat. 40. 4. N. Pop. 8,000. It is a strong place, and defended by a castle.

Delft, (an. *Delphi*), city, Neth., in S. Holland, on a canal called the Schie, which, after traversing the city, runs into the Meuse at Schiedam and Delftshaven; 8 NW. Rotterdam, 29 SSW. Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 22. E. Lat. 52. 1. N. Pop. 13,852. It is tolerably well built, but is old and of gloomy aspect; most of the streets divided by narrow stagnant canals, except in the centre there are two spacious streets, with broad canals, bordered with rows of trees. It has 9 churches. The old church contains the tombs of admirals Van Tromp and Heyn. In the new church is a superb monument erected to the memory of prince Maurice and of Hugo Grotius, who was born here in 1583. Here are manufactured earthen ware, called Delft ware, tobacco pipes, cloth, and carpets. Butter and beer are articles of wholesale trade.

Delftshaven, s-p. Neth., in S. Holland. on N side of the Meuse, with a canal cut to join the

Schie, by means of which boats may pass to Delft, the Hague, and other places; 2 SW. Rotterdam, 8 SSE. Delft. Lon. 4. 20. E. Lat. 51. 54. N. Pop. 2,680. It is strongly fortified, and well defended by dams.

Delfzuyl, or *Delfsyzl*, fortress, Neth., in Groningen, in the Ommeland, at the mouth of the Damster, where it empties itself into the Ems; 11 WSW. Emden, 15 NE. Groningen. Lon. 6. 44. E. Lat. 53. 19. N. Pop. 811. It has often been demolished and rebuilt, and is now a strong place, fortified with good ramparts, 7 bastions, and a citadel, with large and deep ditches; the harbour is very convenient, and will contain a great number of vessels.

Delgada, point, on N. coast of the straits of Magellan.

Delhi, p-t. & cap. Delaware co. N. Y., on the Delaware; 68 W. Catskill, 90 SW. Albany, W. 354. Pop. 2,285. The township is extensive; near its centre there is a pleasant village containing the county buildings, and 30 or 40 houses.

Delhi, t. Hamilton co. Ohio. Pop. 1,158.

Dethi, pr. Hind., bounded NW. by Lahore, N. by the Himalah mountains, which separate it from Thibet, E. by Kemaoon and Oude, S. by Agra, and W. by Agimere and Moulton; lying chiefly between Lat. 28. and 31. N.; about 250 miles long, and 180 broad. Pop. estimated at about 5,000,000; Hindoos, Mahometans, and Seiks. The chief towns are Delhi, Schaurunpour, Sirhind, Tanaser, and Anopsheer. The principal rivers are the Ganges and Jumnah. A great part of it is sterile for want of water. It was formerly much more wealthy and populous than at present; having been the seat of various wars, it has been miserably laid waste, and in some parts almost depopulated. The most fertile parts yield good pasture, wheat, barley, and sugar cane.—The part east of the Jumnah, with a considerable district round the city of Delhi, belongs in fact to the British, but its revenues are allotted to support the family and establishments of the emperor, or great mogul, now reduced to the humiliating state of dependency on a foreign power. The southern part is possessed by native chiefs in alliance with the British. The country northwest of the Jumnah, and south of the Setledge is occupied by a number of petty Seik chiefs.

Delhi, city, Hind., capital of the province of Delhi, for many years of Hindoostan, on the Jumnah; 92 NNW. Agra, 300 NW. Allahabad. Lon. 77. 9. E. Lat. 28. 43. N. Pop. variously estimated from 100, to 200,000. The ancient name was *Indraput*, *Inderput*, or *Inderprest*; the Mahometan name is *Shahjehanabad*. It was for a long time the capital of Hindoostan, the seat of the great mogul, the boast of India; and during the era of its splendour, said to have occupied a site 20 miles in length, and the ruins now cover nearly as great a space. It was taken, in 1193, by the Mahometans, under Cuttubaddeen Khan, who fixed his residence here, and on his succeeding to the throne, it became the capital of Hindoostan. In 1398, it was taken, pillaged, and reduced to a heap of ruins by Tamerlane. It afterwards partially recovered, till towards the end of the 16th century, when Akbar transferred the seat of royalty to Agra.

In 1631, the emperor Shah Jehan founded the new city of Delhi on the west bank of the Jumnah, near the ruins of the old city, and gave it the name of *Shahjehanabad*. During the reign of Aurengzebe, the third son of Sha Jehan, the revenue of the city amounted to £3,813,594; and its population was computed at 2,000,000, probably an exaggeration. It continued to increase in splendour and importance till the invasion of Nadir Shah in 1739, when 100,000 inhabitants were massacred, and £62,000,000 sterling of plunder are said to have been collected. It was again pillaged and depopulated in 1756, 1759, and 1760, by Ahmed Abdallah. Since 1803 it has been in reality subject to the British government, though still the residence of the emperor or great mogul, who has a nominal authority, but is virtually dependent on the British.

Modern Delhi contains the remains of many splendid palaces, and is adorned with many beautiful mosques still in good repair, the most remarkable of which is Jama Musjid, or great cathedral. This mosque is 261 feet long, the whole front faced with white marble, surrounded at top with 3 magnificent domes of white marble, flanked by 2 minarets. The city has 2 spacious streets, leading from the palace to the principal gates, and many good houses built of brick. The rest of the streets are narrow and irregular; and the houses built without order, of brick, mud, bamboos, and mats, generally covered with thatch, resembling a motley group of villages, rather than an extensive town. The bazars are but indifferently furnished. Cotton cloths and indigo are manufactured in the town and neighbourhood. In the vicinity, on the banks of the Jumnah, corn, rice, millet, and indigo are principally cultivated.—The Baptists have a missionary here.

Delis, r. Malacca, which runs into the Chinese sea, Lon. 103. 58. E. Lat. 2. 33. N.

Delisle's Island, isl. in the Mergui Archipelago, about 12 miles in circ. Lat. 10. 38. N.

Delitzsch, or *Dolitzsch*, t. Pru. Saxony, in Merseburg, containing 3 churches and a chapel; 12 N. Leipsic, 16 E. Halle. Lon. 12. 19. E. Lat. 51. 33. N. Pop. 2,507.

Deliverance, (*Islands of*), cluster of small islands, near E. coast of New-Georgia, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 162. 30. E. Lat. 11. 1. S.

Delium, ancient town, Bœotia, opposite Chalcis; famous for a battle fought 424 B. C.

Delkenheim, t. Ger., in Nassau; 5 NNE. Mentz. Pop. 414.

Delkiras, t. Natolia; 40 W. Tocat.

Dellamcotta, fortress, Asia, in Bootan, which commands the principal pass over the mountains; 50 SW. Tassasudon, 175 N. Moorshedabad. Lon. 88. 36. E. Lat. 27. 2. N.

Delle, t. France, in Upper-Rhine; 9 SE. Befort. Pop. 820.

Dellua, t. Bengal; 60 N. Dacca.

Delly, t. on N. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 98. 12. E. Lat. 3. 48. N.

Dellys, or *Teddeles*, s-p. Algiers; 45 E. Algiers. This is a small place, built out of the ruins of an ancient city, partly at the foot, and partly on the declivity of a high mountain; supposed by Dr. Shaw to have been called *Rusucarium*, or *Rusuccoræ*.

Delmar, t. Lycoming co. Pa.; 25 NW. Williamsport.

Deloo, t. on N. coast of the island of Timor, belonging to the Portuguese. Lon. 125. 45. E. Lat. 8. 23. S.

Delm, t. Hanover, in Bremen. Pop. 2,042.

Delme, t. France, in Meurte; 6 NW. Château Salins.

Delme, r. Ger., which runs into the Weser, near Delmenhorst.

Delmenhorst, t. Ger., in Oldenburg, capital of a circle, on the river Delme, near its union with the Weser; 7 SW. Bremen. Lon. 8. 40. E. Lat. 53. 3. N. Pop. 1,392.

Delminium, or *Dalminium*, city, Illyricum, ancient capital of Dalmatia; 63 N. Epidaurus.

Delmont, or *Delemont*, or *Delsperg*, t. Switz., in Berne, situated on the side of a hill, near the conflux of the Biers and the Sorne; 12 ESE. Porrentrui, 16 SSW. Bâle. Lon. 7. 11. E. Lat. 47. 27. N. Pop. 1,062. It contains an episcopal palace, and 2 convents.

Delora, r. Chili, in the province of St. Jago, which flows into the Pacific, Lat. 34. 45. S.

Delos, anciently called also *Lagia*, *Ortygia*, *Asteria*, *Clamidia*, *Pelasgia*, *Pyrpyle*, *Cynthus*, and *Cynæthus*; now *Dili*, *Ilegi*, *Sdili*, and *Sdilles*, isl. Archipelago, celebrated in ancient times as the birth place of Apollo and Diana, and as the centre of the cluster of islands called Cyclades. It contained a magnificent temple dedicated to Apollo, erected at the joint expense of all the Grecian states, and was celebrated for its oracle. The island is now covered with ruins, among which the columns, altars, porticoes, and inscriptions, attest its former grandeur. It is only 8 miles in circuit, of rocky surface, and uninhabited. It is sometimes called *Little Delos*, and the island Rhenea, lying near it, *Great Delos*. See *Rhenea*.

Deloud, t. Hind., in Malwa; 20 miles from Bopaltol.

Delphi, p-v. Onondago co. N.Y., in Pompey; 113 W. Albany, W. 400.

Delphi, p-t. Marian co. Ten.; 90 Murfreesborough, W. 670.

Delphi, or *Delphos*, now *Castri*, and *Delft*.

Delsperg, see *Delmont*.

Delta, name given to a tract of country, enclosed between the branches of the Nile in Egypt, from its supposed resemblance to the Greek letter so called. It is likewise applied to the mouths of the Ganges, of the Ava, and other rivers.

Delting, t. Shetland; 11 NNW. Lerwick.

Delvin, t. Albania; 36 SW. Delfino.

Delvino, or *Dolonia*, see *Delfino*.

Delyca, t. Hind., Baglana; 30 NNE. Chandor.

Dema, r. Russia, which runs into the Bielaia, at Upha.

Demachados, t. Buenos-Ayres; 21 NNW. Buenos-Ayres.

Demaie, t. Egypt; 6 NW. Mansora.

Demala, see *Mala*.

Demalcotta, t. Golconda; 10 SE. Canoul.

Demange aux Eaux, t. France, in Meuse; 8 W. Vaucouleurs.

Demass, or *Demsass*, t. Tunis, on E. coast; 8 SE. Lempta. Lon. 11. 1. E. Lat. 35. 26. N.

Demavend, t. Persia, in Irak; 60 E. Casbin.

Demavend, mt. Persia, in Irak, N. of Teheran, and S. of the Caspian sea; said to be upwards of 10,000 feet high.

Dembacani, t. Gedumah, on N. side of the Senegal. Lon. 10. 56. W. Lat. 15. 3. N.

Dembea, large lake, Abyssinia, in a province of the same name, in W. part of that country. It is supposed to be 450 miles in circ. and contains many islands, one of which is a place of confinement for state prisoners. The Bahr-el-Azrek, the Abyssinian Nile, flows through it.

Demberari, t. Africa, in Mocaranga. Lon. 30. 50. E. Lat. 18. 30. S.

Dembo Aembo, t. Africa, in Congo; 45 NW. Maopongo.

Dembo Angongo, pr. in S. part of Congo.

Dembo Quingengo, pr. in SE. part of Congo.

Demelsdorf, t. Bavaria; 10 NE. Bamberg.

Demenhur, or *Damanhur*, or *Demenhur el Wohost*, (an. *Hermopolis Parva*,) t. Egypt, on a canal made from the left branch of the Nile, to lake Mareotis; 24 S. Rosetta, 34 ESE. Alexandria. Lon. 30. 47. E. Lat. 30. 59. N. It is a poor town, badly built, but large, and the residence of a bey. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in cotton.

Demer, r. Netherlands, which passes by Hasselt, Diest, Arscht, &c., and runs into the Scheldt, between Antwerp and Dendermond.

Demerary, or *Demarara*, r. S. A. in Dutch Guiana, which after a course of about 200 miles flows into the Atlantic, Lon. 58. 25. W. Lat. 6. 40. N. It is 2 miles wide at its mouth, and is navigable for ships of considerable burden nearly 100 miles. It affords an excellent harbour, but the bar will not admit vessels drawing more than 18 feet.

Demarara, pr. Guiana, which derives its name from the above river. It originally belonged to the Dutch, was ceded to Great Britain in 1814. It extends about 100 miles along the coast, lying on the east of Essequibo, and on the west of Berbice. The soil is very fertile, producing abundant crops of sugar, coffee, cotton, rice, &c. The exports to Great Britain in 1807, consisted of 19,337 hogsheads of sugar, 4,722 puncheons of rum, 23,604 bales of cotton, 12,390,102 pounds of coffee, 1,694 casks of molasses. The climate resembles that of S. Carolina. For 20 miles up the river the country consists of extensive meadows and is perfectly level; then appears some sand hills; afterwards the country becomes mountainous and broken. Pop. in 1805, including Essequibo, 3,610 whites, 5,140 coloured and free negroes; 47,440 slaves, 56,190 Indians, and in 1815, 2,871 whites, 2,980 people of colour, and 77,080 slaves.—The Methodists have 2 missionaries here. Chief town, Stabroek.

Demeri, r. Amazonia, which flows into the Parime.

Demerosesa, now *Dumfries*.

Demesk, see *Damascus*.

Demetrias, see *Akkar*, and *Kerkuk*.

Demetrias, t. Eu. Turkey, in Thessaly, on the gulf of Volo; Greek abp. see; 30 S. Larissa.

Demeu, t. France, Gers; 6 W. Vic Fezensac.

Demianka, r. Russia, which runs into the Irtisch, near Demianskoi.

Demianskoi, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, situated at

the conflux of the Demianka and the Irtisch; 100 NNE. Tobolsk. Lon. 69. 22. E. Lat. 59. 35. N.

Demihague, small islands, in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 11. 6. S.

Demiquian, r. Indiana, which runs into the Illinois, 23 miles above the Sagamond.

Demir Capi, t. Natolia; 20 SE. Balikesri.

Demm, t. Arabia, Yemen; 20 SSW. Chamir.

Demmin, t. Prussia, Pomerania, in Stettin; on the Peene; 26 S. Stralsund. Lon. 13. 2. E. Lat. 53. 54. N. Pop. 3,806. Grain forms the principal article of its commerce.

Demnau, t. Prussia; 24 SSE. Königsberg.

Democrat, t. Egypt, thought by Norden to be the ancient *Crocodilopolis*; 40 miles Asna.

Demonia, (*Val di*, or *Valley of*,) pr. Sicily, occupying NE. part of the island, extending from the strait of Messina to Catania, having the valley of Mazzara west, and the valley of Noto south; 112 miles long, and 65, where widest, broad. Pop. 521,000. H. 93,265. Chief towns, Messina, the capital, Melazzo, Cefalu, and Taormina. The country is mountainous and woody, and fertile only on the banks of the rivers. The productions are silk, hemp, flax, olives, pistachio nuts, lemons, oranges, currants, figs, and sulphur.

Demonte, or *Demonia*, t. Piedmont, near the Stura; 11 W. Coni, 14 SSW. Saluzzo. Lon. 7. 24. E. Lat. 44. 21. N. Pop. 6,000. It has a citadel and 3 churches.

Demopolis, p-t. Marengo co. Alabama; 125 Cahawba, W. 918.

Demopolis, p-t. Walton co. Georgia; 95 Milledgeville, W. 713.

Demotica, or *Dimotuc*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Rumania, situated near the Mariza; 12 S. Adrianople, 115 NW. Constantinople. Pop. 8,000. Greek abp. see. 2 Greek churches. It is situated in a very agreeable country, has a citadel, and is tolerably well built.

Denain, t. France, in North, on W. side of the Scheldt; 4 NE. Bouchain, 5 SW. Valenciennes. Pop. 927.

Denara, t. Hind., in Bahar; 38 SW. Arrah.

Denat, t. France, Tarn; 7 N. Alby. Pop. 334.

Denavaca, t. Ceylon; 50 S. Candy.

Denbigh, bor. & cap. Denbighshire, in N. Wales, on the side of a rocky hill, on a branch of the river Clwyd; called by the Welsh, *Cledvryn yn Rhos*, i. e. *the craggy hill in Ross*; 61 E. Holyhead, 208 NW. London. Lon. 3. 21. W. Lat. 53. 12. N. Pop. 2,714. The town is well built, and the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in gloves, shoes, and other articles of leather. There is a market on Wednesday.

Denbighshire, co. N. Wales, bounded N. by the Irish sea, NE. by Flintshire, E. by Cheshire and Shropshire, S. by Merionethshire, and W. by Caernarvonshire; about 38 miles long, and 18 broad; and is divided into 12 hundreds. The principal towns are Denbigh, Wrexham, Ruthin, and Llanrwst. The country is in general mountainous, and some of the mountains always covered with snow; and in some are mines of lead. Pop. 60,352; 21,104 engaged in agriculture, 6,960 in trade and manufactures.

Deckenfled, t. Bavaria; 3 NNW. Burg Eberach.

Dender, r. Flanders, which passes by Lessi-

nes, Ninove, Alost, &c., and runs into the Scheldt, at Dendermond.

Dendera, (an. *Tentyra*), t. Egypt, at the edge of a small but fertile plain, about a mile from the left bank of the Nile; 48 SSE. Girgê, 242 S. Cairo. Lon. 32. 31. E. Lat. 26. 8. N. It is the residence of an Arabian prince, who takes the title of Emir. The people of Tentyra were famous for their enmity to the crocodile. The inhabitants of this city were great worshippers of Isis and Venus. The remains of 3 temples, the largest of which is in a high state of preservation, still exist. The largest and one of the other two were dedicated to Isis; and the former affords the noblest specimen remaining of Grecian architecture. From the many heaps of ruins that are seen, the city appears to have been large; they extend about 1 mile from E. to W. and half a mile from N. to S. The town has been much frequented since the time of its ancient splendour, for the buildings are almost filled up with ashes and rubbish.

Denderbelle, t. Flanders; 3 S. Dendermond.

Dendermond, or *Termond*, t. Neth., in East Flanders, capital of a district; 14 E. Ghent, 17 NW. Brussels. Lon. 4. 20. E. Lat. 51. 1. N. Pop. 5,208. It is situated at the union of the Dender and Scheldt, in a very fertile country, and surrounded with meadows well watered by those two rivers, which, by means of sluices, will in a short time produce water enough to inundate all the neighbouring country. It has 2 parish churches, 3 convents, and 2 hospitals.

Denderwyndeke, t. Flanders; 3 S. Ninove.

Deneacolly, t. Bengal; 22 SE. Burdwan. Lon. 88. 13. E. Lat. 22. 57. N.

Denee, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 7 S. Angers.

Deneebow, t. Birmah, on the Irawaddy; 45 NNW. Rangoon. Lat. 17. 17. N.

Denevaca, see *Denavaca*.

Deneuvre, t. France, in Meurte; 10 SE. Luneville. Pop. 1,471.

Denezè, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 8 W. Saumur.

Dengarten, see *Damgard*.

Denghe, t. Persia, in Irak; 50 S. Casbin.

Dengling, t. Saltzburg; 20 NW. Saltzburg.

Denguin, t. France, in Lower Pyrenees; 3 W. Lescar.

Denia, (an. *Dianium*), s-p. Spain, in Valencia; 38 NNE. Alicant. Lon. 0. 2. W. Lat. 38. 50. N. Pop. 2,000. The entrance into the harbour is difficult and dangerous. The chief trade is in raisins and almonds.

Deningen, v. Baden, where the French destroyed a bridge across the river Eltz, in 1796.

Denkendorf, t. Wurt., Rothenburg. Pop. 1,285.

Denizley, see *Degnizlu*.

Denkina, t. Hind., in Mysore; 55 E. Seringapatam.

Denkingen, t. Baden; 3 ESE. Pfullendorf. Pop. 800.

Denkon, t. Poland, in Sendomir; 22 NW. Sendomir. H. 130.

Denmark, p-t. Oxford co. Maine; 30 SW. Paris, W. 594. Pop. 792.

Denmark, or *Harrisburg*, p-t. Lewis co. N. Y., on Black river; 150 NW. Albany, W. 450. Pop. 1,745.

Denmark, p-t. Ashtabula co. Ohio, E. of Jefferson; 230 NE. Columbus, W. 379. Pop. 111.

DENMARK, km. Europe, the continental part of which is composed of Jutland, Sleswick, Holstein, and Lauenburg; the insular part of Zealand, Funen, Langeland, Laaland, Falster, Bornholm, Amack, Samsoe, Arroee, Lessoe, and other smaller islands. It has Mecklenburg, the territories of Lubec and Hamburg, and the river Elbe, on the S. On all other sides it is surrounded by the sea. Iceland and the Faroe islands belong to Denmark.

	Sq. m.	Pop.
Jutland.....	9,500.....	440,000
Zealand.....	2,607.....	327,300
Funen.....	1,193.....	127,000
Laaland, Falster, and other islands }	1,030.....	100,000
Sleswick.....	3,434.....	278,342
Holstein.....	3,254.....	360,000
Lauenburg.....	214.....	34,938
	21,252	1,667,580
Iceland about.....	40,000.....	48,063
Faroe islands.....	500.....	5,209

1,720,272

Population. The population, including all the foreign possessions, was stated by Malte Brun, in 1820, at 1,811,400. Births in 1820, 32,376; out of wedlock 3,089. Deaths 23,532.

Danish foreign possessions. A part of Greenland; Santa Cruz and St. Thomas in the West Indies; Tranquebar on the coast of Coromandel; some factories in the Nicobar islands; Christiansburg and other small places on the coast of Guinea.

Towns. The chief towns are Copenhagen, the capital, Altona, Flensburg, Elsinore, Odensee, Sleswick, Kiel, Gluckstadt, Aalborg, Aarhus, Viborg, and Ripen.

Government. Absolute monarchy.

Revenue. Between £1,500,000 and 2,000,000.

Military Force. About 30,000 men.

Navy. The navy consists of 3 ships of the line, four frigates, and some smaller vessels; seamen 4,000.—The whole number of seafaring people is upwards of 40,000.

Religion. Lutheranism is the established religion, with 7 bishops and 2 superintendants; but other religions are tolerated.

Education. Considerable attention is paid to education. There are 2 universities, at Copenhagen and Kiel; a college at Odensee, and an academy at Altona.

Language. The language is a dialect of the Teutonic, but French and High Dutch are spoken at court.

Inhabitants. The Danes are tall and robust, with good features and complexion; flaxen, yellow, or red hair, very hospitable.

Face of the country. The continental part forms a long continued plain, interrupted by few hills; watered by no large rivers, but has numerous rivulets and lakes.

Soil and productions. The soil is generally sandy, but a large proportion is fertile, producing oats, barley, beans, pease, madder, great quantities of potatoes, some wheat and tobacco; and much of it is good for grazing.

Climate. The climate is healthy and uniformly temperate, but the atmosphere during a great part of the year is humid and cloudy.

Commerce. Denmark is remarkably well situated for trade, and its commerce is considerable. The exports consist of grain, horses, cattle, beef, pork, butter, and cheese. The shipping, in 1800, amounted to 250,000 tons.

Denmark, (New,) country, N. A.; S. of New North Wales.

Denn, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 40 E. Zebid. Lon. 43. 43. E. Lat. 14. 15. N.

Dennewitz, v. Pru. Brandenburg; 2 Juterbock. Pop. 130. The Prussians and Swedes obtained an advantage over the French here, September 6th, 1813.

Dennis, p-t. Barnstable co. Mass., on Barnstable bay; 9 ENE. Barnstable, 76 SE. Boston, W. 492. Pop. 1,997. It contains three meeting houses; 2 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Quakers.

Dennis Creek, p-v. Cape May co. N.J.; W. 208.

Denny's Key, small isl. in the Spanish Main, near the Musquito shore. Lon. 83. 30. W. Lat. 14. 28. N.

Denny's River, r. Maine, which joins Schoodic river.

Dennysville, p-t. Washington co. Maine.; 18 W. Eastport, W. 804. Lon. 67. 11. W. Lat. 44. 54. N. Pop. 557.

Denowan Point, cape on W. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 124. 24. E. Lat. 6. 33. N.

Denrehout, t. Flanders; 5 S. Alost.

Denschenburg, t. Holstein; 5 N. Lubeck.

Denschendorf, t. Denmark, in the island of Femern; 4 W. Borg.

Denseray, t. Hind., Dooab; 35 NW. Pattiany.

Dente, r. Ger. which runs into the Roer, near Juliers.

Denti, r. on E. coast of Sumatra, which runs into the sea of Java, Lon. 105. 44. E. Lat. 4. 24. S.

Dentila, country, Africa, between the Gambia and Faleme rivers, S. of Bondou. Lon. 10. to 11. 30. W. Lat. 11. 30. to 13. N.

Denton, p-t. & cap. Caroline co. Md., on the Choptank; 37 SSW. Chester, W. 85. It is a small town, regularly laid out, and contains a bank.

Denton, t. Eng., in Lancashire; 5 SE. Manchester. Pop. 1,594.

Dentrecaux, harbour and strait, on S. side of Van Dieman's Land.

Dentshal, see Donshal.

Dentzheim, t. Pru. Treves; 10 NE. Treves.

Denutar, t. Egypt, on the Nile; 8 NE. Shabur, 52 NNW. Cairo.

Denzlingen, t. Baden; 6 N. Freyburg. Pop. 1,030.

Deodhur, t. Hind., on NW. frontier of Guzerat, 175 Moorshedabad. Lon. 88. 32. E. Lat. 26. 59. N. H. about 1,000. It is surrounded by a wall and ditch, and has a citadel.

Deogur, t. Hind., in Berar, formerly a capital city and residence of a rajah; 55 NNW. Nagpour, 75 NE. Ellichpour. Lon. 79. 12. E. Lat. 21. 54. N.

Deogur, t. Hind., in Agra; 20 S. Gohud.

Deogur, the Mansion of the Gods, the name of several hill forts, Hind., the one best known is in Bahar, on the road leading from Saugor at the

mouth of the Ganges, to Gyah. Lon. 86. 40. E. Lat. 24. 30. N.

Deogur, t. Hind., in Bahar; 72 SE. Bahar.

Deogur, t. Bengal; 33 SE. Ghidore, 48 NW. Nagore. Lon. 86. 49. E. Lat. 24. 30. N.

Deolah, t. Bahar; 20 N. Durbungah.

Deolary, t. Almora; 10 W. Rampour.

Deols, or Bourg-Dieu, see Bourg-Dieu.

Deong, r. Guinea, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 11. 30. W. Lat. 7. 25. N.

Deongen, t. Persia, in Segestan; 33 SW. Kin.

Deonhally, t. & fort, Hind., in Mysore; 19 NNE. Bangalore. Lon. 77. 54. E. Lat. 13. 15. N.

Deonnelly, t. Hind., in the Mysore country, the native place of Hyder Ali; 19 NNE. Bangalore.

Deony, t. Hind., Visiapour; 25 N. Anamsagur.

Deopour, t. Bengal; 27 SSE. Curruckdeah, Lon. 86. 21. E. Lat. 24. 4. N.

Deorbedga, t. Hind., in Ruttunpour; 16 N. Dumdah.

Deorcodra, t. Golconda; 35 SE. Hyderabad.

Deorsagur, t. Golconda; 20 WSW. Rachore.

Deotan, t. Baglana; 15 E. Bahbelgong.

Deoto Roto, one of the small Soolo islands, Lon. 120. 4. E. Lat. 5. 57. N.

Depa, t. Hind., in Bengal; 18 S. Midnapour.

Depatla, t. Mysore; 25 NW. Dalmachery.

Deoury, t. Hind., in Bahar; 38 SW. Bahar.

Depart, t. France, in Lower Pyrenees, on the Gave, opposite Orthes.

Depaty, rock, near S. coast of the island of Copland, in N. channel of the Irish sea.

De Peyster's Islands, small isls. in the Pacific ocean, discovered May 1819. Lon. 181. 43. W. Lat. 8. 5. S.

Depignano, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 3 SSW. Cosenza.

Deposit, p-v. in Tompkins, N. Y., on the Delaware; 14 SE. Oquago, W. 361. This village has considerable trade in lumber.

Deppen, v. W. Prussia; 15 SW. Guttstadt.

Depps, t. Bavaria; 5 NNE. Bayreuth.

Deptford, t. Gloucester co. N. J. Pop. 3,282.

Deptford, t. Eng., on the Thames, partly in Kent, and partly in Surrey; 4 E. London. Pop. 19,833. It was generally known in ancient records by the name of Deptford Stroud, alias West Greenwich. It is now a large and populous town, though it has no market, and is divided into Upper and Lower Deptford.

The greatest support and consequence of Deptford arises from its royal dockyard, with its fine wet docks, and numerous buildings for the manufacture and preservation of naval stores. The space occupied by the whole is not less than 31 acres. Besides the national docks, there are several others belonging to ship-builders for merchants' vessels. At Deptford is the society of the Trinity House, founded 1515, by sir Thomas Spert, for the regulation of seaman, and the convenience of ships and mariners on the coast. There are annually relieved by this company about 3,000 poor seamen, their widows, and orphans, at the expense of £6,000.

Depuch's Island, isl. on NW. coast of New Holland, 4 or 5 miles long, the whole of volcanic appearance. Lon. 113. 47. E. Lat. 20. 35 N

Der, t. Egypt; 11 S. Siut.

Der Maklub, t. Curdistan; 40 SW. Erbil.

Deraié, t. Arabia, in Nedsjed; 60 NNW. Jamama.

Derazina, t. Volhynia; 28 NE. Lucko.

Derbak, r. Persia, which runs into the Caspian sea, a little N. Derbend.

Derbamont, t. France, in Vosges; 10 NW. Epinal.

Derbane, r. Louisiana, which flows ESE. and joins the Ouachitta, Lat. 32. 37. N. It is navigable for large boats 30 or 40 miles.

Derbane Lake, lake, Louisiana. Lon. 93. 3. W. Lat. 32. 2. N.

Derbane River, r. Mississippi, which runs into the bay of Pines, Lon. 88. 19. W. Lat. 30. 22. N.

Derbe, t. Piedmont; 10 W. Aosta.

Derbe, now *Alah-Dag*.

Derbend, or *Derbent*, t. Persia, in Schirvan, capital of a principality, belonging since 1806, to Russia, on W. coast of the Caspian sea. Lon. 48. 58. E. Lat. 41. 52. N. Pop. about 4,000. H. 650. It has a very bad harbour with but little commerce. This place is divided into three quarters, appropriated to different purposes, each having their distinct walls, which serve also to render the ground more equal on the declivity. The upper town, which is about half a mile square, constitutes the citadel, and is incomparably the strongest. The walls of the middle town are above 30 feet high, near 20 feet thick at the foundation, and 12 or 15 in the upper part, having a breast work of about 3 feet thick, and port-holes at convenient distances, for muskets, or bows and arrows. Great quantities of saffron are produced in the neighbourhood, and there are fine gardens. On S. side of Derbend are many vineyards and gardens, which are continued for 8 miles S.

Derbend, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania; 20 N. Adrianople.

Derbend Capi, i. e. the *Iron Gates*, narrow pass, in the mountains of Bulgaria, between Nissa and Filippopoli.

Derbenil, t. Abascia, on the Black sea; 25 SW. Anakopia.

Derbent, t. Persia, Chorasán; 110 NE. Herat.

Derbent, t. Persia, Chorasán; 90 S. Abiverd.

Derbent, t. Persia, Chorasán; 110 S. Abiverd.

Derbesak, t. Syria; 10 SE. Alexandretta.

Derbeta, t. Nubia, on the Red sea. Lon. 39. 10. E. Lat. 17. N.

Derbinskoi, Tartarian village, Russia, in Irkutsk, on the Lena. Lon. 116. 14. E. Lat. 60. 20. N.

Derby, p-t. Orleans co. Vt.; 65 NNE. Montpelier, W. 579. Pop. 925. It lies on E. side of lake Memphremagog, bordering on Stanstead in Canada.

Derby, (Indian name *Pougasset*), p-t. New Haven co. Ct., on E. side of the Housatonic, 12 m. above its mouth, and at the junction of the Naugatuc; 9 W. by N. New Haven, 38 SW. Hartford, W. 313. Pop. 2,088. The Housatonic is navigable to this town for vessels of 80 tons, and the falls of the Naugatuc afford seats for various mills and manufacturing establishments. Derby has considerable manufactures, and also some trade, though less than formerly. The manufacturing village of Humphreysville is within the township. See *Humphreysville*.

Derby, t. Pickaway co. Ohio. Pop. 536.

Derby, see *Darby*.

Derby, p-t. Madison co. Ohio, on Derby creek; 20 WNW. Columbus, 56 NW. Chillicothe, W. 441.

Derby Creek, r. Ohio. It is a western branch of the Scioto, and after a course of about 75 miles, joins the Scioto, opposite Circleville.

Derby, t. Eng., capital of the county to which it gives name, situated on the Derwent; 126 NNW. London. Lon. 1. 28. W. Lat. 52. 56. N. Pop. 13,043. It is populous and well built, and contains five parish churches, eight meeting houses for dissenters, 3 alms houses, an excellent county infirmary, an armory, and a town house. It has an extensive manufactures, particularly of silk, cotton, porcelain, and spar; also of iron, lead pipes, lead shot, white and red lead, tin plate, &c. Derbyshire spar and marble are manufactured into a great variety of forms both for use and ornament. It sends 2 members to parliament, has a weekly market, and 7 annual fairs.—Natives, Richardson, Flamstead, and Wright.

Derby, (*West*), t. Eng., Lancashire; 3 NNE. Liverpool. Pop. 3,698.

Derby Haven, s-p. Isle of Man, with a custom house; 2 E. Castletown.

Derbyshire, co. Eng., bounded NW. by Cheshire, N. by Yorkshire, E. by the counties of Nottingham and Leicester, S. by the counties of Leicester, and Stafford, and W. by the county of Stafford; about 56 miles in length from N. to S., and from 18 to 33 broad; containing 772 sq. m. 662,080 acres; 500,000 acres of arable or pasture lands. Pop. 185,487. Families 37,460; 14,283 engaged in agriculture; 15,825 in trade and manufactures, 7,352 otherwise. Towards the NW. it is very mountainous, and that part is called the High Peak. The east and southern parts are called the Low Peak, and are more level and fertile. A large part of the soil is barren, and produces but little corn. Among the principal productions are cattle, sheep, cheese, and camomile. Its mineral productions are very valuable, consisting of lead, iron, coal, lime, spar, mill stones, &c. Among the mineral springs are Buxton, Matlock, and Keddlestone. In the county are many remarkable chasms and caves, as Poole's Hole, Elden Hole, and Peak Cavern.

Dereham, (*East*), or *Market Dereham*, t. Eng., in Norfolk, with a market of Friday; 16 W. Norwich, 100 NNE. London. Lon. 0. 55. E. Lat. 52. 40. N. Pop. 2,888. Another place called *West Dereham*. Pop. 449.

Dereia, t. Syria; 6 S. Damascus.

Derenburg, t. Pru. in Magdeburg; 6 WSW. Halberstadt; 17 E. Goslar. Pop. 2,003.

Derendeh, t. A. Turkey, Sivas; 56 E. Sivas.

Derenperg, t. Austria; 3 S. Ebenfurth.

Derental, t. France, Lower Seine. Pop. 5,000.

Dereviannoe, t. Russia, in Ustiug, on the Vitchevda; 76 E. Ust Sisolsk.

Dereviannoe, t. Russia, in Olonetz, on W. coast of lake Olonetz; 12 S. Petrovask.

Derewnia, t. Rus. Grodno; 42 ENE. Novogrodek.

Derg, r. Ireland, which runs from Lough Derg to the river Foyle, 8 E. Donegal.

Dergah, t. Hind., in Oude ; 3 N. Bahraitch.
Dergasp, t. Persia, in Segestan ; 40 SW. Bost, 110 E. Zareng. Lon. 63. 48. E. Lat. 32. 5. N.
Dergong, t. Hind., in Malwa ; 30 S. Chatterpour.
Dergues, (*Les*), t. France, in Aveyron ; 15 S. Rhodéz.
Derhaliah, t. Syria ; 20 S. Damascus.
Deriabad, t. Hind., in Oude ; 35 E. Lucknow. Lon. 81. 53. E. Lat. 26. 53. N.
Deriabi, one of the islands called *Kartan*, at the entrance of the gulf of Curia Muria. Lon. 55. 55. E. Lat. 17. 35. N.
Deriase Nemet, lake, Persia, in Farsistan ; 10 SE. Shiras.
Derig, small isl. near W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 8. 24. W. Lat. 24. 55. N.
Derkian, t. Natolia ; 36 E. Amasreh.
Derkul, r. Russia, which runs into the Donetz, 36 S. Bielovodsk.
Derkus, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, on the Black sea ; 27 NW. Constantinople.
Dermbach, or *Termbach*, t. Weimar, in Eisenach ; 16 W. Smalkalden, 22 ENE. Fulda. Pop. 1,249. It contains 2 churches.
Dermon, t. Fayette co. Pa. Pop. 2,379.
Derne, or *Derna*, (an. *Darnis*), t. Africa, and capital of Barca, near the coast of the Mediterranean, the residence of a sangiac. Lon. 22. 10. E. Lat. 32. 48. N. It is said to have been built by the Moors, when driven out of Spain. This town was taken by Gen. Eaton, in 1805.
Dernie, t. Grand Bukharia ; 25 N. Vashgherd.
Dernis, or *Dernisch*, t. & fortress, Dalmatia, situated on a mountain, near the river Kerka ; 18 N. Sebenico.
Derote, t. Egypt, in an island formed by the canal between Cairo and Rosetta. Lon. 31. 44. E. Lat. 30. 40. N.
Derpez, t. Persia, in Laristan ; 60 NE. Lar.
Derpt, see *Dorpat*.
Derra, t. Arabia, in Yemen ; 46 SE. Loheia.
Derramunge, t. Bengal ; 52 SSE. Dacca.
Derreira, t. Nubia, on the left bank of the Nile ; 30 NE. Gherri.
Derri, t. Nubia on the Nile ; 105 S. Syene. Lon. 32. 24. E. Lat. 22. 14. N.
Derriabad, t. Oude ; 10 S. Mahomdy.
Derriapour, t. Bahar ; 25 ENE. Bahar.
Derrounah, t. Persia, Chorasán ; 30 Tershiz.
Derrik, t. Persia, in Ghilan ; 130 NW. Reshd.
Derry, t. Dauphin co. Pa., on side of the Susquehanna, at the mouth of the Swatara. Pop. 2,256. There is a remarkable cave in this town, 20 feet wide, and 9 high, containing many petrifications.
Derry, t. Mifflin co. Pa., on the Juniatta, W. of Lewistown. Pop. 1,551.
Derry, t. Columbia co. Pa. Pop. 1,662.
Derry, t. Westmoreland co. Pa. Pop. 2,301.
Derry, t. Guernsey co. Ohio. Pop. 902.
Derry, see *Londonderry*.
Derry, or *Dary*, or *Defry*, r. N. Wales, which runs into the Avon, near Dolgelly.
Derry, t. Guzerat ; 48 NNE. Chitpour.
Derryfield, see *Manchester*.
Dersau, see *Dirschau*.
Dersena, t. Persia, in Segestan, 228 SSW. Zareng.
Dertal, t. Persia, in Segestan ; 30 W. Dergasp.

Dertensk, t. Persia, Irak ; 90 W. Kermansha.
Dertingen, t. Wurt., district of Maulbronn. Pop. 1,612.
Dertona, now *Tortona*.
Derval, t. France, in Lower-Loire ; 12 W. Château-Briant. Pop. 1,553. Here was a castle which belonged to Sir Robert Knolles, an Englishman, in the service of Edward III.
Derves, t. Persia, Kerman ; 110 E. Arokhage.
Dervio, t. Italy, on E. coast of the lake of Como ; 18 NNE. Como.
Derville, v. Scot., in Forfar. Pop. 400.
De Ruyter, p-t. Madison co. N. Y. ; 34 SW. Utica, 130 W. Albany, W. 365. Pop. 1,214.
Derwara, t. Hind., Guzerat ; 25 S. Chitpour.
Derwent, r. Eng., in Cumberland, which rises about 6 S. Keswick, and runs into the Irish sea, near Workington.
Derwent, r. Eng., which runs into the Ouse, 5 SE. Selby, in Yorkshire.
Derwent, r. Eng., which rises in Northumberland, and enters the Tyne, about 3 miles above Newcastle.
Derwent, r. Eng., which rises in N. part of the county of Derby, and, passing through the county, joins the Trent, 8 ESE. Derby.
Derwent Fells, mt. Eng., celebrated for its mines of black lead, a little S. Keswick.
Derwent Water, lake, Eng., in Cumberland, formed by the river Derwent, about 4 miles long, and rather more than 1 wide, with several small islands, one of which is called Derwent. The N. part of this lake is very near Keswick.
Derwent, r. Van Diemen's Land, which flows into Sullivan's Cove on S. side of the island.
Derwent, harbour, New Holland, in the settlement of Botany Bay. It has a roadstead 48 miles in length completely land-locked, from 2 to 8 miles wide, affording the best anchorage.
Desaguadero, (*San Pedro del*), settlement, Buenos Ayres, in Parages, on lake Titicaca.
Desaguadero, or *St. Juan*, r. Guatemala, which runs from the lake of Nicaragua into the Spanish Main, Lon. 82. 50. W. Lat. 10. 18. N.
Desaguadero, settlement and seat of the silver mines, Peru, in Chucuito.
Desaguadero, t. Chili ; 300 E. Valdivia. Lon. 67. 30. Lat. 40. 5. N.
Desaguero, or *Colorado*, r. S. A., which is formed from a number of streams that rise from the Andes of Cuyo, and after a course generally SE. of nearly 1,000 miles flows into the Atlantic, Lat. 39. 45. S.
Desaigne, t. France, in Ardèche ; 16 N. Privas. Pop. 3,440.
Desana, t. Piedmont ; 5 SW. Vercelli.
Desburrah, t. Guzerat ; 25 W. Baroach.
Descabazado, mt. S. A., in Chili. Lat. 35. S. Its height is estimated at more than 20,000 feet. On its summit there is a plain 6 miles square, having in the middle a deep lake.
Deschel, t. Brabant ; 13 S. Herentals.
Deschkin, t. Russia, in Orel ; 24 N. Orel, 484 SSE. Petersburg. Pop. 460.
Deschnay, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz ; 21 ENE. Konigingratz.
Deschno, t. Bohemia, Boleslaw ; 4 W. Aycha.
Desconorida Point, on the coast of Yucatan, between the river Arines and the point Piedra.
Deseada, or *Desirada*, or *Desiderada*, the first

an academy with 4 teachers. The chief trade is forging and making iron.

Herbram, t. Pru. Minden; 4 SW. Dringen-berg.

Herbrechtingen, t. Wurt.; 50 S. by E. Stutt-gard. Pop. 1,500.

Herbsleben, t. Gotha; 9 NE. Gotha. Pop. 1,500

Herbstein, t. Hesse, in Upper Hesse; 13 W. Fulda, 26 ESE. Marburg. Pop. 900.

Hercajada, t. Spain, in Leon; 30 W. Avila.

Herck, t. Neth. Limburg; 23 NW. Maestricht. Pop. 1,520.

Herculaneum, p-t. & cap. Jefferson co. Mis-souri, on W. bank of the Mississippi, 30 miles above St. Genevieve, 29 S. St. Louis, 35 NE. Potosi, W. 909. It contains a court house, a jail, and about 40 houses. Here is a warehouse for storing lead and merchandise; and near the town are 3 shot towers, where shot is manufac-tured by letting it fall down the banks of the Mississippi, which are high and formed of lime-stone. The exports, for a period of 18 months, ending June, 1818, consisting of lead, shot, boards, flour, whiskey, gunpowder, &c., amount-ed to \$353,681,87. About one half of the lead obtained from the lead mines of Missouri, has, for several years past, been exported from this place. The annual quantity exported in the years 1817 and 1818, amounted to about 2,000,000 lbs.

Herculaneum, ancient city, Naples, near where Portici now stands; 5 E. by S. Naples. It was totally overwhelmed by an eruption of mount Vesuvius, A. D. 79, in the beginning of the reign of the emperor Titus, being buried under volcanic substances to a depth of 70 feet. In the years 1689 and 1711, upon digging in these parts, something of this city was discov-ered. In the year 1738, fresh attempts began to be made, and since that time a prodigious number of ancient monuments of every kind have been discovered, such as basilica, 2 tem-ples, a theatre, paintings, statues, bustos, furni-ture, and utensils; whole streets have been cleared, and are found to be paved and flagged on both sides. The relics are found in a sur-prising state of preservation, and afford a good idea of the manners of the age, and improve-ment in the arts. The statues, vases, tripods, and lamps are often of the finest workmanship, being much superior to the pictures. The re-lics, which have lately excited the greatest in-terest, are the manuscripts; chiefly in Greek, but part also in Latin. The number of manu-scripts and fragments originally brought to the museum of Portici, was 1,696; of which, ac-cording to a report published by sir Humphrey Davy in 1819, 88 had been unrolled, and found legible; 319 found illegible; 1,265 not then operated upon.—See *Pompeii*.

Herculeum Fretum, now *Straits of Gibraltar*.

Herculis Portus, now *Leghorn*.

Herculis Cosani Portus, now *Porto Hercole*.

Hercyna, r. Greece, in Bæotia, with 2 sources issuing from a rock near the ancient cave of Trophonius. To the larger stream, having a muddy appearance and troubled current, the ancients gave the name of *Lethe*, or Oblivion; to the other that of *Mnemosyne* or Memory.

Herdal, t. Sweden, in Harjedalen; 38 SE. Langaschants.

Herdeggen, t. Han.; 10 NW. Gottingen.

Herdicke, or *Marien Herdicke*, t. Pru. Arens-berg, on the Ruhr; 4 SW. Schwerte. Pop. 1,370.

Herdin, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 6 SE. Trautenau.

Herdola, t. Finland; 30 ESE. Jamsio.

Hereford, t. Berks co. Pa. Pop. 1,431.

Hereford, p-v. Baltimore co. Md.; W. 55.

Hereford, city, Eng., on the river Wye, near the centre of the county to which it gives name; 28 WSW. Worcester, 30 NW. Glouces-ter, 130 W. London. Lon. 2. 31. W. Lat. 52. 6. N. Pop. 7,306. It has a pleasant situation, with beautiful environs, and contains a Cathed-ral, 3 parish churches, chapels for Presbyteri-ans, Catholics, Methodists, and Quakers; jail, guild-hall, a free grammar school, a theatre, several hospitals, &c. The streets are wide, and the houses well built, but the trade is not considerable. It sends 2 members to parlia-ment.

Herefordshire, co. England, bounded N. by Shropshire, E. by Worcestershire and Glouces-tershire, S. by Monmouthshire, and W. by the Welsh counties of Brecon and Radnor. The form is nearly circular, the mean length about 37 miles, and the breadth 33. Sq. m. 970. Pop. 94,073; 12,700 families employed in agricul-ture, 5,043 in trade, 2,438 otherwise. It is di-vided into 11 hundreds, which contain one city, Hereford; 6 market-towns, and 176 parishes. The climate is mild, and the land generally fer-tile; the face of the country is rich, beautiful, and picturesque. Its breed of cattle are ac-counted the first in England; its meadows very excellent.

Herem Medaié il Hebgad, (El,) t. Egypt; 30 W. Fayoum.

Heren, (an. *Haran*, and *Charrán*, and *Carra*,) t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir, about 70 miles from the Euphrates; 20 E. Ourfa. Lon. 38. 48. E. Lat. 36. 42. N. This city is known in scripture as the country of Laban, the father of Leah and Rachel, wives of the patriarch Jacob. It is there called *Haran*, but at present the Arabs name it *Charon*, and the Europeans *Heren*. It is now inhabited by only a few Arabs. This city was formerly famous, because Crassus re-tired hither after his defeat by the Parthians, and it was not far from it that he was killed.

Herencia, t. Spain, in New Castile; 40 SE. Toledo.

Herenditz, t. Croatia; 6 SW. Carlstadt.

Herenscarpel, v. Holland; 7 N. Alcmaer.

Herentals, t. Neth., in Antwerp, surrounded with walls in 1400; 16 NE. Malines, 16 E. Ant-werp. Pop. 2,943.

Herford, or *Hervorden*, t. Pru. Minden, on the Werra and Aa, which divide it into 3 parts; 10 ENE. Ravensberg. Lon. 8. 25. E. Lat. 52. 8. N. Pop. 5,017. It contains 3 Lutheran churches, 1 Calvinist, 1 Catholic, 3 hospitals, and a gym-nasium. It was formerly imperial, is defended by a moat and wall, and has a large manufac-tory of cotton thread and of linen. Here were formerly an abbey and convent, secularised in 1804; also a commandery of the order of St. John.—Native, Muller.

Hergest's Islands, isls. in the Pacific ocean. They are Sir Henry Martin island, Berri's island, Trevenen's island, Robert's, and Hergest's rocks.

Hergest's Rocks, two rocky islets in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 219. 42. E. Lat. 7. 38. S.

Hergolshausen, t. Bav. ; 7 S. Schweinfurt.

Hergolzheim, t. Bav. ; 3 SSW. Schweinfurt.

Hergrunt, t. Upper Hungary. Lon. 18. 15. E. Lat. 48. 30. N. It is remarkable for its mines of vitriol.

Heri, small island in E. Indian sea ; 3 NW. Ternate. Lon. 127. 8. E. Lat. 0. 54. N.

Heri-rud, (an. *Arius*.) r. Persia, which rises near Herat, and loses itself in the earth near Seraks.

Hericourt, t. France, in Upper-Saône ; 12 SE. Lure, 23 E. Vesoul. Lon. 6. 49. E. Lat. 47. 34. N. Pop. 1,482.

Hericy, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne, on the Seine ; 5 NE. Fontainebleau.

Heringen, t. Hesse, district of Friedwald, on the Werra. Pop. 964.

Herinnes, t. Neth., in S. Brabant ; 17 W. Nivelles. Pop. 3,309.

Herisau, t. Switz., in Appenzell, capital of the part styled the Outer Rood ; 7 SW. St. Gall, 10 NW. Appenzell. Pop. 6,500. It is said to have been known to the Romans, and the first place in Switzerland which embraced Christianity. The inhabitants are industrious, and manufacture linen and muslins, remarkable for their fineness. It has 4 yearly fairs.

Herisson, t. France, in Allier ; 6 SW. Cerilly. 15 NW. Montmaraut. Pop. 713.

Heristal, see *Hersta*.

Herjedalen, district, in the north of Sweden, now included in the gov. Gefleborg, chiefly covered with wood. Pop. 4,000. Sq. m. 3,200.

Herk, r. Netherlands, which runs into the Demer, near Halen.

Herkimer, co. central part of N. Y., bounded N. by St. Lawrence co., E. by Hamilton co., S. by Otsego co., and W. by Oneida and Lewis cos. Pop. in 1810, 22,046 ; in 1820, 31,017.

Herkimer, p-t. & cap. Herkimer co. N. Y., on N. side of the Mohawk ; 20 E. Utica, 78 W. Albany, W. 407. Pop. 3,055. The principal village is situated at a little distance from the entrance of West Canada creek into the Mohawk, and contains a court house, a jail, a printing office, and a meeting house. Little Flats, another considerable village, is 7 miles west.

Herkla, or *Heraclea*, s-p. Africa, on E. coast of Tunis ; called *Heraclea*, in the Lower empire, in honour of Heraclius ; *Justiniana*, in honour of Justinian ; and before that, *Adrametum* ; 45 S. Tunis. Lon. 10. 24. E. Lat. 36. N. It was built on a promontory, two leagues SE. from a morass ; about a mile in circumference, and from the appearance of its ruins, seems to have been important, rather than large or beautiful.

Herle, t. Limburg ; 6 ENE. Fauquemont.

Herlingen, t. Wurt. ; 4 NW. Ulm.

Herlisheim, t. France, in Upper-Rhine ; 5 S. Colmar. Pop. 867.

Herlit, t. Nubia ; 30 S. Moscho.

Herm, (L') t. France, in Upper-Garonne ; 6 EW. Muret.

Hermal, t. Neth., near the Meuse ; 3 SSW. Viset.

Herman Miestiz, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim, near which are quarries of different coloured marble ; 3 W. Chrudim.

Hermance, t. Savoy, on the coast of the lake of Geneva ; 7 NNE. Geneva.

Hermance, r. Savoy, which runs into the lake of Geneva, at the town of the same name.

Hermanos, two small islands among the Philippines, about 30 E. Mindoro. Lon. 121. 42. E. Lat. 13. 6. N.

Hermansburg, t. Han., in Luneburg Zelle ; 15 N. Zelle. Pop. 392.

Hermansfeld, t. Ger. ; 5 SW. Meinungen.

Hermanstadt, t. Aust. Silesia, in Troppau. Pop. 1,997.

Hermanstadt, or *Szeben*, (an. *Cibinium*, or *Hermanopolis*.) city, Transylvania, capital of the division settled by Saxons, on the Szeben ; 147 NE. Belgrade, 300 SE. Vienna. Lon. 23. 50. E. Lat. 46. 0. N. Pop. 16,000. H. 2,200. It contains 4 Lutheran churches, 3 Catholic, 1 Calvinist, 1 Greek, a university with the national archives, a gymnasium with a library of 5,000 vols., another library of 15,000 vols. ; and some other seminaries. The streets are narrow and crooked. Its chief manufacture is soap and candles. It is fortified with a double wall, and a deep moat ; it is situated on the side of the Szeben, which soon after runs into the Aluta.

Hermanstadt, or *Herzman-Mierstecz*, t. Bohemia ; 3 W. Chrudim. Pop. 1,770.

Hermanstein, see *Ehrenbreitsein*.

Hermansfeld, t. Ger. ; 5 SW. Meinungen.

Hermanst, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania ; 84 WNW. Adrianople.

Hermas, or *Athuali*, (an. *Mygdonius*.) r. A. Turkey, which rises near Nisibin, and runs into Khabur, at Al Naharaim.

Hermata, km. of Borneo, with a town of the same name, situated near the sea coast.

Hermbach, t. Westphalia ; 17 S. Juliers.

Hermbsdorf, t. Silesia, Neisse ; 2 NW. Weydenau.

Hermenaw, t. Prussia ; 9 N. Bischofswerder.

Hermenault, (L') t. France, in Vendée ; 4 NW. Fontenay-le-Comte. Pop. 746.

Hermensdorf, t. Prussia ; 10 E. Holland.

Herment, t. France, Puy-de-Dôme ; 8 WSW. Riom, 21 W. Clermont.

Hermetra, one of the smaller Western islands of Scotland, a little NE. North Uist. Lon. 7. 3. W. Lat. 57. 38. N.

Hermeville, t. France, in Meuse ; 2 SW. Estain ; 7 ENE. Verdun.

Herminius Mons, now *Serra de Estrelle*.

Hermione, now *Castri*.

Hermitage, p-v. Prince Edward co. Va. ; W. 228.

Hermitage, (L') hill of France, on the side of the Rhone, celebrated for the wine made from its vineyards, opposite Tournon.

Hermit's Bay, bay on the island of St. Christopher, on N. coast, a little S. Madan's point.

Hermite's Islands, group of islands of unequal extent, situated before Nassau bay, at S. extremity of Terra del Fuego.

Hermo, or *Beram*, t. Istria ; 28 S. Trieste.

Hermon, t. Penobscot co. Maine, on W. side of Bangor. Pop. 266.

Hermon, mt. Palestine; the S. spur of Anti-Libanus. It is usually covered with snow, and is 8,949 feet above the level of the sea; 40 E. Tyre.

Hermouthris, now *Arment*.

Hermonville, t. France, in Marne, with a medicinal spring; 7 miles from Reims.

Hermopolis, see *Ashmunein*, and *Demenhur*.

Hermosello, t. Spain, in Leon, at the conflux of the Duero and the Tormes; 9 miles below Miranda de Duero.

Hermisdorf, t. Pru. Silesia, in Reichenbach; 4 S. Landshut. Pop. 1,287.

Hermisdorf, t. Bohemia, Koniginsgratz. H. 216.

Hermus, now *Sarabat*.

Hern Island, small isl. on W. coast of Africa, at mouth of the Rio del Oro. Lat. 23. 35. N.

Herndorf, t. Bav.; 3 SW. Burg Eberach.

Herngrund, or *Herrengrund*, t. Hungary, situated among mountains, in the midst of extensive mines of copper, in which the inhabitants are chiefly employed; 4 NNW. Neusol.

Hernhult, see *Herrnhut*.

Hernosand, or *Hernosund*, s-p. Sweden, Angermannland, capital of a government comprising the provinces of Angermannland, Jemtp-land, and Medelpad, on an island in the gulf of Bothnia, divided from the continent by a narrow channel, over which a bridge is thrown. Lon. 17. 43. E. Lat. 62. 38. N. Pop. 1,780, Bp. see. It has a small college with 7 teachers and 60 or 70 students, an establishment for printing books in the Laponic tongue, and a botanic garden. It has a good harbour, and was formerly a staple town, and has still a considerable trade, especially in linen. Pop. of the government 89,947. Sq. m. 18,282.

Hernsbach, t. Bav.; 3 N. Burg Eberach.

Herodium, ancient palace, Palestine; 7 SE. Jerusalem.

Heron Creek, creek, Mass., W. of Cape Malabar.

Heroopolis, see *Adjerud*.

Heroldsberg, t. Bav., in Rezat; 7 NNE. Nuremberg, 8 SSE. Erlang. Pop. 520.

Herring Bay, bay, Md., on W. side of the Chesapeake; 15 S. Annapolis.

Heron Island, small isl. in the gulf of Mexico, near the coast of Florida. Lon. 88. 8. W. Lat. 30. 17. N.

Herowra, t. Hind., in Oude; 17 S. Kairabad.

Herpet, t. Carnatic; 20 N. Bomrauzepollam.

Herpff, t. Ger.; 4 W. Meinungen.

Herpff, r. Ger., which rises in Henneberg, and runs into the Werra, 2 N. Meinungen.

Herqui, or *Erqui*, v. France, in North Coasts, with a small harbour in the English channel, near a cape called *The Point of Herqui*, which forms a bay; 14 ENE. St. Brieuc, 18 W. St. Malo.

Herradura, s-p. Spain, between Motril and Velez Malaga.

Herradura, t. Chili; 5 SW. Coquimbo.

Herradura, r. Guatemala, which runs into the Pacific ocean. Lat. 9. 30. N.

Herzogovina, see *Herzgovina*.

Herrenberg, t. Wurtemberg; 14 SSE. Stuttgart, 24 NE. Freudenstadt. Pop. 1,866.

Herrenbreitungen, t. Hesse Cassel, on the Werra; 20 W. Smalkalden. Pop. 676.

Herrera, t. Spain, in Old Castile; 32 NNW. Burgos.

Herrieden, or *Hasenried*, t. Bavaria, in Rezat, on the Altmuhl; 5 SW. Anspach, 12 NNE. Dinkelsbuhl. Lon. 10. 30. E. Lat. 49. 17. N. Pop. 800.

Herriot, t. Scot., in the county of Edinburgh; 10 S. Dalkeith.

Herrnheim, t. Bav.; 6 S. Kitzingen.

Herring Bay, bay, Md., W. side of the Chesapeake; 15 S. Annapolis.

Herrn Dierbach, t. Wurt.; 7 S. Weickersheim.

Herrn Zimmern, t. Wurt.; 2 S. Weichersheim.

Herrnhut, t. Saxony, in Lusatia; 6 S. Lobau, 6 N. Zittau. Pop. 1,500. It is situated at the foot of Hutberg mountain, and is 1,054 feet above the sea. It was built by count Zinzendorf, in 1722, for the use of the Moravian brethren, and it afterwards became the metropolis and centre of that remarkable sect of Christians, who, from this town, are often called Herrnhutters. It has a great variety of manufactures. The objects of curiosity are the observatory and burial ground on a neighbouring hill.

Herrnhut, (*New*), Moravian town or settlement in Greenland.

Herrnsheim, t. Hesse; 3 NNW. Worms. Pop. 1,160.

Herrnwerth, or *Herrn Chiemsee*, t. Bavaria; 10 W. Traunstein, 27 W. Salzburg. Bp. see.

Herrnstadt, t. Silesia, in Wolau; 14 N. Wolau, 25 E. Glogau. Lon. 16. 43. E. Lat. 51. 33. N. Pop. 1,488.

Herrsbruck, t. Bav., in Rezat, on the Pregnitz, and containing about 226 houses; 8 SSW. Velden, 15 E. Nuremberg. Lon. 11. 24. E. Lat. 49. 28. N. Pop. 1,591.

Herstein, t. Pru. Treves; 22 W. Creutznach. Pop. 408.

Herschede, t. Pru. Arensburg; 6 SE. Lunschede.

Herschfeld, t. Bav., 6 N. Geroltzhofen.

Hersfeld, or *Hirschfeld*, t. Hesse Cassel, capital of a province of the same name; 32 SSE. Cassel, 50 W. Erfurt. Lon. 9. 40. E. Lat. 50. 53. N. Pop. 5,222. H. 433. It is surrounded with walls, flanked with towers, and contains 2 churches, a hospital, a library, and a distinguished Calvinistic gymnasium, the best regulated in Hesse Cassel.—Pop. of the province 22,800, mostly Calvinists. Sq. m. 170.

Hersfeld, t. Bav.; 3 NNE. Neustadt.

Hersin, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 6 S. Bethune.

Hersou touka, t. Chinese Tartary. Lon. 124. 29. E. Lat. 43. 26. N.

Herstal, or *Heristal*, t. Neth., Liege, on the Meuse, with a castle, which belonged to Pepin, father to Charles Martel; 4 N. Liege. Pop. 4,710.

Herstelle, t. Pru. Minden, on the Weser; 11 ENE. Warburg. Pop. 748.

Hersthal, t. Ger.; 3 N. Smalkalden.

Hertford, co. NE. part of N. C. Pop. in 1810, 6,052; slaves 2,805. Pop. in 1820, 7,712. Chief town, Winton.

Hertford, p-t. & cap. Perquimans co. N. C., on Perquimans river; 15 NNE. Edenton, W. 303.

Hertford, t. Eng., and capital of the county

to which it gives name, situated on the river Lea, which is navigable from the Thames; 21 N. London. Lon. 0. 4. W. Lat. 51. 48. N. Pop. 3,900. There were formerly 5 churches, but now only 2, with places of worship for Dissenters and Quakers. It has a large school for the younger children belonging to Christ's hospital in London, and markets on Thursday and Saturday; and returns 2 members to parliament. The assizes for the county are held here, as likewise the quarter-sessions and county courts.

At the distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the road to London, is the East India College, founded in 1806, to cooperate with the college at Calcutta, in training young men for the service of the East India company. The building is finely situated, large, elegant, and capable of accommodating 100 students, having cost £70,000. About 30 students, on an average, are annually drawn off for the civil service. The students are instructed by lectures, arranged under 4 heads, 1. oriental literature, 2. mathematics, 3. classical and general literature, 4. history, political economy, English constitution and laws. In each department are 2 professors. The principal teaches the students in natural and revealed religion.

Hertfordshire, co. Eng., bounded N. by Bedfordshire, and Cambridgeshire, E. by Essex, S. by Middlesex, and W. by Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire. The shape is very irregular, on account of the projections and intersections of other counties, and measures about 27 miles from N. to S. and 23 from E. to W. Sq. m. 530. Pop. 111,654; 12,000 families engaged in agriculture, 7,200 in trade and manufactures, 3,444 otherwise. It contains 19 market towns, (Hertford, St. Albans, Ware, Royston, &c.) 135 parishes. The soil is naturally barren, but in a high state of cultivation, and covered with beautiful villas and country seats.

Hertges, t. Ger.; 5 NNW. Smalkalden.

Hertha, now *Heligoland*.

Hertil, t. Nubia, on the left bank of the Nile; 12 S. Moscho.

Hertogenbosch, see *Bois-le-Duc*.

Hertwigswald, t. Silesia, in Neisse; 4 NNW. Patschkau.

Hertzberg, or *Hirzberg*, t. Pru. Merseberg, on the Elster; 24 SE. Wittenberg, 46 S. Potsdam. Lon. 13. 15. E. Lat. 51. 42. N. Pop. 1,963.

Hertzberg, t. Pomerelia; 11 SE. Dantzig.

Hertzfeld, t. Pru. Munster; 5 SSW. Stromberg.

Hertzhalm, see *Hertzholmen*.

Hertzhorn, t. Holstein; 4 Gluckstadt.

Hertzogenburg, t. Austria; 4 N. St. Polten, 9 SE. Mauttern. H. 166.

Hertzogs Hraben, r. Silesia, which rises near Obisch, and runs into the river Schwartwasser, in Glogau.

Hertzogstorff, t. Austria; 13 SSE. Aigen.

Hertzogwalde, t. Silesia, Neisse; 3 N. Grotkau.

Hertzowall, t. Prussia; 9 NE. Bischofswerder.

Herve, t. Neth., in Liege; 8 NW. Limburg, 11 SE. Liege. Pop. 3,353.

Hervey's Bay, large bay on NE. coast of New Holland, between Sandy Cape and South Head. Lon. 152. 35. W. Lat. 24. 40. S.

Hervey's Point, cape on N. coast of the island of Egmont, or New Guernsey. Lon. 164. 5. E. Lat. 10. 42. S.

Hervey's Island, see *Harvey's Island*.

Hervorden, see *Herford*.

Herwigsdorf, t. Saxony, in Lusatia; 3 NW. Zittau. Pop. 1,700.

Herxheim, t. Bav., circle of the Rhine; 9 SE. Landau. Pop. 2,158.

Hery, t. France, in Yonne; 8 N. Auxerre.

Herzberg, t. Han., in Gottingen, on the Sieber, near the Hartz mountain, with manufactures of arms and iron tools; 14 S. Goslar. Pop. 3,509.

Herzenheim, t. France, in Lower Rhine; 5 E. Landau. Pop. 2,158.

Herzegovina, an extensive tract of country, in Dalmatia, extending along the Adriatic, from Lat. 43. to 44. 20. N. The southern and larger portion belongs to the Turks, the rest to the Austrians. Chief town, Moster.

Herzman, see *Hermanstadt*.

Herzogenaurach, t. Bav., on the Aurach; 5 SW. Erlangen. Pop. 1,000.

Herzogenbosch, see *Bois le Duc*.

Herzogswalde, t. Silesia; 10 NW. Sagan. Pop. 1,400.

Hesautta, t. Bengal; 24 N. Toree.

Hesbon, (an. *Heshbon*), t. Palestine; 20 E. of the Jordan; 35 E. Jerusalem. It was the chief city of the Amorites.

Hesdin, t. France, seat of a tribunal, Straits-of-Calais, on the Canche, built in the form of a regular hexagon, strongly fortified, and almost surrounded with marshes; 12 SE. Montreuil, 27 W. Arras. Lon. 2. 7. E. Lat. 50. 22. N. Pop. 3,792.

Hesdin, (Old,) t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 3 SE. Hesdin.

Hesdrasp, t. Charasm; 150 SSE. Erkonje.

Heselich, t. Prussia; 12 N. Soldau.

Hesivon, t. Egypt; 22 SSW. Cairo.

Hesn, t. A. Turkey, Diarbekir; 40 W. Tecrit.

Hesn Daghi, fort, A. Turkey, in Caramania; 26 SSW. Kaisarieh.

Hesn Dharie, t. Arabia, Nedsjed; 140 ENE. Mecca.

Hesn Keifa, (an. *Cepha*), t. A. Turkey, Diarbekir; 30 ESE. Diarbekir.

Hesn Mohdi, t. Persia, in Chusistan, at the mouth of the Euphrates; 55 E. Bassora.

Hesn Ratrik, t. A. Turkey, in Marasch; 25 N. Malatia.

Hesn Tchelebi, t. A. Turkey, Sivas; 40 S. Sivas.

Hesnal-mai, small isl. & village, Egypt, in the lake of Tennis; 25 NW. Tineh.

Hesne, r. France, which runs into the Scheldt, near Condé.

Hesperia, ancient name of Italy, and of Spain.

Hesperis, now *Bingazi*.

Hesperides, see *Bissagos*.

Hespres, r. France, which runs into the Sambre, 5 miles below Landrecy.

Hespyn, r. Wales, which runs into the Clwyd, 2 S. Ruthyn, in the county of Denbigh.

Hess, (El,) t. Nubia; 60 S. Sennaar.

Hessa, isl. in the Nile; 10 S. Syene.

Hessé Cassel, or *Churhessia*, electorate, Ger., lying S. of the Prussian territories and Hanover, E. of the Prussian territories, Nassau and Hesse Darmstadt, N. of Bavaria. The territory is of irregular form, and the province of Smalkalden is entirely detached from the other parts.

Provinces.	Sq. m.	Pop.	Capitals.
Lower Hesse.....	1,873	248,205	Cassel
Upper Hesse.....	562	58,319	Marburg
Fritzlar.....	132	15,228	Fritzlar
Hersfeld.....	170	20,800	Hersfeld
Ziegenhagen.....	222	27,992	Ziegenhagen
Fulda.....	619	63,200	Fulda
Isenburg.....	137	16,200	Meerholz
Hanau.....	466	73,800	Hanau
Smalkalden.....	138	21,953	Smalkalden

4,410. 545,697

Cassel is the capital, but Hanau is the principal trading town.—The sovereign is styled elector of Hesse and grand duke of Fulda. The government is a limited monarchy. The inhabitants are composed of about 320,000 Reformed, 142,000 Lutherans, 73,000 Catholics, 9,000 Jews, and 230 Mennonists.—There is a university at Marburg, lyceums at Cassel and Fulda, and other seminaries elsewhere; but the Hessians are inferior to the Saxons in education.

The surface is hilly and in some parts mountainous; the soil not generally very fertile except in the province of Hanau, where it is rich, and the climate kindly. The productions are grain, potatoes, some hemp, flax, tobacco, and vines. The pasturage is generally good, and wood abundant.—The minerals are copper, silver, cobalt, iron, salt, vitriol, alum, pit coal, marble, and basalt.—The principal rivers are the Werra, Fulda, Diemel, Maine, Edder, Kinzig, Schwalm, and Lahn.

Hesse, or *Hesse Darmstadt*, grand duchy, Ger., divided into two distinct parts, which are separated from each other by a long stripe of land, extending along the north side of the Maine. The northern division, called *Upper Hesse* is nearly surrounded by Hesse Cassel and Nassau; the southern lies on the south side of the Maine, and on both sides of the Rhine. Pop. according to the official statement of 1818, 619,500.

Divisions.	Sq. m.	Pop.	Capitals.
Upper Hesse.....	1,929	250,000	Giessen
Starkenburg.....	1,060	197,000	Darmstadt
Rhine province...	1,023	155,000	Mentz

4,012 602,000

Darmstadt is the capital; Mentz the largest town; other towns, Giessen, Worms, and Bingen. The inhabitants are mostly Lutherans, with a considerable number of Catholics and Calvinists, and some Anabaptists.—The government is a limited monarchy.—There is a university at Giessen, and classical schools at Mentz, Giessen, Worms, and Darmstadt.

The surface is generally hilly or mountainous; the soil in many parts poor, but in the valleys fertile; and pasturage generally good. The principal productions are grain, potatoes, flax, tobacco, fruits, and vegetables; and vines along the banks of the Rhine and Maine.—It produces considerable iron, copper, lead, and salt.—The climate is generally healthy, and the situation on the Rhine and Maine favourable to trade.

Hesse-Homburg, principality, Ger., at the foot of the Taurus mountains, 7 or 8 miles N. Frankfort on the Maine, with the title of Landgrave, belonging to a younger branch of the

family of Hesse Darmstadt. Sq. m. 26. Pop. 6,826. The congress of Vienna, in 1815, gave to the prince the district of Meissenheim, on the west of the Rhine, containing 10,136 inhabitants, and 8 sq. m. He has also some other small districts. The total population of his territories was stated, in 1818, at 20,000. His residence is at Homburg. The religion of the family is the Calvinist.

Hessel, t. Neth., in Guelders; 5 E. Bommel.

Hessel, r. Ger., which rises near Ravensberg, and runs into the Embs, 3 W. Sassenberg.

Hesselberg, mt. Bav.; 3 NW. Wassertrudingen.

Hessen, t. Brunswick; 14 NW. Halberstadt. Pop. 1,300.

Hesserah, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 10 E. Carmullah.

Hessigheim, t. Wurt.; 3 E. Besigheim.

Hester, t. Sweden, in East Gothland; 25 SW. Linkioping.

Hestra, t. Sweden, Smaland; 55 W. Wexio.

Hestoe, one of the small Faro islands; 6 N. Sandoe.

Hestrum, r. France, which runs into the Sambre, 7 miles below Maubeuge.

Hesudrus, now *Setledge*.

Hetsin, or *Etsin*, t. Corea, in Tchu-sin; 95 S. King-kitao. Lon. 126. 54. E. Eat. 36. 47. N.

Hettange, t. France, in Moselle; 3 NW. Thionville, 6 SW. Rodemack.

Hettesdorf, t. Ger.; 2 N. Nieuwied.

Hettingen, t. Ger., in Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; 9 N. Sigmaringen. Pop. 570.

Hettowra, t. Nepaul, on the Rapti, at the foot of a mountain. Lon. 85. 22. E. Lat. 27. 14. N. It is a commercial mart between the British provinces and the northern parts of Nepaul.

Hettstadt, or *Heckstadt*, t. Pru. Merseburg, on the Wipper; 5 N. Mansfeld. Lon. 11. 42. E. Lat. 51. 41. N. Pop. 2,727. The castle or palace is converted into a brewery.

Hetzardara, (an. *Parchoatras*), mt. Persia, SSW. of Ispahan, between Irak and Farsistan.

Heuboch, see *Heybach*.

Heubach, t. Wurt.; 22 N. Ulm. Pop. 1,070.

Heuchin, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 8 NNW. St. Pol.

Heue, s-p. Nova Scotia, on S. coast, 85 NE. Cape Sable. It is situated at the mouth of a river of the same name, and has a good harbor.

Heudicourt, t. France, in Meuse; 6 NE. St. Mihiel, 14 W. Pont-a-Mousson.

Heudicourt, t. France, in Somme; 9 NNE. Péronne.

Heverlé, t. Brabant; 2 S. Louvain. P. 1,050.

Heves, co. Upper Hungary, united with Szolnok. Pop. of both 199,105, mostly Magarians. Sq. m. 2,558. The diets are held at Erlau. Produce, wine, wheat, tobacco, &c.

Heves, t. Hungary, in Heves; 61 E. Pest. Lon. 20. 18. E. Lat. 47. 36. N.

Heugh Head, cape, Scot., in the Frith of Forth, on the coast of Fife; 3 W. Elieness.

Heukelam, t. Holland, on the Linge; 4 NNE. Gorcum.

Heuilly-le-Grand, t. France, in Upper Marne; 6 SSE. Langres.

Hevilkaserai, t. Hind., in Candeish; 18 SSE. Barawnay.

Herokari, cluster of small islands in the gulf

of Bothnia, near the coast of Finland. Lon. 23. 32. E. Lat. 64. 12. N.

Heure, r. Netherlands, which runs into the Sambre, 2 miles above Charleroy.

Heusden, t. Neth., N. Brabant; 7 SE. Gorcum, 15 NE. Breda. Lon. 5. E. Lat. 51. 45. N. Pop. 1,636. It is built in the midst of morasses, and nearly surrounded by a branch of the Meuse; it is well fortified with a castle, bastions, and horn-works.

Heust, t. Prussia, on the Frisch Nerung; 17 E. Dantzig.

Heuszdorf, t. Weimar; 8 NE. Weimar.

Heworth, t. Eng., Durham; 3 E. Gateshead. Pop. 2,905.

Hexham, (an. *Epiacum*,) t. Eng., in Northumberland, near a small stream called *Hexhold*, or *Hextold*, near the Tyne, supposed to have been a Roman station; 22 W. Carlisle, 284 N. London. Lon. 1. 56. W. Lat. 55. 2. N. Pop. 4,855. A monastery was founded here the beginning of the 12th century, and endowed with great privileges and liberties. Here are two markets weekly, on Tuesday and Saturday. The chief manufactures are leather, shoes, and gloves.—In 1463, a battle was fought here between the armies of the house of Lancaster and York.

Hexamila, (an. *Cardia*, and *Lysimachia*,) t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, on the coast of Hellespont; 12 S. Gallipoli.

Heybach, or *Heubach*, or *Heidbach*, t. Hesse, on the Maine; 5 W. Freudenberg. Pop. 1,335.

Heyd, t. Bav.; 5 NW. Bamberg.

Heyda, t. Weimar; 4 NNE. Ilmenau.

Heydau, t. Silesia, in Neisse; 3 SE. Neisse.

Heyde, t. Holstein, about 8 miles from the coast; 25 N. Gluckstadt, 50 SSW. Sleswick. Pop. 2,400.

Heydeck, t. Bavaria, in Rezat; 22 N. Neuburg, 23 S. Nuremberg. Pop. 750.

Heyden, t. Ger., in Lippe; 4 N. Detmold.

Heydenheim, t. Bav.; 7 E. Wassertrudingen.

Heydenheim, see *Heidenheim*.

Heydenkrug, t. Prussia; 4 NE. Russ.

Heydingsfeld, t. Bav., on the Maine; 2 S. Wurzburg.

Heyden, now *Headon*.

Heydenfeld, t. Bav., on the Maine; 12 S. Gemunden. Pop. 1,600.

Heyduken-Sohantz, fortress, Hungary; 5 WSW. Arad.

Heyl, r. Cornwall, which rises about 6 N. Helstone, and runs into St. George's channel, at St. Ives, forming a large bay at the mouth, called *St. Ives Bay*.

Heymertsen, t. Pru. Cologne, on the Erft; 5 W. Bonn, 30 E. Aix la Chapelle. Lon. 6. 50. E. Lat. 50. 43. N.

Heyn, t. Flanders; 3 N. Oudenarde.

Heynerkow, t. Prussia; 17 WNW. Heilsberg.

Heyar, or *Hajar*, t. Arabia; 56 S. Jamama.

Heyperg, mt. Salzburg; 10 N. Kuffstein.

Heyrieux, t. France, in Isere; 11 NE. Vienne, 12 SE. Lyons. Pop. 1,340.

Hey-san, or *Black Islands*, cluster of islands near the coast of China, which are little better than naked rocks. Lon. 124. E. Lat. 28. 53. N.

Heytesbury, t. Eng., in Wilts; 17 W. Salisbury, 94 W. London. Lon. 2. 7. W. Lat. 51. 10. N. Pop. 1,023. It was at one time the re-

sidence of the empress Matilda. It returns two members to parliament.

Hia-loui, city, China, of the second rank, in Quang-si; 1,167 SSW. Peking. Lon. 106. 19. E. Lat. 22. 54. N.

Hiamen, see *Emouy*.

Hiam-ho, t. China, of the third rank, in Pe-tcheli; 26 ESE. Peking.

Hiang-ning, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-si; 37 W. Pin-yang.

Hiang-ou, city, China, of the second rank, in Quang-si; 1,150 SSW. Peking. Lon. 106. 26. E. Lat. 23. 10. N.

Hiao-fong, t. China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang; 10 SSW. Ngan-ki.

Hiao-y, t. China, of the third rank, in Chansi; 10 S. Fuen-tcheou.

Hiao-kang, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang; 25 SSW. Te-ngan.

Hia-petie, t. Chinese Tartary. Lon. 117. 38. E. Lat. 40. 48. N.

Hia-qui, pr. New-Mexico, between Mayo and Sonora, considered by some as a district of New-Navarre; its receives its name from a river which waters it. Riochico is the chief town.

Hia-qui, r. New-Mexico, which runs into the gulf of California, Lat. 28. 15. N.

Hiarnoe, small isl. Denmark, near E. coast of Jutland, at the mouth of the gulf of Horsens. Lon. 10. 5. E. Lat. 55. 50. N.

Hiat, country, Africa, situated S. of Fezzan.

Hia-tche, city, China, of the second rank, in Quang-si; 1200 SSW. Peking. Lon. 106. 20. E. Lat. 22. 10. N.

Hia-tcin, t. China, of the third rank, in Chang-tong; 11 WNW. Cao-tang.

Hia-tien, t. China, in Pe-tche-li, said to contain near 80,000 inhabitants; 25 E. Peking.

Hiatstown, v. Middlesex co. N. J.; 13 ENE. Trenton.

Hia-y, t. China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan; 25 ESE. Koue-te.

Hibar, see *Ibar*.

Hibbe, or *Gybba*, or *Geib*, t. Hungary, in Lip-tau; 16 SE. Rosenberg. Pop. 1,762.

Hibernia, now *Ireland*.

Hibernia Nova, see *New Ireland*.

Hibisi, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 80 W. Satalia.

Hibrahim, or *St. Mary*, island in the Indian ocean, near Madagascar; 50 miles long, and 14 wide. Lon. 51. 56. E. Lat. 16. 56. S.

Hibetpour, t. Hind., in Lahore; 27 N. Firose-pour.

Hickes' Bay, bay on NE. coast of New-Zealand; 14 WNW. Cape Runaway.

Hickes' Keys, cluster of islets and rocks in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Mexico. Lon. 88. 54. W. Lat. 17. 10. N.

Hickman, co. West Tennessee, on E. side of the river Tennessee; W. 808. Pop. in 1810, 2,583; slaves, 245. Pop. in 1820, 6,080.

Hickory, p-v. Washington co. Pa.; W. 274.

Hickory Flatt, p-v. Madison co. Alabama; W. 753.

Hickory Grove, p-v. Abbeville, S.C.; W. 599.

Hickory Hill, p-v. Beaufort, S. C.; W. 629.

Hickory, t. Venango co. Pennsylvania, on the Alleghany; 20 NE. Franklin.

Hicksford, p-t. Greenville co. Va., on the Meherrin; 46 S. Petersburg, W. 192.

Hidde, t. Arabia; 10 E. Jidda.

Hiddensoe, isl. in the Baltic, near W. coast of Rugen, about 10 miles long, and 2 broad. Lon. 13. 10. E. Lat. 54. 35. N. Pop. 500.

Hid Island, isl. in Plein river, Indiana.

Hidra, t. Africa; 110 WSW. Tunis.

Hidro, mt. Naples; 13 WSW. Otranto.

Hielmar, lake, Sweden, in Sudermanland; about 70 miles in circ.; 60 W. Stockholm.

Hielm, small isl. Denmark, in the Cattegat, near the coast of Jutland. Lon. 10. 49. E. Lat. 56. 8. N.

Hiemes, see *Exmes*.

Hien, t. China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li; 12 S. Ho-Kien.

Hien-yan, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si; 12 WSW. Si-ngan.

Hieou-ki, t. China, of the third rank, in Fo-kien; 26 S. Yen-ping.

Hieou-nhing, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-Quang; 40 S. Ou-tchang.

Hiera, now *Volcano*, *Stratti*, *Maretime*.

Hieracum, see *Gezirat-el-Teir*, & *St. Pietro*.

Hieracurra, t. Golconda; 35 SE. Hydrabad.

Hierapolis, see *Bambukalasi*, & *Bambouch*.

Hierapollam, t. Carnatic; 30 NW. Ongole.

Hierapumnal, t. Meckley; 60 S. Munnipour.

Hiera-pytina, now *Girapietra*.

Hierisos, t. Eu. Turkey, in Macedonia, near the coast; 50 SE. Saloniki.

Hieres, t. France, principal place of a district, in Var; 6 S. Brignolle, 9 E. Toulon. Lon. 6. 8. E. Lat. 43. 7. N. Pop. 6,528. It was formerly a seaport where pilgrims bound for the Holy Land used to embark; but the sea is now retired to a considerable distance from the town. It is situated at the side of a hill, in a delightful country, where is a perpetual spring; it is surrounded by the most beautiful gardens, in which is found the best fruit of France; oranges, citrons, and pomegranates, grow in the open air. Near the town are large salt works. The gulf of Hieres, between the town and the island so called, is a famous road for vessels, with good anchorage ground, and sufficient depth of water. Native, Massillon.

Hieres Islands, (an. *Stæchades*,) cluster of small islands in the Mediterranean, near the coast of France, which take their name from the town of Hieres. Lon. 6. 10. E. Lat. 43. 2. N. They are particularly celebrated for the great variety of medicinal plants on them.

Hierken, t. Norway, in Drontheim; 40 SE. Romsdal.

Hiero, see *Ferro*.

Hieromax, now *Jermuk*.

Hierling, or *Jelling*, s-p. Denmark, at the mouth of the Warde, with one of the best harbours in North Jutland; 22 NW. Ripen. Lon. 8. 22. E. Lat. 55. 29. N. Pop. 200.

Hiertlanda, t. Sweden; 30 S. Wexio.

Hietaniemi, t. Sweden, in West Bothnia; 24 N. Tornea.

Higanquet, t. on E. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 125. 51. E. Lat. 9. 26. N.

High Kraal, or *Hooge Kraal*, t. S. part of Africa; about 300 E. Cape Town.

High Banks, p-v. Pike co. Indiana; 146 Indianapolis, W. 695.

High Peak, peak of the Catskill mountains, N. Y. Height, 3,718 feet.

High Rock, p-v. Rockingham co. N. C.; W. 320.

High Shoals, p-v. Clark co. Georgia; W. 704.

High Point, cape on N. coast of Barbadoes. Lon. 58. 30. W. Lat. 13. 22. N.

High Tower, see *Etowee*.

Higham Ferrers, or *Ferris*, t. Eng., in Northampton, with a weekly market on Saturday; 15 N. Bedford, 65 N. London. Lon. 0. 35. W. Lat. 52. 20. N. Pop. 823.

Highgate, p-t. Franklin co. Vt., in NW. corner of the state, on lake Champlain; 40 N. Burlington, W. 542. Pop. 1,250. This town has iron works, and considerable trade in lumber.

Highgate, v. Eng., in Middlesex; 4 N. London.

Highland, co. SW. part of Ohio. Pop. 12,308. Chief town, Hillsborough.

Highland, t. Muskingum co. Ohio. Pop. 577.

Highland Point, cape on NE. coast of New Zealand, at the entrance of Lowland bay. Lon. 182. 16. W. Lat. 37. 48. S.

Highlands, a natural division of Scotland, comprising the mountainous part of the country to the north and northwest, in contradistinction to the *Lowlands*, which comprehend the south and southeast counties. The division is formed by the Grampian mountains, which extend across the island from Argyleshire, on the Atlantic, to Aberdeenshire, on the German ocean. The 16 northern and northwestern counties lie chiefly in the Highlands; and the Hebrides are also included. The whole of this great district is wild, rugged, and mountainous; many of the mountains rise to a great height, with valleys of corresponding depth, intervening, from which, for some months in the year, the direct rays of the sun are in a great degree excluded. The vales are generally occupied by lakes or precipitous rivers. The proportion of arable land is small; it is found chiefly in the valleys and on the lakes and rivers, where there are tracts of fertile soil. In these mountains are the sources of numerous streams, which generally descend to the ocean in rapid currents.

The Highlanders are a branch of the ancient *Celtæ*. They were always a brave, warlike, and hardy race: divided into tribes called clans; those of inferior order being vassals of particular chieftains. They have always been fond of poetry and music, and every family of note retained a historian or bard to celebrate the heroic deeds of the chieftain and his clan. Their religion was deeply tinged with superstition; they believed in ghosts and apparitions, and practised charms and incantations. Their language is still Gaelic. Their cottages are miserable habitations, built with round stones, cemented with alternate layers of turf thatched with sods, and often with heath. Their food is chiefly oatmeal, milk, &c., with a quantity of meat for a mart at Christmas. Before the beginning of the last century, there were no regular roads to connect the Highlands with the low country. But since that time roads have been opened; they enter the mountains at 3 different parts of the low country; at Crieff, Dunkeld, and by Luss, on Loch Lomond. The feudal institutions have been undermined, and a great

change has taken place in the state of property and manners. Industry and improvement have made rapid progress, and the inhabitants are now beginning to avail themselves of the resources of their country, in their mines, woods, pastures, and fisheries.

Highlands, mountainous tract, N. Y., on the banks of the Hudson, below Newburgh, between 40 and 60 miles above New York. The passage on the river through these Highlands, for the distance of about 18 miles, is romantic and grand in a high degree. The opening seems to have been formed on purpose for the passage of the noble river. Some of the principal peaks are Thunder Hill, St. Anthony's Nose, Sugar Loaf, Butter Hill, Bull Hill, Break Neck Hill, New & Old Beacon. The military post of West Point is in these Highlands.

Hightstown, p-t. Middlesex co. N. J.; 19 Trenton, W. 186.

Highworth, t. Eng., in Wilts, with a weekly market on Wednesday; 17 N. Marlborough, 77 W. London. Lon. 1. 42. W. Lat. 51. 38. N. Pop. 1,493.

Higney, or *Alta Gracia*, t. St. Domingo, on E. part of the island. Lat. 18. 30. N.

Higuera, t. Spain, Estramadura; 12 N. Xeres de los Caballeros.

Higuera, t. Mexico, in Cinaloa; 28 E. Cinaloa.

Higueron, r. Mexico, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 8. 50. N.

Higuesy, see *Yguesy*.

Hiha, t. Abyssinia; 40 E. Axum.

Hihighenimmo Indians, N. A. on Clark's river and the Lastaw. No. 1,300.

Hijar, or *Ixar*, t. Spain, in Aragon; 25 SE. Saragossa. Pop. 2,920.

Hijellee, or *Injellee*, t. Bengal, capital of a district, on an island in the Hoogly; 10 NE. Contai. Lon. 88. 10. E. Lat. 21. 50. N. It is the first town to be seen after entering the Hoogly, and has an extensive salt manufactory.

Hilary Point, promontory, N. Wales, in Anglesea; 9 NW. Beaumaris.

Hilawi, or *Uabe*, t. La Paz; 25 S. Chicuito.

Hilay, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Peru. Lat. 16. 50. S.

Hilberg, t. Norway, in Drontheim; 44 W. Romsdal.

Hilchenbach, t. Pru. Arensberg; 6 NE. Siegen. Pop. 914.

Hilconaur, t. Hind., in Bednore; 10 NNE. Simogu.

Hildburghausen, Saxe, duchy in the interior of Germany, between Saxe-Meiningen & Saxe-Coburg. Pop. 27,707. Sq. m. 212. The soil is generally lean, and the chief wealth of the country consists in its woods and pasture. The duke holds the fourth rank among the princes of the house of Saxe, and has a military force of only about 100 men, and a revenue of £ 20,000. The religion is Lutheran.

Hildburghausen, t. Ger., capital of the above duchy, on the Werra, 17 SE. Meiningen, 20 NW. Coburg, 32 S. Erfurt. Lon. 10. 55. E. Lat. 50. 19. N. Pop. 2,500. H. 500. It is the residence of the duke, and contains 2 Luth. chh., a hospital, a gymnasium, and a seminary for schoolmasters.

Hildenbach, t. Bav.; 3 WSW. Wunsiedel.

Hildesheim, pr. Hanover, bounded N. by Calenberg and Luneburg, E. by Brunswick, S. by Gottingen and Brunswick, and W. by Calenberg. Pop. 128,938, mostly Lutherans. Catholics 24,228. Sq. m. 682. The surface is uneven; in the southern part stony and not fertile; but in the middle and north, rich and productive. The products are corn, fruit, flax, and hops; cattle and wool. Hildesheim was long an independent ecclesiastical state. It was added to Hanover by the congress of Vienna, 1815.

Hildesheim, (an. *Bannopolis*,) city, capital of the province of the same name, situated near the Innerste; 26 WSW. Brunswick, 72 W. Magdeburg. Lon. 10. 0. E. Lat. 52. 12. N. Pop. 10,949. H. 1,874. Cath. Bp. see. It contains a cathedral, 4 other Cath. chh., 4 Luth. chh., 1 convent, 18 hospitals, a Cath. seminary and gymnasium, and a Luth. gymnasium. The chief employment of the inhabitants is brewing and manufacturing yarn and linen. It is pretty large, old fashioned, and irregular, and consists of the Old and New Town, which were united in 1583. It was formerly one of the Hanse towns.

Hildschin, see *Huldschin*.

Hilela, or *Helef*, t. Africa, in Sugulmessa.

Hilgersdorf, t. Bohemia, Leitmeritz. H. 243.

Hilkah, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 12 N. Kaisarieh.

Hill River, r. N. America, which runs NE. into Hudson's Bay, at the mouth of the Nelson.

Hillah, see *Hellah*.

Hillary, t. Sweden, Smaland; 42 SW. Wexio.

Hille, t. Sweden, in Gestricia; 3 N. Gefle.

Hillebeck, t. Norway, in Aggerhuus; 13 SW. Christiania.

Hillebrun, t. Sweden, Gestricia; 8 N. Gefle.

Hillegem, t. Neth., E. Flanders; 12 SSE. Ghent. Pop. 890.

Hillegersburg, t. S. Holland; 3 N. Rotterdam. Pop. 3,000.

Hillegom, t. S. Holland; 7 S. by W. Haerlem. Pop. 1,050.

Hillegurry, t. Hind., in Bednore; 40 SE. Simogu.

Hillerod, t. Denmark, in the isl. of Zealand; 14 NNW. Copenhagen. Pop. 1,200.

Hillesheim, or *Hildesheim*, t. Pru. Lower Rhine; 31 N. Treves, 36 W. Coblenz. Pop. 534.

Hillevenstide, t. Holstein; 3 W. Itzehoe.

Hillham, p-t. Overton co. Ten.; 105 Murfreesborough, W. 699.

Hilliardston, p-t. Nash co. N. C.; 70 Raleigh, W. 290.

Hilligenhaven, t. Holstein, on the Baltic; 37 N. Lubec, 50 E. Rendsburg.

Hilling, t. Austria; 7 SW. Grein.

Hills, (Lake of the,) see *Athapescow*.

Hillsborough, co. S. part of N. H., bounded N. by Grafton co., E. by Strafford & Rockingham cos., S. by Massachusetts, & W. by Cheshire co. Pop. in 1810, 49,249; in 1820, 51,117. Chief towns, Amherst and Hopkinton.

Hillsborough, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H.; 13 WSW. Hopkinton, 20 W. Concord, W. 487. Pop. 1,982.

Hillsborough, t. Somerset co. N. J.; 18 N. Trenton. Pop. 2,885.

Direction Island, small isl. near W. coast of Borneo. Lon. 108. 40. E. Lat. 0. 11. N.

Direction, (*Islands of*), four small islands, at W. entrance of the Straits of Magellan. in the S. P. ocean. Lon. 77. 19. W. Lat. 52. 27. S.

Direk Vries Bay, bay on S. coast of Java. Lon. 108. 57. E. Lat. 7. 38. S.

Direklubel, t. A. Turkey, in Sivas; 35 W. Amasreh.

Direnkrutt, t. Austria; 5 SE. Zistersdorff.

Direnou, r. Ger., which runs from the Gross Haff into the Baltic.

Dirgah, t. Bengal; 28 WNW. Silhet.

Dirham, v. Eng., Gloucestershire; 8 N. Bath.

Dirkshoorn, t. Holland; 8 N. Alcmaer.

Dirksland, v. Holland; 6 S. by E. Helvoets-huys. Pop. 1,200.

Dirleton, v. & parish, Scot., in Haddington, on the frith of Forth; 2 W. North Berwick. Pop. 1,211. Here are ruins of a castle.

Dirmstein, t. Bav., circle of the Rhine; 7 SSW. Worms. Pop. 1,250.

Dirnbach, t. Bohemia, in Saatz; 4 E. Eger.

Dirreberg, t. Bav.; 4 N. Wunsiedel.

Dirretorf, t. Austria; 3 N. Steyr.

Dirschau, t. Prussia, in Dantzic, capital of a circle, on the Vistula, fortified; 16 SSE. Dantzic. Pop. 1,929.

Dirschl, t. Bohemia, Leitmeritz; 6 S. Leypa.

Disappointment Bay, bay on E. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 126. 15. E. Lat. 6. 52. N.

Disappointment Bay, bay in the Straits of Magellan, on the coast of Terra del Fuego; 10 SE. Dolphin Bay.

Disappointment, (*Islands of*), two islands in the S. P. ocean; so named by Com. Byron, because he was not able to come to an anchor, in order to procure refreshments. The smallest was about 5 miles in circumference, of a most delightful appearance; encircled by a beach of the whitest sand; covered with tall and beautiful trees. The natives were of a deep copper colour, exceedingly stout, and of remarkable agility. The middle of this cluster of islands lies in Lon. 145. 4. W. Lat. 14. 5. S.

Disappointment Island, isl. in the Pacific ocean, and one of those called Duff's Group. Lon. 167. E. Lat. 9. 57. S.

Dischingen, t. Wurtemberg, on the Egge, dist. Neresheim. Pop. 1,100.

Disel, t. Persia, in Chorasán; 18 SE. Herat.

Disentis, t. Switz., in Grisons, near the sources of the Rhine, with an abbey founded in the 7th century; 10 SW. Ilantz. Lon. 8. 59. E. Lat. 6. 58. N. Pop. 1,050.

Disguum, t. Persia, in Farsistan. Lon. 50. E. Lat. 30. N. Great quantities of assafoetida are procured here.

Dishné, t. Egypt; 16 NE. Menuf.

Disimieu, t. France, in Isere; 20 E. Lyons.

Disko, bay on the coast of Greenland, 160 miles in circuit, between Greenland and the island of Disko. On the island are many reindeer.

Disley, t. Eng., in Cheshire; 8 SE. Stockport. Pop. 1,415.

Dismal Swamp, large tract of marshy land, beginning a little S. of Norfolk in Virginia, and extending into N. C., to the amount of 150,000 acres; 30 miles long from N. to S., and 10 broad.

This tract is entirely covered with trees, some of which grow to a very large size; and between them the brushwood springs up so thick, that many parts are utterly impervious. In the midst of the swamp is a lake, called Drummond's pond, 7 miles in length. This lake furnishes water for the Chesapeake and Albemarle canal, which connects Elizabeth river with the Pasquotank. The Pasquotank flows from this lake south, and the Nansemond flows from it north.

Diss, t. Eng., in Norfolk; 18 SSW. Norwich, 92 NNE. London. Lon. 1. 5. E. Lat. 52. 22. N. Pop. 2,590. Here are manufactures of stockings and coarse hempen cloth. The market is on Friday.

Dissay, t. France, in Vienne; 7 N. Poitiers.

Dissdorff, t. Pru., in Brandenburg; 16 WSW. Saltzwedel. Pop. 317.

Dissen, or *Tissen*, t. Hanover, in Osnabruck, with some salt-works; 16 SE. Osnabruck. Pop. 1,816.

Dissenhofen, t. Switz., in Zurich, surrounded with walls in 1179; 3 SSE. Schaffhausen.

Dissima, *Disnia*, or *Disma*, see *Dezima*.

Dissontpour, t. Oude; 15 S. Goorackpour.

Distama, t. New Grenada; 18 N. Tunja.

Distre, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 9 SE. Saumur. Pop. 498.

Ditfurt, Pru. Saxony, in Magdeburg, on the Brede; 4 NE. Quedlingburg. Pop. 1798.

Ditkirchen, t. Ger., in Nassau, on the Lahn; 17 W. Wetzlar.

Ditmansdorf, t. Austria; 2 S. Schrattentaal.

Ditmarsen, divison of Holstein, situated near the Baltic, between the Elbe and the Eyder; the chief towns are Meldorp and Lunden.

Ditombio, r. Italy, which rises 2 NE. Orta, passes through the Novarese, and divides into two rivers, the Albona and the Gogna.

Ditteah, t. Hind., in Bundelcund. Lon. 78. 32. E. Lat. 25. 43. N. It is surrounded by a stone wall, about 1½ m. long, populous and well built, the houses being chiefly constructed with stone covered with tiles.

Dittelsdorf, t. Saxony, in Upper Lusatia, near Hirschfelden. Pop. 1,000.

Dittelsheim, t. Baden; 10 ENE. Durlach. Pop. 700.

Ditterbach, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim; 7 SE. Politzka.

Dittersdorf, t. Prussia; 10 W. Liebmuhl.

Dittersgrun, t. Bav.; 7 ENE. Wunsiedel.

Dittlaken, t. Prussia; 3 S. Insterburg.

Ditto's Landing, or *Liberty*, p-v. Madison co. Alabama; 10 S. Huntsville, 246 N. Huntsville, W. 760.

Ditzen, see *Dissen*.

Diu, t. & fort, Hind., on an island of the same name, anciently called *Baonus*, near the coast of Guzerat. Lon. 70. 5. E. Lat. 20. 45. N. Pop. of the isl. 40,000. It was once a place of immense trade, and was the harbour in which the fleets were laid up during winter. The splendour of the buildings, and the luxury of the inhabitants, were unspeakable. Surat was destroyed to favour its commerce; but when that city was restored, the former declined fast, so that at present it has not only lost its former consequence, but according to Nicholson, is in a manner a heap of ruins.

Diu Point, cape on the coast of Guzerat. Lon. 69. 53. E. Lat. 30. 46. N.

Divail Point, cape on NW. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 123. 14. E. Lat. 8. 30. N.

Divanelly, t. Hind., in the Mysore; 20 N. Bangalore.

Davinieh, t. Arabian Irak; 40 SE. Hellah.

Divaran, one of the Calamianes islands. Lon. 120. 32. E. Lat. 12. 8. N.

Divari, t. Georgia; 15 NNW. Teflis.

Dive, r. France, which runs into the sea, near Dives.

Dives, t. France, in Calvados; 12 NE. Caen. Pop. 401.

Divet, t. on N. coast of Sicily; 7 N. Messina.

Dividing Creek, p-v. Cumberland co. N. J.; W. 200.

Dividing Creek, r. Va., which flows between Lancaster and Northumberland counties, into the Chesapeake.

Dividing Creek, bay in the Chesapeake. Lon. 76. 22. W. Lat. 37. 46. N.

Divilican, t. Luçon, at the entrance of Caiguran Bay. Lon. 122. 27. E. Lat. 16. 51. N.

Divinelly, see *Deounelly*.

Division, p-t. Tompkins co. N. Y.; 23 E. Auburn, 170 W. Albany, W. 389.

Divodurum, see *Metz*.

Dium, now *Standia*.

Divona now *Cahors*.

Divot, t. Bengal; 26 E. Calcutta.

Divriki, t. A. Turkey, in Sivas; 60 NE. Sivas, 90 N. Diarbekir. It was built by Pompey in the Mithridatic war, and by him called *Nicopolis*, or the city of victory.

Divvis, mountains, Ireland, in the county of Antrim; 2 W. Belfast.

Divy Point, cape, Hind., on the E. coast of the circar of Condapilly, in bay of Bengal. Lon. 81. 20. E. Lat. 15. 55. N.

Dixan, t. Abyssinia, on a hill; 30 S. Arkiko. Lon. 40. E. Lat. 15. 5. N. It is a considerable town; the houses are flat roofed and without chimneys. The inhabitants are Moors and Christians, whose chief trade is selling children for slaves.

Dixfield, p-t. Oxford co. Maine; 18 NE. Paris. W. 615. Pop. 595.

Dixhills, p-v. in Huntington, N. Y.; W. 277.

Dixmont, p-t. Hancock co. Maine; 40 NW. Castine, 220 NE. Boston, W. 666. Pop. 515.

Dixmont, t. France, in Yonne; 6 N. Joigny. Pop. 1,192.

Dixmude, or *Dizmuyden*, t. Neth., in West Flanders, on the river Yperlee; 11 S. Ostend, 14 N. Ypres. Lon. 2. 52. E. Lat. 51. 2. N. Pop. 2,568. The sea formerly came up to the walls, making a small arm capable of receiving merchant-vessels which came to traffic, attracted by the privileges granted by the ancient comtes of Flanders; it had every year a free fair for horses in July. It is much celebrated for its excellent butter and cheese.

Dixon, t. Preble co. Ohio. Pop. 841.

Dixon's Entrance, straits in the N. P. ocean, between Queen Charlotte's Island and the continent of N. America.

Dixon's Springs, p-v. Smith co. Tennessee; 60 Murfreesborough, W. 696.

Dixville, unsettled township, Coos co. N. H.; 82 NNE. Lancaster.

Dixville, p-v. Henry co. Va.; W. 318.

Dizabad, t. Persia, Irak; 60 SSE. Hamadan.

Dizec, or *Rasec*, t. Persia, in Mecran; 190 S. Bost, 200 N. Kidge.

Dizuk, district, Persia, in Mecran, forming a part of the country of Beloochistan, containing 7 or 8 villages, and governed by a chief, who has a revenue of £8 or 9,000.

Dizum, or *Ditsum*, t. Han., E. Friesland, with a harbour on the Embs; 4 SSE. Emden.

Dmitrevskoi, t. Russia, in Jaroslavl; 68 NNW. Jaroslavl.

Dmitrievsk, t. Russia, in Orel; 126 SE. Smolensk.

Dmitriev Svopa, t. Russia, in Kursk, on the Svopa; 20 NNW. Kursk, 432 SSE. Petersburg. Lon. 35. 44. E. Lat. 52. 5. N. Pop. 794.

Dmitrija Rostovskoi, t. Russia, in Ustiug, on the Sula; 140 ESE. Ustiug.

Dmitrov, or *Dmitrovsk*, t. Russia, in Moscow; 32 N. Moscow. Pop. 2,950. It is the capital of a district, regularly built, has an annual fair and some manufactures. The environs are celebrated for yellow and white apples, which are so transparent, that the pips may be seen through the rind.

Dneprovsk, t. Russia, Tauris, on the Dnieper; 80 SSW. Ekaterinoslav.

Dnieper, or *Dneper*, or *Nieper*, (an. *Borysthenes*,) r. Russia, which rises in W. part of the government of Tver, passes by Smolensk, Mogilev, Kiev, Ekaterinoslav, &c. and runs into the Black sea, near Otchakov. It begins to be navigable a little above Smolensk. Notwithstanding the course of this river is so extensive, its navigation is only once interrupted by a series of cataracts, which commence about 200 miles from the mouth and continue 30 or 40 miles; these, however, are not very dangerous, and may be passed in the spring by loaded barks. Length, 1,000 miles.

Dniester, or *Niester*, (an. *Tyras*, & *Danaster*,) r. which rises from the Carpathian mountains in Austrian Galicia, and passes by Halics, Choczim, Saroka, Raszcow, Egerlik, Bender, &c. separating Podolia and Cherson from Moldavia and Bessarabia, and empties itself into the Black sea, at Akerman. Length, 600 miles.

Doa, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near W. coast of the island of Gilolo. Lon. 127. 40. E. Lat. 2. 15. N.

Doabeh, r. Asia, which changes its name to Kameh, near Cabul.

Doan, t. Arabia, in Hadramaut, the residence of a sheick; 25 days' journey E. Sana.

Doara, r. Africa, on the coast of Ajan, which runs into the sea, Lat. 3. 20. N.

Doarcon, or *Doiarcon*, or *Oiarcon*, r. Spain, which runs into the bay of Biscay, near Port Passage.

Doareah, t. Hind., in Guzerat, on the coast; 60 W. Noanagur.

Doarsang, t. Hind., in Orissa; 27 NW. Harriopour.

Doarsinny, t. Hind., Mohurgauge; 28 NNW. Harriopour.

Doazit, see *Douazit*.

Doba, or *Dobba*, t. Arabia, in Oman; 144 NNW. Mascat. Lat. 25. 42. N.

Dobar, t. Bosnia; 40 E. Banjaluka.

Dobarua, or *Dobarowa*, (an. *Coloe*.) t. Abyssinia; 50 SW. Arkiko, 90 E. Sire. It is agreeably situated on a rock, and is a place of considerable trade. The country around is fertile.

Dobber, t. Arabia; 36 NW. Sana.

Dobasnitz, s-p. island of Veglia, in the Adriatic. Pop. 1,201.

Dobeln, t. Saxony, in Leipsic, on an island in the Mulda, 24 WNW. Dresden, 27 SE. Leipsic. Lon. 13. 1. E. Lat. 51. 7. N. Pop. 4,116. It has manufactures of cotton, woollen, and hats.

Doben, t. Prussia; 9 E. Bartenstein.

Dober, t. Lusatia; 4 N. Calau.

Doberan, t. Ger., in Mecklenburg Schwerin; 8 WNW. Rostock. Pop. 1,416. It is celebrated for its baths, which are much frequented. Near this place is a singular mound, called *Heilige Damm*, or *Holy Dam*, 3 miles long, 100 feet broad, and 16 feet high, gradually formed by the waves, and serving to repel the encroachments of the sea.

Dobersdorf, t. Holstein; 10 W. Lutkenborg.

Dobersperg, t. Austria, on the Taya; 4 N. Bohmisch Waidhoven. Pop. 1,200.

Dobertin, t. Ger., in Mecklenburg Schwerin; 12 S. Schwerin. Pop. 750.

Dobieschitz, t. Bohemia, in Prachim; 4 NW. Pisek.

Doblen, t. Courland; 6 NE. Mittaw.

Doboka, t. Transylvania, on the Samesch, in a district of the same name.

Doboreva, t. Bosnia; 28 SSE. Serajo.

Dobosna, t. Rus. Minsk, 12 NW. Rohaczow.

Doboy, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Georgia. Lon. 81.31. W. Lat. 31. 28. N.

Dobra, t. Transylvania; 20 WNW. Millenbach.

Dobra, t. Servia; 17 W. Orsova.

Dobra, citadel, Bav.; 6 NE. Kupferberg.

Dobra, t. Sax. Vogtland; 12 E. Oelsnitz.

Dobra, r. Croatia, which runs into the Kulpa, 5 NW. Carlstadt.

Dobrakotz, t. Hungary; 19 S. Symontornya.

Dobrata, t. Eu. Turkey, in Moldavia; 40 W. Jassy.

Dobrawitz, t. Bohemia, Buntzlau; 4 S. Jung Buntzlau. H. 145.

Dobrawitz, t. Moravia, Brunn; 14 N. Brunn.

Dobreniz, t. Bohemia, Konigingratz; 8 SW. Konigingratz.

Dobrianka, t. Russia, in Mogilev; 116 S. Mogilev.

Dobrigny, t. in the island of Veglia; 5 N. Veglia. Pop. 1,640.

Dobrilow, t. Austrian Poland; 32 S. Halicz.

Dobrilugk, t. Pru. Lusatia; 28 W. Spremberg, 34 N. Dresden. Lon. 13. 35. E. Lat. 51. 34. N. Pop. 1,060. This was originally a convent of Cisterians, founded in the 12th century.

Dobrisch, t. Bohemia, Beraun; 4 SW. Knin. Pop. 1,321.

Dobrodzin, see *Gutentag*.

Dobrofort, t. Aust. Galicia; 8 SE. Belcz.

Dobrokoz, t. Hungary, Tolna; 22 W. Tolna.

Dobromil, t. Aust. Galicia, in Lemberg; 32 SW. Lemberg. Pop. 2,400.

Dobroniva, t. and castle, Hungary; 6 NE. Schemnitz.

Dobrowa, r. Bohemia, which runs into the Elbe, 6 SE. Colin.

Dobruska, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 34 NE. Konigingratz. Pop. 1,893.

Dobruje, or *Dobruzi*, country, extending from Drista, along S. branch of the Danube, to N.; belonging to Turkey, and inhabited by Tartars.

Dobrzany, t. Bohemia, Pilsen; 9 SW. Pilsen.

Dobrzin, t. Poland, in Ploczk, on the Drewnitz; 20 NNE. Thorn. Pop. 1,100.

Dobrzyn, t. Poland, in Ploczk, on the Vistula; 65 W. Warsaw, 65 SSE. Culm. Lon. 19. 25. E. Lat. 52. 38. N. Pop. 1,459.

Dobshena, t. Hungary; 12 SSW. Kapsdorf.

Dobson's Cross Roads, p-v. Stokes co. N. C.; W. 386.

Dobygur, t. Carnatic; 14 S. Vellore.

Docally, t. Bengal; 10 SW. Mahmudpour.

Do Carmo, t. Brazil. Lon. 26. 35. W. Lat. 20. 20. S.

Doce, see *Rio Doce*.

Docelles, t. France, in Vosges; 6 SE. Epinal.

Dochart, r. Scot., which rises in W. part of Perthshire, and runs into Loch Tay, after which it takes the name of Tay.

Docirana, now *Dorna*.

Dockan, one of the Sooloo islands. Lon. 120. 2. E. Lat. 5. 58. N.

Docker, r. Eng., which runs into the sea, 5 N. Lancaster.

Dockum, t. Neth., in Friesland, situated in Oostergo, on the river Ee, with a good port; 10 NW. Lewarden, 33 W. Delfyzl. Lon. 5. 55. E. Lat. 53. 20. N. Pop. 3,101. The walls have been often demolished and rebuilt. The town is very neat and pleasant, and has a good town-house, built on the side of a grand canal, over which is a handsome bridge; it is defended by a good rampart of earth, ditches, and bastions.

Doctrina, t. S. A., in Tucuman; 100 W. Salta.

Dodbrook, t. Eng., in Devon; 15 SW. Dartmouth, 220 WSW. London. Lon. 3. 44. W. Lat. 50. 12. N. Pop. 942.

Dode, r. on W. coast of Sumatra, which runs into the sea, Lat. 2. 27. N.

Doderhult, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 40 N. Calmar.

Dodo, t. Africa, in Aweri; 45 SSE. Aweri.

Dodo, r. Benin, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 4. 50. N.

Dodona, famous city, Epirus, in Molossis, in the interior, towards Thessaly. It is celebrated for the temple and oracle of Apollo, and a forest of oaks and pines. No traces of the town have been discovered, nor is its situation ascertained; but the forest still exists, and is of vast extent, lying along the summit of mount Tomarus or Dzoumarka.

Doe, r. Africa, which runs into the Indian sea, Lat. 30. S.

Doe Run, r. Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, Lon. 86. 30. W. Lat. 37. 45. N.

Doebeln, see *Dobeln*.

Doel, t. Flanders, on the Scheldt, opposite Lillo.

Doen, t. Eu. Turkey, on the Danube; 56 NNE. Silistria.

Doesa, t. Bengal, and capital of Nagpour; 98 W. Calcutta. Lon. 85. 2. E. Lat. 23. N.

Doesburg, t. Neth., in Guelderland; 8 SSW. Zutphen, 9 NE. Arnheim. Lon. 6. 1. E. Lat. 52. 2. N. Pop. 2,374.

Doctve, small island in the Indian sea. Lon. 130. 50. E. Lat. 7. 8. S.

Doewe, or *Dufwe*, t. Sweden, in Jamtland; 40 W. Froson.

Dofar, or *Dafar*, (an. *Saphar*,) s-p. Arabia, in Hadramaut, on W. coast of a bay in the Arabian sea, to which it gives name; 120 N. Cape Fartach. It is governed by a sheick, who is a sovereign prince. The inhabitants are represented as courteous to Europeans. The chief article of export is olibanum.

Dofar, or *Dafar*, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 130 S. Mecca.

Dofarse, t. Abyssinia; 180 SE. Gondar.

Doffingen, t. Wurtemberg, bailiwick of Boblingen. Pop. 600.

Dofre, t. Norway; 36 E. Romsdael.

Dofrefield, or *Dovrefield*, or *Dofrifines*, ridge of mountains between Norway and Sweden. The highest summits are in Drontheim and Bergen. Sneehatta, the highest summit is 7,620 or 7,850 feet above the sea. They contain mines of copper, silver and iron.

Dog Bird Indians, Indians, North America; about Lon. 113 W. Lat. 65. N.

Dog Island, one of the smaller Virgin island, near NW. coast of Virgin Gorda.

Dog Island, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, about 12 miles in circ. It is a low island, overflowed in the middle by the sea at high tides; and surrounded with a border like a mole covered with trees. This island was discovered by Magellan, who called it *Desventurada*. Lon. 141. 30. W. Lat. 15. 15. S.

Dog Island, cluster of small islands on S. side of the gulf of St. Lawrence. Lon. 58. W. Lat. 51. 20. N.

Dog's Head, cape on W. coast of Ireland, in Galway. Lon. 10. 8. W. Lat. 53. 34. N.

Dogs, (*Isle of*,) Eng., in Middlesex, opposite Greenwich. In this island have lately been constructed some magnificent docks with large and convenient warehouses for the accommodation of the West India merchants.

Dog's River, r. Alabama, which runs into the west side of Mobile bay, Lon. 88. 3. W. Lat. 30. 40. N.

Dogado, the immediate environs of the city of Venice, extending from the mouth of the Lisonzo to the mouth of the Adige, including the canals of Venice and the canal of Marano.

Dogan-hisar, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 32 W. Cogni, 35 SE. Akshehr.

Dogger-bank, very extensive sand-bank in the German sea, between the coasts of Germany and England.

Doglia, t. Macedonia, near Petrich, with considerable traffic in tobacco.

Dogliani, t. Piedmont; 20 NNE. Mondovi. Pop. 4,000.

Dogliani, mt. Bosnia; 12 N. Serajo.

Doglumpour t. Bengal; 28 S. Ghidore.

Dogon, t. Pegu, on an island in the mouth of the Ava; 10 W. Sirian.

Dog-ribbed Indians, N. America, N. of Athapescow lake.

Dohaliz, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 4 NW. Konigingratz.

Dohazary, t. Bengal; 18 S. Islamabad.

Dohebra, t. Bengal; 18 S. Kishenagur.

Dohna, t. Saxony, in Meissen, on the Mugglitz. Lon. 13. 48. E. Lat. 50. 58. N. Pop. 575.

Dohnnan, t. Tuscarawas co. Ohio. Pop. 520.

Dohud, t. Hind., Godra; 20 SW. Tandra.

Dohud, t. Bengal; 23 W. Ramgur.

Doia, t. Macedonia; 50 SE. Skopia.

Doiagoi, isl. in the Frozen sea, at the entrance of the straits of Vagatskoi, belonging to Russia. Lon. 57. 14. E. Lat. 70. 5. N.

Dojar, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 44 E. Chamir.

Dojon, t. Hind., Barramaul; 5 SE. Namacul.

Diora, see *Doria*.

Doiron, r. France, which joins the Isere, near Moustiers.

Dokowicza, t. Aust. Galicia; 28 NW. Belcz.

Dol, t. France, principal place of a district, in Ille-and-Vilaine; 6 posts N. Rennes, 27 W. Paris. Lon. 1. 45. E. Lat. 48. 33. N. Pop. 2,787. It is situated in a marshy country, about a league from the sea, and the air is unhealthy.

Dola, or *Dala*, t. Pegu, on a river which runs into the bay of Bengal; 60 W. Sirian.

Dola, see *Deal* and *Dole*.

Dolalycze, t. Rus. Grodno; 12 NNE. Novogrodek.

Dolan, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 4 W. Gitschin.

Dolanova, r. Russia, which runs into the Oka, 12 S. Bratskoi.

Dolau, t. Bav.; 4 ENE. Bayreuth.

Dolce Acqua, t. Piedmont, in Nice, situated on the Navia, capital of a marquisate, defended with a strong castle and fortress; 3 NE. Vintimiglia, 16 ENE. Nice. Pop. 1,100. The land produces all things necessary, especially excellent wine, figs, almonds, filberts, apples, citrons, lemons, melons, legumes of all sorts, and excellent oil.

Doldegam, t. Ceylon; 18 N. Candia.

Dôle, (an. *Dola Sequanorum*,) t. France, principal place of a district, in Jura, situated on N. of the Doubs; 23 WSW. Besançon, 25 N. Lons le Saunier. Lon. 5. 34. E. Lat. 47. 6. N. Pop. 8,235. It contains 7 churches, is tolerably built, is a very old town, the capital of French Compté till 1674, and was once strong, but the fortifications were destroyed by Louis XIV.

Dôle, (*La*,) one of the loftiest summits of Mount Jura, which has the appearance of an immense rock; the summit of it is 5,178, or 5,774 feet above the level of the sea; 7 N. Nions.

Dolerwis, t. Bohemia, Saatz; 6 SE. Graslitz.

Dolcy, t. Bengal; 7 NW. Nagore.

Dolfin, small isl. in the Adriatic. Lon. 14. 51. E. Lat. 44. 55. N.

Dolgaia, bay of Russian Lapland, in the White sea. Lon. 20. 14. E. Lat. 73. 25. N.

Dolganova, t. Russia; 32 NNE. Nertschinsk.

Dolgelly, or *Dolgeth*, t. N. Wales, in Merioneth, situated on the Avon, at the foot of the mountain called Cader-Idris; 40 S. Caernarvon, 205 NW. London. Lon. 4. 36. W. Lat. 52. 44. N. Pop. 3,064. The streets are narrow and the houses low. The summer assizes are held here. The principal manufacture is a kind of coarse woollen cloth, undyed, chiefly for exportation.

Dolgensce, lake, Brandenburg, N. Templin.

Dolgoi, isl. in the river Volga, on which the city of Astrachan is built.

Dolhinow, t. Rus. Wilna; 70 E. Wilna.

Dolicza, t. Rus. Podolia; 26 NW. Kaminiec.

Dolina, t. Austrian Galicia; 38 SW. Halicz.

Dolio, see *St. Pantaleo*.

Dolitz, t. Pru. Pomerania; 3 S. Zachan.

Dölitzsch, see *Delitzsch*.

Doliven, t. Prussia; 4 N. Marggrabowa.

Dolla, t. Pegu, on an island in the mouth of the Ava; 45 WSW. Sirian.

Dollar, v. & parish, Scot., in Clackmannan, between Kinross and Stirling, 12 from each. Pop. 743.

Dollar Law, or *Dollar Burn*, mt. Scot., in Peebleshire, about 2,840 feet above the level of the sea; 10 S. Peebles.

Dollart Bay, large bay or lake, Ger., in East Friesland, formed by an inundation of the sea, in 1277, which at the same time is said to have destroyed 33 villages; 6 SW. Emden, 16 W. Groningen.

Dollendorf, t. Pru. Coblenz; 3 SE. Blankenheim.

Dolleren, r. France, in Upper-Rhine, which runs into the Ille, about 2 N. Mulhausen.

Dollingen, t. Saxony; 5 E. Liebenwerda.

Doll's Point, cape, on S. coast of Jamaica, between West harbour and Peake bay.

Dollstadt, t. Prussia, in Oberland; 6 NW. Preuschmark.

Dolopatagam, t. Ceylon; 42 NNW. Candy.

Dolmar, mt. Ger.; 5 S. Smalkalden.

Dolmatov, t. Russia, in Ekaterinburg, on the Iset; 80 SE. Ekaterinburg.

Dolmayrac, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 9 N. Agen. Pop. 1,017.

Dolmersberg, citadel, Ger.; 4 NE. Meinungen.

Dolnitz, r. Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, 15 miles below Meissen.

Dolnstadt, or *Dolnstein*, t. Bavaria, on the Altmühl; 6 W. Aichstatt. Pop. 700.

Dolo, (Il,) t. Italy, in Padua, on the Brenta; 8 ENE. Padua. Pop. 3,000.

Dolol, t. Africa, in the country of the Foulahs, on N. side of the Senegal. Lon. 11. 10. W. Lat. 15. 38. N.

Dolonskoi, fortress, Russia, in Kolivan, on the Irkutsch; 16 W. Semipolatoi.

Dolores, t. Mexico, in Guanajuato, near the city of Guanajuato. The revolution in Mexico was commenced in this town, in 1810, at the instigation of the priest, resident in the place, Don Miguel Hidalgo y Castilla.

Dolores, (Los,) t. Guatemala, in Chiapa; 70 E. Chiapa dos Espagnols.

Dolores, t. New Navarre; 145 S. Casa Grande.

Dolphin Islands, three small islands in the Mergui Archipelago, near NE. coast of Sullivan's island. Lat. 11. 14. N.

Dolphin's Islands, isl. in the straits of Magellan. Lon. 71. 41. W. Lat. 53. 59. S.

Dolphin Bay, bay in the straits of Magellan, on the coast of Terra del Fuego. Lon. 76. 7. W. Lat. 52. 58. S.

Dolphin's Nose, cape, at W. extremity of Mysol, in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 130. E. Lat. 1. 54. S.

Dolphin's Nose, cape, on NE. coast of the island of St. Matthew, in the Mergui Archipelago. Lat. 10. 3. N.

Dolsk, t. Prussian Poland; 30 S. Posen. Pop. 850.

Dolstet, t. Prussia; 18 SE. Brandenburg.

Dolstet, t. Prussia, Ermeland; 14 S. Elbing.

Domaires, t. France, in Auvergne; 20 SE. Clermont. H. 210.

Domanskir, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 16. 59. E. Lat. 60. 56. N.

Domarklubb, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 2. E. Lat. 62. 2. N.

Dobarskar, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 20. 59. E. Lat. 60. 43. N.

Domart, t. France, in Somme; 5 SSW. Doullens. Pop. 1,067.

Domassyn, t. Bohemia, in Kaurzim; 8 SE. Beneschow.

Domazlicze, or *Domazlitz*, see *Taus*.

Dombaca, small island, in the bay of Bengal, near the coast of Ava. Lon. 94. 35. E. Lat. 17. 32. N.

Domberschitz, t. Moravia, in Brunn; 20 SE. Brunn.

Dombes, before the revolution, a principality and small country of France, in Burgundy, about 24 miles long, and 7 broad, of which Trevoux was the capital. It is now a part of the department of the Ain.

Dombes, t. Hind., in Guzerat; 12 SW. Surat.

Dombie, t. Poland, in Masovia; 3 NW. Lenzic. Pop. 939.

Domboo, t. Africa, in Mekzara. Lon. 10. 10. E. Lat. 15. 20. N.

Domboo, t. Africa, in Bornou, a little W. of considerable salt lakes in the road from Temissa to Bornou; 400 SSE. from the former, 200 NNW. from the latter. Lon. 21. 25. E. Lat. 23. N. These salt lakes are supposed to be the *Chelidones Palus* of Ptolemy. They furnish salt for Bornou, Cassina, and states south of the Niger.

Dombovar, t. Hungary, in Tolna, 10 SW. Dobrokoz.

Dombrovalz, t. Galicia; 60 SW. Lemberg.

Dombrowa, t. Russia, in Grodno; 22 W. Grodno. Pop. 437.

Dombrowice, t. Poland, in Masovia; 10 W. Grojec. Pop. 1,189.

Dombrowken, t. Prussia; 10 E. Nordenburg.

Domburg, t. Holland, in the island of Walcheren; 6 NW. Middleburg. Pop. 577.

Domene, t. France, in Isere; 7 E. Grenoble. Pop. 1,300.

Domenzain, t. France, in Lower-Pyrenees; 7 NNW. Mauleon.

Domea, t. Tonquin, on the river Tonquin, 6 or 7 leagues from the sea. Lon. 106. E. Lat. 20. 40. N. H. 100.

Domesness, cape, on the coast of Courland, at the entrance of the gulf of Riga; called by the Dutch sailors *De Cursche Vorst Van de Blau Berg*, or *The Courland Prince of the Blue Mountains*. Lon. 22. 10. E. Lat. 57. 30. N. From it a sand bank runs near 20 miles; the extremity lying under water. From E. of the promontory is an unfathomable abyss, never observed to be agitated. For the safety of vessels two beacons are erected at different heights, and firelighted in them during the winter nights.

Domevre, t. France, in Vosges; 6 N. Epinal.

Domevre sous Aviere, t. France, in Vosges; 3 NW. Epinal.

Domfront, t. France, principal place of a

district, in Orne, situated on a mountain, near the river Varenne; 30 WNW. Alençon. Lon. 0. 34. W. Lat. 48. 35. N. Pop. 1,548.

Dominica, isl. West Indies, belonging to Great Britain; situated between Guadaloupe and Martinico; about 29 miles in length, and 16 in breadth, containing 186,436 acres of land, and divided into 10 parishes. In 1805 there were 1,594 whites, 2,822 people of colour, and 22,083 slaves. In 1815, 1,325 whites, 2,983 people of colour, and 21,728 slaves; total, 26,036. It was discovered by Columbus, Nov. 3, 1493, on Sunday; hence its name. It contains many high and rugged mountains, among which are volcanoes, that frequently discharge eruptions. From some of these mountains issue springs of hot water, whose medicinal virtues are much commended. Dominica is well watered, there being upwards of thirty rivers in the island, besides a great number of rivulets. The soil, in most of the interior country, is a light brown-coloured mould, and appears to have been washed from the mountains. Towards the sea coast, and in many of the valleys, it is a deep, black, and rich native earth, which seems well adapted to the cultivation of all the articles of West-Indian produce. The principal towns are Portsmouth, and Roseau, or Charlotte's town. The exports of the island from January 5th, 1787, to January 5th, 1788, were 71,312 cwt. of sugar; 63,392 gallons of rum; 16,803 gallons of molasses; 1,194 cwt. of cocoa; 18,149 cwt. of coffee; 11,250 pounds of indigo; 970,816 pounds of cotton; 161 cwt. of ginger, with miscellaneous articles to the value of £11,912 10s. 9d.: the whole, according to the current prices in London, to the value of £302,987 15s. Lon. 61. 23. W. Lat. 15. 32. N.

Dominica, or *O-Heeva-Oa*, the largest of the Marquesas, or the Marquis of Mendozas islands, in the Pacific ocean, extending from E. to W. about 18 miles in length; the breadth is unequal, and circ. about 45 or 48 miles. It is full of rugged hills, rising in ridges directly from the sea; these ridges are separated by deep valleys, which, as well as the sides of the hills, are clothed with wood; the aspect is barren, but the island is nevertheless inhabited. Lon. 139. 3. W. Lat. 9. 44. S.

Dominica, (*La*), t. Cuba; 45 W. Havanna.

Domitrovsk, t. Russia, in Orel; 40 SW. Orel, 484 SSE. Petersburg.

Domitz, t. & fortress, Mecklenburg Schwerin, at the conflux of the Elbe and the Elda; 34 S. Schwerin. Lon. 11. 24. E. Lat. 53. 10. N. Pop. 1,660.

Dommaigne, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine; 7 WSW. Vitré.

Dommalain, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine; 3 N. La Guerche.

Dommartles Ponthieu, t. France, in Somme; 18 NW. Amiens.

Dommartin, t. France, in Vosges; 18 WNW. Mirecourt. Pop. 491.

Dommary, t. Hind., in Rohilcund; 15 S. Pattiary.

Domme, t. France, in Dordogne; 6 S. Sarlat. Pop. 1,991.

Dommel, r. Brabant, which passes by Bois-le-

Duc, where it receives the Aa, and joining the Meuse, forms with that river and the Wahal, the island of Bommel.

Dommitsch, t. Pru. Saxony, in Merseburg, near the Elbe; 10 S. Wittenberg, 28 NNW. Meissen. Lon. 12. 56. E. Lat. 51. 37. N. P. 914.

Domnau, t. Prussia, in Königsberg; 20 SSE. Königsberg. Lon. 20. 40. E. Lat. 54. 22. N. Pop. 1,012.

Domo d'Oscello, or *Dosola*, or *Domo d'Ossola*, t. Sardinian, Milanese, in Novara, at the foot of mount Simplon, defended by a fort; 20 W. Lago Maggiore. Lon. 8. 20. E. Lat. 46. 5. N. Pop. 1,262.

Domorny, t. Bengal; 23 SW. Midnapour.

Domos-nous, t. Sardinia; 10 NE. Villa d'Iglesias.

Dompaire, t. France, in Vosges; 9 WNW. Epinal. Pop. 626.

Dompiere, t. France, in Allier; 14 ESE. Moulins. Pop. 1,156.

Dompiere, t. France, in Lower-Charente; 6 ESE. Saintes. Pop. 2,216.

Domremy la Pucelle, t. France, in Vosges; 10 E. Bar-le-duc; the birth-place of the celebrated maid of Orleans, Joanne d'Arc. Pop. 261.

Domrianka, t. Russia, in Perm; 40 N. Perm.

Domstadl, t. Moravia, in Olmutz; 10 NE. Olmutz. Pop. 549.

Don, (an. *Tanais*), r. Russia, which rises near Epiphon, in the government of Tula, and after a winding course of about 1,000 miles, runs into the sea of Azoph, by 3 mouths, W. of Azoph. Its mouths are so choaked with sand, that, except during the spring, when the snow melts, only flat-bottomed boats pass.

Don, r. Eng., which runs into the Aire, near Snaith, in Yorkshire.

Don, r. Scot., which rises in W. part of the county of Aberdeen, and crossing the county, runs into the sea, a little below Old Aberdeen. Its length from its source to its mouth, including its windings, is 62 miles; in a right line, 41.

Don Christopher's Cove, on N. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 77. 1. W. Lat. 18. 58. N.

Don Martin de Majorca Islands, islands in Pacific ocean. Lon. 177. 30. E. Lat. 18. 36. S.

Donabigge, t. Hind., Bahar; 20 WSW. Patna.

Donaghadee, s-p. Ireland, in Down, on E. coast, at the entrance of N. channel, where packets are established for the purpose of carrying the mails and passengers to Port Patrick, in Scotland, a distance not quite 7 leagues; 15 E. Belfast. Lon. 5. 25. W. Lat. 54. 37. N. Its principal trade consists in the exportation of live stock to Scotland.

Donah, t. Hind., Visiapour; 55 NW. Poonah.

Donah, pass, across the mountains of Bengal; 47 N. Ramgur.

Donai, or *Donnay*, t. Africa, in the country of the Foulahs, on the Senegal; 40 SSW. Cayor.

Donaicz, r. Poland, which runs into the Vistula, 25 miles below Cracow.

Donaldsonville, p-t. in the parish of Ascension, Louisiana, on W. bank of the Mississippi, at the efflux of the Lafourche. It is a flourishing town, and the seat of justice for the parish, and contains a court house, a bank, and an academy.

Donaueschingen, or *Doneschingen*, t. Baden,

circle of the Danube, in the Black Forest; 13 NNW. Schaffhausen, 13 W. Duttlingen. Pop. 2,082. It contains a gymnasium and a library. Here the prince of Furstenburg has a palace; near which is a spring, accounted the real source of the Danube.

Donavitz, t. Hungary; 16 NNW. Palotza.

Donaustauf, or *Domstau*, t. Bavaria, on the Danube; 6 E. Ratisbon. Pop. 800.

Donawert, or *Donawerth*, t. Bav. Upper Danube, on the Wernitz, near its union with the Danube; 18 N. Augsburg, 30 W. Ingolstadt, Lon. 10. 47. W. Lat. 48. 43. N. Pop. 2,460. It contains 4 chh. and 2 hospitals, was formerly imperial, fortified, and has a bridge across the Danube.

Donax, v. Piedmont; 3 SE. Verrez. The road here is cut through the native rock, and is supposed to have been the passage of Hannibal.

Doncaster, t. Eng., in the West Riding of York, on the river Don; 97 S. Durham, 160 N. London. Lon. 1. 14. W. Lat. 53. 36. N. Pop. 6,935. It was anciently called *Danu*, or *Danum*, and *Caer Daun*. It is handsomely built, and contains an elegant church, a house of public worship for Presbyterians, one for Methodists, and one for Quakers; a hospital, a theatre, and a town hall. In the vicinity is a stand for spectators at the horse races, which are numerous attended.

Donchery, t. France, Ardennes, on the Meuse; 3 W. Sedan. Pop. 1,441. It is defended with walls and some fortifications. Here is a woollen manufacture.

Dondanga, t. Courland; 24 NE. Piltyn.

Donderiky, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 40 NW. Darore.

Dondorcom's Point, cape on E. coast of Borneo. Lon. 117. 40. E. Lat. 0. 45. S.

Dondigul, t. Hind., in Golconda; 15 N. Hyderabad.

Dondo, t. on W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 120. 2. E. Lat. 0. 35. N.

Dondrahead, cape on S. coast of Ceylon. Lon. 80. 40. E. Lat. 5. 50. N.

Dondowang, small island in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 118. E. Lat. 5. 25. S.

Donegal, t. Lancaster co. Pa., on NE side of the Susquehanna; 18 WNW. Lancaster. Pop. 3,986.

Donegal, p-t. Washington co. Pa. 122 Harrisburg, W. 147. Pop. 1,879. It lies SW. Washington.

Donegal, t. Westmoreland co. Pa.; E. of Laurel Hill. Pop. 2,564.

Donegal, t. Butler co. Pa. Pop. 960.

Donegal, t. Ireland, which gives name to the county; situated at the mouth of the river Esk, on a large bay of the Atlantic, on W. coast of the island, called from the town the bay of Donegal; 9 NNE. Ballyshannon. Pop. 4,000. It is in a decayed state.

Donegal, formerly *Tyrconnel*, co. Ireland, bounded W. & N. by the sea, E. by Londonderry and Tyrone, and S. by Fermanagh, and an arm of the sea called the bay of Donegal; about 70 miles in length, and from 10 to 35 in breadth. Sq m. 1,725. Pop. upwards of 200,000. Parishes 42. The surface is generally very rugged and mountainous, in some parts boggy, with some rich vales between the mountains, and by the

sides of the rivers. The principal town is Ballyshannon.

Doneschingen, see *Donaueschingen*.

Donetz, r. Russia, which rises near Bielgorod, in Kursk, and runs into the Don, near Kotchetovskaia, in the country of the Cosacs. It is a large stream, navigable to Izium.

Donetsk, t. Russia, in Ekaterinoslav, on the river Donetz; 140 E. Ekaterinoslav. Lon. 38. 29. E. Lat. 48. 30. N.

Donga, country, Africa, situated W. Abyssinia, and S. Dar Fur, from whence the Bahr Abiad, or White River, W. branch of the Nile, is supposed to take its source. Lon. 25. to 27. E. Lat. 7. to 9. N.

Dongartal, t. Hind., in Goondwana; 30 N. Nagpore.

Dongata, t. Africa, Bornou; 180 E. Bornou.

Dongen, t. Brabant; 6 ENE. Breda. Pop. 2,098.

Donges, t. France, in Lower-Loire; 21 WNW. Nantes. Pop. 2,112.

Donghel, t. Africa, in the country of the Foulahs, on the Senegal. Lon. 12. 56. W. Lat. 16. 33. N.

Dongii, country, Africa, E. of Motamba.

Dongio, t. Italy; 11 N. Bellinzona.

Dongo, see *Angola*.

Dongola, or *Dungala*, or *Dankala*, t. Nubia, capital of a district to which it gives name, on E. side of the Nile; 280 S. Syene. Lon. 32. 5. E. Lat. 19. 21. N. According to Poncet it was in a state of decay in 1698; the houses low and ill built, and the streets half deserted. The Mamalukes since their expulsion from Egypt, in number about 500 with 2,000 negro slaves, have taken possession of Dongola.

Dongong, t. Hind., in Orissa; 20 WSW. Odeypour.

Dongow, t. Pegu, on the Irawaddy; 18 N. Lundfey.

Dongree, t. Hind., Gohud; 12 SSW. Narwa.

Dongrine, t. Hind., Sanore; 9 SW. Konapour.

Donjon, (Le,) t. France, and principal place of a district, in Allier; 24 SE. Moulins. Lon. 3. 52. E. Lat. 46. 21. N. Pop. 1,425.

Donkov, t. Russia, in Riazan, situated near the source of the Don; 60 S. Riazan, 480 SSE. Petersburg. Pop. 2,100.

Donmanic Islands, cluster of small islands in the mouth of the Ganges. Lon. 90. 46. E. Lat. 22. 8. N.

Donna Maria Bay, bay on W. coast of Hispaniola; much frequented for wood and water, near Cape Donna Maria.

Donnapour, t. Hind.; 18 NE. Benares.

Donnemarie, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne; 9 SW. Provins. Pop. 1,250.

Donneraile, t. Ireland, in Cork; 19 N. Cork, 26 S. Limerick. It consists chiefly of one neat and spacious street.

Donnersmark, or *Csotortokhely*, or *Stwartek*, t. Hungary; 7 NNW. Kapsdorf. Pop. 532.

Donnici, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 4 S. Cosenza.

Donnington, or *Dunnington*, t. Eng., in Lincolnshire; 11 WSW. Boston, 110 N. London. Lon. 1. 11. W. Lat. 52. 55. N. Pop. 1,528. It has a good trade in hemp and hemp-seed, and a port for barges, by which goods are conveyed to Boston and the Washes.

Donnington, or *Castle Donnington*, t. Eng., in Leicestershire; 18 N. Leicester. Pop. 2,308. The market is discontinued.

Donnington, v. Eng., in Berkshire; 2 NNW. Newbury. Near it are the remains of a venerable castle, which at one time belonged to Chaucer, the poet. It was strong, and fortified as a garrison for King Charles I.

Donnoe, small isl. in the N. sea, near the coast of Norway. Lat. 66. 5. N.

Donshal, see *Dentshal*.

Donskaia, fortress, Russia, in the country of the Cosacs, on the Don; 220 ENE. Azoph.

Donskaia, fortress, Russia, in Caucasus; 116 WNW. Ekaterinograd.

Donski Cossacs, see *Cosacs*.

Donvegan, or *Galtragil Head*, cape on W. coast of the Isle of Skye. Lon. 3. 45. W. Lat. 57. 33. N.

Donzenac, t. France, in Correze; 10 WSW. Tulle. Pop. 2,012.

Donzere, t. France, in Drôme; 7 S. Montelimart. Pop. 1,294.

Donzy, t. France, in Nievre; 16 SW. Clamecy. Po. 3,065.

Donzy, t. France, in Loire; 5 E. Feurs.

Doo, r. Africa, which separates the Slave Coast from Benin, and runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 2. 40. E. Lat. 6. 20. N.

Dooab, tract of fertile land of Hindoostan, between the rivers Ganges and Jumnah, comprehended in the provinces of Delhi, Agra, and Allahabad; now belonging to the British.

Doobabaunt, lake in W. part of N. America. Lon. 100. 30. W. Lat. 63. 5. N.

Dooabeh Jallindeh, fertile district, Hind., in Lahore, between the Setledge and Beyah. The chief towns are Jallindra, and Sultanpoor.

Doodypulla, t. Hind., in Singrowla; 28 E. Siapour.

Dooggi, t. Africa, in Bondou. Lon. 11. 15. W. Lat. 15. 36. N.

Doogur, t. Hind., Baglana; 20 NE. Basseen.

Dooky, see *Dukkah*.

Doolabary, t. Bengal, district of Betooriah.

Dooliapour, t. Bengal; 35 ESE. Calcutta.

Doolinkiaboo, t. Africa, in Bambarra. Lon. 3. 27. W. Lat. 14. 34. N.

Doomah, t. Hind., in Gurry Mundella; 25 S. Gurrah.

Doomah, t. Orissa; 15 NW. Sumbulpour.

Doomarra, t. Bahar; 25 E. Bahar.

Doonaskera, t. Oude; 45 NW. Manickpour.

Doon, r. Scot., which runs from a loch of the same name, in Ayrshire, into the frith of Clyde, about 3 S. Ayr. Lat. 55. 29. N.

Doondatcha, t. Hind., in Baglana; 20 E. Na derbar.

Doongu, t. Bootan; 52 N. Dinagepour.

Dooradgpour, t. Bengal; 27 ESE. Midnapour.

Doormah, t. Bengal; 24 ESE. Doesa.

Doornenburg, t. Neth., in Guelderland; 5 NE. Nimeguen.

Doornick, see *Tournay*.

Doorygaut, t. Hind., in Allahabad; 38 N. Gazypour. Lon. 83. 48. E. Lat. 26. N.

Doorup, t. Hind., Baglana; 12 W. Chandor.

Doosila, t. Africa, in Mandingo; Lon. 6. 30. W. Lat. 12. 50. N.

Dooshak, or *Julallabad*, t. Persia, in Seistan.

Lon. 61. 13. E. Lat. 31. 26. N. H. 2,000. It is neatly built, and in a state of improvement. It is surrounded by the ruins of an ancient city.

Doowoor, t. Carnatic; 15 WNW. Nellore.

Dopschau, *Topschau*, or *Dobsina*, t. Hungary, in Gomor. Lon. 20. 23. E. Lat. 48. 49. N. Pop. 4,000; mostly Germans, and employed in working mines of quicksilver, iron, copper, and cobalt. Here is a gymnasium.

Dor, or *Dora*, now *Tartura*.

Dora, see *Doria*.

Doraces, r. Costa Rica, which runs into the Spanish Main, Lon. 82. 40. W. Lat. 9. 40. N.

Dorado, or *Coropa*, on New Estremadura, country, S. A. but little known.

Dorak, or *Felahi*, t. Persia, in Chusistan; 75 S. Tostar. Pop. 8,000. It is surrounded by mud walls 2 miles in circuit, and is celebrated for the manufacture of Arabian cloaks.

Doran, t. Arabia, in Yemen, on the declivity of a mountain, the residence of several imans; 28 S. Sana. Lon. 44. 4. E. Lat. 14. 55. N.

Dorat, (*Le*), t. France, principal place of a district, in Upper-Vienne; 24 N. Limoges. Lon. 1. 9. E. Lat. 46. 13. N. Pop. 3,096.

Dorazy, t. Guzerat; 23 NW. Junagur.

Dorchester, co. Lower Canada, on S. side of the St. Lawrence; and extending along on the Chaudiere.

Dorchester, t. Middlesex co. U. Canada, containing about 80 houses.

Dorchester, t. Grafton co. N. H.; 15 W. Plymouth. Pop. 584.

Dorchester, (Indian name *Matapan*), t. Norfolk co. Mass.; 3 S. Boston. Pop. in 1810, 2,930; in 1820, 3,684. It is a very pleasant town, and contains many fine country seats, a town house, and 4 houses of public worship, 3 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Methodists; and has some manufactures. The peninsula, called *Dorchester neck*, borders on Boston harbour. A part of it is now annexed to Boston, called *South Boston*.

Dorchester, co. Md. bounded N. by Talbot and Caroline cos., E. by Delaware, SE. by Somerset co., and W. by Chesapeake bay. Pop. in 1810, 18,108; slaves, 5,032. Pop. in 1820, 17,759. Chief town, Cambridge.

Dorchester, p-t. Colleton district, S. C., on the river Ashley; 18 WNW. Charleston, W. 573.

Dorchester, t. Eng., capital of Dorsetshire, situated on high ground, by the side of the river Frome, in the road from London to Exeter; 53 E. Exeter, 120 W. London. Lon. 2. 25. W. Lat. 50. 43. N. Pop. 2,549. Its ancient name was *Durnovaria*, i. e. *The Passage of the River*. It was incorporated by Charles I. and sends 2 members to Parliament. The assizes for the county are held here, and the representatives for the county are nominated and elected here. It has two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday. The town has long been celebrated for its strong beer.

Dorchester, t. England, in Oxfordshire, on the Tame, near its union with the Thames; anciently bp. see; 10 E. Oxford, 48 WNW. London. Pop. 754.

Dordogne, (an. *Duranius*) r. France, which rises about 7 m. NW. Besse, in Puy-de-Dôme; passes by Bort, Argental, Beaulieu, Souillac, Limeuil, Bergerac, Castillon, Libourn, &c. and

joins the Garonne, between Blaye and Bordeaux. Length 200 miles.

Dordogne, dep. France, part of the province of Perigord, bounded NE. by Upper-Vienne, E. by Lot and Correze, S. by Lot-and-Garonne, W. by Gironde and Lower-Charente, and NW. by Charente. Pop. 424,413; 8,500 Protestants. Sq. m. 3,624. It is divided into 5 arrondissements, Perigueux, the capital, Bergerac, Sarlat, Ribérac, and Nontron.

Dordrecht, see *Dort*.

Dore, r. France, which rises in Puy-de-Dôme, and joins the Allier, near Cusset.

Dore l'Eglise, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme; 15 E. Issoire. H. 280.

Dorebat, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 12 W. Táas.

Doreburen, see *Dornbeuren*.

Dorenburg, or *Duienburg*, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Minden; 3 NW. Bielefeld.

Dorenhagen, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Minden; 5 SSE. Paderborn.

Dorenthai, or *Dorotheenthal*, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 13 S. Freyburg.

Dorelle, r. France, which runs into the Dive, near Toan, in Calvados.

Dorfen, t. Bav., on the Iser; 27 ENE. Munich. Pop. 924.

Dorff, t. Austria, on the Danube; 11 NW. Bruck.

Dorfflis, t. Austria; 7 S. Zisterstorf.

Dorfles, t. Bavaria; 3 N. Bamberg.

Dorflingen, t. Switz., Schaffhausen; 4 E. by N. Schaffhausen.

Dorfmark, t. Han., Luneburg; 20 NW. Zelle.

Dorho, t. Nubia, on the Red sea. Lon. 37. 33. E. Lat. 20. N.

Dorhobuss, t. Rus. Volhynia; 60 E. Lucko.

Dorlitz, t. Ger., in Weimar; 2 N. Ilmenau.

Doria Baltea, or *Grand Doria*, or *Dora*, (an. *Duria*.) r. Piedmont, which rises in the Alps, on the borders of the Valais, and, after winding through the valley of Aosta, &c., empties itself into the Po by two branches, between Chivazzo and Crescentino.

Doria Riparia, or *Little Doria*, or *Dora*, (an. *Duria Minor*.) r. Piedmont, which rises in the Alps, on the borders of France, passes through the valley of Susa, &c., and runs into the Po, a little NE. Turin.

Doringsstadt, t. Bavaria; 14 N. Bamberg.

Doris, a division of Greece, at the foot of mount Ceta and mount Parnassus; S. of Thesaly; about 20 miles long.

Dorkian, t. Natolia; 44 W. Sinope.

Dorking, see *Darking*.

Dorkowka, t. Rus. Podolia; 44 SSE. Braclaw.

Dormagen, t. Pru. Dusseldorf, near the Rhine; 14 N. by W. Cologne. Pop. 2,437.

Dormans, t. France, Marne, on the Marne; 12 W. Epernay, 18 SW. Reims. Pop. 2,108.

Dormeilles, v. France, in Seine-and-Marne; 6 SSW. Montereau.

Dormetz, t. Bavaria; 8 SSE. Forcheim.

Dormida, settlement, Peru, in Tucuman, on the river Dulce.

Dormida Point, at the west head, on the S. coast of St. Domingo, between points Diamond and Pasqual.

Dorna, (an. *Docirana*.) t. Bukowina, on the Bistritza; 60 SW. Suczava.

Vol. I.

Dornabad, t. Persia, in Chorasan; 150 NW. Herat.

Dornach, or *Dorneck*, bailiwick, Switz., in Soleure, which takes its name from a strong castle, celebrated for a victory obtained by the Swiss over the Austrians in 1499.

Dornberg, t. Hesse; 8 WNW. Darmstadt.

Dornbeuren, t. Tyrol; 5 S. Bregentz. P. 970.

Dornburg, t. Weimar, on the Saal; 14 E. Weimar. Lon. 11. 40. E. Lat. 51. 2. N. P. 400.

Dornburg, t. Ger., in Anhalt Cothen, near the Elbe; 8 WNW. Zerst. Pop. 323.

Dornburg, or *Dorenburg*, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Minden; 7 WSW. Halberstadt, 22 E. Goslar. Lon. 11. 5. E. Lat. 51. 53. N.

Dorndorf, t. Weimar; 14 E. Weimar.

Dorne, t. France, in Nievre; 3 SSW. Decise. Pop. 930.

Dornecy, t. France, Nievre; 6 E. Clamecy.

Dornek, t. Switz., in Soleure, a few miles S. Bâle.

Dornes, t. Portugal, in Estramadura; 13 NE. Thomar.

Dornhan, or *Dornheim*, t. Wurt., in the Black Forest; 12 NNW. Rothweil, 40 SW. Stuttgart. Lon. 8. 33. E. Lat. 48. 47. N. Pop. 1,056.

Dornheim, t. Hesse; 5 W. Darmstadt. P. 322.

Dornheim, or *Dornum*, t. Han., in East-Friesland; 6 WSW. Esens. Pop. 635.

Dornoch, s-p. Scot., on SE. coast of Sutherland, on a frith or arm of the German sea, called the *Frith of Dornoch*; 54 N. Inverness. Lon. 3. 56. W. Lat. 57. 50. N. Pop. 2,681. It was formerly the residence of the bishops of Caithness, but now much decayed from its former grandeur.

Dorno, t. Italy, in Gogna; 9 W. Pavia.

Dornoll, r. Wales, which runs into the Wye, in S. part of the county of Montgomery.

Dornstetten, t. Wurtemberg, in the Black Forest; 32 E. Strasburg, 35 SW. Stuttgart. Lon. 8. 35. E. Lat. 48. 28. N. Pop. 1,111.

Doroboi, or *Dorohoi*, t. Moldavia, on a lake; 68 NNW. Jassy, 142 NW. Bender.

Dorodus, r. Africa, which rises in the Sahara, and runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 28. 15. N.

Dorog, t. Hungary; 6 SE. Nanas.

Dorogobuz, t. Russia, in Smolenskoe; 40 ENE. Smolensk, 320 SSE. Petersburg. P. 3,814.

Doroskiewicze, t. Rus. Grodno; 90 E. Brzesc.

Doroninsk, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Ingoda; 190 ESE. Verch Udinsk, 208 ESE. Irkutsch.

Doronk, t. Egypt; 2 S. Siut.

Dorostay t. Volhynia; 16 SE. Lucko.

Dorp Aubeit, t. Arabia, Yemen; 44 N. Chamir.

Dorothestadt, see *Berlin*.

Dorpat, or *Dorpt*, t. Russia, in Livonia, called *Juriogorod* by the Muscovites; 116 NNE. Riga, 132 SW. Petersburg. Lon. 26. 45. E. Lat. 58. 23. N. Pop. 4,500. A university has been established here since 1802, with a revenue of 10 or £15,000 sterling. It has a museum, a botanic garden, a library of 30,000 volumes, 28 ordinary professors, and 10 extraordinary. The number of students in 1807 was 300. Here is also a gymnasium.

Dorra, t. Persia, in Segestan; 18 ESE. Kin.

Dorrenberg, t. Hesse; 5 miles from Cassel.

Dorril, one of the smaller Western islands of

Scotland, SW. of Mull. Lon. 6. 22. W. Lat. 56. 20. N.

Dorset, p-t. Bennington co. Vt.; 34 N. Bennington, W. 425. Pop. 1,359. Here is a remarkable cave.

Dorsetshire, co. Eng., bounded N. by Somersetshire and Wiltshire, E. by Hampshire, S. by the British channel, and W. by Devonshire and Somersetshire; extending from E. to W. about 60 miles, and from 15 to 35 N. to S. It is for the most part hilly; the soil is in general shallow, over a chalky bottom, but in some of the valleys very rich; the whole is estimated at 775,000 acres, of which 250,000 are supposed to be in tillage, 80,000 water-meadow, 90,000 pasture, 9,000 woods and coppices, 290,000 sheep pasture, and 86,000 uncultivated. Sq. m. 1,129. Pop. 124,693. Families, 26,821; 12,982 engaged in agriculture; 9,607 in trade and manufactures; 4,232 otherwise. It is divided into 34 hundreds, which contain 22 towns and 248 parishes. Dorchester is the capital town.

Dort, or *Dordrecht*, city, Neth., capital of a district in South Holland; 35 S. Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 40. E. Lat. 51. 49. N. Pop. in 1818, 18,525. H. 3,954. It is situated on a small island, formed by the waters of the Meuse, the Mewre, the Rhine, and the Linge; separated from the isle of Isselmond by the Meuse, and from the isle of Beyerlandt by a canal. It was first detached from the main land November 17th, 1421, by an irruption of the rivers, which broke down the dikes, drowned 100,000 persons, and destroyed 72 villages. The town is large and well built, not regularly fortified, but defended with several towers, and contains a gymnasium, a military school, a museum, a public library, town house, hospitals, &c. Its situation is very convenient for trade.—Native, De Witt.

In 1618 and 1619, was held a famous assembly of the clergy from all the Protestant states in Europe, called the Synod of Dort, to enquire into and settle the disputes between the Arminians and Calvinists or Gomarists, otherwise called Remonstrants and Anti-remonstrants. The doctrines of Arminius were condemned; and Vorstius, with above 100 ministers and professors, were banished; John Olden Barnevelt was beheaded; the celebrated Hugo Grotius was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment; and other learned men, favourers of those opinions, were punished.

Dorsten, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Munster, on the Lippe; 30 N. Dusseldorf, 31 SW. Munster.

Dorszycc, t. Rus. Minsk; 46 NNE. Minsk.

Dortmund, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Arensburg, capital of a circle, on the Embs; 25 SSW. Munster, 40 W. Cologne. Lon. 7. 27. E. Lat. 51. 31. N. Pop. 4,828. It contains a gymnasium, 4 Lutheran churches, 1 Catholic, and 3 hospitals. It was formerly imperial.

Dorvatium, now *Dart*.

Dorum, t. Hanover, in Bremen; 11 N. Bremerlehe. Pop. 604.

Dorus, small island in the gulf of Engia, near W. coast of Angistri.

Dory, t. Russia, in Wilna; 68 E. Lida.

Dory, harbour on NW. coast of New Guinea. Lon. 131. E. Lat. 0. 21. S.

Dorya, t. Hind., in Bahar; 7 E. Saseram.

Dorydee, t. Bengal; 18 S. Curruckdeah.

Dorza, t. Persia, in Irak; 60 N. Kom.

Dorzbach, t. Wurtemberg, on the Jaxt, near Krautheim. Pop. 1,130.

Dosbarios, t. Spain, in Old Castile; 22 E. Toledo.

Dosolo, t. Italy; 18 SSW. Mantua.

Dosotra, t. Hind., in Bahar; 20 E. Durbungah. Lon. 36. 26. E. Lat. 26. 5. N.

Dosse, r. Brandenburg, which runs into the Havel, 8 ESE. Havelberg.

Dossenheim, t. Baden, in Neckar, on the Bergstrass; 3 N. Heidelberg. Pop. 900.

Dotame Indians, Louisiana, at the head of the Chayenne. No. 120.

Dotekom, see *Deutikem*.

Dotès, or *Torta*, t. Hungary; 10 S. Comorn.

Dotis, see *Tata*.

Dothan, or *Dothaim*, see *El-Net-Tesgier*.

Dolmatyn, t. Hungary; 6 NW. Psdolicz.

Dottapugny, t. Bengal; 13 NE. Calcutta.

Donadic, t. France, Indre; 5 N. Le Blanc.

Dovain, t. Savoy, celebrated for its vineyards; 3 ESE. Hermance.

Douarnenez, s-p. France, in Finisterre, on a large bay in the English channel; 6 NE. Pontcroix, 10 NW. Quimper. Lon. 4. 14. W. Lat. 48. 5. N. Pop. 1,793.

Douay, city, France, and for some time capital of the dep. of North, now the head of an arrondissement; 24 $\frac{3}{4}$ posts N. Paris. Lon. 3. 9. E. Lat. 50. 22. N. Pop. 18,230. It is large and strong, situated on the Scarp, which is navigable for boats. It contains 7 parishes, and 2,735 fires. Douay had a university, which was suspended during the revolution, but has lately been restored under the title of an academy. Here are also schools for drawing, medicine, and mathematics, a physical cabinet, a chemical laboratory, a botanic garden, and a public library. This place has been long famous for its English schools; and a number of Roman Catholic youths from England and Ireland are sent hither for education.

Douazit, or *Doazit*, t. France, in Landes; 5 S. St. Sever. H. 430.

Double Bridge, p-v. Lunenburg co. Va; W. 233.

Double Busk Key, small island among the Bahamas. Lon. 78. 45. W. Lat. 26. 50. N.

Double Head Shoal, see *Maroona*.

Double Island Point, cape on E. coast of New Holland. Lon. 206. 51. W. Lat. 25. 55. S.

Double Point, cape, on NE. coast of New-Holland. Lon. 214. 1. W. Lat. 17. 50. S.

Doubs, or *Doux*, (an. *Dubis*), r. France, which rises at the foot of mount Jura, passes by St. Hypolite, Clerval, Basançon, Dole, &c., and loses itself in the Saône, near Verdun.

Doubs, dep. France, which takes its name from the river which passes through it; bounded N. by Upper-Saône and Upper-Rhine, E. by Switzerland, SW. by Jura, and NW. by Upper-Saône. Besançon is the capital. Pop. 226,093; 16,000 Protestants. Sq. m. 2,152.

Doubtful Harbour, bay on NW. coast of Tavai Poenammoo, the most southerly island of New Zealand, Lon. 168. 50. W. Lat. 45. 16. S.

Doubtful Island, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 141. 38. W. Lat. 17. 20. S.

Doubtful Island, small isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, near S. coast of New Holland; so called by Capt. Vancouver, from the uncertainty of its connexion with the continent. Lon. 119. 49. E. Lat. 34. 23. S.

Doubtless Bay, bay on NE. coast of New Zealand. Lon. 186. 20. W. Lat. 34. 53. S.

Doucheli, t. Georgia, in Carduel; 30 NNW. Teflis.

Doudcandy, t. Bengal; 28 W. Comilla.

Doudeville, t. France, in Lower-Seine; 21 NNW. Rouen. Pop. 2,929.

Doudpour, t. Bengal; 12 NW. Goragot.

Doudpour, t. Hind., in Oude; 15 WNW. Sultanpour.

Dove, r. Eng., which rises about 3 miles from Buxton, in Derbyshire, and after separating that county from Staffordshire in its whole course, runs into the Trent, near Burton. The valley in which it runs is called *Dovedale*, and is much admired for its scenery.

Doue, t. Hind., in Delhi; 35 SW. Delhi.

Doue, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire, on the Loire; 9 SW. Saumur, 28 S. Angers. Pop. 1,805. There are the remains of an amphitheatre, which are by some supposed to be Roman, while others suppose them the remains of a palace of the ancient kings of Aquitaine.

Dovein, t. Egypt; 7 SSE. Siut.

Dover, t. Kent co. Upper Canada, on lake St. Clair, at the mouth of the Thames.

Dover, t. Windham co. Vt. Pop. 829.

Dover, p-t. & cap., Strafford co. NH.; 4 SW. South Berwick, 10 S. by E. Rochester, 12 NW. by N. Portsmouth, 40 E. Concord, 50 SW. Portland, 60 N. Boston, W. 507. Lon. 70. 54. W. Lat. 43. 13. N. Pop. in 1810, 2,228; in 1820, 2,871. It is situated on the west side of the Piscataqua, and the Cochecho flows through it. This river has several falls, the largest of which, upwards of 40 feet perpendicular, are at the centre of the town, and afford water privileges equal to any in New England. The supply of water is abundant, and the river never rises so high as to endanger the buildings on it. These falls are 15 m. from the sea, at the head of tide water; gondolas come up to the mills, and sloops within a quarter of a mile. Large iron and cotton manufactories have lately been erected on these falls. There are also a large cotton manufactory and a cut nail manufactory, situated on falls two miles higher up the river. Dover is one of the most considerable and flourishing towns in the state. It contains a court house, a jail, a bank, a printing office, an academy, and 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Friends. The trade consists chiefly in lumber. The greatest part of the lumber exported from the state, is brought to this town. Considerable shipping is also owned here.—Dover is the oldest town in N. H., having been settled in 1623 by Edward and William Hilton. The part first settled is in the south of Dover, an elevated and beautiful neck of land, called by the Indians *Winnichahannat*, and by the first settlers *Northam*.

Dover, t. Norfolk co. Mass.; 16 SW. Boston. Pop. 548.

Dover, p-t. Dutchess co. N. Y.; 22 E. Poughkeepsie, 25 W. by S. Litchfield, 75 S. Albany,

85 N. by E. New-York, W. 320. Pop. 2,193. It contains 5 meeting houses, 3 for Baptists, and 2 for Quakers. In the south part of the township is a valuable bed of iron ore; and in the north part on the eastern side of West mountain is a remarkable cavern called the stone church. The entrance is through a ravine formed by rocks rising on each side, about 80 feet perpendicular. The cavern is formed by arching rocks about 40 high, 30 long, and 20 wide.

Dover, t. Monmouth co. N. J. Pop. 1,916.

Dover, p-t. Morris co. N. J.; 82 Trenton, W. 245.

Dover, p-t. Kent co. Delaware, on Jones' Creek, 7 miles above its entrance into Delaware Bay; 36 S. Newcastle, W. 135. Lon. 75. 30. W. Lat. 39. 10. N. Pop. about 900. It contains a handsome state house, a jail, an academy, a bank, and 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Presbyterians, and 1 for Episcopalians. It is the seat of the state government, and consists of 4 streets which intersect each other at right angles, and form a square, upon which the state house is erected. The town is well built, chiefly of brick.

Dover, p-t. York co. Pa., on Fox Run; 7 NW. York, W. 93. Pop. 1,816.

Dover, t. Athens co. Ohio. Pop. 592.

Dover, p-t. Cuyahoga co. Ohio, on lake Erie; W. of Granger, 158 NE. Columbus, W. 406. Pop. 308.

Dover, p-t. Tuscarawas co. Ohio. 128 ENE. Columbus, W. 348. Pop. 718.

Dover, p-t. & cap., Stuart co. Ten., on S. side of the Cumberland, about 34 W. Clarksville, W. 807.

Dover Mills, p-v. Goochland co. Va.; 20 Richmond, W. 144.

Dover, t. Egypt; 14 S. Siut.

Dover, s-p. Eng., in Kent, on a small river that passes through part of the town, and empties itself into the harbour; 71 ESE. London. Lon. 1. 19. E. Lat. 51. 7. N. Pop. 9,074. By the Britons it was called *Dour*, by the Romans, *Dubris*, or *Portus Dubris*, and by the Saxons, *Dorra*. It is much resorted to in summer for sea bathing. The harbour can receive vessels of 400 or 500 tons at high water, and is defended by strong batteries. It is one of the original Cinque-ports, and was once walled, and defended with a castle of great antiquity; the walls are now decayed, the castle yet remains, with a constable, and a small garrison. There were formerly 7 churches, 2 only of which remain. This is the most convenient port to sail from to France, being only 26 miles across the Channel to Calais, and with a fair wind the voyage is generally performed in the tide, and packets are constantly going backwards and forwards in time of peace. Dover sends two members to parliament, and has two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday.

Dovera, t. Italy; 24 W. Milan.

Douet, t. France, in Loir-and-Cher; 9 NE. Moudonbleau. Pop. 900.

Dougieliski, t. Rus., Wilna; 16 NNE. Wilna.

Douglass, p-t. Worcester co. Mass.; 17 S. Worcester, 47 SW. Boston, W. 393. Pop. 1,375.

Douglass, t. Montgomery co. Pa., on N. side of the Schuylkill. Pop. 750.

Douglass, t. Berks co. Pa. Pop. 709.

Douglas, t. Scot., in Lanerkschire, on a small river of the same name, which soon after runs into the Clyde; 8 S. Lanerk. Pop. 1,730.

Douglas, s-p. Isle of Man, situated in a large bay to which it gives name, in the Irish sea, with a harbour for vessels of tolerable burden. Lon. 4. 24. W. Lat. 54. 9. N. Pop. 2,631. The trade and number of inhabitants have greatly increased within the last fifty years.

Douglas Island, small isl. in the Chinese sea. Lon. 113. 57. E. Lat. 10. 45. N.

Douglas's Island, isl. in the N. Pacific ocean, between Admiralty island and the continent, about 20 miles long, and 6 broad in the centre, but narrower at each end. Lon. 225. 40. E. Lat. 58. 16. N.

Douglas Water, r. Scot., which runs into the Clyde; 3 S. Lanerk.

Dougledy, r. S. Wales, which joins the Clethy; 3 S. Haverfordwest.

Doulaincourt, t. France, in Upper-Marne; 10 SW. Joinville.

Doulens, see *Dourlens*.

Doulevant, t. France, in Upper-Marne; 9 SW. Joinville. Pop. 617.

Doulon, r. France, which runs into the Allier, near Brioude.

Doulu Bassenduar, t. Asia, in Kemaon, on the Dewah; 170 N. Lucknow. Lon. 81. 16. E. Lat. 29. 42. N.

Doumangur, t. Hind., in Sanore; 19 SW. Konapour.

Downe, t. Scot., in Perthshire, on the left bank of the Teith, over which is a bridge; 9 N. Stirling, 45 N. Edinburgh. Lon. 4. 4. W. Lat. 56. 12. N. Pop. 1,630. It was formerly celebrated for its trade in purses and pistols, both of which have given way to the manufacture of cotton. Near it are the remains of an ancient castle, the walls of which are 40 feet in height, and 10 thick.

Doupar, t. Hind., in Cuddapa; 20 N. Comban.

Dour, t. Neth., in Hainault; 9 WSW. Mons. Pop. 4,549.

Dour, (an. *Durbis*,) r. Eng., which rises in the county of Hereford, and runs into the Munnow, 12 NW. Monmouth.

Dourak, t. Persia, near the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris. Lon. 47. 48. E. Lat. 32. 15. N. It is remarkable for reeds of which pens are made.

Dourdan, t. France, principal place of a district, in Seine-and-Oise, on the Orge; 8 N. Estampes, 25 SW. Paris. Lon. 2. 6. E. Lat. 48. 32. N. Pop. 2,870. The corn-market is large, and there are manufactures of worsted and silk hose.—Native, Bruyere.

Dourefield, see *Dofrefield*.

Dourek, t. Natolia; 35 NE. Boli.

Dourgne, t. France, in Tarn; 9 S. Castres. Pop. 1,661.

Dourlach, isl. near the coast of Natolia, in the gulf of Smyrna; about five miles long, and two broad. Lon. 26. 36. E. Lat. 38. 31. N.

Dourlach, (*Little*,) small island in the gulf of Smyrna; about 1 SE. Dourlach.

Dourlens, or *Doulens*, t. France, principal place of a district, in Somme; 15 N. Amiens, 18 SW. Arras. Lon. 2. 25. E. Lat. 50. 35. N. Pop. 1,323.

Dourlers, t. France, North; 6 N. Maubeuge.

Dourpour, t. Hind., Oude; 40 N. Manickpour.

Dourwara, t. Hind., in Goondwana; 12 SSW. Coomtah.

Douspudal, t. Rus., in Grodno, on a lake; 40 NW. Grodno.

Douvaines, t. Switz., in Geneva; 14 NE. Geneva. Pop. 800.

Douvres, t. France, in Calvados; 9 W. Caln. Pop. 2,239.

Doux, see *Doubs*.

Dovy, or *Douye*, or *Dyssi*, r. Wales, which rises in SE. part of Merionethshire, passes by Machynlleth, &c., and runs into the sea, about 7 N. Aberystwith.

Douze, r. France, which runs into the Adour, near Tartas.

Douze, t. France, in Dordogne; 7 SE. Perigueux. H. 230.

Douzy, t. France, in Ardennes; 4 E. Sedan.

Dow, isl. near W. coast of Scotland. Lon. 5. 18. W. Lat. 57. 55. N.

Dowskerries, rocks, near W. coast of Scotland. Lon. 4. 53. W. Lat. 58. 24. N.

Dowa, rock in the E. Indian sea, near N. coast of Java. Lon. 110. 50. E. Lat. 6. 34. S.

Dowataun, t. Bengal; 25 SE. Curruckdeah.

Dowdand, t. Bengal; 14 NE. Noony.

Dowdand, t. Hind., Bahar; 40 SSE. Boglipour.

Dowenta, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near W. coast of Borneo. Lon. 110. 50. E. Lat. 1. 15. S.

Dowergunge, t. Bengal; 28 S. Dinagepour.

Dowlamow, t. Hind., Oude; 25 E. Kairabad.

Dowlas Head, cape on SW. coast of Ireland, in Dingle bay. Lon. 10. 10. W. Lat. 51. 55. N.

Dowlatabad, see *Amednagur*.

Dowlatabad, t. & fortress, Hind., which gives name to a province in the Deccan; 9 NW. Aurungabad, 92 S. Burhampour. Lon. 75. 54. E. Lat. 19. 50. N. The fortress is built on a solid rock, almost perpendicular on every side, which rises 140 yards above the plain. The circumference of the outermost wall is 5,000 yards; the thickness, at the foundation, 5; the height 16. The space within is divided into 9 fortifications, separated by strong walls, rising gradually above each other towards the centre, by which means each commands that which is next to it beneath.

Dowlatgunge, t. Bengal; 18 E. Kishenagur.

Down, t. Cumberland co. N. J. Pop. 1,501.

Down, or *Down-patrick*, t. or city, Ireland, in Down; 5 E. Newry. Lon. 5. 37. W. Lat. 54. 18. N. Pop. 5,000. Bp. see, united with Connor. It is the chief town of the county, and consists chiefly of 4 main streets, and contains 4 houses of public worship, a court house, a jail, a hospital, and a market house; and has a good linen market; and considerable trade in the export of potatoes and malt. It returns one member to parliament, and is celebrated as the place of St. Patrick's interment, who died 493.

Down, co. Ireland, bounded N. by county of Antrim and Belfast Lough, E. and S. by the Irish sea, and W. by the co. of Armagh; about 40 miles in length, from NE. to SW., and about 25 in breadth. Sq. m. 936. Pop. estimated at 201,498. H. 36,636. The surface is irregular; about the centre mountainous, but most parts fertile.

Downapour, t. Hind.; 20 NE. Benares.

Downdekari, t. Hind., Oude; 25 SSE. Cawn-pour.

Downham, or *Downham Market*, t. Eng., in Norfolk, near the Ouse, with 2 markets weekly, on Monday and Saturday; 12 S. Lynn, 86 NNE. London. Lon. 0. 23. E. Lat. 52. 36. N. Pop. 1,771.

Downie, t. Africa, on N. side of the Nigre; 25 WSW. Tombuctoo. Pottery ware in large quantities, neatly made, but not glazed, is manufactured here.

Downingstown, p-t. Chester co. Pa.; 30 W. Philadelphia. W. 134.

Downs, road for ships in the English channel, where vessels which pass the channel generally stop, lying off Deal, and defended by the high land, called the *South Foreland*; yet in some particular winds, the Downs afford no protection, and vessels are often driven from their anchors in great distress.

Downton, t. Eng., in Wilts; 6 S. Salisbury, 85 W. London. Lon. 1. 44. W. Lat. 50. 59. N. Pop. 2,624. The principal trade of the inhabitants is malting, paper-making, and tanning; and the employment of the poor, making lace. It sends 2 members to parliament.

Doura, t. Hind., in Bahar; 50 SSW. Patna.

Douraligow, t. Hind., in Baglana; 18 S. Bah-belgong.

Dourapilly, t. Hind., in Cicacole; 10 N. Cos-simcotta.

Dowry, t. Hind., in Berar; 62 N. Nagpore.

Dowrya, t. Hind., in Oude; 24 ENE. Goorac-pour.

Dowtan, t. Bengal; 77 NNE. Dacca.

Dowya, t. Hind., in Bahar; 30 SSW. Patna.

Doxan, t. Bohemia, Schlan; 5 NNE. Budin.

Doyayance, t. Aust., Galicia; 36 ESE. Lem-berg.

Doyet, t. France, Allier; 7 W. Montmarault.

Doylestown, p-t. Bucks co. Pa.; 14 NW. New-ton; 26 N. Philadelphia, W. 163. Pop. 1,430. This is the seat of justice for the county.

Doyleville, p-t. Feliciana, Louisiana; 160 New Orleans, W. 1,332.

Doymas, Indians in New Grenada.

Dozary, t. Rus., Minsk; 36 NNE. Minsk.

Draaburg or *Ober Traaburg*, t. Stiria; 42 ENE. Brixen, 56 E. Clagenfurt. Lon. 14. 42. E. Lat. 46. 44. N.

Draaburg, or *Unter Traaburg*, t. Carinthia; 48 WNW. Pettaw, 112 SSW. Vienna. Lon. 14. 53. E. Lat. 46. 40. N.

Draaiya, or *Drehyeh*, t. Arabia, capital of a new religious sect of Wahabees; about 160 SE. Jerusalem. It is situated at the base of lofty mountains, in a country fertile in grain and all necessaries, and is built of stone. It has never been visited by a European.

Drabowice, t. Rus., in Kiev; 36 SW. Czerkasy.

Drac, r. France, which runs into the Isere, near Grenoble.

Drachenfels, t. Pru. Cologne, with a citadel; 4 SE. Bonn, 7 NNW. Linz.

Dracia, r. Bosnia, which runs into the Drin, 5 NE. Orach.

Draco, *Boca del*, or *Dragon's Mouth*, an entrance formed by the point of Parier and the island of Trinidad. Lon. 61. 43. W. Lat. 10. 43. N.

Drackenburg, or *Drakemburg*, t. Hanover, in Hoya, on the Weser; 6 N. Nienburg. Pop. 624. Here a bloody battle was fought in the year 1547, between the imperialists and the Saxons.

Dracontia, see *Cani*.

Dracul, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass., on N. side of the Merrimack; 28 NNW. Boston, W. 466. Pop. 1,407.

Dradate, s-p. Nubia, in the Red sea, with a good harbour; about a mile from it are several wells, which afford excellent water; 36 NNW. Suakem. Lat. 19. 45. N.

Dragante, r. Turkey, which rises in Caramania, and runs into the Mediterranean, 20 NNE. Anemur.

Drage, t. Ger., in Holstein; 4 N. Itzehoa.

Drage, r. Ger., which runs into the Netza, 6 ENE. Driesen, in Brandenburg.

Dragemel, t. Carniola, on the Save; 6 N. Laybach.

Dragoe, t. Denmark, in the island of Amack; 6 SE. Copenhagen. Pop. 1,100.

Dragoman, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria; 22 WNW. Sofia.

Dragomestro, t. Eu. Turkey, in Livadia; 44 WNW. Lepanto.

Dragomirna, t. Bukowina; 8 N. Suczava.

Dragon Rocks, cluster of rocks in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of New Albion; those above water are 4 in number; with many others sunk below water. The outermost lies about 10 NW. Point St. George.

Dragonera, or *Dragonaria*, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 13 N. Volturara. Bp. see. Pop. 1,800.

Dragonera, small uncultivated island in the Mediterranean, not above a mile from W. coast of Majorca. Lon. 2. 14. E. Lat. 39. 35. N.

Dragonisi, see *Tragonisi*.

Dragot, t. Eu. Turkey, in Albania, on the Crevasta; 36 SSE. Durazzo.

Dragsfiord, t. Finland, near the gulf of Finland; 24 S. Abo.

Dragueburg, see *Dramburg*.

Draguignan, t. France, capital of the dep. of Var, and of a district, on the river Pis; 13 NW. Frejus, 26 W. Antibes. Lon. 6. 33. E. Lat. 44. 32. N. Pop. 7,862. It contains 8 churches, a cabinet of natural history, and a public library.

Draguszeni, t. Moldavia; 48 E. Jassy.

Draheim, t. Pomerania; 20 SW. New Stettin.

Drahotausch, t. Moravia, in Prerau; 8 NE. Prerau. Pop. 1,025.

Draine, t. Lower Lusatia; 15 SE. Guben.

Draisendorf, t. Bavaria; 5 S. Holfeld.

Drake, port, on W. coast of N. America. Lon. 116. 45. W. Lat. 37. 58. N.

Drake's Bay, large bay in the Spanish Main, on the coast of Darien or Veragua. Lon. 81. W. Lat. 8. 55. N.

Drake's Bay, harbour on the coast of California. Lon. 111. 39. W. Lat. 28. 15. N.

Drake's Ferry, p-v. Huntingdon co. Pa.; W. 142.

Drake's Island, or *St. Nicholas*, isl. in Plymouth sound. Lon. 4. 8. W. Lat. 50. 21. N.

Drakenstein, settlement at the Cape of Good Hope, situated at the foot of some lofty mountains, and containing some farms and plantations. In the neighbourhood is a stone of remarkable size, called by the inhabitants the *Tower of Babylon*, or the *Pearl Diamond*.

Drakia, t. Greece, in Magnesia, E. of Portaria. It carries on considerable traffic with Larissa.

Drama, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania; 15 NE. Emboli. It has manufactures of cotton and tobacco. The ruins of an ancient town are to be seen here.

Dramanet, t. Africa, in Kajaaga, on the Senegal. Lon. 10. 8. W. Lat. 14. 45. N. In 1698, this town was visited by Brue, a Frenchman. It then contained about 4,000 inhabitants, who were Mahometans, and who carried on considerable commerce.

Dramburg, t. Pru. Brandenburg; 40 SSE. Colberg, 118 NE. Berlin. Lon. 14. 49. E. Lat. 50. 30. N. Pop. 1,562.

Dran, r. Ger., which runs into the Drave, 4 S. Pettau, in Stiria.

Drance, r. Switz., which runs into the Rhône, near Martigny, in the Valais.

Draganess, cape on N. coast of Iceland. Lat. 66. 33. N.

Drammer, t. Norway, in Aggerhuus; 20 SW. Christiana. Pop. 6,000. It is composed of two towns, Bragernaes and Stromsoe, the former on the north, the latter on the south side of the river Drammer, which here discharges itself into a gulf of the same name. It has a harbour for small vessels.

Drangdra, t. Guzerat; 84 WNW. Cambay.

Drangiana, now *Segestan*.

Dransfeld, t. Hanover, in Gottingen; 6 SW. Gottingen. Lon. 9. 50. E. Lat. 51. 28. N. Pop. 1,128.

Drappajoodpour, t. Hind., in Guzerat; 41 WNW. Junagur.

Drapsaca, now *Bamian*.

Dras, see *Kishme*.

Draskirchen, see *Traskirchen*.

Drave, or *Drau*, r. Ger., which rises in the mountains of Tyrol, and after a course of about 350 miles joins the Danube, about 16 miles below Eszek, in Slavonia. It is navigable from Villack.

Draunsen See, lake, Prussia, S. Elbing.

Draw, t. Persia, Segestan; 70 NW. Zareng.

Dray, narrow channel, or branch of the Thames, which separates the island of Elmeley from the island of Sheppey.

Drayton, t. Eng., in Salop, on the Tern; 19 NNE. Shrewsbury, 154 NW. London. Lon. 2. 32. W. Lat. 52. 57. N. Pop. 3,370. It has a market on Wednesday.—Native, George Fox.

Drebach, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 8 SE. Chemnitz. Pop. 1,820.

Drebbel, t. Han., in Diepholz; 5 N. Diepholz.

Drebdow, or *Drebdau*, t. Pru. Brandenburg; 10 NW. Spremburg. Lon. 14. 15. E. Lat. 51. 40. N. Pop. 745.

Drechroide, see *Nienrade*.

Dregel, t. & castle, Hungary; 12 NE. Gran.

Dreghorn, v. Scot., in Ayrshire; 5 W. Kilmarnock.

Drehemi, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 20 SE. Hodeida.

Dreitsch, t. Pru., Neustadt; 2 NE. Neustadt.

Drena, t. Tyrol; 7 NE. Riva.

Drengfurth, t. Prussia, Gumbinnen; 48 SE. Königsberg. Lon. 21. 39. E. Lat. 51. 7. N. Pop. 1,051.

Drent, or *Drenthe*, small pr. Neth., bounded by Groningen, Overijssel, Friesland, and the former bishopric of Munster. Sq. m. 788. Pop. 46,479. Chief towns, Assen and Covorden.

Drentelburg, or *Trentelburg*, t. Hesse Cassel; 18 NNW. Cassel, 32 ESE. Paderborn. Lon. 9. 25. E. Lat. 51. 33. N. Pop. 867.

Drepano, (an. *Panormus*), t. Morea, on the gulf of Lepanto; 64 W. by N. Corinth.

Drepanum, see *Trapani*, *Cape Trapani*, and *Glossa*.

Drepter, r. duchy of Bremen, which runs into the Weser, near Carlsburg.

Dresbach, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 2 NW. Wolkenstein.

Dresden, p t. Lincoln co. Maine, on E. side of the Kennebeck; 9 NW. Wiscasset, 160 NE. Boston, W. 613. Pop. 1,338.

Dresden, in Latin *Dresdena* and *Dresda*, city, Germany, capital of the kingdom of Saxony, and of the circle of Meissen, on both sides of the Elbe, at the influx of the Weisseritz; 55 ESE. Leipsic, 75 NNW. Prague, 100 SE. Berlin. Lon. 13. 43. E. Lat. 51. 3. N. Pop. in 1755, 63,000; in 1803, 49,074; in 1817, 45,000. H. 2,650. It is one of the best built towns in Europe, and has a delightful situation. In almost every direction it is approached by avenues more or less shaded, and leading through a rich and fertile tract; bounded by gentle eminences. The streets are broad, straight, kept perfectly clean, by means of sewers, and well lighted. Here is a bridge across the Elbe, built of freestone, 550 paces in length, consisting of 19 arches, and accounted the finest in Germany. The Elbe divides the city into 2 parts, and there is a third division on the Weisseritz, called Frederickstadt.

Dresden contains 11 Lutheran churches, 2 Catholic, and 1 Calvinist. It has been long noted for the fine arts; the patronage of the electoral house and the collection of the works of the great masters affording inducements to artists to repair hither. The most interesting building is the electoral, now royal palace, a spacious but irregular structure. It has a tower 355 feet in height, and a number of remarkable apartments, particularly the famous green vault, divided into 8 rooms, paved with marble, and containing statues, ivory work, vases, silver plate, and precious stones. The chancery house near the palace contains a valuable collection of paintings. The castle belonging to the king is the great depot of the porcelain manufactures. The Dutch or Japanese palace, a remarkable edifice, rearing its stately domes amid groves and thickets, contains the royal library, said to consist of 150,000 volumes, a valuable collection of porcelain, and some beautiful statues. The house of Assembly for the Saxon diet, is an elegant building. Dresden contains an academy of cadets of noble families, a military school, a medical college, 3 public libraries, 2 gymnasia, and other institutions. Outside of the city are several public gardens.—The principal manufactures are those of porcelain, mirrors, tapestry, lace, jewellery, earthen ware, and plaited straw.—A battle was fought near this city, August 1813, between the French and the combined Austrian and Russian

army. The former had the advantage; 350,000 men were stated to be engaged. General Moreau was slain.

Dreske, see *Juliusburg*.

Dreskowitz, t. Moravia, Brunn; 20 SW. Brunn.

Dresnick, t. Croatia; 18 NW. Bihacs.

Dresno, see *Driesen*.

Dresviania, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Vagai; 60 S. Tobolsk.

Dreumel, t. Neth., in Guelderland; 3 S. Thiel. Pop. 1,000.

Dreuselbach, r. Germany, which runs into the Lahn, 3 miles above Nassau.

Dreux, t. France, principal place of a district, in Eure-and-Loir, on the Blaise; 10½ posts WSW. Paris. Lon. 1. 26. E. Lat. 48. 45. N. Pop. 5,437. A battle was fought near this town, on the 18th of December 1562, between the army of the king of France, commanded by the Constable Montmorency, and that of the Protestants, commanded by the prince of Condé.

Drewentz, r. Prussia, which runs into the Pasaruë, 3 SW. Wormditt.

Drewiecz, t. Aus. Galicia; 65 NW. Sandomirz.

Drewsville, p-v. Cheshire co. N. H; 60 Concord, W. 461.

Dreye, or *Dreihe*, t. Han., Hoya; 5 SSE. Bremen.

Dreyen, small isl. Denmark, in the Little Belt; 3 SW. Middlefahrt.

Dreyen, see *Treuen*.

Dreygelhausen, t. Pru. Coblenz; 5 W. Bingen.

Dreyoe Land, small isl. Denmark, 4 S. Fyen.

Dreys, or *Dreysz*, t. Pru. Treves; 15 NE. Treves.

Dreysalligkeit, t. Stiria; 5 N. Pettau.

Drhowle, t. Bohemia, Prachin; 6 NE. Strakonitz.

Dribentz, r. Prussia, which runs into the Vistula, 6 SE. Thorn.

Driburg, see *Dryburg*.

Driedorf, t. Nassau; 5 SW. Dillenburg. Lon. S. 20. E. Lat. 50. 36. N. Pop. 700.

Driel, t. Neth., in Guelderland; 4 SE. Bommel. Pop. 2,100.

Driesen, or *Dresno*, t. Pru. Brandenburg; 20 NNE. Schwerin, 90 ENE. Berlin. Lon. 15. 49. E. Lat. 52. 53. N. Pop. 2,565.

Driffbor, t. Norway, in Drontheim; 46 E. Romsdal.

Driffeld, (*Great*), t. Eng., in the East Riding of Yorkshire, on a canal which joins the river Humber; 23 N. Hull, 30 E. York. Lon. 0. 20. W. Lat. 54. 6. N. Pop. 1,857. Here are manufactures of woollen and cotton, both lately introduced, and a weekly market on Thursday.

Drighlington, t. Eng., in W. Riding of Yorkshire; 5 Leeds. Pop. 1,355.

Drifo, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17. 7. E. Lat. 62. 28. N.

Drillo, (an. *Achates*), r. Sicily, in the valley of Noto, which runs into the Mediterranean, 6 SE. Terra Nuova.

Drimana Point, cape, Ireland, on N. coast of the bay of Donegal; 3 S. Killibegs.

Drin, (an. *Drinus*), r. which rises in SW. part of Servia, and runs into the Save, 32 W. Sabacz.

Drinaza, r. Servia, which runs into the Save, 15 W. Sabacz.

Dringenburg, t. Pru. Minden; 6 ESE. Paderborn. Pop. 734.

Dringfort, t. Prussia; 9 NE. Rastenburg.

Drino Bianca, or *White Drino*, r. Eu. Turkey, which rises near Rechia, on the borders of Dalmatia, and joins the Drino Nero, 15 NW. Ibali, where they form one stream, called *Drino*.

Drino Nero, or *Black Drino*, (an. *Drilo*), r. Eu. Turkey, which rises in the lake near Akrida; joining the Drino Bianca, it takes the name of *Drino* only, and runs into the Adriatic; about 8 SW. Alessio, forming a bay at its mouth, called the *Gulf of Drino*. It is navigable nearly 100 miles for large rafts.

Drinovatz, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria; 28 S. Viddin.

Dripping Springs, p-v. Warren co. Kentucky, W. 708.

Dripsey, r. Ireland, which runs into the Lee, 10 W. Cork.

Dris, t. Persia, Farsistan; 70 WSW. Shiras.

Drissa, t. Russia, in Polotsk, at the conflux of the Drissa with the Dwina; 20 WNW. Polotsk, 272 S. Petersburg.

Drissa, r. Russia, which runs into the Dwina, at the town of Drissa.

Dristra, see *Silistria*.

Dritley, t. Ger., in Carniola; 10 ESE. Stein.

Drivasto, t. Albania; 20 NE. Dulcigno.

Drivazza, t. Walachia; 36 NW. Krajova.

Drive Bay, bay, on S. coast of Canada. Lon. 68. 20. W. Lat. 48. 52. N.

Drixhorn, v. Holland; 7 N. Alemaer.

Drobing, t. Poland, in Plock; 15 NE. Plock. Pop. 786.

Droci, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 9 SSE. Nicotera.

Drochizk, t. Rus. Grodno; 25 S. Bielsk. 64 E. Warsaw. Lon. 22. 25. E. Lat. 21. 52. N.

Drogheda, s-p. Ireland, in Louth, on the Boyne, on the borders of the county of Meath; 23 N. Dublin. Lon. 6. 22. W. Lat. 53. 43. N. Pop. in 1814, 16,023. It is large, regular, and well built, and consists of 2 parishes. The harbour is tolerable, but has a bar at the entrance, which prevents the passage of ships of burden, except at high water. It exports large quantities of corn, and imports coals and other heavy commodities, which are carried up the river, and distributed by means of a canal. It is a town and county of itself, and sends 1 member to parliament. It was anciently called *Tredah*, remarkable for its strength. In 1649, it was taken by storm by Oliver Cromwell. Near it the prince of Orange obtained a complete victory over the army of James II, called the battle of the Boyne.

Drogiezyn, t. Poland, in Podlachia; 56 SW. Bielsk.

Drogone, r. Naples, which runs into the bay of Squillace.

Droitwich, t. Eng., in Worcestershire; 8 NNE. Worcester, 118 WNW. London. Lon. 2. 2. W. Lat. 52. 18. N. Pop. 2,079. It contains 3 churches, and has large salt-works, the duty of which, in 1794, amounted from £150,000 to £200,000 a year, and the quantity of salt about 700,000 bushels. A canal is made from hence to the Severn, about 3 miles from Worcester, for the purpose of conveying the salt. It has

a weekly market on Friday, and sends 2 members to parliament.

Drolshagen, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Arensburg; 34 E. Cologne, 48 ESE. Dusseldorf. Lon. 8. E. Lat. 50. 57. N. Pop. 526.

Droma, t. Africa, on the Grain coast, noted for its market for pepper.

Dromcliff, v. Ireland, in Sligo, formerly a place of note, and the see of a bishop, removed to Elphin; 3 N. Sligo.

Drôme, dep. France, which takes its appellation from the river Drôme, which crosses it, bounded by the departments of the Upper Alps, Lower Alps, and Vaucluse; the Rhône bounds it on the west. The country lies high, full of mountains and valleys; the soil in many parts unproductive. Valence is the capital. Pop. 253,372. Protestants, 34,000.

Drome, (an. *Druna*,) r. France, which rises near Valdrome, passes by Die, Pontaix, Sailans, Crest, Livron, &c., and falls into the Rhône, about 11 S. Valence.

Dromo, small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago. Lon. 24. E. Lat. 39. 28. N.

Dromore, p-t. Lancaster co. Pa., on E. side of the Susquehanna; 17 S. Lancaster, W. 120. Pop. 1,500.

Dromore, t. Ireland, in Down; 15 SW. Belfast, 17 E. Armagh. Bp. see. The cathedral is small, but the palace erected some years since is handsome and convenient.

Dromwa Petri, t. Africa, on the Ivory coast.

Dronero, t. Piedmont, on the Maira; 14 SSW. Saluzzo. Pop. 6,342. Churches, 6.

Dronfield, t. Eng., in Derbyshire; 6 N. Chesterfield, 153 NW. London. Lon. 1. 19. W. Lat. 53. 21. N. Pop. 1,182.

Dronne, r. France, which rises about 6 miles from Thiviers, in Dordogne, and joins the Ille, near Coutras, in Gironde.

Dronningborg, see *Randers*.

Drontheim, the most northern diocese of Norway, lying along the coast between the Swedish frontier and the sea. Lat. 62. 20. to 71. 12. N. Sq. m. 93,232. Pop. in 1801, 239,215; in 1814, of Drontheim Proper, excluding Finnmark and Norrland, 138,690. The principal towns are Drontheim, Roraas, Christiansand, and Molde. It contains 226 churches and chapels. Though full of mountains, and little adapted to cultivation, the progress of agriculture of late has been considerable, and the culture of potatoe particularly attended to.

Drontheim, city, Norway, cap. of a diocese or province of the same name. Lon. 10. 23. E. Lat. 63. 26. N. Pop. 8,840. H. 1,300. Bp. see. It is very ancient, and was the seat of government while Norway remained a separate kingdom. It is built of wood, and contains a gymnasium, and an academy of sciences, with a library. It is situated on a gulf of the North sea, to which it gives name, at the mouth of the Nyd, nearly surrounded by the sea and lofty mountains, with a well-frequented seaport, but not capable of receiving large vessels, on account of rocks at the entrance of the harbour. It is 58 NNW. of the copper mines of Roraas. The principal exports are masts, fir-timber, copper, iron, pitch, tar, stock-fish, skins, potash, &c. In exchange, they receive and import

spices, wine, salt, brandy, corn, tobacco, cloth, &c.

Dropalach, t. Carinthia; 12 S. Saxenburg.

Droptzice, t. Aust. Poland; 24 SSE. Cracow.

Droschau, t. Bohemia, in Pilsen; 6 S. Klattau. Families, 137.

Droscholt, t. Denmark, in Zealand; 12 SSW. Nykiobing; 40 W. Copenhagen.

Drosendorf, t. Austria, on the Teya; 15 W. Znaym, 46 NW. Vienna. Lon. 15. 34. E. Lat. 48. 45. N. H. 98.

Drosing, t. Austria, at the conflux of the Teya and the Marosch; 6 E. Zistersdorf.

Drossen, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Frankfort; 12 SE. Custrin, 14 E. Frankfort on the Oder. Lon. 15. 4. E. Lat. 52. 30. N. Pop. 2,883.

Drossenfeld, t. Bavaria, on the Maine; 6 S. Culmbach.

Drot, r. France, which runs into the Garonne, at Gironde.

Drontningholm, royal palace, Sweden, on an island, about 7 miles from Stockholm.

Drotzdorf, t. Silesia, in Neisse; 3 S. Grotkau.

Drova, or *Drue*, or *Drou*, t. Africa, on the Grain coast; 60 NW. Cape Palmas.

Droue, t. France, in Loir-and-Cher; 9 NE. Montdoubleau. Pop. 845.

Droune, r. France, which runs into the Dordogne, between Libourne and Fronsac.

Droux, t. France, Upper-Vienne; 5 SE. Dorat.

Drowned Lands, tract of low country on Wallkill creek, chiefly in Orange co. N. Y., in the townships of Minisink, Warwick, and Goshen. The southern part, comprising a tract of about 3,000 acres, lies in Sussex co. N. J. They are overflowed in winter, and when drained, are very fertile, and productive; but the air is unhealthy. They extend 10 miles in length, and 4 or 5 in breadth.

Drowned Meadow, p-v. in Brookhaven, N. Y.; 3 E. Stony Brook, 68 E. New-York, W. 303.

Droye, r. Prussia, which runs into the Pregel, 4 W. Insterburg.

Droylsden, t. Eng., in Lancashire; 3 Manchester. Pop. 2,201.

Droyzig, t. Pru. Merseburg; 6 SE. Stossen. Pop. 600.

Druawar, r. Bohemia, which runs into the Elbe, near Nimburg.

Drubek, t. Pru. Magdeburg; 4 W. Wernigerode. Pop. 598.

Druckebach, r. Bavaria, which runs into the Inn, 3 miles below Kuffstein.

Drucz, r. Poland, which runs into the Dnieper, at Rogatchev.

Drue, t. Africa, on the Grain coast, famous for pepper; 60 NW. Cape Palmas.

Druent, t. Piedmont; 4 SW. Turin.

Druentia, now *Durance*.

Drugagunge, t. Hind., in Oude, on the left bank of the Dewah, opposite Fyzabad.

Druia, t. Rus. Wilna; 16 NE. Braslaw.

Druia, t. Russia, in Polotsk, on the Dwina; 50 NW. Polotsk, 260 SSW. Petersburg. P. 1,100.

Druin, t. Africa, on the Ivory coast, at the mouth of the river St. André.

Drum, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 3 S. Leypa. H. 87.

Drum Mountains, mountains, Ireland, in Waterford; 3 SW. Dungarvan.

Drum Point, cape on the coast of Maryland, at the mouth of the Patuxent. Lon. 76. 33.W. Lat. 33. 22. N.

Druma, r. Africa, which runs into the Indian sea, at Mombaca.

Drummadoo Bay, bay on W. coast of the Scotch island of Arran. Lon. 5. 16. W. Lat. 55. 34. N.

Drummond, v. Scot., in Ross-shire, on the road from Dingwall to Navar Ann.

Drummond's Island, isl. Upper Canada, at the entrance of St Mary's river into lake Huron. It is fortified by the English, and is a depot of their Indian trade.

Drummondtown, p-t. & cap. Accomac co. Va.; about 25 S. Snowhill, Md., W. 215. It contains a court house, a jail, and about 30 houses.

Druna, now *Drome*.

Drunen, t. N. Brabant; 15 ENE. Breda. Pop. 1,000.

Druryd, r. N. Wales, which runs into the sea. about 2 NNW. Harlech.

Drusenheim, t. France, in Lower Rhine, on the Motter; 15 NE. Strasburg. Pop. 953.

Druses, a free and warlike race of people of Syria, inhabiting the Castraven mountains, Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon, and all the coast from Gibail to Saida, and as far east as Balbec. Sq. m. about 1,150. Pop. variously estimated at 70,000, 120,000, and 160,000; 20,000, or 40,000 able to bear arms. The origin of the Druses is traced to a persecution and dispersion that took place about the beginning of the 11th century, among the followers of Mahomet. They are divided into a number of religious sects, some of which hold very peculiar opinions. One class assume the epithet of *Okkals*, i. e. Spiritualists. The people generally appear wholly indifferent to religion, following the Mahometans or Maronites in their devotions, as they find it convenient. Their language is pure Arabic. Their chief occupation is agriculture. They are robust, hardy, patient of fatigue, hunger, and cold, fierce, restless, and enterprising; in war brave to temerity, but undisciplined. Their government is of a mixed nature; their chief men are styled sheiks or emirs; the sovereign, the grand emir, whose residence is at Dair al Kamar. Bairout is the emporium of their trade.

Druswer, t. Rus. Wilna; 14 W. Braslaw.

Druten, t. Neth., in Guelderland; 8 WNW. Nimeguen. Pop. 1,000.

Drutischken, t. Prussia, Gumbinnen, on the Rominte; 4 SSE. Gumbinnen.

Drutz, r. Russia, which runs into the Dnieper, at Rogatchev, in Mogilev.

Druyn, or *Drevin Petri*, or *Grand Drevin*, t. Africa, on the Ivory coast, at the mouth of the river St. André. Lon. 4. 5. W. Lat. 5. N.

Druiskidwar, t. Rus. Wilna; 8 NE. Braslaw.

Druye, t. France, in Yonne; 16 S. Auxerre.

Dry Creek, p-v. Campbell co. Ken.; 90 Frankfort, W. 512.

Dry Harbour, bay on N. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 77. 16. W. Lat. 18. 30. N.

Dry Ridge, p-v. Pendleton co. Ken.; W. 605.

Dryburg, t. Pru. Minden; 7 ENE. Paderborn. Lon. 9. 7. E. Lat. 51. 43. N. Pop. 1,446.

Dryden, p-t. Tomkins co. N. Y.; 37 S. Auburn, 170 W. Albany, W. 377. Pop. in 1810, 1,890; in 1820, 3,951.

Drygallen, t. Pru. Gumbinnen; 24 SW. Oletzko.

Dryswiaty, t. Rus. Wilna; 16 SW. Braslaw.

Drzewickze, t. Poland, in Sandomirz; 24 WNW. Sandomirz. H. 102.

Drzewohostice, see *Debrowhostiz*.

Dsanpoo, see *Sanpoo*.

Dsarin, lake, Thibet; about 12 leagues in circumference. Lat. 32. 10. N.

Dsatchou, or *Tsatchou*, or *Saichou*, r. Asia, which rises in Thibet, and passes into the Chinese province of Yun-nan, where it changes its name to *Lan-tsan*; after crossing the province of Yun-nan, it takes the name of *Kiou-long*.

Dschaabar, see *Kalaat Giabar*.

Dsedsi, t. Japan, in Nippon, with a large castle.

Dseptong, or *Septong*, t. Thibet; 21 SE. Chanmanning, 24 WNW. Rimbou.

Dsjabbe Tar, small island of Arabia, in the Red sea; about 40 WSW. Loheia. Lon. 41. 35. E. Lat. 15. 32. N.

Dsjabbel, small isl. in the Red sea; about 24 miles from the coast of Arabia. Lon. 43. 34. E. Lat. 14. 4. N.

Dsjali, t. Arabia; 24 SE. Loheia.

Dsjar, s-p. Arabia, in Hedsjas; 67 SW. Medina. Lat. 33. 36. N. It is situated on the side of a mountain near the Red sea, with a harbour, spacious and deep, surrounded by sharp rocks. Instead of using anchors, the ships' cables are fastened on land. This place is by some supposed to be the *Eziongeber* mentioned in scripture.

Dsjebi, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 56 E. Hodeida. Lon. 43. 40. E. Lat. 14. 44. N. It is surrounded with a wall, and is the residence of a dola.

Dsjelledi, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 24 ESE. Chamir.

Dsjennad, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 12 E. Táas.

Dsjes, see *Kishme*.

Dsjezan, see *Ghezan*.

Dsjismum, see *Sabba Rus*.

Dsjimo, or *Tsimo*, t. Japan, in Nippon; 10 NW. Morisa.

Dsjisme, see *Kishme*.

Dsjiri, see *Siri*.

Dsjise, see *Gizeh*.

Dsjob al Ala, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 40 SW. Sana.

Dsjobla, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 22 N. Táas, 60 NE. Mocha. H. 600. It was formerly a place of some celebrity. The houses are high and well built, and the streets paved.

Dsjof, pr. Arabia, E. Yemen, and N. Hadramaut, chiefly inhabited by Bedouin Arabs. The principal town is Mareb.

Dsoukioag, lake, Thibet; about 45 miles in circumference. Lat. 30. 30. N.

Dua, t. Hind., in Ellore; 29 E. Ellore.

Duabos, (*Los*), t. Cuba; 36 E. Villa del Principe.

Duanesburg, p-t. Schenectady co. N. Y.; 23 NW. Albany, W. 376. Pop. 3,510.

Duara, fortress, Dalmatia; 20 ENE. Spalatro. Lon. 15. 50. E. Lat. 43. 23. N.

Duarze, r. Spain, in the province of Guipuscoa, which runs into Orio, at Tolosa.

Duault-Quelin, t. France, in North Coasts; 9 NW. Rostrenen.

Dubally, t. Bengal; 5 NE. Purneah.

Dubarro, r. S. A. in New Grenada, which flows into the Orinoco.

Dubary, t. Bengal; 7 SSW. Rangamatty.

Dubba Fettee, one of the branches of the Indus, which runs into the sea, 12 N. of the Rit-chel.

Dubbila, t. Africa, in Kaarta; 112 E. Kem-moo.

Dubcheskiaia, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Enisei; 164 NNE. Eniseisk.

Dubdu, t. Africa, in Fez; 80 E. Fez. Lon. 3. 15. W. Lat. 34. N. It was at one time an independent state, and governed by a prince who took the title of king.

Duben, t. Pru. Merseburg, on the Mulda; 18 NNE. Leipsic. Lon. 12. 35. E. Lat. 51. 25. N. Pop. 2,208.

Debeninken, t. Prus. Lithuania; 4 E. Goldapp.

Dubenow, t. Courland; 20 SE. Seelburg.

Dubhoi, t. Guzerat; 15 SE. Brodera.

Dubice, t. Rus. Wilna; 20 WNW. Lida.

Dubiecz, t. Aust. Galicia; 52 W. Lemberg.

Dubinky, t. Rus. Wilna; 24 N. Wilna.

Dubienka, t. Poland, in Lublin, on the Bug; 20 ESE. Chelm. Pop. 900.

Dubis, now *Doubs*.

Dubitza, or *Dubicza*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bosnia, on the Unna, opposite the town in Croatia of the same name. Pop. 6,000.

Dubiza, or *Dubicza*, t. Aust. Croatia, on the Unna, opposite the preceding; 11 NE. Landstrass. Pop. 1,600.

Dubki, t. Russia, in Petersburg, on the gulf of Finland; 16 NNW. Petersburg.

Dublin, p-t. Cheshire co. N. H.; 12 ESE. Keene, 47 SW. Concord, W. 458. Pop. 1,260. It lies on N. side of Grand Monadnock, and joins upon Jaffrey.

Dublin, t. Huntingdon co. Pa. Pop. 632.

Dublin, t. Bedford co. Pa. Pop. 713.

Dublin, p-t. & cap. Laurens co. Georgia, on SW. branch of the Oconee; 45 S. Milledgeville, W. 720. Pop. 165. It contains a court house and a jail.

Dublin, (*Lower*,) t. Philadelphia co. on the Delaware; 10 N. Philadelphia. Pop. 2,640. Here is an academy.

Dublin, (*Upper*,) t. Montgomery co. Pa. Pop. 1,259.

Dublin, p-t. Franklin co. Ohio; 12 Columbus, W. 430.

Dublin, co. Ireland, bounded N. by Meath, E. by the Irish sea, S. by Wicklow, W. by Meath and Kildare; 25 m. in extent from N. to S. and from 9 to 16 broad. Pop. estimated at 210,000. Sq. m. 355, acres 228,211. It contained in 1790, 25,510 houses, and 107 parishes, 19 of which are in the city of Dublin. This country is in general flat, except towards the S. where it is mountainous and rocky; towards the sea it is broken into bays and creeks, with several places of resort for sea-bathing. Five members are returned to parliament. Dublin is the capital, and the chief river is the Liffey.

Dublin, (an *Eblana*,) city & capital of Ire-

land; 60 W. Holyhead, in Wales, 330 WNW. London. Lon. 6. 19. W. Lat. 53. 21. N. Pop. 187,939. H. 16,458. Abp. see.

It is situated at the bottom of a spacious bay, 7 miles from the sea, on the river Liffey, nearly in the centre of the county to which it gives name; extending about 2 miles each way. The river Liffey is crossed by 6 stone bridges; the sides are embanked with spacious quays, so that vessels can load and unload before the houses of the merchants. The bay is about 7 miles broad, and unsafe in stormy weather; but the channel is confined for 3 miles on each side by a broad stone wall, for the protection of ships in the road. Vessels which draw more than 7 feet cannot come up to the quay. The entrance into the harbour is thought to be one of the most beautiful in Europe. The commerce of the city is extensive. The amount of import duties paid at the custom house, in 1817, was £945,000; of all other ports in Ireland £1,143,000.

There is scarcely any city in Europe, which, in proportion to its size, abounds more in magnificent and useful buildings, and charitable institutions. It contains 2 cathedrals, 19 parish churches, besides several chapels of the established religion, about 28 Catholic chapels, 2 meeting houses of the church of Scotland, 7 of other dissenters, 4 of Methodists, 2 of Quakers, 1 Lutheran, and 1 French Calvinist. The houses, with the exception of the principal public edifices, are generally of brick, from 3 to 5 stories high.

The university was projected in 1311, but did not flourish till the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It consists of a chancellor, a vice-chancellor, provost, vice-provost, 22 fellows, and 5 royal professorships, of divinity, common law, civil law, physic, and Greek; besides these, 3 others were founded by sir Patrick Dun, of physic, chirurgery, and pharmacy; there are likewise professorships of mathematics, oriental languages, oratory, history, and natural philosophy. The library contains 68,946 volumes. The number of students attending Sept. 1818, was 1,209; and in 1820, about 1,500. The building is noble and spacious, and consists of two quadrangles, and presents a grand front of 300 feet, and extends in depth 600 feet. Graduates and students in any one of the three universities, Oxford, Cambridge, and Dublin, are, by established usage, admitted *ad eundem* in either of the other two. On a rocky hill about 4 miles west of the city there is an observatory. The Dublin Society, incorporated in 1742, a national institution for promoting agriculture, manufactures, and the fine arts, consists of 700 members, and has an extensive library, a large cabinet of minerals, collections in sculpture, &c.

The castle, originally a strong fortification, completed in 1213, now the government house, consists chiefly of 2 squares. The custom house is a most magnificent structure, in front 375 feet by 209, finished in 1790, at the expense of £255,000. The parliament house, the royal exchange, and the courts of justice, are magnificent buildings. Other public buildings of note are the linen-hall, the barracks, the theatre, the tollsell or town-house, hospitals for invalids,

for the children of soldiers and sailors, and for the reception of the aged and infirm; for lying-in women, for the blind, &c.—The royal college of physicians was established in the year 1679; the royal college of surgeons, in the year 1785; the academy for the advancement of science, polite literature, and antiquities, in 1786. Three members are returned to the imperial parliament, 2 for the city, and 1 for the university.—Natives, Usher, Denham, Swift, Parnel, Cunningham, Steele, and Sheridan.

Dubno, t. Rus., in Volhynia, on the Irwa; 24 SSE Lucko. Pop. 6,600. H. 1,130. A large part of the inhabitants are Jews, who carry on a considerable trade in cattle, wood, and produce. The great annual market of Poland, called the *contract*, was for a time held here instead of at Lemberg.

Duboda, t. Guzerat; 25 NE. Amedabad.

Duboja, t. Rus. Grodno; 10 WSW. Brzesc.

Duboi, t. Hind., in Guzerat, district of Champaur. Lon. 73. 35. E. Lat. 22. 4. N. Here are the remains of a university.

Dubois, see *Lake of the Woods*.

Dubois, co. Indiana. Pop. 1,168. Chief town, Portersville.

Dubonee, t. Bengal; 50 N. Dinagepour.

Dubovka, t. Russia, in Saratov, on W. side of the Volga; 60 S. Kamischin.

Dubovka, fort, Russian Tartary, in Caucasus, on the Malwa; 12 W. Kizliar.

Dubowally, t. Hind., in Bahar; 25 W. Arrah.

Dubrajepour, t. Bengal; 10 SSE. Nagore. Lon. 87. 27. E. Lat. 23. 47. N.

Dubravitz, t. Moldavia; 36 NW. Galatz.

Dubris, now *Dover*.

Dubrouna, t. Eu. Russia, in Mohilev, on the Dnieper; 50 N. Mohilev. Pop. 2,400.

Dubrowa, t. Rus. Wilna; 74 ESE. Wilna.

Duarowica, t. Rus. Grodno; 46 SE. Brzesc.

Dubrucal, t. Bukowina, on the Pruth; 12 W. Czernaucii.

Dubuque's Lead Mines, rich mines, N. A., belonging to the Fox Indians. See *Fox Indians*.

Duca, t. Naples, in Bari; 6 NW. Bari.

Ducades, t. Albania; 10 SE. Valona.

Duce, or *Ducay*, t. France, in Channel; 5 SSE. Avranches. Pop. 1,611.

Duchene, r. Canada, which runs into the St. Lawrence, Lon. 71. 54. W. Lat. 46. 45. N.

Duchenparah, t. Cashmere, capital of a district, at the foot of mountains which divide Cashmere from Thibet. Lon. 74. 58. E. Lat. 34. 51. N.

Duchessa, (*La*), t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; 11 SSW. Aquila.

Duchovtschina, t. Russia, Smolenskoe; 24 N. Smolensk, 300 SSE. Petersburg.

Ducie's Island, small, barren, and uninhabited island, in the Southern ocean. Lon. 154. 27. W. Lat. 24. 40. S.

Duck, r. Tennessee, which rises in Franklin co., and flows W. by N. through Bedford, Maury, Hickman, and Humphreys cos., and on W. side of the last joins the Tennessee, about 80 W. Nashville. It is navigable for boats 90 miles.

Duck Creek, see *Smyrna*.

Duck Creek, hundred, in N. side of Kent co. Delaware. Pop. 3,951.

Duck Creek, r. Del., which runs into Delaware bay, Lon. 77. 34. W. Lat. 39. 27. N.

Duck Creek, (*Little*), r. Del., which runs into Delaware bay, Lon. 75. 20. W. Lat. 39. 20. N.

Duck Creek, r. Ohio, which flows into the Ohio, 1 mile above Marietta.

Duck Islands, two small islands in the Atlantic, near the coast of Maine. Lon. 64. 4. W. Lat. 44. 10. N.

Duck Island, small island, near the coast of Maine. Lon. 67. 43. W. Lat. 44. 45. N. Pop. 18.

Duck Lake, lake, N. America. Lon. 108. 30. W. Lat. 54. 50. N.

Duckinfield, t. Eng., Cheshire; 6 NE. Stockport. Pop. 3,053.

Duckinsech, t. Tipera; 30 SSE. Commillah.

Duckque, t. Thibet; 12 NW. Jhansa Jeung.

Ducles, t. France, Lower Seine; 10 WSW. Rouen. Pop. 1,587.

Duclos Bay, bay of the straits of Magellan, on the coast of Patagonia; 30 S. Elizabeth's island.

Ducras, small island, near S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 78. 3. W. Lat. 20. 28. N.

Ducullus, t. Bengal; 25 W. Silhet.

Dud, t. Africa, in Mazambique, where the king resides.

Duda, t. Rus., in Wilna; 28 ENE. Lida.

Dudagam, t. Hind. Dowlatabad; 8 S. Neermul.

Dudawanum, t. Hind., in Tinevelly; 26 S. Palamcotta.

Dudden, r. Eng. in Lancashire, which runs into the Irish sea, 3 S. Dalton.

Duddunmow, t. Hind., in Oude; 15 W. Kairabad.

Dudeldorf, or *Dinerof*, t. Pru. Treves; 8 N. Treves, 21 NE. Luxemburg. Pop. 467.

Duden, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 10 N. Satalia.

Duden, (an. *Cataractes*), r. A. Turkey, which runs into the sea, near Satalia.

Dudenhofen, t. Hesse; 7 S. Hanau. Pop. 1,200.

Duderstadt, t. Hanover, in Gottingen, formerly in Eichsfeld; 14 ENE. Gottingen, 46 NW. Erfurt. Lon. 10. 15. E. Lat. 51. 35. N. Pop. 4,071. H. 464. The principal trade is in beer and tobacco.

Dudgullow, t. Hind., in Cicacole; 15 S. Cosimcotta.

Dudingston, v. & parish, Scot., in Edinburghshire, at the foot of Arthur's Seat.

Dudje, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia; 25 W. Boli.

Dudley, p-t. Worcester co. Mass.; 19 S. by W. Worcester, 35 NW. Providence, 50 E. by S. Springfield, 50 ENE. Hartford, 55 WSW. Boston, W. 380. Pop. in 1810, 1,226; in 1820, 1,615. In the central part on an eminence there is a pleasant village, containing a Congregational meeting house, an academy, and about thirty houses. The academy, called Nichols Academy from its founder, is a large and handsome building. It is under the direction of the Universalists, who meet for public worship in the chapel. Dudley is watered by the Quinibaug and French river, and contains 2 woollen and 5 cotton manufactories. One of the latter is a large establishment, at the east end of the town, in a village lying partly in Dudley and partly in Oxford.

Dudley Island, isl. in Passamaquoddy bay, Maine, belonging to Eastport.

Dudley, t. Eng., in Worcestershire, but insulated in Staffordshire, with a weekly market on Saturday; 9 W. Birmingham, 118 NW. London. Lon. 1. 58. W. Lat. 52. 31. N. Pop. 13,925. It is a flourishing, well built town, has two churches, a well endowed grammar school, and manufactures of iron nails, glass, and fire irons. The neighbourhood abounds in coal, ironstone, and limestone. Here are grand ruins of a castle, built about the year 700, on a lofty hill, commanding a beautiful and extensive prospect.

Dudost, t. Walachia; 10 ESE. Bucharest.

Dudowly, t. Hind., in Benares; 7 WSW. Benares.

Dudypalla, see *Doodypulla*.

Due Castelli, t. Italy, on the Molinella; 5 NE. Mantua. An obstinate battle was fought here in September 1796, between a detachment of the Austrians, from the city of Mantua, and the French; the latter remained masters of the field.

Due Castelli, t. Istria; 12 SE. Pedena.

Due Torre, t. Naples, in Bari; 6 SSW. Bari.

Duegnas, or *Duennas*, t. Spain, in Leon, on the Pisuerga; 9 S. Palencia.

Dueren, or *Duren*, t. Pru. Lower Rhine, capital of a circle, in Aix la Chapelle, on the Roer; 15 E. Aix la Chapelle, 7 SSE. Juliers. Lon. 6. 23. E. Lat. 50. 49. N. Pop. 3,489. It is a place of some trade, and has a manufacture of cloth and hard ware.

Duero, or *Douero*, or *Douro*, (an. *Durius*), r. which rises near Agreda in Spain, and taking its course W. passes Osma, Aranda de Duero, Toro, Zamora, &c. in Spain; reaching the borders of Portugal, it passes by Miranda, when, taking a direction SW. it separates Tra-los-Montes from Spain, till a little below Espadacenta, it again takes a W. course across the kingdom of Portugal, having Tra-los-Montes and Entre-Duero-e-Minho N. and Beira S., and discharges its waters into the Atlantic, a little below Oporto.

Duerozhof, t. Carniola; 4 E. Gurckfield.

Duesme, t. France, in Côte-d'Or; 10 W. Châtillon sur Seine.

Duff's Group, range of islands in the Pacific ocean, discovered and so named, in 1767, by Capt. Wilson, of the Duff missionary ship: the largest of the group he called Disappointment island. They are about 11 in number, lying in a direction SE. and NW., 14 or 15 miles. In the middle are two larger islands, about 6 miles in circ. The natives are stout and well made, with copper-coloured complexions. Lon. 167. E. Lat. 9. 57. S.

Duff's Mountains, see *Gambier's Islands*.

Duff's Reef, shoal among the Feejee islands, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 80. 44. E. Lat. 13. 30. S.

Duffel, t. Neth., in Antwerp; 4 S. Liere. Pop. 2,831.

Duffhorn, v. principality of Luneburg, with a medicinal spring; 3 S. Walsrode.

Dufwe, see *Doeve*.

Dugalhatty, t. Bengal; 8 SW. Nogong.

Dugaworee, t. Hind., in Ruttunpour; 24 SW. Ruttunpour.

Dugdomoni, the western branch of the Octahoola, Louisiana.

Dugendorf, t. Bavaria; 2 N. Schweinfurt.

Dugga, or *Tugga*, (an. *Thugga*), t. Tunis; 70 SSW. Tunis. Here are considerable ruins, with some Roman inscriptions.

Duginskoi, cape, Russian Siberia, in the sea of Ochotskoi. Lon. 149. 14. E. Lat. 59. 15. N.

Dugny, t. France, in Meuse; 3 S. Verdun.

Dugny, v. France; 6 NNE. Paris.

Dugong, t. Hind., in Oude; 26 WSW. Fyzabad.

Duham, t. Bohemia, in Buntzlau; 20 WSW. Jung Buntzlau.

Duhokunda, t. Africa, in Jemarrow.

Duida, t. Africa, in Bornou. Lon. 25. 50. E. Lat. 18. 4. N.

Duidac, t. Cochinchina, near the sea. Lon. 108. 45. E. Lat. 14. 15. N.

Duin, or *Duino*, or *Tybeid*, s-p. Carniola, in the gulf of Trieste; 8 NW. Trieste, 174 SSW. Vienna. Lon. 13. 37. E. Lat. 45. 53. N.

Duind, or *Duna*, see *Dwina*.

Duingen, or *Duin*, or *Dudinggen*, t. Hanover, in Calenberg; 18 SE. Hameln. Pop. 843.

Duisburg, t. Pru. Juliers-Cleves-Berg, in Cleves, situated near E. bank of the Rhine, called by the Romans *Teutobergium*, formerly imperial and Hanseatic; 14 N. Dusseldorf, 29 SE. Cleves. Lon. 6. 46. E. Lat. 51. 26. N. Pop. 4,017. It contains 2 churches, 3 convents. It is a staple for iron manufactures and cloth. A Calvinist university was founded here in 1655, but in 1806, it was removed to Dusseldorf; but no longer holds the rank of a university.

Duitama, t. New-Grenada, in Tunja, on a beautiful plain, between Paipa and Santa Rosa. In the time of the Indians, it was a large city, but is now a mean village.

Duitz, or *Duytz*, t. Pru. Juliers-Cleves-Berg, on E. side of the Rhine, opposite Cologne; chiefly inhabited by Jews. Pop. 2,000.

Dukana, r. Siberia, which, united with the Ancha, forms the Juna.

Duke's County, co. Mass. It comprises Martha's Vineyard and the Elizabeth islands. Pop. in 1810, 3,290; in 1820, 3,292. Chief town, Edgartown.

Duke's Town, t. Africa, in Calbari. Lon. 8. 5. E. Lat. 5. 27. N.

Duke of Clarence's Strait, channel on E. coast of N. America, bounded E. by the duke of York's islands, part of the continent, and the isles of Gravina.

Duke of Gloucester's Islands, two small islands in the S. Pacific ocean. They lie WNW. and ESE., one in Lon. 146. W. Lat. 20. 38. S.; the other Lon. 146. 15. W. Lat. 20. 34. S. They are covered with trees, but seem to be uninhabited.

Duke of York's Island, isl. in St. George's channel, between New Britain and New Ireland, in the Pacific ocean, between Cape Paliter and Cape Stevens. The land is level, and has a delightful appearance. Inland it is covered with lofty woods, and near the water-side are the houses of the natives, which stand not far from each other among groves of coconut trees, so that the whole forms a prospect the most beautiful and romantic that can be imagined. Lon. 151. 20. E. Lat. 4. 9. S.

Duke of York's Island, island in the Pacific ocean, about 30 miles in circ., low, and cover-

ed with wood. In the centre of the island is a large lake, and a dreadful surf breaks upon almost every part of the coast. Lon. 187. 30. E. Lat. 7. 56. S.

Duke of York's Island, isl. or a group of islands in the N. Pacific ocean, near the coast of America; extending about 46 miles in length, from NW. to SE. and from 10 to 24 broad. Lon. 227. 15. to 228. 15. E. Lat. 55. 50. to 56. 34. N.

Duki, t. Persia, in Mecran; 150 S. Arokhage.

Dukka, or *Dooky*, t. Candahar, on the Kamah; 34 NNW. Paishawur.

Dukkajeung, fortress, Bootan; 21 WSW. Tassasudon.

Dukla, t. Aust. Galicia; 60 SSW. Sandomirz.

Dukova, t. Rus. Minsk; 16 SE. Minsk.

Dulabarry, t. Bengal; 55 S. Dinagepour.

Dulag, t. on E. coast of Leyta. Lon. 125. 2. E. Lat. 10. 57. N.

Dulan, t. on E. coast of the island of Panay. Lon. 122. 39. E. Lat. 11. 25. N.

Dulas, r. Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, which runs into the Bristol channel, 4 SE. Kidwelly.

Dulas, r. Wales, in Caermarthen, which runs into the Towy, about 1½ SSW. Langadok.

Dulas, r. Wales, in Brecknock, which runs into the Wye, near Hay.

Dulas, r. Wales, in the county of Radnor, which runs into the Ithon, near Llanbeder.

Dulas, r. Wales, in the county of Montgomery, which runs into the Severn, near Llanidlos.

Dulas, r. Wales, in the county of Montgomery, which runs into the Severn, near Newton.

Dulas, r. N. Wales, in the island of Anglesea, which runs into the Irish sea, forming a bay and harbour at its mouth, with a village of the same name; 10 NW. Beaumaris.

Dulashe, r. S. Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, which runs into the Towy, 7 miles above Caermarthen.

Dulce, r. Tucuman, which flows by St. Jago del Estero, and runs into the lake of Los Porongos.

Dulce Gulf, broad river or estuary, which runs into the Spanish main, from the coast of Costa Rica. Lon. 84. 16. W. Lat. 8. 33. N.

Dulce Gulf, or *Laguna de Guatemala*, r. which runs from the province of Guatemala into the bay of Honduras, Lon. 89. 50. W. Lat. 15. 18. N.

Dulcigno, (an. *Olcinium*.) t. Eu. Turkey, in Albania, on the coast of the Adriatic; 15 SW. Scutari. Lon. 18. 56. E. Lat. 42. 23. N. Pop. 6, or 7,000. The inhabitants, called Dulcignotti, are noted for piracy.

Duleek, v. Ireland, in Meath, formerly a place of note, and the see of a bishop, but now a poor mean place; 6 SSW. Drogheda.

Duleapour, t. Bengal; 38 SE. Calcutta.

Dulef, r. Sweden, which runs into the gulf of Bothnia; 10 SE. Gefle.

Dulelpour, t. Bengal; 44 NE. Dacca.

Dulgumuha, t. Morocco; 45 S. Morocco.

Dulken, or *Dulcken*, t. Pru. Juliers-Cleves-Berg, in Cleves; 20 NNW. Juliers. Pop. 3,547.

Dulmen, or *Dulman*, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Munster, capital of a lordship; 13 SW. Munster. Lon. 7. 26. E. Lat. 51. 50. N. Pop. 1,684. Pop. of the lordship, 9,533. Sq. m. 116.

Dulowny, t. Hind., Oude; 30 SE. Kairabad.

Dulsingserra, t. Hind., in Bahar; 33 E. Hajypour. Lon. 86. E. Lat. 25. 39. N.

Dulverton, t. Eng., in Somerset, on E. side of the river Ex, which separates the county of Somerset from that of Devon, with a market on Saturday; 27 W. Bridgewater, 164 W. London. Lon. 3. 41. W. Lat. 51. 1. N. Pop. 1,035.

Dulupin, one of the smaller Philippine islands, near W. coast of Samar. Lon. 124. 13. E. Lat. 13. 34. N.

Dulwich, v. Eng., in Surry, on the borders of Kent, with a mineral spring, called *Sydenham Wells*; and noted for a college founded by William Allen, a comedian, in the year 1619, called *The College of God's Gift*; 5 SE. London.

Dulya, t. Bengal; 72 S. Dacca.

Dum, t. Bengal; 30 N. Dinagepour.

Duma, r. Ger., which runs into the Wipper, near Duma.

Duma, t. Pru. Dusseldorf, on a river of the same name, which soon after runs into the Wipper; 14 SSE. Dusseldorf.

Dumaring, t. Borneo, on E. coast. Lon. 118. E. Lat. 1. 40. N.

Dumandy, t. Bengal; 25 N. Ramgur.

Dumbally, t. Bengal; 5 NE. Purneah.

Dumbarton, or *Lenox*, co. Scotland, bounded N. by the counties of Argyle and Perth, E. by the counties of Perth and Stirling, S. by Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire, and W. by Argyleshire, from which it is, for the most part, divided by Loch Long, in the form of a crescent, the horns lying N. and S. and the concave side to the E.; about 45 miles in length, and from 6 to 15 in breadth. The eastern part is fertile in corn, the other parts feed great flocks of sheep; but the principal riches arise from the fisheries in the lochs in and about its coasts; Loch Lomond, Loch Long, and Loch Garte are the chief; the principal town is Dumbarton. Pop. 24,189.

Dumbarton, t. Scot. and capital of Dumbartonshire, on N. coast of the Clyde, at the mouth of the Leven; 8 NW. Paisley, 13 W. Glasgow. Lon. 4. 26. W. Lat. 55. 58. N. Pop. 2,970. It is ancient, consisting chiefly of one street, well paved, and has a castle situated on a lofty precipitous rock. The principal manufacture is crown glass, for which about 300 workmen are employed. The government duties on the glass manufactured here in the year ending July 5, 1818, amounted to £119,000. About 2,000 tons of shipping belong to the port.

Dumblane, t. Scot., in Perth, formerly bp. see: part of the cathedral, which yet remains, serves for a parish church; 6 N. Stirling, 27 SW. Perth. Lon. 3. 59. W. Lat. 56. 12. N. Pop. 2,733.

Dumbica, t. Poland, in Sandomirz; 36 S. Sandomirz.

Dumboo, t. Africa, in Bornou, on a lake of the same name; 170 NNW. Bornou. Lon. 21. 30. E. Lat. 22. N.

Dumboo, (an. *Chelidonus Palus*.) salt lake, Africa, in Bornou, a little E. Dumboo.

Dumbrowitza, r. which rises in Transylvania, flows through Walachia, passing by Bucharest, and runs into the Danube, about 30 miles above Silistria.

Dumdah, t. Hind., in the Ruttunpour country; 66 SW. Ruttunpour, 112 E. Nagpour. Lon. 81. 51. E. Lat. 21. 27. N.

Dumeidsj, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 36 NNE. Chamir.

Dumfries, p-t. port of entry, & cap. Prince William co. Va., on the Quantico, which falls into the Potomac, 3 miles below the town; 33 S. Washington, 90 N. Richmond. Lon. 77. 28. W. Lat. 38. 40. N. It contains a court house, a jail, a meeting house, a large warehouse, and about 250 buildings; and has some trade. The Quantico is navigable as far as to the town for boats of 20 tons. At the mouth of the river there is a very handsome and excellent harbour. The shipping owned here, in 1816, amounted to 1,956 tons.

Dumfries, co. Scotland, bounded N. by the counties of Lanerk, Peebles, and Selkirk; E. by Roxburghshire; S. by the frith of Solway, which divides it from England, and the county of Kirkcudbright; and W. by Ayrshire. The country is generally mountainous, with some fertile valleys on the sides of the rivers called *Nithsdale*, or *Niddisdale*, *Annandale*, and *Eskdale*; about 50 miles in length, and from 10 to 30 broad. Sq. m. 1,033. Pop. 62,960. Families, 12,964; 3,862 engaged in agriculture; 4,435 in trade and manufactures; 4,667 otherwise. The principal towns are Dumfries and Annan.

Dumfries, (an. *Demerosesa*.) t. Scot., capital of the county, situated on an eminence near the river Nith; 21 NE. Kircudbright, 53 SSW. Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 37. W. Lat. 55. 9. N. Pop. 9,262. It is beautifully situated on rising ground, 9 miles from the influx of the Nith into Solway frith. It contains 8 houses of public worship, a hospital, an infirmary and lunatic asylum, a court-house, and a town-house; and has manufactures of hats, stockings, beer, and leather. Vessels of 150 tons come up to the town.

Dummar, t. Syria; 4 W. Damascus.

Dumme, r. Ger., which runs into the Jetze, at Wustro.

Dummer, fort, in Chesterfield, N. H. on the Connecticut.

Dummer, t. Coos co. N. H., 19 NE. Lancaster. Pop. 42.

Dummersee, lake, Hanover, between Hoya, Diepholz, and Osnaburg; 3 m. long, and 2 broad.

Dummerston, p-t. Windham co. Vt.; 31 E. Bennington; 5 N. Brattleborough, W. 431. Pop. 1,658.

Dummooda, r. Hind., which runs into the Hoogly, 28 below Calcutta.

Dummoul, t. Hind., Bahar; 22 SSE. Bahar.

Dumna, t. Bengal; 7 E. Ghidore.

Dumna, now *Skye*.

Dumnagur, t. Guzerat; 48 W. Gogo.

Dumnah, t. Hind., in Bahar; 50 SE. Bahar.

Dumpalis, t. Celebes, on W. coast, on a bay of the same name, which abounds in grain and roots.

Dumrah, t. Bengal; 52 N. Ramgur.

Dumree, t. Bengal; 10 SSE. Ghidore.

Dumrea, t. Bengal; 20 SSE. Calcutta.

Dumroy, t. Bengal; 15 NW. Dacca.

Dumroy, t. Hind., in Bahar; 75 SW. Patna. Lon. 84. 52. E. Lat. 24. 30. N.

Dumroy, t. Hind., in Bahar; 27 W. Boujepour. Lon. 84. 21. E. Lat. 25. 33. N.

Dumrya, t. Bengal; 35 NNW. Purneah.

Dumurbarry, t. Bengal; 12 W. Koonda.

Dun, t. France, in Meuse; 6 S. Stenay, 15 NNW. Verdun. Pop. 988.

Dun le Roy, t. France, and seat of a tribunal, in Cher, on the Auron; 14 SSE. Bourges, 15 W. Sancois. Pop. 2,710.

Dun Palleteau, t. France, in Creuse; 12 NW. Gueret. Pop. 520.

Duna, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 15. 25. S.

Duna, see *Dwina*.

Dunaburg, t. Russia, in Witepsk, on the Dwina; 8 WNW. Polotsk, 256 SSW. St. Petersburg. Lon. 26. 14. E. Lat. 56. 5. N. Pop. 218.

Dunamond, or *Dunamunde*, t. Russia, in Riga, at the mouth of the Dwina; 15 NW. Riga, 20 N. Mittau. Lon. 23. 40. E. Lat. 57. 5. N.

Dunan Point, cape on SW. coast of the island of Skye. Lon. 6. 14. W. Lat. 57. 9. N.

Dunbar, t. Fayette co. Pa. Pop. 1,895.

Dunbar, (an. *Ledone*.) s-p. Scot., and a royal burgh, in Haddington, at the mouth of the Forth; 28 E. Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 32. W. Lat. 56. 1. N. Pop. 3,965. The town is handsome, the houses built with stone, and covered with slate; it was once surrounded with a wall, but that is now decayed. On the opposite side of the harbour are the remains of a castle, almost covered with the sea, at high water. There are 18 ships belonging to the port.

Dunbarton, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H., on W. side of the Merrimack, opposite Chester; 8 S. Concord, 18 N. Amherst, 55. W. Portsmouth. Pop. 1,450.

Dunbeath, r. Caithness, which runs into the sea, 8 NE. from the Ord of Caithness.

Dunblate, see *Dumblane*.

Dunboy Rock, rock, near E. coast of Scotland. Lon. 1. 46. W. Lat. 57. 22. N.

Dunboyne, v. Ireland, in Meath; 10 NW. Dublin.

Duncan's Bay, bay on N. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 77. 23. W. Lat. 18. 31. N.

Duncan's Canal, inlet, on S. coast of an island in the N. Pacific ocean, near W. coast of N. A. about 25 miles in length. Lon. of the entrance, 227. 11. E. Lat. 56. 25. N.

Duncan's Passage, strait between the Great and Little Andaman islands.

Duncan's Rook, rock in the Pacific ocean, about a mile from Latouche's island.

Duncan's Sugarloaf, island in the Mergui Archipelago, of a triangular form, and about 6 miles in circ. near S. coast of the island of St. Matthew. Lat. 9. 42. N.

Duncannon, t. & fort, Ireland, Waterford, on E. coast of Waterford harbour; 7 ESE. Waterford. Pop. 465.

Duncansborough, t. Orleans co. Vt.; 60 N. Montpelier. Pop. 112.

Duncansby Head, cape, Scot., at NE. extremity of Great Britain, in the county of Caithness. Lon. 3. 5. W. Lat. 58. 40. N.

Duncansville, p-v. Barnwell district, S. C.; 136 Columbia, W. 623.

Duncombe Bay, bay on N. coast of Norfolk Island, near W. extremity.

Duncora, t. Bengal; 15 S. Purneah.

Duncore, t. Hind., Delhi; 11 W. Secundara.

Duncote, t. Hind., Lahar; 45 ESE. Bettiah.

Dundaff, p-t. Susquehanna co. Pa. W. 299.

Dunda Rajpour, or *Dundah Rajipour*, s-p. Hind., in Bejapore, at the mouth of a river which runs into the sea, with a good harbour; 36 S. Bombay. Lon. 72. 48. E. Lat. 18. 26. N. It belongs to the Siddees, who possess a small district on the sea coast, and were formerly more numerous and powerful than at present.

Dundalk, s-p. Ireland, in Louth, on a bay of the Irish sea; 39 N. Dublin. Lon. 6. 23. W. Lat. 53. 59. N. Pop. about 15,000. It consists principally of one wide street intersected by many lanes, and has a good harbour. Manufactures of muslin and linen have been established here, and are flourishing. It returns one member to parliament.

Dundapour, t. Hind., in Bahar; 15 N. Durbungah.

Dundas' Island, island in the N. Pacific ocean, about 15 miles long, and 4 broad. Lon. 229. 25. E. Lat. 54. 30. N.

Dundee, s-p. Scot., in Angus, on a small river on N. side of the frith of Tay; 40 N. Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 2. W. Lat. 56. 25. N. Pop. 30,989. The town is large and contains many handsome public buildings and private houses, yet it is far from being elegant. The harbour is good, and capable of receiving vessels of 300 tons. About 154 vessels belonged to this port in 1818, whose tonnage amounted to about 16,000 tons. The principal manufacture is linen, which is extensive; also sugar, glass, sail-cloth, cordage, thread, buckram, tanned leather, shoes, hats, &c.

Dundrahead, see *Dondrahead*.

Dundreggan, r. Scot., which runs into Loch Ness, 6 N. Fort Augustus.

Dundrum, v. Ireland, Down; 6 SW. Downpatrick. Here are the ruins of a strong castle.

Dundukova, settlement, Russia, in Tobolsk; 300 NNE. Turuchansk. Lon. 95. 14. E. Lat. 70. 16. N.

Dundumma, t. Bengal; 5 S. Rungpour.

Dunes, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 9 SE. Agen. H. 480.

Dunfermline, t. Scot., in Fifeshire; 17 NW. Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 29. W. Lat. 56. 5 N. Pop. 11,649. It is an ancient town, irregularly built; the streets mostly narrow. It has been long famous for weaving, particularly of table linen. Here was a palace in which Charles I. was born.

Dungala, see *Dongala*.

Dungannon, t. Ireland, in Tyrone, near which are coal mines; 25 NNW. Newry, 36 SSE. Londonderry. Lon. 6. 37. W. Lat. 54. 30. N. Pop. 4,000. Dungannon sends one member to parliament.

Dungarvan, s-p. Ireland, on S. coast, in Waterford, situated in a bay of the Atlantic, to which it gives name; 21 WSW. Waterford. Lon. 7. 39. W. Lat. 52. 5. N. It sends 1 member to parliament. It is much resorted to in summer for sea bathing.

Dungen, t. Neth. N. Brabant; 4 ESE. Oosterhout. Pop. 1,100.

Dungeness Point, cape at E. entrance into the Straits of Magellan. Lon. 68. 28. W. Lat. 52. 28. S.

Dungeness, cape, Eng., on the coast of Kent, in the English channel. Here is a lighthouse in Lon. 0. 58. E. Lat. 50. 55. N.

Dungeness, (New,) low sandy point of land, on W. coast of N. A. at the entrance of the gulf of New-Georgia. Lon. 122. 53. W. Lat. 48. 15. N.

Dungerpour, t. Hind., in Ruttumpour; 10 S. Dumdah.

Dungerpour, t. Guzerat; 32 E. Chitpour, 70 NE. Amedabad. Lon. 73. 38. E. Lat. 23. 44. N.

Dungisbay Head, see *Duncansby Head*.

Dungiven, t. Ireland, in Derry; 14 E. Londonderry. Pop. 900. Here was a priory of regular canons, founded in 1100.

Dunglass, v. Scot., in Dumbarton; thought to have been a Roman station; 8 SE. Dumbarton.

Dungham, t. Sindy, on a branch of the Indus; 25 NE. Larry Bunder.

Dungurrah, t. Bengal; 35 WNW. Ramgur.

Dungy, t. Hind., in Bahar; 32 SW. Bouje-pour. Lon. 84. 25. E. Lat. 25. 14. N.

Dungzu, t. Thibet; 8 NW. Jhansu Jeung.

Dunheved, see *Launceston*.

Dunjar, t. Hind., in Bahar; 15 SE. Bahar.

Dunk Island, isl. on NE. coast of New Holland. Lon. 146. 10. E. Lat. 17. 20. S.

Dunkamara, t. Bengal; 6 S. Goragot.

Dunkard, t. Greene co. Pa. Pop. 1,472.

Dunkeld, (an. *Tamia*,) t. Scot., in Perth, on the left bank of the Tay; formerly the see of a bishop, and once the chief town in Caledonia; 12 NNW. Perth. Lon. 3. 35. W. Lat. 56. 35. N. Pop. 2,185. The choir of the cathedral now serves for the parish church. The chief businesses are spinning yarn, a manufacture of linen, and a tannery. The market is on Saturday.

Dunkelsbuhl, t. Swabia. Lon. 10. 14. E. Lat. 49. 9. N. Pop. 6,500.

Dunken's Creek, r. S. Carolina, which runs into the Enoree, Lon. 81. 46. W. Lat. 44. 29. N.

Dunkerry, mt. Eng., in Somerset, whose base is about 12 miles in circ.; 6 S. Minehead.

Duncan's Island, isl. in the Mergui Archipelago, of an oval form; about 5 miles in circ. Lat. 9. 16. N.

Dunkirk, p-t. Chatauque co. N. Y., on lake Erie, 7 miles from the head of Casada lake. 353 W. Albany, W. 409. It affords the only harbour on the lake between Buffalo and Erie. Wharfs have been constructed here. From the head of Casada lake there is a free navigation to Pittsburg.

Dunkirk, p-t. King and Queen co. Va., on the Mattapony, 25 S. Port Royal, W. 118.

Dunkirk, or *Dunkerque*, s-p. France, in North; 36 $\frac{3}{4}$ posts N. Paris. Lon. 2. 29. E. Lat. 51. 2. N. Pop. 21,158. Louis XIV. made it one of the strongest places in Europe, and rendered the harbour commodious. It is the most important town and harbour on the coast, and having been declared a free port, has a great deal of commerce. By means of a sluice, 42 feet wide, the basin within the town will hold 40 ships of the line always floating. Dunkirk is divided into Old and New Town. It was restored to the privileges of a free port by royal ordinance in 1816.

Dunlapville, p-t. Union co. Indiana; 83 Indianopolis, W. 571.

Dunlavin, t. Ireland, in Wicklow; 10 NE. Athy, 20 W. Wicklow.

Dunleer, t. Ireland, in Louth ; 7 N. Drogheda.

Dunlope, fort, in Ohio, on the Little Miami, 13 miles above Columbia.

Dunmanaway, t. Ireland, in Cork, considerable for its manufactures ; 23 SW. Cork.

Dunmannus Bay, bay on SW. coast of Ireland, about 14 miles in length, and from 1 to 3 broad, S. of Bantry Bay, affording a safe harbour. Lon. 9. 40. W. Lat. 51. 30. N. at its mouth.

Dunmore Bay, bay on W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 9. 35. W. Lat. 52. 44. N.

Dunmore Head, cape on W. coast of Ireland, said to be the most westerly land in Europe. Lon. 10. 20. W. Lat. 52. 6. N.

Dunmow, (an. *Villa Faustini*,) t. Eng. in Essex, with a weekly market on Saturday. 24 W. Colchester, 37 NNE. London. Lon. 0. 21. E. Lat. 51. 53. N. Pop. 2,015. Here is a manufacture of baize.

Dunmow, (*Little*,) v. Essex ; 2 E. Dunmow. The manor of this place is held by a jocular tenure of providing a flitch of bacon to any pair, who twelve months after marriage can take an oath they have never repented of their union.

Dunna, t. Napaul ; 27 NNE. Nogarcot.

Dunnea, t. Hind., in Bahar ; 18 NW. Bahar.

Dunnington, see *Donnington*.

Dunnet, s-p. Scot., in Caithness, on E. side of a bay to which it gives name ; 5 E. Thurso. Lon. 3. 23. W. Lat. 58. 41. N. Pop. 1,400.

Dunnet Head, cape on N. coast of Scotland ; 4 N. Dunnet. It consists of several hills, with some bold rocks towards the sea, from 100 to 400 feet high.

Dunningen, t. Wurtemberg ; 6 NW. by N. Rothweil. Pop. 1,100.

Dunnose, cape or promontory on SE. coast of the Isle of Wight ; 51 W. Beachy-Head. Lon. 1. 11. W. Lat. 50. 37. N.

Dunnottar, v. Scot. in Kincardine ; 1 SW. Stonehaven. Here are the remains of a castle, situated on a rock near the sea, supposed to have been built during the contest between Baliol and Bruce.

Dunrossness, t. Scot., in S. part of the island of Shetland ; 13 S. Lerwick.

Dunsala, t. Hind., Lahore ; 15 N. Jummo.

Dunsburg, p-t. Lycoming co. Pa. ; W. 210.

Dunse, t. Scot., in Berwick, between the White and Black Adder Waters ; 9 W. Berwick, 48 S. Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 20. W. Lat. 55. 47. N. Pop. 3,082. The celebrated Duns Scotus was a native of this place. About a mile from the town is a medicinal spring, whose virtues are said to be similar to the waters at Tunbridge in Kent.

Dunskerry, small isl. near N. coast of Scot. ; 4 ESE. Farout Head. Lon. 4. 32. W. Lat. 58. 38. N.

Dunstable, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H., on W. side of the Merrimack, opposite to Nottingham-West ; 12 SE. Amherst, W. 474. Pop. 1,142. Here are two small villages, one at the meeting house, and the other, Nashua village, about 1 mile N. at the junction of the Nashua with the Merrimack.

Dunstable, t. Middlesex co. Mass. ; 33 NW. Boston. Pop. 584.

Dunstable, t. Lycoming co. Pa. Pop. 474.

Dunstable, (an. *Magionium*, or *Magiovinum*,

and *Magintum*,) t. Eng., in Bedford, at the foot of the Chiltern hills, supposed to be a Roman station ; 20 S. Bedford, 33 NNW. London. Lon. 0. 39. W. Lat. 51. 59. N. Pop. 1,616. The chief employment of the town is making hats, baskets, and other articles of straw. The market is on Wednesday.

Dunstaffnage, ancient castle, Scot., in Argyleshire, on W. coast, at the mouth of Loch Etive, thought to have been a palace of the ancient kings of Scotland ; 6 NNE. Oban. In this castle the famous stone chair, the supposed palladium of Scotland, was kept till the reign of Kenneth II. who removed it to Scone.

Dunstang, t. Rus. Wilna ; 28 NE. Wilkomierz.

Dunster, t. Eng., in Somerset, with a weekly market on Friday ; 21 W. Bridgewater, 158 W. London. Lon. 3. 35. W. Lat. 51. 10. N. Pop. 868. It was originally a fortress of the Saxons, and a place of consequence ; called at first *Torre*, afterwards *Dunestorre*, and *Dunster*.

Duntarpour, t. Hind., in Lahore ; 45 E. Jalindar.

Duntewara, t. Hind., in Dandar ; 17 S. Budakano.

Duntola, t. Bengal ; 42 NNE. Purneah.

Dunvegan Head, or *Galtrigal Head*, cape, on W. coast of the island of Skye. Lon. 6. 42. W. Lat. 57. 31. N.

Dunwah, t. Hind., in Bahar ; 37 S. Boglipour.

Dunwich, t. Eng., in Suffolk, formerly a place of large size, consisting, it is said, of 8 parishes, surrounded with walls and gates ; 30 NE. Ipswich, 99 NE. London. Lon. 1. 50. E. Lat. 52. 23. N. Pop. 208. It was once large and flourishing, but destroyed by the encroachments of the sea. Six or 7 churches are on record, none now remaining, and it is said there were 52 churches and monasteries, all now overflowed. It has a market on Saturday, and yet returns two members to parliament.

Duo Baloa, one of the Sooloo islands. Lon. 121. 42. E. Lat. 6. 11. N.

Dupage, lake, in Indiana, formed by the enlargement of the river Plein.

Dupino, or *Dublin*, t. Pru. Posen ; 44 S. Posen. Pop. 439.

Duplin, co. S. part of N. C. ; W. 359. Pop. in 1810, 7,863 ; slaves, 2,416. Pop. in 1820, 9,744. Chief town, Sarecto.

Duplin, (*Old*,) p-t. Duplin co. N. C. ; W. 366.

Dupplin, v. Scot., in Perth ; 5 SW. Perth. In 1332, a battle was fought here between the English and the Scots, in which the latter were defeated.

Dupreesville, p-v. Northampton co. N. C. ; W. 206.

Duquella, pr. Morocco, about 75 miles in length, and 60 broad ; exceedingly fertile in corn and pastures.

Du-Quesne, fort, the former name of Pittsburg.

Duquesne, r. island of Grenada, which runs into the sea in a bay to which it gives name. Lon. 61. 27. W. Lat. 12. 18. N.

Duquesne Point, cape on W. coast of the island of Grenada. Lon. 61. 29. W. Lat. 12. 17. N.

Dur, t. Arabian Irak, on the Tigris ; 85 NNW. Bagdad.

Durac, settlement, Buenos Ayres, west of the city.

Durajah, t. Hind., Malwa; 15 NW. Bopaltol.
Duraka, small isl. in the Red sea, about 16 miles from the coast of Arabia. Lon. 41. 31. E. Lat. 16. 48. N.

Durakova, t. Russia, in Archangel, on the coast of the White sea; 68 W. Archangel.

Duralde, t. S. A., in Tucuman; 36 N. St. Miguel de Tucuman.

Duran, r. Quito, in the province of Guayaquil, which flows into the Guayaquil, Lat. 2. 7. S.

Durance, (an *Druentia*,) r. France, which passes near Embrun, Sisteron, Manosque, Pertuis, Cavaillon, &c., and runs into the Rhone, a little below Avignon.

Duranius, now *Dordogne*.

Durand, t. Coos co. N. H., on N. side of the White mountains; 12 SE. Lancaster. Pop. 78.

Durango, see *New-Biscay*.

Durango, t. Mexico, capital of the province of New Biscay, or Durango; 335 NW. Mexico. Lon. 103. 35. W. Lat. 24. 25. N. Pop. according to Humboldt, 12,000; according to Pike, 40,000. Bp. see. The town is situated on an elevation 6,845 feet above the sea. The air is healthy, the surrounding country fertile, producing an abundance of wheat, maize, fruits, &c., and the trade of the town is considerable.

Durango, t. Spain, in Biscay; 8 miles from the sea-coast, 15 E. Bilboa. Pop. 3,900.

Durant's Bay, inlet on the coast of N. C., in Albemarle sound. Lon. 76. 16. W. Lat. 35. 40. N.

Durant's Island, small isl. in Albemarle sound. Lon. 76. 15. W. Lat. 35. 46. N.

Durant's Point, cape on the coast of N. C., in Albemarle sound. Lon. 76. 30. W. Lat. 36. 5. N.

Duras, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne, on the Drot; 10 N. Marmande. Pop. 1,576.

Duraton, r. Spain, which runs into the Duero, near Pennafiel.

Duravoe, bay on E. coast of Mainland, the principal of the Shetland islands. Lon. 1. 20. W. Lat. 60. 32. N.

Durazzano, t. Naples, in Lavora; 16 NE. Naples. Pop. 1,834.

Durazzo, (an. *Epidamnus* & *Dyrrachium*,) s-p. Eu. Turkey, in Albania; 88 SSE. Ragusa. Lon. 19. 15. E. Lat. 41. 42. S. Pop. stated at from 5, to 9,000. Greek bp. see. It has a citadel now in ruins, and a commodious harbour for small vessels.

Durazzo, t. Buenos Ayres; 108 N. Cordova.

Durbach, t. Baden; 3 NE. Offenburg. P. 1,500.

Durban, t. France, Aube; 13 SW. Narbonne.

Durbee, t. Bootan; 20 Tassasudon.

Durben, t. Courland; 24 SSW. Goldingen.

Durbion, t. France, which runs into the Moselle, near Châtel sur Moselle, in Vosges.

Durbis, now *Dour*.

Durbungah, t. Hind., in Bahar, and capital of Tyroot; 25 NNW. Calcutta, 50 NE. Patna. Lon. 85. 54. E. Lat. 26. 27. N.

Durbuy, t. Neth. Luxemburg, on the river Ourte; 20 N. Bastogne, 20 S. Liege. Lon. 5. 22 E. Lat. 50. 21. N. Pop. 419.

Durcinate, now *Cambridge*.

Durckheim, or *Turckheim*, t. Bav., circle of the Rhine; 14 W. Mannheim, 14 N. Landau. Pop. 3,081.

Duregapour, t. Bengal; 70 NE. Pucculoe.

Duren, see *Dueren*.

Durek, r. Natolia, which runs into the Kizil-ermak, at Karghi.

Durewald, t. Bav.; 7 W. Lichtenberg.

Durfort, t. France, in Gard; 7 SW. Alais. Pop. 840.

Durfort, t. France, in Aude; 7 SW. Castelnaudary. Pop. 250.

Durfort, t. France, Arriege; 5 NW. Pamiers.

Durga, t. Arabia, in Hadramaut, near the sea; 6 NE. Keschim.

Durgahatty, t. Bengal; 38 NE. Nattore.

Durgan, t. Natolia; 48 SE. Kastamouni.

Durgapour, t. Hind., in Sehaunpour; 15 SSE. Hurdwar.

Durghyagunge, t. Bengal; 9 E. Purneah.

Dargut, (an. *Cilbianus Campus*,) t. A. Turkey, in Natolia; 18 E. Smyrna.

Durham, p-t. Cumberland co. Maine, on S. side of the Androscoggin; 26 NE. Portland, 140 NNE. Boston, W. 577. Pop. 1,562.

Durham, p-t. Strafford co. N. H., on NW. side of Great bay; 11 WNW. Portsmouth, W. 501. Pop. in 1810, 1,449; in 1820, 1,538. Oyster river flows through this town into Great bay. At the falls on this river there is a village containing a Congregational meeting house, about 40 dwelling houses, and a number of stores.—There is in this town a rock, weighing 60 or 70 tons, lying so exactly poised on another rock, as to be easily moved with one hand.

Durham, (Indian name *Gogingchaug*,) p-t. Middlesex co. Ct.; 2 SSW. Middletown, 18 NE. New-Haven, W. 324. Pop. 1,210.

Durham, or *Freehold*, p-t. Greene co. N. Y.; 20 NW. Athens, 30 SW. Albany, W. 374. Pop. 2,979. It contains 2 churches for Presbyterians, and one for Methodists.

Durham, p-t. Bucks co. Pa., on the Delaware; 12 S. Easton, W. 192. Pop. 485.

Durham, (New,) t. Strafford co. N. H.; 38 NW. Portsmouth. Pop. 1,168.

Durham Creek, r. Pa., which runs into the Delaware, Lon. 75. 15. W. Lat. 40. 35. N.

Durham, co. Eng., bounded N. by Northumberland, E. by the German sea, S. by Yorkshire, from which it is divided by the river Tees, and W. by Westmoreland and Cumberland. Its shape is triangular; it is divided into four wards, which contain one city, and 9 towns. It is 45 miles long, and 36 broad. Sq. m. 1,040. Pop. 117,625; nearly one half employed in trade and manufactures. It is usually called the bishopric of Durham, or the county Palatine of Durham, from the great power possessed by the bishops, who were formerly sovereign princes in their diocess. Near the river Tees the land is rich, consisting of a loamy rich clay, and is generally fertile near the other rivers; other parts are not so good. The climate is very uncertain, and the harvest hazardous; wheat, barley, oats, and peas, are the chief productions; beans are seldom raised in the western part of the county. Durham is the capital.

Durham, city, Eng., capital of a county of the same name; 66 NNW. York, 120 S. Edinburgh, 259 N. London. Lon. 1. 34. W. Lat. 54. 47. N. Pop. 7,530. It is situated on seven hills,

and surrounded by others more lofty, and has been whimsically compared to a crab, the body being represented by the centre of the town, the cathedral, &c. and the claws by the several streets branching every way. It is almost surrounded and intersected every way by the Were. It is the see of a bishop, suffragan of York, who is lord paramount of the county, and earl of Segberg. The diocess extends over the counties of Durham and Northumberland. The cathedral is a grand Gothic building 411 feet in length, with a central tower 214 feet high. There are 6 other parish churches, 2 Catholic chapels, and houses of worship for Presbyterians, Methodists, and Quakers. The town has a weekly market and 3 annual fairs, and is noted for its mustard. It returns two members to parliament.—Near Durham a signal victory was obtained by the English over the Scots, when king David Bruce was taken prisoner.

Durhun, see *Dardán*.

Durhut, t. Bahar; 17 NE. Durbungah.

Duria, now *Dorio*.

Durias, now *Guadilaviar*.

Durius, now *Duero*.

Durko, t. Natolia; 42 SW. Amasieh.

Durlach, t. Baden, capital of the circle of Pfinz-and-Enz, formerly capital of the margravate of Baden-Durlach, on the Pfinz; 5 E. Carlsruhe; 16 S. Spire, 32 WNW. Stuttgart. Lon. 8. 31. E. Lat. 48. 59. N. Pop. 3,916. It contains a castle with a mint, a Latin school, manufactures of china-ware, cloth, and stuffs; the environs are fertile, especially in fruit and wine.—Native, Possett.

Durlock, see *Sharon*, N. Y.

Durmens, t. Wurtemberg, district of Maulbronn. Pop. 1,823.

Durmstein, t. Bavaria, circle of the Rhine, district of Grunstadt. Pop. 1,250.

Durmshheim, t. Baden, in Murg; 6 SSW. Rastadt. Pop. 1,000.

Durnberg, mt. Salzburg; 2 SSW. Hallein.

Durness, t. Scot., in Sutherland, near N. coast, at the bottom of a bay, formed by a river of the same name, called the *Kyle of Durness*; 53 NNW. Dornoch. Lon. 4. 40. W. Lat. 58. 33. N.

Durness, r. Scot., which runs into the North sea, a little W. Farout head, forming a bay at its mouth, called the *Kyle of Durness*. Lon. of the mouth, 4. 43. W. Lat. 58. 38. N.

Durnholtz, t. Moravia, in Znaym, on the Taya. Pop. 1,823.

Durnish, t. Scot. on W. coast of the island of Skye.

Durnovaria, now *Dorchester*.

Durobrivæ, now *Rochester*.

Durochskoi, t. Russia, in Irkutsk, on the borders of China, near the Argunia; 160 SSE. Nertchinsk.

Durocornovium, now *Cirencester*.

Durocortorium, now *Reims*.

Duron, isl. in the straits of Malacca, about 12 miles long, and 3 broad. Lon. 103. 39. E. Lat. 0. 42. N.

Dutrool, t. Bengal; 25 SSE. Dinagepour.

Durostorus, now *Silistria*.

Durovernum, now *Canterbury*.

Durour's Island, isl. in the E. Indian ocean. Lon. 143. 21. E. Lat. 1. 15. S.

Durowly, t. Hind., in Bahar; 35 NW. Chuprah. Lon. 84. 11. E. Lat. 26. 5. N.

Durrah, see *Zereh*.

Durrampour, t. Bengal; 25 S. Boglipour.

Durrampour, t. Hind., in Guzerat; 45 SSE. Surat, 96 NNE. Bombay.

Durranea, t. Hind., Oude; 15 N. Bahraitch.

Durrenburg, great salt mine, Austria, in Salzburg, a league from Hallein, in a mountain 2,520 feet high. It yields annually 300,000 cwt. of salt.

Durrenburg, v. with a great salt mine, Pru. Merseburg, a mile from Merseburg.

Durrole, t. Guzerat; 15 NE. Noanagur.

Durrow, see *Castle Durrow*.

Dursey, isl. about 2 miles long, and half a mile broad, near SW. coast of Ireland. Lon. 10. 34. W. Lat. 51. 36. N.

Dursley, t. Eng., in Gloucestershire; 15 S. Gloucester, 107 W. London. Lon. 2. 23. W. Lat. 51. 44. N. Pop. 2,580. It is celebrated for its manufacture of broadcloth; it has a weekly market on Thursday.

Dursunny, t. Hind., Goondwana; 30 NNE. Gurrah.

Durtal, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 16 NE. Angers. Pop. 3,711. The houses are generally built of stones, and covered with slate; tanning is the chief trade.

Durves, t. Candahar; 130 SE. Candahar.

Durun, t. Persia, Chorasán; 50 NE. Jorjan.

Durwang, t. Bavaria; 4 SSE. Feuchtwang. Pop. 600.

Durweis, t. Pru. Aix la Chapelle; 2 N. Eschweiler. Pop. 667.

Durya, t. Hind., in Bahar; 15 NE. Monghir.

Duryapour, t. Hind., in Oude; 16 S. Goo-rackpour.

Dussara, t. Hind., in Guzerat, fortified, containing about 1,300 houses.

Dushruck, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 16 N. Táas.

Dusky Bay, bay of New Zealand, on W. coast, and near S. extremity of Tavai Poenam-moo. Lon. 166. 48. E. Lat. 45. 40. S.

Dusrach, t. Persia, Kerman; 156 S. Sirgian.

Dussac, t. France, in Dordogne; 4 N. Exideul. Pop. 1,028.

Dussaun, r. Hind., which runs into the Bet-wha, 15 N. Irej.

Dussel, r. Ger., which runs into the Rhine, at Dusseldorf.

Dusseldorf, or *Dusseldorp*, city, Ger., formerly capital of Burg, now the capital of a government of the same name in the Prussian province of Juliers-Cleves-Berg, on the river Dussel, at its conflux with the Rhine; 20 NNW. Cologne. Lon. 6. 46. N. Lat. 51. 14. N. Pop. within the walls 16,000; and including the suburbs 21,090. H. 2,200. It contains 3 Catholic churches, 1 Lutheran, 1 Calvinist, 2 hospitals, an academy or gymnasium, a seminary, and an academy of fine arts. It has a castle which contains a celebrated gallery, of paintings. It is a well built town, and has a traffic in corn and the local manufactures of cloth, paper-hangings, glass, and leather.—Pop. of the government 363,107.

Dussemont, t. Pru. Treves, celebrated for its wine; 4 NW. Veldentz.

Dust, or *Dustee*, r. Persia, which rises in the

interior and flows through the province of Mekran into the Indian ocean.

Dusway, t. Hind., in Bahar; 35 S. Arrah.

Duszmiany, t. Rus. Wilna; 20 SSW. Troki.

Dutch Key, or *Ginger Key*, small isl. among the Bahamas. Lon. 78. 26. E. Lat. 23. N.

Dutchess, co. N. Y., bounded N. by Columbia co., E. by Connecticut, S. by Putnam co., and W. by the Hudson. Pop. in 1810, 41,141; in 1820, 46,615. Chief town, Poughkeepsie.

Dutchman's Cap, see *Back*.

Dutchman's Bay, bay on N. coast of Antigua.

Dutchman's Island, small isl. on the coast of Virginia, in the Potomac. Lon. 77. 20. W. Lat. 39. 7. N.

Duthil, t. Scot., in Inverness; 20 SE. Inverness.

Dutkina, t. Russia, in Irkutsk, on the Lena; 16 S. Orlenga.

Dutlingen, or *Tutlingen*, t. Wurtemberg, on the Danube, over which is a bridge, surrounded with walls in 1274; 25 NW. Constance. Lon. 8. 48. E. Lat. 48. 15. N. Pop. 3,658.

Dutolsburgh, p-t. Northampton co. Pa.; W. 220.

Duwar, t. Bengal; 8 SW. Koonda.

Dux, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 15 WNW. Leitmeritz. Lon. 13. 45. E. Lat. 50. 35. N. Pop. 1,100.

Duxbury, p-t. Plymouth co. Mass.; 10 N. Plymouth, 27 SSE. Boston, W. 463. Pop. 2,403. A considerable number of vessels are here employed in the coasting trade and fisheries.

Duxbury, t. Washington co. Vt.; 14 W. Montpelier. Pop. 440.

Duya, r. New Grenada, which rises in the mountains of Tuseja, flows SE. and joins the Meta.

Duyt, r. Ger., which runs into the Hase, near Osnabruck.

Duyveland, isl. Zealand, separated from SE. part of Schouwen by a narrow passage; its dimensions about 9 miles by 6. Lon. 3. 51. E. Lat. 51. 41. N.

Duzdgeh, t. Natolia; 28 W. Eregri.

Duzey, t. France, in Meuse; 9 N. Estain.

Dwaraca, t. & celebrated temple, Hind., in Guzerat, at SW. extremity of the peninsula. Lon. 69. 15. E. Lat. 22. 21. N. H. 2,560. As many as 15,000 pilgrims annually visit this temple.

Dwars in dem Wag, see *Thwart the Way*.

Dwight, missionary station among the Cherokees, in Arkansas, on Illinois creek, 4 N. of the Arkansas, nearly 500 miles by the course of the river from its mouth, about 100 below Fort Smith, 200 WNW. Arkansas. A school house adapted to accommodate 100 children, and other buildings necessary to the mission, were erected in 1820.

Dwin, t. & castle, Hungary; 14 E. Schemnitz.

Dwina, *Duina*, or *Duna*, (an. *Turuntus*), r. Eu. Russia, which rises from a lake of the same name on the borders of the governments of Pskov and Tver, passes by Veliz, Witepsk, Polotsk, Drissa, and Dunaburg, and falls into the gulf of Riga, at Dunamond, a little below Riga. It is navigable throughout the greater part of its course, and is connected with the lake of

Ladoga and with Petersburg by a canal which joins it at the river Louat. Length about 500 miles.

Dwina, (an. *Carambucis*), r. Eu. Russia, which is formed by the Juchona and Jug, near Ustiug in Vologda, and flows into the White sea, about 20 NW. Archangel, forming an estuary at its mouth. Its general course is northwesterly, and its length about 500 miles.

Dworzec, t. Rus. Grodno; 8 S. Novogrodek.

Dworzyszcze, t. Rus. Wilna; 20 S. Wilna.

Dyalla, t. Hind., Baglana; 20 S. Naderbar.

Dyambillia, t. Africa, in Sierra Leone; 30 WSW. Teemboo.

Dyan, t. Ireland, Tyrone; 7 S. Dungannon.

Dyatty, t. Bengal; 22 ENE. Kishenagur.

Dyberry, t. Wayne co. Pa. Pop. 733.

Dybsoe, small isl. Denmark, near W. coast of Zealand. Lon. 11. 44. E. Lat. 55. 8. N.

Dyer's Island, small isl. in Narraganset Bay.

Dyersburg, p-t. Ten.; 190 Murfreesborough.

Dyffi, see *Dovey*.

Dyhinda, t. Hind., Ellichpour; 15 N. Akowla.

Dyherrenfurth, or *Dyhrenfurt*, t. Pru. Silesia, in Breslau, on the Oder; 16 NW. Breslau. Lon. 16. 43. E. Lat. 51. 9. N. Pop. 749.

Dyle, r. Brabant, which rises near Gemblours, passes by Louvain, &c. and runs into the Demer, 3 W. Arschoot.

Dyme, or *Dymæ*, t. Peloponnesus, in NW. part of Achaia; famous for the defeat of the Achaians by the Lacedemonians, B. C. 227.

Dyme, see *Demotica*.

Dynapour, t. Hind., in Bahar, on the Ganges; 8 W. Patna. In the neighbourhood is a diamond mine.

Dynish, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Ireland. Lon. 9. 44. W. Lat. 53. 16. N.

Dynow, t. Aust. Galicia, in Sanok, on the San; 25 W. Przemyśl.

Dyosandrum, t. Hind., Barramaul; 20 SSW. Darempoury.

Dyoucha, t. Bengal; 15 NE. Nagore.

Dyre, see *Deir*.

Dyrnitz, or *Tyrnitz*, t. Austria; 17 S. St. Polten.

Dyrrachium, now *Durazzo*.

Dysart, s-p. Scot., in Fife, on the Frith of Forth; 12 N. Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 8. W. Lat. 56. 8. N. Pop. of the parish, 5,885; of the town 1,729. The principal trade is in coals and iron ore.

Dzar Gurban, r. Russian Tartary, which runs into the Irtisch, 20 E. Semipolatnoi.

Dzialoszyce, t. Poland, in Cracow; 28 NE. Cracow. Pop. 800.

Dzialoszyn, t. Poland, on the Warta; 30 S. Siradia. Pop. 1,041.

Dzidza, t. Albania; 18 Delvinaki. It is situated on the top and declivity of a barren mountain, and is inhabited by Albanian christians.

Dziewieniszki, t. Rus. Wilna; 30 SSE. Wilna.

Dzil-karnaim, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir; 26 N. Diarbekir.

Dziumati, t. Guriel; 10 ESE. Puti.

Dziwatow, t. Rus. Wilna; 4 W. Wilkomierz.

Dzonmuren, r. Russia, which runs into Angara, 24 N. Irkutsk.

Dzura, Tartarian village, Russia, in Irkutskoi. Lon. 124. 24. E. Lat. 56. 4. N.

E.

EAR

EAGLE, t. Brown co. Ohio. Pop. 238.

Eagle, t. Hocking co. Ohio. Pop. 348.

Eagle Island, isl. on the coast of Maine, Hancock co. Pop. 8.

Eagle Creek, r. Ohio, which flows into the Ohio, 10 miles below Maysville, Ken.

Eagle Island, isl. in the Atlantic, near W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 9. 54. W. Lat. 54. 17. N.

Eagle Island, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, near NE. coast of New Holland. Lat. 14. 32. S. It is situated between Lizard island and Cape Flattery.

Eagle Island, isl. in the Indian sea, about 3 miles in circumference; it is low, sandy, and covered with small trees. Sea lions and sea birds are very numerous, but no fresh water is to be found. The breakers run very high at NE. end. Lon. 55. 47. E. Lat. 5. 10. S.

Eagle River, r. America, which runs into the Mississippi, Lon. 92. 14. W. Lat. 43. 50. N.

Eaglesham, v. & parish, Scot., in Renfrew; 9 S. Glasgow. Pop. of the village 450; parish 1,424.

Eagleville, v. in Manlius, N. Y.; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E. Manlius village.

Eagleville, t. Marengo co. Alabama, on the Tombigbee, just below the junction of the Black Warrior. It is a French settlement, and is pleasantly situated in a very fertile country.

Eaheinomauwe, large island in the S. Pacific ocean, and the most northern of the two constituting New Zealand, extending from Lat. 34. 30. to 41. 30. S. Its form is irregular; from 37. 30. southward it bears something like the appearance of a triangle. From W. angle a peninsula extends N. in some places not 7 miles wide, in others more than 40. From Lat. 37. 30. to 39. 40. S. the breadth is from 150 to 180 miles; afterwards it decreases gradually to 30 miles, the distance from Cape Tierawitte to Cape Palliser, its most southern point.

Eakdallah, t. Hind., in Allahabad; 16 SW. Currah.

Eating, v. & parish, Eng., in Middlesex; 6 WNW. London. Pop. 5,361.

Eaoowee, or *Eooa*, or *Middelburg*, one of the Friendly islands, in the S. Pacific ocean, which abounds with groves of fruit and other trees, interspersed with tracts covered with grass. Lon. 174. 30. E. Lat. 21. 24. S.

Earch, r. N. Wales, which runs into the sea, near Pwllheli.

Earl, t. Berks co. Pa. Pop. 984.

Earl, p-t. Lancaster co. Pa., on Conestago

EAS

creek; 52 ESE. Harrisburg, W. 134. Pop. of the township 5,559.

Earl's Ferry, small s-p. Scot., in Fife; 30 NE. Edinburgh. Pop. 374.

Earl Shilton, v. Eng., in Leicestershire; 9 SSW. Leicester. Pop. 1,287.

Earley, co. Georgia. Pop. 768.

Earleysburg, p-t. Centre co. Pa.; 130 NW. Harrisburg, W. 198.

Earlston, v. & parish, Scot., in Berwickshire; 7 S. Lauder, 34 SE. Edinburgh. Pop. 1,528.

Ealston, p-t. Rutherford co. N. C.; 234 Raleigh, W. 538.

Earn, r. Scot., which runs from Loch Earn into the Tay, a little below Perth.

Earoer, t. Carnatic; 17 miles from Valconda.

Earthquake Lake, lake, Missouri, about 40 W. New Madrid. It is about 20 miles long.

Easington, v. & parish, Eng., in Yorkshire; 7 N. Whitby. Pop. 445.

Easingwold, t. Eng., in York, with a weekly market on Friday; 13 NNW. York, 210 N. London. Pop. 1,575.

East-Chester, see *Chester*, (*East*.)

East Branch, r. Ohio, which joins the Little Miami, in N. part of Hamilton co.

East District, t. Berks co. Pa. Pop. 509.

East-Hampton, p-t. Hampshire co. Mass.; 5 S. Northampton, 90 W. Boston, W. 377. Pop. 712.

East-Hampton, p-t. Suffolk co. N. Y., SE. part of Long Island; 110 E. New York, W. 347. Pop. 1,646. It comprises the southern promontory at the east end of Long Island, terminating in Montauk point, and includes Gardner's island. Clinton academy, a respectable seminary, is in this town.

East-Haven, t. Essex co. Vt.; 45 NE. Montpelier. Pop. 34.

East-Haven, t. New-Haven co. Ct.; 4 E. New Haven. Pop. 1,237.

East Island, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Maine. Lon. 67. 32. W. Lat. 32. N.

East Island, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near E. coast of Palawan. Lon. 118. 36. E. Lat. 8. 40. N.

East Island, small isl. near E. coast of Borneo. Lon. 109. 38. E. Lat. 2. 40. N.

East Island, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, on the coast of New Zealand, near Cape East.

East Islands, some small islands in the N. Atlantic ocean, near E. coast of Labrador. Lon. 61. 30. W. Lat. 58. 38. N.

East Main, or *Slude River*, r. Canada, which

runs into James bay, Lon. 78. 45. W. Lat. 52. 18. N.

East Main, that part of Labrador which borders on James' bay; S. of Hudson's bay.

East Main House, station or settlement for the Indian trade in Canada, on the East Main river. Lon. 78. 42. W. Lat. 52. 15. N.

East Meath, name sometimes given to the county of Meath in Ireland, to distinguish it from West Meath. See *Meath*.

East River, r. or rather a channel or sound, between Long Island and New York Island, and between Long Island and state of Connecticut, where it is more generally called *Long Island Sound*.

East River, r. the eastern branch of Machias river, Maine, which unites with the western branch, just above Machias bay.

East River, r. W. Florida, which runs into Pensacola bay, Lon. 86. 50. W. Lat. 30. 34. N.

East Ness, or *Eastonness*, cape on E. coast of England, between Southwold and Lowestoff.

East Point, the extreme E. point of the island of St. John, in the gulf of St. Lawrence.

East Point, NE. extremity of New Holland. Lat. 10. 42. S.

East Point, cape at the S. extremity of Africa, W. of the entrance into False bay. Lat. 34. 30. S.

East Rock, rocky islet among the Canaries, N. of Lancerotta. Lon. 13. 12. W. Lat. 29. 20. N.

East Town, t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 681.

Eastenalle, see *Oostanaulee*.

Eastbourne, t. Eng., in Sussex, situated not far from the sea, in a valley almost surrounded with hills; 16 SE. Lewes, 64 SSE. London. Lon. 0. 56. E. Lat. 50. 46. N. Pop. 1,800. It is frequented for sea bathing.

Easter Island, or *Davis' Island*, isl. in S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 109. 50. W. Lat. 27. 8. S. It is of a triangular form, one side about 12 miles long, the other 2 about 9 each. Sq. m. about 14. Pop. differently estimated, at 700, 1,500, and 2,000. The inhabitants are of a tawny colour, well formed, sagacious, and hospitable, yet thievish. The surface is mountainous and stony, and the hills rise to such a height, that they are visible at the distance of 45 miles. At the southern extremity is the crater of a volcano of great size and depth. The soil of the island is extremely fertile, but not a tenth part is under cultivation.

Eastern Bay, bay on E. side of Chesapeake bay. Lon. 76. 20. W. Lat. 38. 50. N.

Eastern Neck, isl. E. side of Chesapeake bay, at N. entrance of Chester river; $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, $\frac{1}{2}$ broad.

Eastern River, r. Maine, which joins the Kennebeck, at Dresden.

Eastermost Key, small island in the bay of Honduras, surrounded with rocks. Lon. 87. 48. W. Lat. 17. 15. N.

Easterton, t. Dauphin co. Pa., on E. side of the Susquehanna; 4 miles above Harrisburg.

Eastham, (Indian name *Namset*.) p-t. Barnstable co., Mass., on Barnstable bay; 24 ENE. Barnstable, 89 SE. Boston, W. 519. Pop. 766.

Easting, one of the smaller Shetland islands, near E. coast of Mainland. Lon. 0. 58. W. Lat. 60. 32. N.

Easton, p-t. Bristol co. Mass.; 10 NNE. Taunton, 22 S. Boston. Pop. 1,803. There are two post offices in this town; No. 1, W. 436, N. 2, W. 438. The town is important for its iron manufactures.

Easton, p-t. Washington co. N. Y., on E. side of the Hudson; 16 SW. Salem, 27 N. Albany, W. 384. Pop. 3,051.

Easton, bor. & cap. Northampton co. Pa., on W. side of the Delaware, at the junction of the Lehigh; 12 NE. Bethlehem, 60 N. Philadelphia, W. 195. Pop. 2,370. It is pleasantly situated, regularly laid out, and contains a court house, a jail, 2 banks, a church, and an academy, and has considerable trade. Here is a bridge across the Delaware, 570 feet in length.

Easton, p-t. & cap. Talbot co. Md., on Tread Haven Creek, 13 miles above its confluence with the Choptank; 35 S. Chester, 50 SSE. Baltimore, W. 81. Pop. about 1,500. It is a flourishing town, and contains a court house, a market house, and 3 houses of public worship, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Friends, and 1 for Baptists, and it has considerable trade. Two newspapers are published here.

Eastport, p-t. & s-p. Washington co. Maine, situated at the most eastern limit of the U. S., on Moose island, in Passamaquoddy bay, at the mouth of the Schoodic or St. Croix and Cobscook rivers; 3 N. Lubec, 15 S. St. Andrews, N. B., 33 ENE. Machias, by Lubec, 46 by Dennyville, 175 E. Bangor, over the old road, only 93 over the new one, 260 ENE. Portland, 370 NE. Boston, W. 808. Lon. 66. 56. W. Lat. 44. 54. N. Pop. in 1810, 1,511; in 1820, 1,937. It is a flourishing commercial town, and contains a bank, a printing office, 3 houses of public worship, 2 for Baptists and 1 for Congregationalists; 70 ware houses and stores, and 225 dwelling houses, all of wood, and many of them handsome.

Eastport is the most commercial town in the eastern part of Maine. It is very well situated for trade, having an easy communication with the interior by the rivers which flow into the bay. Its harbour is one of the best in the U. S., capacious enough to contain a large navy, and of safe entrance. The wharfs are built nearly 40 feet high, on account of the extraordinary tide in the bay of Fundy. The common tides here rise 25 feet. The shores of Moose island and the other smaller islands, have all the preparations necessary for curing fish, and unloading lumber and other articles of commerce. In 1820 a handsome toll bridge, 1,200 feet long, was erected over the ferry between Moose island and the main land, connecting Eastport with Perry. About 1,500 tons of shipping are owned in this town. The exports consist of lumber and provisions of various kinds.

Eastville, p-v. Northampton co. Va.; W. 257.

Eastwood, v. Nottinghamshire, Eng.; 8 NW. Nottingham. Pop. 111.

Eataw Springs, see *Eutaw Springs*.

Eathandune, now *Edington*.

Eaton, p-t. Strafford co. N. H.; 70 NNW. Portsmouth, W. 549. Pop. 1,071.

Eaton, p-t. Madison co. N. Y.; 30 SW. Utica, 108 W. Albany, W. 362. Pop. 3,021.

Eaton, p-t. & cap. Preble co. Ohio, on St.

Clair's creek, within $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the old fort St. Clair, 24 W. Dayton, 50 N. Cincinnati, 90 W. by S. Columbus, W. 468. Lat. 39. 31. N. It contains about 40 houses, and some mills. The falls of St. Clair's creek at this place afford a number of excellent mill seats.

Eaton's Neck, see *Huntington*.

Eaton, t. Luzerne co. Pa. Pop. 712.

Eaton-town, v. Monmouth co. N. J., 1 S. Shrewsbury.

Eaton, Bray, v. & parish, Eng., in Bedford; 4 Dunstable, 35 N. London. Pop. 675.

Eatonton, p-t. & cap. Putnam co. Georgia; 20 NW. Milledgeville, W. 689. Pop. in 1810, 180. It is a pleasant town, and contains a court house, a jail, and an academy.

Eaton Socon, v. & parish, Bedfordshire, Eng.; 10 N. Biggleswade. Pop. 1,833.

Eatt, t. Hind., in Oude; 25 E. Kairabad.

Eauze, t. France, in Gers, a celebrated city in the time of the Romans; 13 WSW. Condom. Pop. 3,220. Lon. 0. 10. E. Lat. 43. 52. N.—Native, Ruffin.

Eauzlabad, t. Hind., in Lahore; 15 NNW. Lahore.

Ebal, mt. Palestine, separated from Mount Gerizim by a narrow valley, in which was the city of Sichem; N. of Sichem.

Ebate, pr. New Grenada, having nobles of its own, who reside at its capital, which is of the same name.

Ebauler, t. Arabia, in Nedsjed; 130 S. Ana.

Ebba, t. Africa, in Sahara; 40 S. Gafsa.

Ebbfleet, v. Eng., Kent, anciently *Wyppedsfleet*, at the mouth of the Stour, where the Saxons landed in 447, under Hengist and Horsa.

Ebelleben, t. Ger., in Schwartzburg Sondershausen, on the Elbe; 20 NW. Erfurt, 11 NE. Muhlhausen. Pop. 690.

Ebelsbach, t. Bavaria; 2 N. Eltman.

Ebeltoft, or *Ebelstot*, s-p. Denmark, in Jutland, diocess of Aarhus, in a bay of the Cattegat, with a good harbour 15 NNE. Aarhus. Lon. 10. 41. E. Lat. 56. 11. N. Pop. 598.

Eben, t. Bavaria; 12 N. Bamberg.

Eben, or *Ebernitz*, t. Baden; 2 ESE. Freudenburg.

Ebendorf, t. Austria; 9 W. Zistersdorf.

Ebenezer, v. Effingham co. Georgia, on W. side of the Savannah; 34 N. Savannah.

Ebenezer Creek, r. Georgia, which runs into the Savannah, at the village of Ebenezer.

Ebenezer Academy, York district, S. C.; 66 N. Columbia, W. 457.

Ebenezer Island, small isl. in the Savannah, near Purysburg.

Ebenfeld, t. Carniola; 3 S. Stettin.

Ebenfurth, t. Austria, on the Leyta, built by the Knights Templars; 10 S. Vienna. Pop. 700.

Ebenhausen, t. Bavaria; 5 NNW. Schweinfurt.

Ebenheit, v. Saxony; 2 NE. Konigstein.

Ebensburg, p-t. & cap. Cambria co. Pa.; 53 W. Huntington, 75 E. Pittsburg, W. 190. Pop. 168.

Ebensfeld, t. Stiria; 6 W. Pettau.

Ebenihal, t. Carinthia; 2 SSE. Clagenfurt.

Ebenzwier, t. Austria; 4 S. Gemunden.

Eberach, *Burg*, or *Burg-Ebrach*, t. Bavaria, on the Maine; 7 SW. Bamberg, 32 E. Wurzburg.

Eberach, (*Closter*,) t. Bavaria; 12 W. Burg Eberach, 15 SE. Schweinfurt. Here is a celebrated Cistercian abbey, founded in 1126, on the Mittel Eberach. Among the late indemnities, it was granted to Bavaria.

Eberach, (*Mittel*,) small river, Ger., which joins Rauche Eberach, at Burg Eberach.

Eberach, (*Rauche*,) r. Ger., which rises 6 E. Geroltzhofen, passes by Eberach, and runs into the Rednitz, 3 S. Bamberg.

Eberach, (*Reich*,) r. Ger., which rises near Geiselwinden, and runs into the Rednitz, 6 S. Bamberg.

Eberbach, t. Germany; 13 WNW. Mentz.

Eberbach, t. Baden, on the Neckar, celebrated for its wine; 11 E. Heidelberg. Pop. 2,848.

Eberberg, or *Ebernberg*, t. & castle, Pru. Coblenz; 5 SW. Creutznach.

Ebergassing, t. Austria, on the Fische, near Vienna.

Ebermanstadt, t. Bavaria on the Wisent; 13 ESE. Bamberg. Pop. 1,300.

Ebern, t. Bav., Wurzburg, on the Paunach; 24 E. Schweinfurt, 40 NE. Wurzburg. Pop. 969.

Ebendorf, t. Carinthia; 14 E. Clagenfurt.

Ebernstein, t. Carinthia, on the river Gorstchitz; 12 NNE. Clagenfurt.

Ebersbach, t. Nassau; 6 NNE. Dillenburg.

Ebersbach, t. Bavaria; 7 SSE. Forcheim.

Ebersbach, t. Bavaria; 4 ESE. Culmbach. Pop. 700.

Ebersburg, t. Austria; 8 SW. Ens. H. 58.

Ebersdorf, t. Stiria; 5 SSE. Hardeberg.

Ebersdorf, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 3 SSW. Frankenberg.

Ebersdorf, or *Kotting Eberstorf*, t. Austria, on the Danube; 6 ESE. Vienna. Pop. 1,165.

Ebersdorf, t. Weimar; 5 WNW. Weyda.

Ebersdorf, t. Ger., in Reuss; 3 N. Lobenstein. Pop. 1,068.

Ebershard, t. & castle, Hungary; 7 SE. Presburg.

Eberspach, t. Wurt.; 13 SE. Biberach. P. 800.

Ebersperg, t. Bavaria; 19 ENE. Munich.

Eberspeunt, t. Bavaria; 34 ENE. Munich.

Eberstadt, t. Baden; 9 W. Mergentheim. Pop. 600.

Eberstadt, t. Hesse; 4 S. Darmstadt. Pop. 1,367.

Eberstallzell, t. Austria; 8 S. Wells.

Ebesfalva, or *Elisabetherstadt*, t. Transylvania, in Kokelburg. Lon. 24. 35. E. Lat. 46. 12. N. Pop. 2,035.

Ebher, t. Persia, in Irak, on a river of the same name, in a fertile country; 40 W. Casbin. It contains about 2,500 houses, and many mosques, caravanseras, bazars, and other handsome buildings; in one part of the town the Turkish language is spoken, in the other the Persian. This town, according to report, was anciently called *Baronthe*.

Ebertshausen, t. Germany; 7 NE. Meinungen.

Ebillee, (an. *Vepillium*,) t. Africa, in Sahara; 45 W. Gabs.

Ebhausen, t. Wurt., district of Nagold. Pop. 1,194.

Ebin, or *Ybin*, one of the smaller Philippine islands, in the E. Indian sea.

Ebingen, t. Wurtemberg; 22 S. Tubingen, 36 S. Stuttgart. Pop. 3,747.

Eblana, now *Dublin*.
Ebmat, t. Sax., Vogtland; 5 S. Oelsnitz.
Ebn Amar, t. Arabia, in Hedsjas; 20 NE. Mecca.
Ebn Ispahan, t. Persia; 3 m. from Ispahan.
Eboli, t. Naples, in Principato-Citra; 20 E. Salerno. Pop. 5,270.
Ebojito, volcano, New Grenada, in Choco, W. of Antioquia.
Ebora, see *Evora*.
Eboracum, now *York*.
Ebreichstorf, t. Austria; 8 NNE. Ebenfurth. Pop. 1,050.
Ebro, (an. *Iberus*,) r. Spain, which once served as a boundary between the dominions of Rome and Carthage, has its source in a little valley E. Reinosá, and proceeds from a copious spring at the foot of an ancient tower called Fontibre: and after traversing many open and fertile districts, passes by the city of Tortosa, where there is a bridge of boats over it, and then falls into the Mediterranean, at the Alfach island; but on account of its rapid current and many rocks and shoals it is not navigable higher than Tortosa, nor even so far, except for small craft. Length, 350 miles.
Ebreuil, or *Ebreuille*, t. France, in Allier, on the Scioule; 6 W. Gannat. Pop. 1,781.
Ebringen, t. Baden; 5 S. Freyburg. Pop. 1,050.
Ebrodunum, now *Embrun*.
Ebsdorf, t. Hesse Cassel, between Amonenburg and Hornburg.
Ebstorf, t. Hanover, in Luneburg; 7 WNW. Ultzen; celebrated for its honey. Pop. 709.
Ebudæ, now *Hebrides*.
Ebus, or *Bos*, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near W. coast of Mindanao, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in circ. forming within it a large and good harbour; 15 N. Bunwoot.
Eburovices, now *Evreux*.
Ebusus, now *Ivica*.
Ecaltepec, t. Mexico, in Guaxaca; 90 E. St. Yago.
Ecalgrain, bay or creek of the English channel, on the coast of France, between Cape Anderville, and the Nez de Jobourg.
Ecbatana, capital of Media, once a city of great splendour, and the summer residence of the kings of Persia and Media. The scite of this city is not certainly known. It is usually fixed at Hamadan. Some place it at Casbin, and others at Tauris.
Ecbatana Magorum, now *Gnerden*.
Ecce-Homo, t. New Grenada, in the government of Pamplona; 24 SW. Pamplona.
Ecclesall Bierlow, t. Eng., in the W. riding of Yorkshire; 3 SW. Sheffield. Pop. 6,569.
Ecclesbourn, r. Eng., which runs into the Derwent, in Derbyshire.
Ecclesfechan, t. Scot., Dumfries; 15 E. Dumfries.
Eccleshall, t. Eng., in Stafford, on the Sow, with a weekly market on Friday; 7 NW. Stafford, 142 NW. London. Lon. 2. 17. W. Lat. 52. 48. N. Pop. 1,016.
Ecclesiastical State, see *State of the Church*.
Eccleshill, t. Eng., in W. riding of Yorkshire; 199 N. London. Pop. 1,608.
Echallens, or *Tscherlitz*, t. Switz. in Vaud; 6 N. Lausanne.

Echalar, t. Spain, Navarre; 20 N. Pamplona.
Ecclesfield, t. Eng., in the W. riding of Yorkshire; 5 N. Sheffield. Pop. 5,805.
Eccleston, t. Eng., in Lancashire; 7 NW. Warrington. Pop. 1,584.
Ecdippa, now *Zeb*.
Echardsau, t. Austria; 12 E. Entzersdorf.
Echarri, t. Spain, Navarre; 17 E. Pamplona.
Echatuh, t. Bengal; 4 NE. Koonda.
Echaubroignes, (*Les*,) t. France, Two-Sevres; 4 N. Châtillon sur Sevre. Pop. 1,519.
Echauffou, t. France, in Orne, 9 W. L'Aigle. Pop. 2,134.
Echebrune, t. France, in Lower-Charente. 12 S. Saintes. H. 240.
Echelle, (*L'*,) t. France, in Ardennes; 8 S. Rocroy.
Echelles, (*Les*,) t. Savoy; 10 SW. Chambéry. Pop. 920. It is situated in a narrow valley, on a small river, called the *Guier-vif*, in the road from Grenoble to Chambéry.
Echelsbeke, t. Flanders. 5 N. Bergues.
Echenay, t. France, in Upper-Marne; 7 ENE. Joinville.
Echez, r. Wurtemberg, which runs into the Neckar; 6 NE. Reutlingen.
Echilleuse, t. France, Loiret; 7 E. Pithiviers.
Echinades, see *Curzolari*.
Echinou, t. Thessaly; 8 NE. Zeiton.
Echire, t. France, in Two-Sevres, on the Sevre Niortoise; 4 N. Niort.
Echo, t. Spain, in Aragon; 13 NW. Jaca.
Echojoa, t. New Mexico, in Mayo; 10 NE. Santa Cruz.
Echt, t. Limburg; 9 S. by W. Ruremond. Pop. 3,000.
Echtendingen, t. Wurt.; 5 S. Stutgard. Pop. 1,450.
Echternach, or *Epternach*, t. Neth., in Luxemburg, on the Sour; 8 W. Treves, 18 NNE. Luxemburg. Pop. 3,662.
Echzell, t. Hesse; 14 SE. Wetzlar. Pop. 1,213.
Ecija, or *Exija*, (an. *Colonia Augusta Firmia*, & *Astigis*,) t. Spain, in Seville, on the Xenil; 55 ENE. Seville. Lon. 5. 5. W. Lat. 37. 31. N. Pop. 28,176. H. 6,000. It contains 6 parishes, 16 convents, and 15 hospitals, and is situated in a valley surrounded with small hills, which makes it the warmest place of Aadalusia. Wool and hemp are the chief riches of the place.
Ecija, *San Christoval de la Nueva*, city, S. A. in Cumana. It is a place of considerable trade in hides and Brazil wood.
Ecija, t. Quito. Lon. 75. 38. W. Lat. 27. 30. N.
Eckartsberga, t. Pru. Saxony, in Merseberg; 10 WSW. Naumburg, 10 S. Nebra. Lon. 11. 41. E. Lat. 51. 8. N. Pop. 840.
Eckdala, or *Akdala*, ancient fortress, Bengal, in Dacca, of which little now remains. Lon. 96. 45. E. Lat. 24. 4. N.
Eckernföhrde, or *Ekerford*, or *Eckelenforde*, t. Denmark, in Sleswick; 10 S. Sleswick. Lon. 9. 49. E. Lat. 54. 53. N. Pop. 2,091.
Ecker, r. Ger., which rises in Wernigerode, and runs into the Ocker, 10 S. Wolfenbüttel.
Eckkeren, v. Neth., Antwerp; 5 N. Antwerp. Pop. 2,800. Here a battle was fought in the year 1703, between the army of France and the Allies.
Eckero, or *Uckeron*, small island, Sweden,

between the Baltic and the gulf of Finland, a little W. of Aland. Lon. 19. 24. E. Lat. 60. 15. N.

Eckershausen, t. Bav.; 4 NNE. Arnstein.

Eckersmuhl, t. Bavaria, on the Roth; 3 SSE. Roth.

Eckhards, t. Ger.; 5 NW. Wasungen.

Eckill, t. Hind., Allahabad; 30 NE. Gazypour.

Eckmuhl, t. Bavaria, in Regen; 16 W. Straubing. A severe battle was fought here April 22, 1809, by the French under Bonaparte, and the Austrians under Archduke Charles. The latter were defeated.

Eckolsheim, or *Eggolsheim*, t. Bav.; 3 N. Forchheim. Pop. 700.

Eckwerdsheyde, t. Silesia, Neisse; 7 N. Neisse.

Eckington, v. & parish, Eng., in Derbyshire; 6 Chesterfield, 157 NNW. London. Pop. 2,889.

Eclairon, or *Eclaron*, t. France, in Upper-Marne, on the Blaise; 5 W. St. Dizier. Pop. 1,200.

Eclava, r. New Grenada, which flows into the Orinoco.

Eclipse Islands, cluster of small, barren, rocky islands, in the S. Pacific ocean, near SW. coast of New Holland. Lon. 118. 10. E. Lat. 35. 8. S.

Ecloo, see *Eeclo*.

Ecluse, (*Fort de l'*), fort, Switz., in Geneva, on the Rhône; 13 W. Geneva.

Ecluse, (*L'*), t. France, North; 6 S. Douay.

Ecluse, (*L'*), see *Sluys*.

Ecmangunge, t. Hind., in Bahar; 76 SSW. Patna.

Ecommay, t. France, in Sarte; 12 S. Le Mans. Pop. 2,662.

Econah, t. Hind., in Gohud; 9 E. Raat.

Ecots, or *Ecos*, t. France, in Eure; 7 NNE. Vernon.

Ecouche, t. France, in Orne; 4 W. Argentan. Pop. 1,492. The principal trade of the inhabitants is making clocks; with manufactures of cloth and stuffs.

Ecouen, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise; 5 N. St. Deny's. Pop. 992.

Ecouy, t. France, in Eure; 4 N. Grand Andelys. Pop. 568.

Ecpol, t. Ceylon; 50 NW. Candy.

Econ sur Salin, t. Savoy; 6 SE. Monstier.

Ectowah, t. Hind., in Bundelcund; 25 NE. Chatterpour.

Ectacolla, t. Bengal; 15 SSW. Goragot.

Ecucillie, t. France, in Indre; 14 NE. Chatillon. Pop. 1,200.

Ecurolles, t. France, in Allier; 4 NE. Gannat. Pop. 1,100.

Eczeri, t. Mingrelia; 5 S. Ilori.

Ed, t. Sweden, in West-Gothland; 33 N. Uddevalla.

Ed, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 80 N. Calmar.

Ed, t. Sweden, in Angermannland; 50 NNW. Hernosand.

Eda, t. Sweden, in Warmeland; 40 N. Carlstadt.

Edalli, t. Hind., in Berar; 27 S. Itchapour.

Edam, island near Batavia, where the Dutch place criminals, and employ them in divers sorts of work.

Edam, t. North., in Holland, near the Zuyder sea; 12 N. Amsterdam. Lon. 5. 3. E. Lat. 52. 31. N. Pop. 2,745. It is built in a triangular form, and has a good port, formed by the river

Ey, on which it stands, and which, with the dam thrown up against the inundations of that river, gives its name to the town.

Edambavanum, t. Carnatic; 18 S. Negapatam.

Eday, one of the Orkney islands; about 7 miles long, and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 broad. It contains several villages. Lon. 2. 41. W. Lat. 59. 4. N. Pop. about 600.

Edbo, t. Sweden, Upland; 30 ENE. Upsal.

Eddington, p-t. Hancock co. Maine, on the Penobscot; 40 NNE. Castine, 245 NE. Boston, W. 693. Pop. 271.

Eddred-si, small isl. in the Red sea; 6 m. from the coast of Arabia. Lon. 41. 33. E. Lat. 17. 10. N.

Eddy Grove, p-v. Caldwell co. Ken.; W. 696.

Eddy Island, small isl. near W. coast of Ireland, in the bay of Galway. Lon. 8. 56. W. Lat. 53. 10. N.

Eddystone Rocks, well known to seamen who navigate the English Channel, consisting of 3 principal ridges, and extending 600 or 700 miles in length. They lie nearly in the fair way from the Start to the Lizard, and are therefore an object of the utmost importance to mariners. Hence it is, that on the summit of the largest rock a lighthouse has been erected, to serve as a beacon or signal, to avoid the danger, as they are covered with a flood tide, but become dry at the ebb. The foundation of the lighthouse is one entire solid mass of stones to the height of 35 feet, engrafted into each other, and united by every means of additional strength. It is about 80 feet in height; 15 SSW. Plymouth, 45 E. Lizard Point. Lon. 4. 15. W. Lat. 50. 11. N.

Eddystone, elevated rock in the S. Indian ocean, near S. coast of New Holland, a little E. of Swilly rock; so called from its great resemblance to the celebrated lighthouse in the English channel.

Eddystone, rock, on the coast of Patagonia. Lon. 65. 56. W. Lat. 48. 30. S.

Eddystone, rock in the Pacific ocean, near S. coast of New Georgia. Lon. 156. 34. E. Lat. S. 12. S.

Eddystone, (*New*), remarkable rock in Bhém's canal, on W. coast of N. America; its circumference at its base is about 50 yards, standing perpendicularly on a surface of fine dark coloured sand. It is entirely detached at the distance of 2 miles from the E. and 1 from the W. shore of the inlet. Height, 250 feet. Lon. 229. 15. E. Lat. 55. 29. N.

Eddyville, p-t. & cap., Caldwell co. Ken., on the Cumberland, 40 miles from its mouth; 100 NNW. Nashville, 220 WSW. Lexington, W. 806. Pop. in 1810, 190. It is situated in a fertile country.

Ede Tepelar, see *Theneate el Gannim*.

Edelbach, t. Austria; 6 ESE. Bavarian Waidhoven.

Edelstein, t. Silesia, in Neisse; 5 S. Ziegen-thals.

Eden, t. Orleans co. Vt.; 37 N. Montpelier. Pop. 201.

Eden, p-t. Hancock co. Maine; 36 E. Castine, 285 NE. Boston. Pop. 764.

Eden, t. Pru. Minden; 1 ESE. Rietberg.

Eden, r. Eng., which rises in Westmoreland,

on the borders of Yorkshire, crosses the county of Cumberland, and runs into the arm of the sea, called *Solway Frith*, about 7 miles below Carlisle.

Eden, r. Scot., which runs into the Tweed, not far from Coldstream.

Eden, t. Syria, in the pachalic of Aleppo, on the Libanus; 15 NE. Tripoli.

Eden, p-t. Niagara co. N. Y. on lake Erie; 25 SSW. Buffalo, 268 W. Albany, W. 429. P. 1,065.

Eden, r. Scot., which rises in Kinross-shire, and crossing the county of Fife, runs into the German sea, Lon. 2, 51. W. Lat. 56. 22. N.

Edenborough, p-t. Ripley co. Indiana; 97 Indianapolis, W. 577.

Edenburg, p-v. Saratoga co. N. Y.; 43 Albany, W. 418.

Edenburg, or *Oedenburg*, or *Soprony*, (an. *Sopronium*,) t. Hungary, capital of a county; 29 SW. Presburg, 36 SE. Vienna. Lon. 16. 41. E. Lat. 47. 43. N. Pop. 12,422. H. 775. It is situated in a pleasant district, is well built, and contains 1 Lutheran, and 2 Catholic churches, a cathedral chapter, and a Lutheran and a Catholic gymnasium. It has manufactures of fine woollens, of glass, and potash, also a sugar refinery. But its chief trade is in corn and cattle; 40,000 head of cattle, and 80,000 hogs are sold here yearly.—Pop. of the county 164,717. Sq. m. 1,223. This county produces excellent wines; also grain and fruit.

Edenderry, t. Ireland, in King's county; 29 W. Dublin. It was formerly a place of strength.

Eden's Island, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of S. C. Lon. 80. 20. W. Lat. 32. 34. N.

Edenkoben, t. Bav., circle of the Rhine; 5 S. Neustadt. Pop. 3,290.

Edenton, s-p. & cap. Chowan co. N. C., at the head of Edenton bay, which sets up from Albemarle sound; 58 N. by E. Washington, 66 S. Norfolk, 99 NNE. Newbern, 139 SE. Petersburg, Va., 192 NNE. Wilmington, W. 289. Lon. 57. 7. W. Lat. 36. N. Pop. 1,561. It contains an elegant court house, a jail, a bank, and an Episcopal church. It is advantageously situated for trade, but the climate is unhealthy. The shipping owned here, in 1816, amounted to 6,310 tons. A newspaper is published here.

Eder, t. Morocco, on the coast of the Atlantic; 10 N. Cape Cantin.

Eder, r. Bohemia, which runs into the Elbe, at Leitmeritz.

Eder, (an. *Adrana*,) r. Ger., which rises in Nassau Siegen, about 6 NE. Siegen, passes by Berleburg, Franckenburg, Felsberg, &c., and runs into the Fulda, 5 m. above Cassel.

Eder, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir, on the Euphrates; 8 S. Kerkisieh.

Ederic, t. Little Bukharia; 130 NE. Cashgar.

Ederitz, t. Anhalt Cothen; 4 S. Cothen.

Edesheim, or *Edisheim*, t. Bavaria, circle of the Rhine; 14 W. Spire. Pop. 1,375.

Edessa, or *Ægea*, now *Vodina*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Macedonia, near the Visticza, called by the Turks *Moglena*; 44 WNW. Saloniki, 316 W. Constantinople. Lon. 22. 2. E. Lat. 40. 51. N. Pop. 12,000. It was at one time the residence of the Macedonian kings, before Philip embellished Pella.

Edessa, see *Ourfa*.

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Edfu, or *Etfu*, (an. *Apollinopolis Magna*,) t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile; 25 SSE. Asna, 53 N. Syene. Here is a considerable monument of antiquity used as a citadel; besides which there are the ruins of the temple of Apollo, which, though it has suffered considerable dilapidations, is next to that of Dendera, the most perfect specimen of Egyptian architecture. This was one of the places where the grand mysteries were celebrated.

Edfuerim, t. Norway; 36 N. Bergen.

Edgartown, s-p. & cap. Duke's co. Mass., on E. part of Martha's Vineyard, 14 miles from the main; 87 S. Boston, W. 500. Lon. 70. 26 W. Lat. 41. 25. N. Pop. 1,374. It is sometimes called Old Town. Near Old Town harbour there is a handsome village, containing a court house, a jail, and meeting house, and 80 or 90 houses. The shipping belonging to this port, in 1816, amounted to 1,127 tons.

Edgcott, v. Eng., Northampton, on the borders of Oxfordshire, near which, at a place called *Dansemore*, a battle was fought between the Saxons and the Danes; 4 N. Banbury.

Edgcombe, co. central part of N. C. Pop. in 1810, 12,433; slaves 5,107. Pop. in 1820, 13,276.

Edgecombe, p-t. Lincoln co. Maine; 2 E. Wiscasset, 170 NE. Boston, W. 607. Pop. 1,629.

Edgcumb Bay, bay on NE. coast of New Holland. Lat. 20. S.

Edgefield, district, SW. part of S. C.; W. 564. Pop. in 1810, 23,160; slaves 8,576. Pop. in 1820, 25,119. Edgefield C. H. is 20 miles from Abbeville C. H., 25 ENE. Augusta, 57 WSW. Columbia.

Edgeworth-town, small town, Ireland, Longford, the residence of the family of Edgeworth.

Edghill, place, Eng., in Warwick; 2 SSE. Kinton. It is memorable for the first battle fought between Charles I. and the army of the parliament, on the 22d day of October, 1642, in which 5,000 men were killed. Neither party could claim the victory. Essex, who commanded for the republicans, retired to Warwick, and the king to Banbury.

Edgmont, t. Delaware co. Pa. Pop. 640.

Edgware, t. Eng., in Middlesex, on the borders of Hertfordshire, with a weekly market on Thursday; 10 NW. London. Pop. 543.

Edgworth, t. Eng., in Lancashire, near Manchester. Pop. 1,003.

Edghir, t. Hind., in Golconda; 10 W. Rachore, 70 SW. Hydrabad. Lon. 77. 43. E. Lat. 16. 25. N.

Edgong, t. Bengal; 50 S. Islamabad.

Edikofen, t. Bav., circle of the Rhine; 4 N. Landau. Here a battle was fought between the Prussians and French, July 12, 1794.

Edilabad, t. Hind., in Candeish; 32 SE. Burhampour.

Edinburgh, t. Saratoga co. N. Y.; 26 N. Ballston, 50 WNW. Albany. Pop. 1,469.

Edinburgh, t. Portage co. Ohio. Pop. 115.

Edinburgh, city, Scot., capital of the kingdom and of the county to which it gives name; 42 E. Glasgow, 396 N. London. Lon. 3. 10. W. Lat. 55. 58. N. Pop. in 1811, including Leith, 102,987; of the city alone 82,624. Males 35,275; females 47,329. It is 1½ m. from

the frith of Forth, surrounded on all sides by lofty hills, excepting on the north, where the ground declines gently towards the frith of Forth. On the east, in the immediate vicinity of the city, are the abrupt and rocky elevations of Calton hill, Arthur's-seat, and Salisbury-crag; the last rising to the elevation of 800 feet above the sea; on the south are the hills of Braid and the Pentland hills; and on the west the hill of Corstorphine. The city stands on high and uneven ground, being built on three eminences, and the hills by which it is encompassed, particularly the Salisbury-crag, which form a range of naked and perpendicular rocks, rising like a wall to the summit of the hill, render its situation singularly romantic; and in the vicinity are many fine walks and interesting views.

The city is nearly 2 miles in length; and almost as much in breadth, about 8 miles circuit; divided by a valley into two parts, Old and New Town. The former has been built at different periods, with little order or regularity, and the houses in some parts rise to the height of 11 stories. The principal street, High street, is more than a mile long, and in some parts 90 feet wide. The New Town is built on the northernmost of the eminences, and is connected with the Old by the North-bridge and the Earthen-mounds, an immense collection of rubbish. It is entirely of modern erection, being built altogether of stone, and disposed in ample streets and spacious squares, which for elegance and regularity are scarcely exceeded by those of any other city in the world. The three principal streets in the New Town, are Prince's street, 4,110 feet long by 100 broad; George's street, 2,640 feet by 115; and Queen's street, 4,440 by 100. Leith, the port of Edinburgh, is nearly 2 miles distant to the northeast, but the space is gradually decreasing.

Of all the public works the Castle is the most remarkable. It is situated at the western extremity of the Old Town, on a rugged rock, which rises on 3 sides from a level plain to the height of 150 to 200 feet, in some parts perpendicular. The summit is crowned with military works, presenting an aspect inexpressibly grand and romantic. The castle occupies an area of 7 acres. On the opposite or eastern extremity of the Old Town stands the palace of Holyrood, a large quadrangle of hewn stone, for several centuries the residence of the kings of Scotland. Other remarkable edifices are the Parliament house, now occupied by the supreme courts, the Royal Exchange, the Register-office, custom house, the Excise-office, the Physicians' hall, the university, and a number of churches. On the summit of Calton hill stands a monument erected in honour of lord Nelson, 108 feet in height.

There are 49 places of public worship; 18 belonging to the establishment, 6 to Episcopalians, 4 to Burghers, 3 to Anti-Burghers, 4 to the Relief, 4 to Baptists, 2 to Independents, 1 Gaelic, 1 Methodist, 1 Cameronian, 1 Berean, 1 Glassite, 1 Catholic, 1 Quaker, and 1 Unitarian. The principal charitable institution is Heriot's hospital, for educating and maintaining the sons of burgesses and freemen. It was erected in 1650, at the expense of £30,000, and

had, in 1818, 175 youths. There are 6 or 8 other hospitals. The city contains 12 banking companies. The bank of Scotland and the Royal Bank, have each a capital of £1,000,000.

The university of Edinburgh was founded in 1582, and is one of the most celebrated seminaries in the world, and as a medical school is not surpassed by any in Europe. It has 27 professors, 3 of theology, 4 of law, 11 of medicine, and 9 of arts and sciences, and was attended, in 1819, by 2,250 students. The mode of instruction, as in the German Protestant universities, is by lectures. No particular course of academical education is followed, nor do the professors exercise any control over the other pursuits of the students. Every student attends what lectures he chooses, and lives where and how he pleases. The university has a library of upwards of 50,000 volumes, an excellent museum of natural history, and a botanic garden, occupying about 5 acres.—The High-school, the principal grammar school of the city, was established in 1578, and has a rector and 4 masters; attended in 1818, by 800 scholars. There is an academy for design, and a royal academy for the practice of horsemanship.

Of the literary associations the most important is the Royal Society, established in 1782. There are also the Royal Society of Antiquaries, the Wernerian Society, the Astronomical Institution having an observatory on Calton-hill, the Highland Society, the Faculty of Advocates, and the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons. The professions both of law and medicine are greatly distinguished. The number enrolled on the list of advocates, in 1814, was 276, though scarcely more than 30 gain a livelihood exclusively by their profession. The Advocates library contains about 80,000 printed volumes, and 1,000 MSS; the Attorneys' library 15, or 20,000.

Edinburgh is supported chiefly by its courts of justice, of which the jurisdiction extends all over Scotland, and by their numerous retainers; also by the university and other seminaries. It is a great literary metropolis, a rendezvous of luxury and fashion, and is the resort during the winter of many opulent families. It is neither a trading or manufacturing town, except for administering to the wants of the inhabitants. The business of printing and bookselling is carried on to a great extent; and various periodical and other publications have a high reputation. Among them may be mentioned the Edinburgh Review, which, in 1818, circulated 14,000 quarterly copies. Two newspapers are published thrice a week, 2 twice a week, and 3 once a week. The character and manners of the inhabitants are such as may reasonably be expected in the literary metropolis of a well educated kingdom.—Natives, Leighton, Burnet, Hume, Blair, &c.

Edinburghshire, or *Mid Lothian*, co. Scot., bounded N. by the frith of Forth, E. by Haddingtonshire, Berwickshire, and Roxburghshire, S. by Selkirkshire, Peebleshire, and Lanerkshire, and W. by Linlithgowshire. Its form is nearly the segment of a circle, about 30 miles from E. to W., from 6 to 20 from N. to S. Sq. miles 630. Acres 230,400. Pop. in 1811,

148,607. The soil is fertile, and produces corn of all sorts, and plenty of grass for cattle; it contains mines of coal, copper, limestone, and black marble. The principal towns are Edinburgh, Dalkeith, Leith, and Musselburgh.

Edingdon, or *Edindon*, (an. *Eathandune*), v. Eng., in Wilts; 4 E. Westbury. Pop. 417. At this place the Danes were defeated by Alfred.

Edington, t. Penobscot co. Maine. Pop. 271.

Edisheim, t. Bavaria, circle of the Rhine; 5 NW. Landau. Pop. 1,375.

Edisto, or *Pompon*, r. S. C., which crosses Orangeburg and Charleston districts and runs into the Atlantic, by 2 mouths, 20 S. Charleston. It is navigable for large boats 100 miles.

Edisto, isl. S. C.; 40 SW. Charleston, with which it is connected by a good inland navigation. It is 12 miles long, and from 1 to 5 broad. Pop. in 1808, 236 whites, and 2,600 slaves. It is productive in cotton, to the culture of which it is devoted. Here are 2 churches, one for Presbyterians, and one for Episcopalians.—It is separated from Wadmelow and John's islands, by North Edisto inlet, which affords a good harbour for small vessels.

Edit, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 25 N. Gottenburg.

Edko, or *Etoko*, t. Egypt, on N. coast of lake Maade, called also the lake of Edko; 8 WSW. Rosetta.

Edmeston, p-t. Otsego co. N. Y.; 18 W. Otsego, 84 W. Albany, W. 374. Pop. 1,841.

Edmonton, p-t. Barren co. Ken.; 118 Frankfort, W. 655.

Edmonton, v. Eng., in Middlesex; 6 N. London. Pop. 5,093.

Edmondsburg, p-t. Caroline co. Va.; W. 100.

Ednagur, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 20 NW. Nander.

Ednam, v. Scot., Roxburghshire, near Kelso.—Native, James Thomson.

Edolo, t. Italy, Brescia; 15 N. Breno. Pop. 2,900.

Edom, see *Idumæa*.

Edrenos, (an. *Hadriani*), t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, on a river of the same name; 20 S. Bursa, 65 WNW. Kiutaja.

Edsan, r. Russia, which runs into the Lena, 20 SE. Zigansk.

Edskon, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17. 8. E. Lat. 60. 48. N.

Edswol, t. Norway; 18 SW. Bergen.

Edwais, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 6. E. Lat. 60. 55. N.

Edwards, co. Illinois. Pop. 3,444. Chief towns, Albion and Palmyra.

Edwardsburg, t. Upper Canada, on the St. Lawrence, NE. of Kingston.

Edwardsville, p-t. & cap. Madison co. Illinois; 15 NNE. Cahokia, 55 Vandalia, 75 N. Kaskaskia, W. 886. Lon. 89. 55. W. Lat. 38. 50. N. It contains a land office, a bank, and a printing office. It is situated in a very fertile tract of country, and is one of the handsomest and most flourishing towns in the state.

Edway, r. S. Wales, which runs into the Wye, 4 SE. Builth.

Edwith, r. Eng., which joins the Usk, at its mouth.

Eeclo, or *Eecloo*, t. Neth., in E. Flanders,

capital of a district; 10 NW. Ghent. Pop. 6,269. Pop. of the district 42,484.

Eed, t. Norway; 24 NNW. Drontheim.

Eedt, t. Austria; 14 ESE. Ens.

Eegholm, island, Denmark, in the Great Belt. Lon. 11. 12. E. Lat. 55. 44. N.

Eel, lake, N. A. Lon. 98. 50. W. Lat. 49. N.

Eel River, p-v. Owen co. Indiana; 160 Indianapolis, W. 799.

Eel River, r. Indiana, a head branch of the Wabash.

Eel River Indians, on the head waters of the Wabash.

Eelwyck, t. Norway; 20 W. Romsdal.

Eemburg, or *Emburg*, t. Neth., Utrecht, on the Ems; 5 NNW. Emersfort.

Ecms, r. Holland, which runs into the Zuyder sea, below Eemburg.

Eemleah, t. Hind., Chanderee; 28 N. Saipour.

Eeningburg, v. N. Holland, where the English had a post in 1799; 8 N. Alcmaer.

Eenrum, v. Neth.; 12 N. by W. Groningen. Pop. 800.

Eersel, v. Neth., in North Brabant; 6 SW. Eindhoven. Pop. 845.

Eelona, t. Bengal; 20 NE. Dacca.

Efbe, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near E. coast of the island of Mysol, to which it forms an harbour. Lon. 127. E. Lat. 2. 12. S.

Efesc, t. Natolia; 32 SSE. Smyrna.

Effield, t. Bavaria; 4 E. Volckach.

Efferding, t. Austria; 10 W. Lintz; 100 W. Vienna. Lon. 13. 59. E. Lat. 48. 17. N.

Effingham, co. NE. part of Georgia. Pop. in 1810, 2,586; slaves 1,010. Pop. in 1820, 3,018.

Effingham, p-t. Strafford co. N. H.; 67 NNW. Portsmouth, W. 555. Pop. 1,368.

Eflui, t. Norway; 32 N. Christiansand.

Effoyes, t. France, Aube; 9 E. Bar sur Seine.

Eflani, t. Natolia; 32 ESE. Amasieh.

Efnanlu, lake, Natolia; 36 W. Boli.

Efri Imam, t. Arabia; 20 N. Jidda.

Efrim, t. Egypt; 27 ESE. Alexandria.

Efza, r. Hesse, which runs into the Dimel, at Drentleburg.

Efse, r. Hesse, which runs into the Schwalm, 3 S. Felsberg.

Ega, r. Spain, which runs into the Ebro, about 3 miles below Calahorra.

Ega, or *Aega*, t. Portugal, Beira; 7 SSW. Coimbra. Lon. 8. 17. W. Lat. 40. 10. N.

Egakto, one of the smaller Kurile islands, in N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 154. 24. E. Lat. 49. 5. N.

Egbel, t. Hungary; 8 W. Topoltzan.

Egek, t. Hungary; 8 ESE. Levens.

Egelen, t. Pru. Magdeburg; 16 SW. Magdeburg. Pop. 2,096.

Egelsdorf, t. Bavaria; 8 E. Lauringen.

Egenburg, or *Eggenburg*, t. Austria; 12 SW. Znaym, 36 NW. Vienna. Lon. 15. 35. E. Lat. 48. 37. N. Pop. 1,400.

Egenhausen, t. Bavaria; 10 NNW. Anspach. Pop. 345.

Egenotiso, isl. in E. Indian sea, about 20 m. in circ.; 50 miles from the NE. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 104. 45. E. Lat. 0. 27. S.

Eger, r. Ger., which rises near Lauchheim, and after crossing the county of Oettingen from E. to W. runs into the Wernitz, at Harburg.

Eger, r. which rises in Swabia, passes by

Nordlingen, and runs into the Wernitz, 6 N. Donauwert.

Eger, see *Egra*.

Eger, see *Erlau*.

Egeri, lake, Helvetic Republic; 8 SE. Zug.

Egeri, or *Aegeri*, one of the grand communities, which, with the town of Zug, form the canton of Zug. In this district, on a mountain called Mongarten, a famous battle was fought, in the year 1315.

Egerness, cape of the SW. coast of Scot., in Wigton bay. Lon. 4. 22. W. Lat. 54. 54. N.

Egero, small isl. near the coast of Norway, in the North sea; 24 S. Stavanger.

Egersheim, t. Bavaria; 6 E. Uffenheim.

Egersleben, t. Pru. Thuringia; 4 S. Sangerhausen.

Egerzeg, t. Hungary, capital of the county of Szalad, on the Sala; 14 W. St. Groth. Lon. 16. 51. E. Lat. 46. 56. N. Pop. 3,044.

Egg, t. Norway; 48 ENE. Drontheim.

Egg, one of the W. islands of Scotland, about 10 miles in circ.; 4 S. isle of Skye.

Egg Harbour, (*Great*,) s-p. Gloucester co. N. J., on the bay of the same name. Pop. of the township, 1,635. A considerable quantity of pine is exported from this place. The shipping owned here, in 1816, amounted to 5,154 tons.

Egg Harbour, (*Great*,) bay on the coast of N. J. Lon. 74. 30. W. Lat. 39. 20. N.

Egg Harbour, (*Little*,) s-p. Burlington co. N. J., on the bay of the same name. Pop. 1,102. Here is a small village, called Clam Town, which has some trade. The shipping owned here, in 1816, amounted to 2,032 tons.

Egg Harbour, (*Little*,) bay on the coast of N. J. Lon. 74. 23. W. Lat. 39. 32. N.

Egg Island, isl. on N. side of Delaware bay, in Cumberland co. N. J.

Egg Island, small isl. on E. coast of Virginia, at the mouth of York river.

Egg Island, small isl. in the straits of Magellan; 7 NE. York Minster.

Egg River, r. N.A., which runs into Hudson's bay, Lon. 95. W. Lat. 60. 5. N.

Egge, r. Ger., which runs into the Danube, near Dillingen.

Eggegrund, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17. 20. E. Lat. 60. 44. N.

Eggenberg, t. Stiria; 3 WNW. Gratz.

Eggenfelden, t. Bavaria; 12 SSE. Dingelfingen. Pop. 1,188.

Eggenhausen, t. Bav.; 6 S. Kissingen.

Eggenstein, v. Baden; 4 N. Carlsruhe. P. 750.

Eggeron, t. Egypt; 7 S. Atfieh.

Egham, v. & parish, Eng., in Surry, adjoining to which is Runnymede, where Magna Charta was signed; 2 W. Staines, 18 W. London. Pop. 2,823.

Eghil, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir; 45 N. Diarbekir.

Egholm, isl. Denmark, in Lymfiord gulf, of an oval form, and about 5 miles in circ. with a village. Lon. 9. 51. E. Lat. 57. 4. N.

Egholm, small isl. Denmark, about 2 miles from NE. coast of the isl. of Ærøe. Lon. 10. 30. E. Lat. 54. 55. N.

Egido, t. New-Grenada, in Merida.

Egilsha, one of the Orkney islands, about 6

miles in circ., a little E. Rousay. Lon. 2. 49. W. Lat. 59. N. Pop. 170.

Egisheim, t. France, on the Lauter, in Upper Rhine, district of Colmar. Pop. 1,742.

Egletons, t. France, in Correze; 15 NE. Tulle. Pop. 881.

Eglingen, t. Wurtemberg; 6 N. Dillingen, 6 S. Nordlingen. Pop. 690.

Eglisau, t. & bailiwick, Switz., in Zurich, on the Thur; 15 N. Zurich. Pop. 1,410.

Eglise-Neuve, t. France, in Puy-de-Dome; 8 S. Besse.

EGLISH, t. Ireland, Tyrone; 3 S. Dungannon.

Egloff, or *Megloff*, Wurtemberg; 4 W. Isni. Pop. 133.

Egmont Bay, bay on SW. of the island of St. John, in the gulf of St. Lawrence. Lon. 64. W. Lat. 46. 30. N.

Egmont Island, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, 6 miles long and 4 broad; the land is low and full of trees. According to the report of Capt. Carteret, the inhabitants of Egmont island are extremely nimble, vigorous, and active, with a bravery undismayed by the fire of musquetry. They seem as fit to live in the water as on land. The country in general is mountainous, covered with woods, and intersected with many valleys and small rivers. Lon. 138. 30. W. Lat. 19. 20. N.

Egmont Island, or *New Guernsey*, principal island in the group called Queen Charlotte's islands, in the S. Pacific ocean. This island is about 54 miles in length, and from 20 to 32 in breadth. Lon. 166. E. Lat. 11. S.

Egmont Island, small isl. in the gulf of Mexico, on W. coast of East-Florida, at the entrance of Spiritu Santo bay. Lon. 82. 55. W. Lat. 27. 54. N.

Egmont op Zee, t. Holland, near the sea coast; 4 W. Alcmaer. Pop. 1,177. In October, 1799, here was an engagement between the French and English, in which the latter were victorious.

Egmont-op-te-Hoef, v. Holland, taken by the English, in 1799; 4 W. Alcmaer. Pop. 1,200.

Egnberg, t. Austria; 8 NE. Gemunden.

Egnochshac, harbour on N. coast of the island of Unalashka. Captain Cook found here some Russians settled for the purpose of purchasing skins of the natives: they had a dwelling-house, some store-houses, and a sloop of about thirty tons burthen.

Egorapan, t. Canara; 16 S. Carwar.

Egorbeusk, t. Russia, Riazan; 28 N. Riazan.

Egorevskoi, t. Russia, in Kostrom; 40 NE. Kologria.

Egra, *Eger*, or *Chebbe*, t. Bohemia, in Saatz, capital of a district; 17 SW. Elnbogen, 76 W. Prague. Lon. 12. 21. E. Lat. 50. 3. N. Pop. 8,111. H. 740. It was formerly imperial, and has a castle, 7 churches, a hospital, and a Catholic gymnasium. Near it are some medicinal springs, the waters of which are exported in bottles, sealed with the arms of the town.—Pop. of the district, 23,000. Sq. m. 106.

Egra, or *Eger*, r. which rises in Bavaria, and runs into the Elbe, near Leitmeritz, in Bohemia.

Egremont, p. t. Berkshire co. Mass.; 15 SSW. Lenox, 150 W. Boston, W. 355. Pop. 865.

Egremont, t. Eng., in Cumberland, on a small river near the Irish sea; market on Saturday; 6 SSE. Whitehaven, 199 N. London. Lon. 3. 24. W. Lat. 54. 24. N. Pop. 1,556.

Egreville, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne; 9 SE. Nemours. Pop. 1,296.

Egribo, or *Egribos*, see *Negropont*.

Egriselles, t. France, in Yonne; 7 S. Sens.

Egryar, t. Grand Bukharia; 18 S. Samarcand.

Egvillar, t. Natolia, W. of Mount Ida, on the Scamander, 9 miles from its source.

Eguilles, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone; 6 NW. Aix. Pop. 3,044.

Eguimuha, or *Elgimuha*, t. Morocco, at the foot of Mount Atlas, near which is an iron mine.

Eguisheim, t. France, in Upper-Rhine; 3 SW. Colmar. Pop. 1,500.

Egurende, t. France, in Correze; 12 NE. Ussel. Pop. 994.

Eguzon, t. France, in Indre; 9 S. Argenton. Pop. 1,100.

Egwaid, r. Wurtemberg, which runs into the Danube, between Hochstett and Dillingen.

EGYPT, country, Africa, bounded N. by the Mediterranean, E. by the isthmus of Suez and the Red sea, S. by Nubia, and W. by the deserts of Lybia; between Lat. 23. 45. & 31. 27. N.; 600 miles long, and 200 or 300 broad. Sq. m. about 120,000; of the cultivated part about 17,000.

Divisions. Egypt is divided into Upper and Lower; the former extending 400 miles, from Syene to Cairo; the latter from Cairo to the Mediterranean, 100 miles in length. This includes the Delta of the Nile, where the river, dividing itself into several channels, diffuses fertility over an alluvial tract of from 50 to 100 miles in breadth. The valuable part of Upper Egypt is a narrow belt of land extending on both sides of the Nile, not exceeding 27 miles in breadth, and enclosed between two ridges of mountains. Some geographers divide Egypt into 3 parts.—1st, Upper Egypt, called by the Greeks *Thebais*, now *Said* or *Al Said*, and extending from Syene to Manfalout; 2d, Middle Egypt, called by the Greeks *Heptanomis*, now *Vostani*; and, 3d, Lower Egypt, now called *Bahira*, or *Rif*; and including the Delta.

Towns. The principal towns of Egypt are Cairo, the capital, Alexandria, Damietta, Rosetta, Gizeh, Mansora, Menuf, Suez, Fayoum, Girge, Asna, Siut, Benisuef, Manfalout, Syene, and Dendera.

Population. The population of Egypt, in ancient times, stated by some at 7, or 8,000,000; by others, very improbably, at 20,000,000. It is now estimated at about 2,500,000; but by some as high as 4,000,000.

Inhabitants. The inhabitants are Copts, Arabs, Turks, and Jews. The Copts are the original race, descended from the most ancient inhabitants, and have been estimated at 200,000. The Arabs constitute two-thirds of the inhabitants. The Turks and Jews are numerous in the cities. The Mamelukes, a race descended from Georgian and Circassian slaves, and heretofore forming a part of the military force, and possessed of great power, were, in 1798, driven out of the country.

Religion. The Copts profess Christianity,

and are of the Eutychian sect, and under the government of the patriarch of Alexandria, who also claims supremacy over the churches of Abyssinia. The rest of the inhabitants, except the Jews, are Mahometans.

Government. Egypt is subject to Turkey, and is governed by a pacha, in the name of the Porte.

Language. The Arabic is the prevailing language. The Coptic, the language of the ancient Egyptians, with a mixture of Greek and Arabic, is no longer spoken.

The Nile. This great river, the only one in Egypt, forms the most remarkable feature of the country; and it is to this river that Egypt is chiefly indebted for its fertility.

Soil and productions. The lands inundated by the Nile are exceedingly fertile, and easily cultivated. The ground, softened by long moisture, requires only to be slightly stirred, and the seed being thrown in, sinks by its own weight. It produces in abundance the fruits both of the tropics and the temperate zone; corn and rice grow in equal perfection. Wheat, barley, sugar-cane, indigo, cotton, flax, vines, olives, dates, melons, citrons, oranges, apricots, tamerinds, &c. are cultivated. That part of the country not watered by the Nile is mostly desert.

Climate. The climate is peculiarly characterized by an almost entire absence of rain. The falling of a few drops is a very uncommon occurrence, and is regarded by the inhabitants as almost a miracle. Thunder and lightning are nearly as rare. The heat of summer is very intense, more so than in other countries under the same parallel. The ravages of the plague are frequent, and the ophthalmia, a severe disease affecting the eyes, is peculiar to Egypt.

The Simoon. For about 50 days in the spring the country is subject to this terrible wind from the desert, which is intensely hot and dry, threatening almost the extinction of animal life. It seldom continues more than 3 days.

Antiquities. Egypt abounds with stupendous monuments of antiquity, as pyramids, obelisks, temples, and catacombs. The pyramids were accounted by the ancients one of the seven wonders of the world. The largest, called the pyramid of Cheops, is, according to the measurement of Greaves, 499 feet high, with a square base of 693 feet, and consisting chiefly of a solid mass of masonry. The catacombs are subterraneous galleries, appropriated to the reception of the dead. Mummies, or embalmed bodies, are obtained from them, which were deposited there 3 or 4,000 years since. For a notice of some of the ruins, see Thebes, Dendera, Edfu, &c.

Egypt, (*New*,) p-v. Monmouth co. N. J.; W. 182.

Ehen, or *Broad River*, r. England, which runs into the Irish sea, below Egremont, in Cumberland.

Ehenheim, *Upper*, or *Obernay*, t. France, in Upper Rhine, on the Ergel; 12 SW. Strasburg. Pop. 4,291.—*Lower Ehenheim*, or *Nidernay*, is a mile distant. Pop. 1,210.

Ehingen, t. Wurtemberg, on the Danube; 12 SW. Ulm, 48 W. Augsburg. Pop. 2,547. Here is a gymnasium.

Ehingen am Neckar, t. Wurtemberg, on the Neckar, opposite Rothenburg; 22 S. Stuttgart.

Ehle, r. Ger., which runs into the Elbe, near Magdeburg.

Ehningen, t. Wurtemberg; 15 SSE. Stuttgart. Pop. 4,170.

Ehningen, t. Wurtemberg, in the Black Forest; 3 SW. Boblingen. Pop. 1,200.

Ehrang, t. Pru. Lower Rhine, in Treves, on the Rhine; 5 N. Treves. Pop. 1,000.

Ehrenberg, citadel, Tyrol, on the frontiers of Swabia; 40 NE. Inspruck.

Ehrenbreitslein, or *Hermanstein*, t. Pru. Lower Rhine, in Coblenz, on the Rhine opposite Coblenz, with which it is connected by a bridge of boats. Pop. 2,285. Here is a fortress once important, but now ruined, situated on the top of a stupendous rock, 800 feet above the level of the Rhine.

Ehrenburg, v. Hoya; 18 W. Hoya. Pop. 66.

Ehrensbrun, t. Austria; 8 S. Laab. Pop. 1,400.

Ehrenfriedersdorf, or *Irbersdorf*, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 3 W. Wolkenstein, 10 S. Chemnitz. Lon. 12. 53. E. Lat. 50. 35. N. Pop. 1,963. Near it are tin mines, formerly very rich.

Ehrenstock, t. Weimar, 3 NNW. Ilmenau.

Ehrenstein, t. & ancient castle, Germany, in Schwartzburg Rudoldstadt; 10 NW. Saalfeld.

Ehrfelden, t. Hesse; 8 W. Darmstadt.

Ehrich, (*Gross*), t. Ger., in Schwartzburg Sondershausen; 4 W. Greussen.

Ehrnau, t. Stiria; 6 N. Knittenfeld.

Ehrnhausen, t. Stiria, at the conflux of the Salm and the Muehr; 10 N. Marburg. Pop. 510.

Ehrsprunn, t. Austria; 8 S. Laab. Pop. 1,400.

Ehrood, t. Bengal; 4 N. Toree.

Eia, r. Russia, which runs into the sea of Azoph at Eiskoi.

Eibach, t. Wurtemberg, on a small river so called; 2 Geisslingen.

Eibau, t. Saxony, in Lusatia, district of Bautzen. Pop. 4,800. It has manufactures of linen and fustian.

Eibeli, or *Karki*, or *Chalke*, one of the Prince's islands, in the sea of Marmora. Lon. 28. 55. E. Lat. 40. 52. N.

Eibenstock, see *Eybenstock*.

Eibeswald, t. Stiria; 16 S. Voitsberg. Pop. 491.

Eibenschitz, see *Eybenschitz*.

Eibich, t. Bavaria; 8 N. Bamberg.

Eibstadt, t. Bavaria; 3 W. Konigshofen in der Grabfeld.

Eichenburg, t. Ger.; 1 NW. Schleusingen.

Eichenbuhl, t. Bav., in Leiningen; 3 S. Miltenberg. Pop. 600.

Eichendorf, t. Bav., Lower Danube, on the Vils; 11 E. Landau. Pop. 650.

Eichholz, t. Ger., in Anhalt Dessau; 3 SW. Zerbst.

Eichigt, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 4 SW. Freyberg.

Eichmen, t. Prussia; 6 SSE. Rastenburg.

Eichmellig, t. Prussia; 6 SSE. Rastenburg.

Eicholtz, t. Prussia; 25 S. Brandenburg.

Eichhorn, t. Prussia; 12 N. Heilsperg.

Eichhorn, or *Wewerzi*, t. Moravia, in Brunn; 8 NW. Brunn. Lon. 16. 20. E. Lat. 49. 18. N.

Eichsfeld, or *Eisfeld*, formerly a principality, Ger., in Lower Rhine, bounded by Hesse, Thuringia, Calenberg, and Grubenhagen, divided by

mountains into Upper and Lower; the Upper is cold and mountainous; the Lower flat, warm, and fertile, bearing corn, flax, and tobacco. The whole country belonged to the electorate of Mentz till 1804, when it was given to the king of Prussia. Since which a part of it, containing 19,000 inhabitants, has been ceded to Hanover, and forms a part of the province of Gottingen. The remainder forms a part of the Prussian government of Erfurt. Pop. of the whole about 90,000. The principal towns are Heiligenstadt, Duderstadt, and Stadt Worbis.

Eichstadt, or *Eichstett*, see *Aichstadt*.

Eichstetten, t. Wurt.; 8 W. Wurzach.

Eichstetten, t. Baden, Treisam; neatly built; 9 NNW. Freyburg. Pop. 2,079.

Eickel, t. Pru., in Mark; 2 SE. Grimberg.

Eide, t. Norway; 36 ESE. Bergen.

Eider, r. which rises from a lake near Boldersholm, in Holstein; in a great part of its course, divides the duchy of Sleswick from Holstein; and runs into the German sea, 12 WSW. Lunden, Lon. 9. 7. E. Lat. 54. 17. N. Length upwards of 100 miles.

Eidwald, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 16 NW. Leitmeritz.

Eigalah, small Russian isl. in the Frozen sea. Lon. 115. 14. E. Lat. 78. 25. N.

Eigg, see *Egg*.

Eighteen Mile Creek, r. Ohio, which flows into the Ohio, 18 miles below Gallipolis.

Eileithyia, now *El Kab*.

Eiljapour, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 15 W. Tooliapour.

Eilenburg, see *Eulenburg*.

Eimbeck, or *Einbeck*, t. Hanover, in Gottingen, formerly capital of the principality of Grabenhagen, on the Ilme; 16 NNW. Gottingen, 48 SSW. Brunswick. Lon. 9. 49. E. Lat. 51. 44. N. Pop. 4,995. H. 755. It contains a gymnasium with 7 instructors, and has manufactures of woollens and cottons. It was formerly one of the Hanse towns.

Eimeo, or *Eimeeo*, called by the natives *Movea*, one of the Society islands, in the S. Pacific ocean, almost surrounded with rocks, about 10 miles long, and 5 broad. The soil about the low land is a yellowish and pretty stiff mould; but upon the lower hills it is blacker and more close; and the stone that composes the hills is, when broken, of a bluish colour, but not of very compact texture, with some particles of glimmer interspersed; 12 W. from the NW. part of Otaheite. Lon. 150. W. Lat. 17. 30. S.

Eimont, or *Eamont*, r. Eng., which runs into the Eden, a little below Penrith, in Cumberland.

Einabi, t. Natolia; 36 N. Degnizlu.

Einali Zeinali, mt. Persia, N. Tabris.

Einatirich, v. Syria, inhabited some years since by Christians, who, from some offence given by the bishop, all turned Mahometans; 21 NNE. Damascus.

Eindhoven, see *Eyndhoven*.

Einersheim, see *Markt Einersheim*.

Einhausen, t. Ger.; 3 ESE. Meinungen.

Einieh, t. Natolia; 44 SW. Artaki.

Einigenbruck, v. Holland; 7 N. Alcmaer.

Einsiedel, t. Moravia, in Troppau. Pop. 1,122.

Einsiedel, t. Bohemia, Pilsen; 8 W. Teusing. Pop. 950.

Einsidel, t. W. Prussia; 11 NE. Culm.

Einsiedlin, t. Switz., in Schweitz; 10 NE. Schweitz, 20 SE. Zurich. Lon. 9. 38. E. Lat. 47. 4. N. Pop. 5,200. It is celebrated for a rich Benedictine abbey with a miraculous image of the Virgin.—Native, Paracelsus.

Einville au Jard, t. France, in Meurte; 4 N. Luneville, 12 E. Nancy. Pop. 814.

Einura, t. Hind., in Canara. Lon. 75. 16. E. Lat. 13. 5. N. It contains 10 temples, 8 of which belong to the Jains. The surrounding country is very unproductive.

Eisbach, r. France, which, joined with several other streams, falls into the Rhine, near Worms.

Eisdorf, t. Pru., in Merseburg; 4 ESE. Lutzen. Pop. 167.

Eisenach, (an. *Isenacum*), t. Ger., and capital of a principality of the same name, belonging to Weimar, on the Nesse; 26 W. Erfurt, 40 W. Weimar. Lon. 10. 20. E. Lat. 50. 59. N. Pop. 7,845. It is a well built town, and contains 5 chh., a gymnasium with a library, and has some manufactures, chiefly of coarse wollen.

Eisenach, principality, Ger., in Thuringia, on the confines of Hesse, formerly a separate government, but included since 1741 in the grand duchy of Saxe Weimar, though separated at a distance. Pop. 62,506. Sq. m. 442. It is mountainous, and hardly produces corn enough for the inhabitants. Eisenach is the capital.

Eisenartz, t. Upper Stiria; 10 N. Leoben. Pop. 1,339. It is elevated 2,190 feet above the sea, and is at the foot of a hill which contains a very rich iron mine, discovered in 712, which yields 50,000 tons of ore yearly.

Eisenberg, t. Ger., Waldeck; 3 SW. Corbach.

Eisenberg, t. Saxony, in Meissen; 8 N. Dresden. Pop. 400.

Eisenberg, t. Ger. Gotha, in Altenburg; 20 W. Altenburg, 30 SW. Leipsic. Lon. 11. 51. E. Lat. 50. 55. N. Pop. 3,227.

Eisenburg, t. Hungary, in a county of the same name, on the Raab; 28 W. Vesprim. Lon. 16. 48. E. Lat. 47. 2. N. Pop. 1,200.—Pop. of the county, 294,125. Sq. miles, 1,935. Chief town, Stein-am-Anger.

Eisenbrod, t. Bohemia, in Buntzlau, on the Iser. Pop. 1,000.

Eisenstadt, t. Bohemia, in Koniggratz; 3 NNE. Gitschin.

Eisenstadt, t. Hungary, in Edenburg, on the Leytha; 8 N. Edenburg, 26 S. Vienna. Pop. 2,373. H. 450. On an adjoining eminence stands the magnificent palace of prince Erterhazy with a park, menagerie, extensive and fine gardens, &c.

Eisenstadt, t. Bohemia; 3 NNE. Gitschin. H. 170.

Eisentein, t. Bohemia, in Prachim; 15 SW. Schuttenhofen.

Eisern, t. Bavaria; 5 SSE. Staffelstein.

Eisgarn, t. Austria; 8 NNW. Bohmisch Waidhoven. Lon. 15. E. Lat. 48. 54. N.

Eisgrub, t. Moravia, in Brunn; 28 S. Brunn. Pop. 1,648.

Eiskoi, t. Russia, in Caucasus, at the mouth of the Eia, on E. coast of the sea of Azoph; 50 SW. Azoph. Lon. 56. E. Lat. 46. 30. N.

Eissach, see *Adige*.

Eisleben, or *Eiszleben*, t. Pru. Saxony, in

Merseburg, capital of a circle, formerly capital of the county of Mansfeld, on a hill; 2 SE. Mansfeld, 12 W. Halle. Lon. 11. 44. E. Lat. 51. 32. N. Pop. 5,330. H. 933. It is divided into two parts, the Old and New Town, *Eisleben Altstadt*, and *Eisleben Neustadt*, and contains 4 Luth. chh., a Latin school, and 2 hospitals. The adjacent mines of Mansfeld afford considerable employment to the inhabitants.—In this town the celebrated Martin Luther was born in 1483, and died 1546.

Eislingen, (Great,) v. Wurt.; 3 E. Goppingen. Pop. 700.—Pop. of *Little Eislingen*, near it, 400.

Eiss, v. Pru. Lower Rhine; 6 ENE. Aix la Chapelle.

Eiszfeld, t. Ger., in Hildburghausen, on the Werra; 8 E. Hildburghausen. Lon. 11. 4. E. Lat. 50. 26. N. Pop. 2,414.

Eilensheim, t. Bavaria; 6 SE. Aichstatt.

Eithon, or *Ylthon*, r. Scot., which runs into the German sea; 26 N. Aberdeen.

Eitiat, t. Morocco, in Tedla, defended with walls. Pop. about 3,000.

Eitrach, see *Aitrach*.

Eivelstadt, t. Bav., Lower Maine; 4 Wurzburg. Pop. 1,500.

Eiun el Musa, see *Ain el Mousa*.

Eixo, t. Portugal, in Biera; 11 N. Viseu. Pop. 2,337.

Eka, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 11 N. Wexio.

Ekalluk, t. East-Greenland. Lon. 45. 52. W. Lat. 61. N.

Ekanga, r. Russia, which runs into the Frozen sea; 140 E. Kola.

Ekarma, one of the smaller Kurile islands, in the N. Pacific Ocean. Lon. 154. 29. E. Lat. 49. 30. N.

Ekastraw, t. Russia, Archangel; 80 S. Kola.

Ekaterinadara, or the *Gift of Catherine*, t. Rus. Caucasus, in Kuban Tartary, capital of Tchernornorskie, or Cosacs of the Black sea.

Ekaterinburg, or *Jekaterinburg*, t. Russia, and cap. of a province of the same name, in Perm, on the Isett; 148 SE. Perm, 960 ESE. Petersburg. Lon. 60. 14. E. Lat. 56. 45. N. Pop. 8,372. H. 1,200. 5 chh. It is fortified and furnished with a garrison. In the neighbourhood are some mines of copper, which yield about one thirtieth part gold, and some mines of iron; and here is the supreme college for the administration of the mines of Siberia, Kazan, Perm, and Orenburg. An immense copper coinage produces 12,530 pieces daily, the machinery of which is driven by water. The inhabitants trade in amethysts, topazes and other precious stones.

Ekaterinburg, pr. Russia, in the government of Perm, about 360 miles long, and from 100 to 160 broad; the capital is of the same name.

Ekaterininskaia, bay of the north sea, in Russian Lapland, near Kola. Lon. 32. 24. E. Lat. 68. 50. N.

Ekaterinograd, t. Russia, in Caucasus, on the Malva; 260 SE. Azoph, 1,080 SSE. Petersburg. Lon. 43. 42. E. Lat. 44. 15. N. Pop. 2,000.

Ekaterinoslar, city, Russia, formed by the empress Catherine, and since 1784 the capital of a government of the same name; 164 NE. Otchakov, 728 SSE. Petersburg. Lon. 33. E. Lat. 48. 15. N. Pop. 1,800. It is remarkable

for nothing, except its cloth manufactures, accounted the finest in Russia.

Ekaterinoslav, government, Russia, bounded NW. by Poltava, N. by Charkov, E. by the country of the Cosacs, S. by Taurida, and W. by Cherson. Pop. 560,000. Sq. m. about 35,000. It formerly comprised the present governments of Cherson, Taurida, and Ekaterinoslav. —It is divided into 8 circles. The surface is level and bare, consisting mostly of dry steppes; the climate mild; the chief productions, cattle, honey, corn, millet, hemp, melons, and other fruits; the rivers, the Don, Dnieper, Donetz, and Samara.

Ekau, or *Eczau*, t. Semigallia, on a river of the same name; 12 ESE. Mittaw.

Ekelsbeke, t. France, in North; 9 S. Dunkirk.

Ekenas, or *Eknas*, s. p. Finland, on N. coast of the gulf of Finland; the harbour is not good; 50 SE. Abo. Lon. 23. 18. E. Lat. 59. 58. N. Pop. 1,260.

Ekerder, t. Natolia; 16 E. Isbarteh.

Ekesio, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 60 NW. Calmar. Pop. 1,095.

Ekie, t. Little Bukharia; 55 S. Tosen Hotun.

Ekilgow, t. Hind., in Baglana; 12 S. Bahbelgong.

Ekill, t. Hind., in Bahar; 33 SSW. Bahar. Lon. 85. 5. E. Lat. 25. 8. N.

Ekilio, district, W. part of Turkish Armenia.

Ekin, t. A. Turkey, in Sivas; 15 N. Arabkir.

Ekki Tekki, t. Africa, in Commendo; 18 W. Cape Coast Castle.

Ekmiazin, t. Armenia, the residence of a patriarch; 10 W. Erivan.

Ekmim, see *Achmim*.

Ekrad, t. Egypt; 10 SE. Momflot.

Ekr, r. Arabia Petræa; 120 S. Calaat el Moilah.

Ekron, or *Accaron*, city of the Philistines, on the Mediterranean; 21 S. Joppa. It was famous for the idol of Beelzebub.

Eksas, t. Egypt; 21 S. Cairo.

Eksenide, (an. *Xanthus*,) t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, on a river of the same name, which runs into the Mediterranean; 140 SSE. Smyrna. Lon. 28. 40. E. Lat. 36. 35. N.

Elaase, the Syrian name of the river Orontes.

Elabach, r. Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, near Konigstein, in Meissen.

Elabuga, t. Russia, in Viatka, on the Bielaia; 156 S. Viatka.

Elæa, now *Jalta*.

Elahajan, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 100 SE. Amanzirifdin.

Elalia, t. Africa, in Tunis, near E. coast, in a large extent of ruins, on the borders of a fertile plain; 90 SSE. Tunis. Lon. 11. 2. E. Lat. 35. 6. N. Besides such ruins as it has in common with other places, we have here several cisterns with large paved areas, built over them, in order to receive the rain-water, that in the rainy season is to fill and replenish them. Several conveniences of the like nature are dispersed all over this dry country. Elalia seems to be the *Acolla* or *Acilla* of the ancients.

Elam, name of a part of ancient Persia, by some applied to the whole.

Elam, city, Edom, on a gulf of the Red sea.

Elaman, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir, on the Euphrates; 15 SW. Racca.

Elambazar, t. Bengal, in Burdwan. P. 2,950.

Elan, t. Russia, in the country of the Cosacs, on the Don; 68 SW. Archadinskaia.

Eland, r. which runs into the Wye, 2 S. Rhaidergowy.

Eland, t. in the W. riding of Yorkshire; 3 S. Halifax. Pop. 3,885.

Elaour, t. Hind., near the coast of Malabar; 60 E. Cochin.

Elarahal, or *El Harahal*, t. Spain, in Seville; 20 NW. Seville.

Elasere, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 28 N. Chamir.

Elath, see *Ailah*.

Elathera, now *Louro*.

Elatma, t. Russia, in Tambov, on the Oka; 132 N. Tambov. Lon. 41. 42. E. Lat. 55. 2. N. Pop. 4,222. H. 778.

Elavanasore, t. Carnatic; 6 E. Tiagar.

Elavankum, t. Hind., in Mysore; 10 N. Bangalore.

Elaver, now *Allier*.

Elaw, t. Hind., in Guzerat; 17 N. Surat.

Elay, r. Wales, in Glamorgan, which runs into the sea near Pennarth point.

Elba, p. t. Genesee co. N. Y.; 5 N. Batavia, 263 W. by N. Albany, W. 381. Pop. 1,333.

Elba, isl. in the Mediterranean sea, near the coast of Tuscany, about 8 miles in length, and 2 in breadth, known to the Greeks by the name of *Aithalai*, and to the Romans by that of *Ilva*, or *Elva*, renowned for its mines from a period beyond the reach of history. Pliny gives it a circuit of 100 miles; late geographers allow only 60 to its circ. The difference might be accounted for by the encroachments of the sea, and by the tumbling in of rocks, which are in many places of a mouldering texture. Being extremely mountainous, Elba affords but scanty room for cultivation, and produces little more than 6 months' provision of corn for its inhabitants. The climate is much milder than that of the adjacent continent. Elba contains two grand ports; Porto Ferraio and Porto Longone, both defended by fortifications and garrisons. Lon. 10. 26. E. Lat. 42. 53. N. Pop. 13,750. Sq. m. 153. Elba is rendered famous as the residence of Napoleon Bonaparte, during his first exile from France, from May 1814, to February 26, 1815, when he sailed on his fatal expedition to France.

Elbarrow, t. Syria, in which is an old ruinous castle, and some good houses, likewise in a state of decay; 45 N. Hamah.

Elbe, (an. *Albis*,) r. Ger., which rises from the Reisingebirge mountains, between Silesia and Bohemia, takes a southerly course through part of Bohemia, passing by Arnau, Koninghoff, Koninggratz, &c. to Pardubitz; where turning towards the W. and NW. it passes by Nimburg, Kosteletz, Melnik, Raudnitz, Leitmeritz, where it becomes navigable, Tetschen, &c., after which it enters Saxony, passes by Konigstein, Pirnau, Dresden, Meissen, Belgern, Torgau, Wittenberg, Coswick, Dessau, Barby, Magdeburg, Tangermunde, Sandau, Domitsch, Boitzenburg, Lauenburg, Hamburg, Gluckstadt, &c., and runs into the German sea, about Lon. 8. E. Lat. 54. 3. N. Length, 500 miles.

Elbe, r. Ger., which runs into the Eder, 2 SSE. Fritzlar, in Waldeck.

Elbe, or *Elpe*, r. Ger. Cleves, which runs into the Rhine, opposite Orsoy.

Elbedoui, t. Arabia, Yemen; 14 S. Abu Arisch.

Elbena, t. Saxony, on an island in the Elbe; 4 SW. Gommern.

Elbenitz, t. Bohemia, Prachim; 7 E. Prachim.

Elbert, co. N. part of Georgia. Pop. in 1810, 12,156; slaves, 4,574. Pop. in 1820, 11,788. Chief towns, Elberton and Petersburg.

Elberton, p-t. Elbert co. Georgia, on S. side of the Savannah; 23 NW. Petersburg, W. 669. Pop. 122. It is the seat of justice for the county.

Elberton, t. Effingham co. Georgia, on NE. side of the Ogeechee; 48 NW. Savannah, 55 SE. Louisville.

Elbervelt, or *Elvervelt*, or *Elberfeld*, t. Pru. Juliers-Cleves-Berg, in Dusseldorf, capital of a circle, on the Wipper; 18 E. Dusseldorf, 20 NE. Cologne. Lon. 7. 8. E. Lat. 51. 12. N. Pop. 21,975. H. 2,400. It is a well built, thriving town, contains a Catholic gymnasium, and has manufactures of linen, ribbons, lace, siamoise, and similar stuffs.

Elbeuf, t. France, in Lower-Seine, on the Seine; 10 S. Rouen. Pop. 5,862.

Elbing, t. West Prussia, in Dantzic, on the river Elbing, near its entrance into the Frische Haff; 30 SE. Dantzic. Lon. 19. 22. E. Lat. 54. 8. N. Pop. 18,534. H. 2,170. It is divided into old and new towns, exclusive of the suburbs, and contains 5 Luth. churches, 1 Ref., 1 Cath., and 1 Mennonist, 5 hospitals, and a gymnasium. In the old town the streets are narrow, and the houses lofty; the chief warehouses are in one of the suburbs. It was formerly one of the Hanse towns, and is a place of considerable commerce; supplying the adjacent countries with foreign merchandize, as well as such articles as starch, soap, tobacco, oil, manufactured within its walls; exporting corn, potash, butter, cheese, and linen. Vessels of less than 100 tons come up to the town; larger vessels unload at the mouth of the river.

Elbingeroda, t. Hanover, in Gottingen, formerly in Grubenhagen; 6 SE. Goslar. P. 2,321.

Elbridge, p-v. Buckingham co. Va.; 82 Richmond, W. 182.

Elbridge, p-v. Onondaga co. N.Y., in Camillus, on the outlet of Skeneateles lake; 10 NE. Auburn, W. 395. Pop. 360. It is a pleasant and flourishing village.

Elbuga, r. Russia, which runs into the Kagalinsk, 10. E. Azoph.

Elbur, mt. Persia, which forms N. boundary of the province of Schirvan.

Elburg, t. Neth., in Guelderland, on E. coast of the Zuyder Zee, formerly one of the Hanse towns; 34 NNE. Utrecht. Lon. 43. E. Lat. 52. 30 N. Pop. 1,965.

Elburz, or *Elbrus*, or *Elburus*, mt. Asia, between the Black and the Caspian seas, but nearest to the former. It is the highest summit of Caucasus. It is covered with perpetual snow, and was supposed by professor Pallas, to equal Mont Blanc in height. M. de Wischneski, the astronomer, has ascertained its elevation to be 16,700 French feet, equal to 17,786 English feet.

Elcatif, t. Arabia, capital of the island of Bahrein; famous for its pearl fishery.

Elche, t. Spain, in Valencia, in a forest of palms and olive trees; 8 SW. Alicant. Lon. 0. 45. W. Lat. 38. 16. N. Pop. 17,403. H. 2,600. The environs produce a great quantity of wine, and feed a number of cattle; the water is salt, and not good; that which the inhabitants drink is brought from a distance. Several magnificent remains of its ancient splendour make it supposed to be the ancient *Ilici*. Near the town is a large plantation of palm trees, or dates. The trees are old and lofty, and are said to exceed 200,000 in number, when the branches become quite white, they are cut off and sent by ship-loads from Alicant to Genoa, and other parts of Italy, for the grand processions of the devout, on Palm Sunday.

Elche, t. Spain, in New Castile; 27 SE. Alcaraz.

Elda, (an. *Adellum*), t. Spain, in Valencia; 20 WNW. Alicant. Pop. 4,000.

Eldagsen, or *Eldagshausen*, t. Hanover, in Calenberg; 16 ENE. Hameln. Pop. 1,694.

Elde, r. Ger., which rises from the Plauen sea, in the duchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin, passes by Parchim, &c. and runs into the Elbe, near Domitz.

Ele, r. New-Grenada, which flows into the Meta.

Elea, t. Campania, whence the followers of Zeno were called the Eleatic sect.

Eleanor's Cove, harbour in E. side of Beer-ing bay, on W. coast of America. Lon. 220. 51. E. Lat. 59. 44. N.

Elchingen, v. Bavaria, in Upper Danube, on the Danube; 5 NE. Ulm. Pop. 454. Marshal Ney received of Bonaparte the title of duke of Elchingen, on account of a successful exploit near this place against the Austrians in 1805.

Eldena, t. Mecklenburg Schwerin, on the Stor; 27 S Schwerin. Pop. 1,398.

Eldenow, t. Pomerania; 3 E. Griefswald.

Elditzka, fortress, Russia, in Upha, on the river Upha; 50 N. Upha.

Eldourty, t. Hind., in Golconda; 37 W. War-rangole.

Eldpach, t. Austria; 6 S. Ips.

Eldridge, p-t. Huron co. Ohio; 128 N. Columbus, W. 428.

Elegia, now *Ilija*.

Elen, settlement, Quito, in Riobamba. Lat. 1. 37. S.

Elent, t. Austria; 6 NNW. Brugg.

Elephant Mountain, mt. on SE. coast of Ceylon; 74 SE. Candy.

Elephanta, or *Elephant Isle*, called by the natives *Gharipoor*, isl. between Bombay and the west coast of Hindoostan, 5 miles in circuit; with about 100 inhabitants; 5 E. Bombay. It was named Elephanta by the Portuguese, from a colossal statue of an elephant formed out of black rock, which stands in the open plain opposite to the landing place. The island owes its celebrity to its wonderful cave and mythological inscriptions. This cave is nearly 60 feet square, and 18 high, supported by pillars cut out of the rock; and in the sides there are numerous compartments, containing various representations of Hindoo deities.

Elephant's River, r. Africa, which rises in the country of the Hottentots, and runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 31. S.

Elephantina, or *El Sag*, small island on the Nile, opposite to Syene; remarkable for the ruins with which it is covered. The northern part is low, the southern elevated and rocky. The Nile for nearly a mile above is interrupted by numerous small rocks of that fine red granite, which characterises this island, and which produced so many portals, columns, and obelisks, to adorn the chief cities of antiquity. The island is covered with ruins, piled upon each other, Egyptian, Roman, Saracen, and Arabic; of these the Egyptian, though the most ancient, are in the best state of preservation. It is supposed that there was once a great temple here, dedicated to the god Cnuphis, all traces of which are now obliterated, but there remains a pyramidal portal of red granite, supposed to have formed the entrance. There are 2 small temples, one of which is believed by Denon to belong to the earliest ages of Egypt. It is covered within and without with hieroglyphics, executed in a style of peculiar excellence. On the eastern side of the island are remains of a high wall, of which the masonry is admirable.

Elero, r. Piedmont, which runs into the Tanaro, near Carri.

Elersi, t. A. Turkey, Diarbekir; 75 S. Kirkisieh.

Eleschevi, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Tchu-
lim; 84 ENE. Tomsk.

Eletver, t. Hind., Guntoor; 25 ESE. Guntoor.

Eletur, t. Hind., in Guntoor; 24 W. Masulipatam.

Elets, or *Ielets*, t. Russia, in Orel, on the Sosna, 115 ESE. Orel. Pop. 6,540. H. 1,163. It is large, has considerable trade in corn and cattle, and is famous for its forges.

Eleus, now *Delfino*.

Eleusis, now *Lepsina*.

Eleutheropolis, ancient city, Palestine; 5 S. Gath.

Eleuthera, or *Alabaster Island*, one of the Bahama islands; the climate is healthy, and the soil is fertile. It has a fort and small garrison. The largest settlement is at Harbour island at N. extremity, containing, in 1803, 890 inhabitants; and the settlement of Wreck sound, on W. side, contained about 400. In Popple's map, it is called *Oethera*. Lon. 76.31. W. Lat. 25. 14. N.

Eleutherus, see *Nahar-el-Berd*, & *Casimir*.

Elevoneah, t. Hind., in Mysore; 10 NNE. Bangalore.

Elfdal, t. Sweden, in Dalecarlia; 65 NNW. Fahlun.

Elfeld, t. Bavaria; 7 S. Wurzburg.

Elfros, t. Sweden, in Harjadalen; 78 W. Sundswall.

Elfedsj, mt. Arabia, in Yemen; 12 NE. Abu-Arisch.

Elfeld, or *Eltril*, t. Ger., in Nassau; 14 NW. Mentz. Pop. 1,400.

Elfkarleby, t. Sweden, in Upland, at the entrance of the Dale into the gulf of Bothnia; 50 N. Upsal.

Elfsborg, *Gamla*, or *Old Elfsborg*, t. Sweden, in West Gothland, with a strong castle near the sea; 4 SW. Gothenburg.

Elfsborg, (*New*), fortress, Sweden, in West

Gothland, built in 1646, on an island at the mouth of the Moldal; 4 W. Gothenburg.

Elga, r. which rises 3 miles N. Penna and Macor, in Portugal, and runs into the Tagus, between Alcantara and Rosmarilhal, separating the countries of Spain and Portugal during its whole course of about 30 miles.

Elgandel, t. Hind., in Golconda; 25 E. Indelovoy.

Elgattar, t. Algiers; 37 S. Bona.

Elgend, t. Arabia, in Hadramaut; 65 W. Hadramaut.

Elgg, t. Switz., in Zurich; 20 NE. Zurich. Pop. 2,103.

Elgiehama, t. Morocco; 6 Mount Atlas.

Elgharaffi, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile; 4 S. Gizeh.

Elghult, t. Sweden, Smaland; 25 E. Wexio.

Elgin (an. *Alitacenon*), t. Scot., cap. of Elgin, or Murray, near the Lossie; formerly the see of a bishop; 36 E. Inverness, 169 N. Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 14. W. Lat. 57. 58. N. Pop. 4,602. It is a royal burgh, and consists of one street more than a mile long, crossed by several lanes. There are yet some ruins of the cathedral, which give evidence of its ancient magnificence.

Elgin, county, Scot. See *Murray*.

Elgis, t. Egypt; 6 S. Abu Girge.

Elgorah, small island in the Red sea, near the coast of Arabia. Lat. 16. 8. N.

Elgoybar, t. Spain, in Guipuscoa; 13 WSW. St. Sebastian.

Elhad, t. Nubia; 120 WSW. Syene.

Elham, or *Eleham*, t. Eng., in Kent; 10 S. Canterbury, 67 ESE. London. Pop. 992.

Elhamma, see *Hamma*.

Eliant, t. France, Finisterre; 7 E. Quimper.

Eliab, t. Sennaar; 35 NNE. Chandi.

Elias, mountain, see *St. Elias*.

Elie, s-p. Scotland, in Fife, on N. side of the Forth, formerly a royal burgh, but disfranchised from its inability to maintain its representatives. The harbour is good, perfectly safe, and easy of access; 5 SW. Anstruther. Pop. 730.

Elieness, cape, Scot., on the coast of Fife, at the entrance into the Frith of Forth. Lon. 2. 49. W. Lat. 56. 10. N.

Eliesdu, t. Persia, Ghilan; 30 N. Lenkeran.

Elim, see *Tor*.

Elima, t. Finland; 67 ESE. Tavasthus.

Elimo, mt. E. Turkey, in SE. part of Livadia; 7 NW. Cape Colonna.

El Joube, fortress, Africa, in W. province of Algiers; 40 W. Tremecen.

Elinghausen, t. Ger.; 2 E. Meinungen.

Elins, t. Rus. Podolia; 26 NE. Braclaw.

Eliot, see *Elliot*.

Eljobe, t. Arabia, Yemen; 28 S. Abu-Arisch.

Elis, country on W. side of Peloponnesus.

Elis, capital of Elis; see *Belvedere*.

Elis, now *Belvignardo*.

Elisavetgrad, t. Russia, in Cherson, on the Ingul. Lon. 32. 21. E. Lat. 48. 30. N. P. 12,000. H. 1,300. 5 chh.

Elischau, t. Bohemia, in Prachim; 7 N. Schuttenhofen.

Elizabeth, p-t. Alleghany co. Pa., on E. side of the Monongahela, about 18 SSE. Pittsburg. W. 241. Pop. 2,493.

Elizabeth, t. Lawrence co. Ohio. Pop. 295.

Elizabeth, t. Miami co. Ohio. Pop. 768.

Elizabeth, p-v. Harrison co. Indiana, 127 Indianopolis, W. 629.

Elizabeth, r. Va., formed by two branches, the eastern and southern, which unite near Norfolk. The south branch rises in Dismal swamp, and is connected with the Pasquotank, by a canal, which opens a communication between James river and Albemarle sound. From the mouth of the river to Norfolk, the water, at common floods, is 18 feet deep. Crany island lies at the mouth, 5 SW. Point Comfort.

Elizabeth City, co. E. part of Va.; bounded N. by York co., E. by Chesapeake bay, S. by Hampton roads, and W. by Warwick co. Pop. in 1810, 3,608; slaves, 1,784. Pop. in 1820, 3,789. Chief town, Hampton.

Elizabeth City, p-t. Camden co. N. C., on the narrows of Pasquotank river, 18 miles from Pamlico sound; 40 NE. Edenton, 50 S. Norfolk, W. 271. Vessels of considerable size come up to the town. The situation is favourable, and the trade of the place considerable. The surrounding country produces corn, pease, &c., and affords various kinds of lumber.

Elizabeth Islands, small islands near the coast of Mass., between Martha's Vineyard and the continent, included within the township of Chilmark. Lon. 70.38. to 70.56. W. Lat. 41.24. to 41.32. N. They are about 16 in number; the principal of which are Nashawn, Pasqui, Nashawenua, Pinequese, and Chatahunk.

Elizabeth Island, isl. in the straits of Magellan, situated NNE. and SSW. within W. point of the second gut on the Patagonian side. Lon. 71.45. W. Lat. 52.50. N.

Elizabeth's Bay, bay on the coast of Patagonia, in the straits of Magellan, NW. of Passage Point. Lon. 73.24. W. Lat. 53.43. S.

Elizabethtown, p-t. Hamilton co. Ohio; 118 Columbus, W. 516.

Elizabethtown, t. Upper Canada, on N. side of the St. Lawrence, about 45 NE. Kingston.

Elizabethtown, p-t. & cap. Essex co. N. Y., on lake Champlain; 15 N. Crown Point, W. 484. Pop. 889. It contains a court house, a jail, a state arsenal, and a printing office. Here are beds of excellent iron ore and several forges.

Elizabethtown, bor. & p-t. Essex co. N. J.; 5 S. Newark, 14 SSW. N. York, 76 NE. Philadelphia, W. 211. Lon. 74.7. W. Lat. 40.39. N. Pop. in 1810, 2,977; in 1820, 3,515. It is situated on a small creek which flows into Arthur Kull sound, and is a handsome, pleasant, and flourishing town, containing a bank, an academy, a printing office, and three houses of public worship, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Methodists. The Presbyterian and Episcopal churches are large and handsome brick buildings. The town is situated in a very fertile tract of country, and has considerable trade, and some manufactures. Vessels of 20 or 30 tons come up to the town, and those of 200 or 300 come as far as Elizabethtown Point, 2 m. distant. A steam boat plies between New York and Elizabethtown Point. This is the oldest town in New-Jersey; the ground was purchased of the Indians in 1664, and settled soon after by emigrants from Long island.

Elizabethtown, p-t. Lancaster co. Pa.; 18 NW.

Lancaster, 84 WNW. Philadelphia, W. 111. Pop. 1,928. It is a considerable town.

Elizabethtown, t. Ohio co. Va., on E. bank of the Ohio; 12 S. Wheeling.

Elizabethtown, p-t. & cap. Harden co. Ken., about 45 S. by W. Blountsville, 72 Frankfort, W. 640. Pop. 181.

Elizabethtown, p-t. & cap. Bladen co. N. C., on NW. branch of the Cape Fear; 40 m. above Wilmington, 55 below Fayetteville, 98 S. Raleigh, W. 386. It is pleasantly situated in a fertile and healthy tract of country, abounding with springs of water, and contains a courthouse, a jail, and a number of mills in its vicinity.

Elizabethtown, p-t. & cap. Carter co. Tennessee, on W. side of Iron mountain; about 25 E. Blountsville, W. 467.

Elizabethtown, see *Hagerstown*.

Elizabeth River, r. N. C., which runs into the Neuse, Lon. 78.18. W. Lat. 33.56. N.

Elizaville, p-v. Fleming co. Ken., 68 Frankfort, W. 523.

Elk, r. which rises in Tennessee and runs into the Tennessee, at Muscle Shoals.

Elk, t. Athens co. Ohio. Pop. 537.

Elk, or *Big Elk*, r. Md., which runs into the head of Chesapeake bay at the entrance of the Susquehanna. It is navigable to Elkton 20 miles.

Elk Creek, r. Pa. which unites with Penn's creek, and flows into the Susquehanna, 5 miles below Sunbury.

Elk-Horn, p-t. Montgomery co. Missouri; 56 St. Louis, W. 950.

Elk Lake, lake between lake Superior and lake of the Woods.

Elk-Land, p-v. Tioga co. Pa.; 160 N. Harrisburg, W. 273.

Elk Lick, t. Somerset co. Pa. Pop. 1,087.

Elk River, r. N. A., which runs NE. into lake Athapescow. Length, 5, or 600 miles.

Elk River, r. Va., which runs into the Kenhawa, Lon. 81.40. W. Lat. 38.9. N.

Elk River, r. America, which runs into the Mississippi, Lon. 92.6. W. Lat. 43.42. N.

Elk Run, t. Columbiana co. Ohio. Pop. 1,356.

Elk Run Church, p-v. Fauquier co. Va.; W. 79.

Elkallaba, fortress, Egypt; 4 SSE. Cairo.

Elkarrie, t. Arabia, Yemen; 24 NE. Abu Arisch.

Elkassaren, t. Arabia, Yemen; 8 E. Chamir.

Elkas Daghi, mt. Natolia; 18 S. Castamena.

Elkatta, t. Egypt; 14 S. Cairo.

Elkhail, see *Hebron*.

Elkhorn, r. Ken., which rises in Fayette co., and runs into the Ohio, 8 miles below Frankfort. It is 50 miles long. The country which it waters is remarkably fertile.

Elkland, t. Lycoming co. Pa. Pop. 343.

Elkmarsh, p-v. Fauquier co. Va.; W. 64.

Elkridge, p-t. Ann Arundel co. Md., on S. bank of the Patapsco; 8 SW. Baltimore. It is noted for its excellent tobacco, called *kite's foot*.

Elkoddam, v. Syria; 2 S. Damascus. The word means *the footstep*; and it was so called, they say, from the resemblance of the footstep of Mahomet in the mosque. This is the place to which, according to account, the prophet came; and seeing the delightful situation of Damascus, he immediately returned, leaving the print of his foot, saying there was but one paradise for man.

Elkton, p-t. & cap. Cecil co. Md., on Elk river, at the head of navigation, 20 above the entrance into the Chesapeake; 19 SW. Wilmington, 47 SW. Philadelphia, 50 NE. Baltimore, W. 90. Lon. 75. 52. W. Lat. 39. 36. N. This town contains a court house, a jail, a bank, an academy, and about 100 houses. This town formerly carried on a brisk trade with Philadelphia and Baltimore, and great quantities of wheat were collected here for the supply of those markets. It has now but little trade.

Elkton, p-v. Giles co. Ten.; 88 Murfreesborough, W. 841.

Elkton, p-v. Christian co. Ken.; 20 m. from Russellville. 190 SW. Frankfort, W. 747.

Elkuvar, r. Russia, which runs into the Tobol, Lon. 63. 14. E. Lat. 52. 55. N.

Ellamaite, t. Africa, on E. coast of Tunis; 30 N. Gabs.

Ellandune, now Wilton.

Ellar, t. Nassau; 12 SSE. Dillenburg.

Ellaya, de Dominos, v. Spain, in Galicia, on the coast of the Atlantic, near Ferrol.

Ellbori-Kent, t. Persia, in Daghestan, on a high mountain, S. of Targhu. H. 300.

Elledat, t. Ceylon; 12 S. Candy. Lon. 80. 40. E. Lat. 7. 25. N.

Elleford, see *Falkenstein*.

Elleholm, s-p. Sweden, on S. coast of Blekingen, on the Baltic; 8 W. Carlsrona.

Ellen, r. Eng., which runs into the Irish sea, at Maryport, in Cumberland.

Ellenbogen, t. Tyrol; 17 SSE. Bregentz.

Ellen, t. Pru. Lower Rhine, in Aix la Chapelle; 4 SSE. Juliers.

Ellenagur, t. Bengal; 30 N. Palamow.

Ellenborough, (an. *Olenacum Ravonia*), v. Eng., in Cumberland, supposed from the great number of antiquities found here, to have been a Roman station; 6 N. Cockermouth.

Ellerbach, r. Ger., which runs into the Moselle, 10 miles above Beilstein.

Ellerburch, small isl. Prussia, in the mouth of the Nogat, opposite Elbing.

Ellerena, t. Mexico, in Zacatecas; 25 W. Zacatecas.

Ellerena, see *Llerena*.

Ellesmere, t. & parish, Eng., in Salop, near a lake famous for fish; with a market on Tuesday; 16 N. Shrewsbury, 176 NW. London. Lon. 2. 56. W. Lat. 52. 67. N. Pop. 5,553.

Ellezelles, t. Neth., in Hainaut; 23 NE. Tournay. Pop. 4,939.

Ellfeld, t. Sax. Vogtland; 2 S. Auerbach.

Ellfeld, t. Nassau, on the Rhine; 14 NW. Mentz. Pop. 1,400.

Ellice's Group, small islands in the Pacific ocean, discovered in May, 1819. Lon. 180. 54. W. Lat. 8. 29. S.

Ellichpour, city, Hind., and capital of a circar of the same name, in Berar, subject to the Nizam; 144 NE. Aurungabad. Lon. 78. 5. E. Lat. 21. 12. N. It was formerly the capital of Berar.

Ellichpour, circar, Hind., in Berar, bounded N. by Candeish and Goondwanah, NE. by Goondwanah, S. and SE. by Mahur, and W. by Aurungabad; about 120 miles from NE. to SW., and nearly as much from NW. to SE. Besides the chief city, Ellichpour, it contains some other large towns, and many of a smaller

size. It is watered by several streams, which run into the Godavery and into the Taptee.

Ellicott's Creek, r. N. Y., which runs W. into the Tonnewanta, near the entrance into the Niagara. Length, 30 miles.

Ellicott, t. Chataque co. N. Y., about 20 SE. Chataque. Pop. 1,462.

Ellicottsville, p-t. & cap. Cattaraugus co. N. Y., about 45 S. Buffalo, 302 W. Albany, W. 375.

Ellicott's, p-v. Baltimore co. Md.; W. 48.

Ellicottsville, see *Selzer Town*.

Elling, lake, Prussia; 6 S. Allenstein.

Ellingen, t. Bay. Upper Danube, with a castle; 4 N. Weissenburg. Pop. 1,300.

Ellinghausen, t. Bavaria; 4 SW. Kissingen.

Ellington, p-t. Tolland co. Ct.; 7 WNW. Tolland; 13 NE. Hartford, W. 345. Pop. 1,196.

Elliot, t. York co. Maine; 4 W. York, 130 NNE. Boston. Pop. 1,679.

Elliot, missionary station, Mississippi, among the Choctaws, on the Yala Busha, 30 miles above its junction with the Yazoo, 140 above the junction of the Yazoo with the Mississippi, 174 above Natchez. Lon. 89. 50. W. Lat. 33. 30. N. It has water communication with the Mississippi. The mission was commenced in 1818, and in 1821 the persons belonging to it consisted of 7 men, one of them a preacher, the others teachers, farmers, and mechanics; and 5 women. A school house on the Lancasterian plan, a blacksmith's shop, and other buildings, have been erected.

Elliot's Island, small isl. in the gulf of Florida, near the coast of East-Florida. Lon. 8. 25. W. Lat. 25. 32. N.

Ellis, r. Maine, which runs into the Androscoggin, in W. part of Rumford.

Ellis's Ferry, p-v. Adams co. Mississippi; W. 1,274.

Ellisburg, p-t. Jefferson co. N. Y., at the east end of lake Champlain; 160 NW. Albany, W. 501. Pop. 3,531.

Ellisville, or *Lower Blue Lick*, p-v. Nicholas co. Ken., W. 512.

Ellis's Island, small island in the Florida stream, at the entrance of the gulf of Mexico. Lon. 81. 10. W. Lat. 24. 50. N.

Ellomamew, t. Hind., in Bednore; 24 N. Sacrapatam.

Ellon, v. & parish, Scot., in Aberdeenshire; 17 W. by N. Aberdeen. Pop. 2,194.

Ellora, t. Hind.; 6 miles from Dowlatabad, 18 from Aurungabad. It is not large, but is celebrated for the monuments of Hindoo superstition, scattered upon mountains about a mile to the E. These caves are amazing efforts of human industry; and in point of labour and skill, are said to be superior to the pyramids.

Ellore, one of the N. circars of Hind., situated NE. Condapilly, on NW. bay of Bengal.

Ellore, t. Hind., and capital of a circar of the same name; 32 N. Masulipatam. Lon. 81. 11. E. Lat. 16. 43. N.

Ellsworth, p-t. Hancock co. Maine; 24 NE. Castine, 278 NE. Boston, W. 706. Lon. 68. 23. W. Lat. 44. 32. N. Pop. 892.

Ellsworth, t. Grafton co. N. H.; 11 NNW. Plymouth. Pop. 213.

Ellsworth, p-v. and S. parish of Sharon, Litchfield co. Ct.; 12 W. Litchfield, W. 325.

Ellsworth, p-t. Trumbull co. Ohio; 185 NE. Columbus, W. 286. Pop. 508. It lies on W. side of Canfield. A valuable bed of gypsum has lately been discovered here.

Elm, t. Switz., in Glaris; 6 S. Glaris.

Elma, r. Russia, which runs into the Petchora, at Elma.

Elma, t. Russia, in Archangel, at the conflux of the Elma and the Petchora; 312 E. Archangel.

Elmahad, t. Arabia, Yemen; 8 NNW. Zebid.

Elmanchilly, t. Hind., in Cicacole; 8 SSW. Cossimcotta.

Elmeboda, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 20 S. Wexio.

Elmedea, see *Medea*.

Elmedina, or *Almedina*, t. Morocco, on the edge of mount Atlas.

Elmedina, t. Morocco, near the sea-coast.

Elmedingen, t. Baden; 8 E. Durlach.

Elmedese, t. Egypt; 12 N. Syene.

Elmeley, or *Emley*, small island, Eng., in the mouth of the Thames, separated from S. side of the island of Shepey by a narrow stream, branching off from the Swale, called the *Drag*; about 3 miles long and 2 broad. It constitutes a parish, and has a church.

Elmen, or *Alt Salz*, t. Pru. Saxony, in Magdeburg; 10 SE. Magdeburg.

Elmenau, see *Ilmenau*.

Elmeshorn, t. Holstein, on the Aue; 18 NW. Hamburg. Pop. 2,500.

Elmesatana, or *Mekam*, t. Syria; 40 NW. Ana, 80 SSE. Kerkisieh.

Elmham, (*North*,) v. Eng., in Norfolk; 5 E. Dereham, 106 NNE. London. Pop. 896.

Elmina, or *La Mina*, or *Odden*, or *St. George del Mina*, t. Africa, on the Gold coast, situated in a low, flat peninsula, near the two forts St. George d'Elmina and Conradsburg. Lon. 1. 50. W. Lat. 5. 10. N. Pop. about 15,000. It is the capital of the Dutch settlements in Western Africa, and the most respectable fortress on the Gold coast. The town is large and remarkably dirty; some of the houses are built of stone, but huddled together in a confused manner. The country around is for the most part open and flat, the soil generally light. The inhabitants of the town consist of traders, fishermen, and persons employed as servants to traders. The citadel of Elmina, standing in the centre of the Gold coast, is extremely commodiously situated for the purposes of trade, and the protection and security of the trader. Its situation is upon a rock, bounded on one side by the ocean, and also defended by strong bastions.

Elmira, formerly *Newtown*, p-t. Tioga co. N. Y., on the Tioga; 20 SW. Spencer, 240 WSW. Albany, W. 298. Pop. in 1810, 2,169; in 1820, 2,945. Here is a handsome and flourishing village, situated on the Tioga, which has considerable trade. A newspaper is published here. A canal, to commence at this place, and to unite the Tioga with the Seneca lake, has been projected. The expense has been estimated at 483,000 dollars.

Elmira Creek, r. N. Y., which joins the Tioga, at Elmira.

Elmisk, or *Om el Misk*, isl. in the Red sea; near the coast of Arabia. Lat. 22. 26. N.

Elmore, t. Orleans co. Vt.; 24 N. Montpelier. Pop. 157.

Elmser Point, cape, on N. coast of the Isle of Wight. Lon. 1. 14. W. Lat. 50. 43. N.

Elnbogen, t. Bohemia, and capital of a circle, situated on a rock, surrounded with mountains, near the Egra; 32 SW. Saatz, 62 W. Prague. Lon. 12. 45. E. Lat. 50. 10. N. Pop. 1,508. Pop. of the circle, 188,427. Sq. m. 996.

Elne, (an *Illiberis*, & *Helena*,) t. France, in Eastern Pyrenees, formerly bp. see; 7 SSE. Perpignan. Pop. 1,196.

Elne, r. Eng., which runs into the Irish sea, 4 N. Workington.

El-Nel-Tesgiar, (i. e. *The Place of Merchants*,) t. & fortress, Palestine; 6 W. Tabaria, 46 N. Jerusalem. Here a fair or mart is held every Monday, for the sale of cloth, cattle, and provisions, not inferior to the richest markets of Europe. This town is the rendezvous of the caravans which go to Grand Cairo; and the pacha of Damascus stops here with his court when he makes his annual visit to Jerusalem. In the neighbourhood is a place called Siub-Jusef, or Joseph's Well, which the inhabitants consider as the pit into which Joseph was put by his brethren. This is supposed to be the ancient *Dothan*, or *Dothaim*.

Elnia, t. Russia, in Smolenskoe; 32 ESE. Smolensk. Lon. 33. 19. E. Lat. 54. 25. N.

Elora, t. Hind., in Aurungabad; 13 N. Aurungabad. It is celebrated for its pagodas, cut out of the natural rock.

Eloremon, t. Hind., in Bednore; 24 N. Sacrapatam.

Eloria, or *Helloria*, t. Spain, in Biscay; 25 E. Bilboa.

Elotz, t. Russia, in Orlov; 112 ENE. Orel. Lon. 39. 14. E. Lat. 53. 20. N.

Eloua, see *Elway*.

Elovka, t. Russia, Tobolsk; 16 WNW. Tomsk.

Eloyes, t. France, in Vosges; 7 SE. Epinal.

Elpe, see *Elbe*.

Elphin, t. Ireland, in Roscommon; 8 N. Boyle, 16 N. Roscommon. Bp. see. The cathedral is the parish church; the bishop's palace is near the town.

Elpisan, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir, on the Euphrates; 2 NW. Kerkisieh.

Elrich, t. Pru. Saxony, in Erfurt, on the Zorge; 6 NW. Nordhausen. Lon. 10. 40. E. Lat. 51. 37. N. Pop. 2,570. Here are some considerable manufactures. Near it is a noted cave, called the cave of Kell.

Els, t. Moravia, in Brunn; 24 NNW. Brunn, 32 W. Olmutz. Lon. 16. 14. E. Lat. 49. 32. N.

Els, r. Ger., in Oldenburg, which runs into the Weser, 20 miles below Bremen.

Elsa, r. Tuscany, which runs into the Arno, 1 W. Empoli.

Elsa, see *Ailsa*.

Elsabaca, r. America, which runs into lake Erie, Lon. 81. 28. W. Lat. 41. 48. N.

El Sag, see *Elephantina*.

Elsass, r. Ger., which rises near Eppingen, and runs into the Neckar, at Neckar Gemund.

Elsau, t. Switz., in Zurich; 13 NE. Zurich.

Elsbach, t. Bavaria; 5 NNE. Bischoffsheim.

Else, r. Ger., which runs into the Lahn, at Limburg.

Else, r. Silesia, which runs into the Oder, near Oderberg.

Else, r. Prussia, which runs into the Drausen lake, 5 W. Marienfeldt.

Elsen, t. Pru. Minden; 2 WNW. Paderborn.

Elsen, t. Pru. Lower Rhine, on the Rhine; 9 NE. Juliers. Pop. 600.

Elsenaw, t. Prussia; 13 ENE. Thorn.

Elsenborough, t. Salem co. N. J. Pop. 505.

Elsendorf, t. Bavaria; 3 E. Schlusselfeld.

Eleness, cape, on S. coast of Sanda, one of the Orkneys. Lon. 2. 28. W. Lat. 59. 5. N.

Elsfleth, t. Ger., in Oldenburg, at the conflux of the Hunte & the Weser; 17 NE. Oldenburg. Pop. 1,562. Here is a harbour for small vessels.

Elsinburg, see *Helsingborg*.

Elsinore, *Elsineur*, or *Helsingoer*, s-p. Denmark, on E. coast of the island of Zealand; 20 N. Copenhagen. Lon. 12. 38. E. Lat. 56. 2. N. Pop. 7,000. H. 640. It is well built, and stands on W. side of the Sound, nearly opposite to Helsingberg, in Sweden, at the narrowest place of the Sound, which is here less than 4 miles across. It has no harbour, but an excellent roadstead, generally crowded with vessels going up or down the Baltic, and anchoring here, either to pay toll or take in stores, the supply of which forms the great traffic of the place. The aggregate number of vessels of all nations passing the Sound is nearly 10,000; the toll paid for English, French, Dutch, and Swedish vessels, is 1 per cent. on the value of their cargoes; and $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for vessels of other nations. The annual amount of toll varies from £120,000 to £150,000 sterling. At Elsinore the fortress of *Cronberg*, situated on the edge of a promontory, is provided with powerful batteries.—Native, J. I. Pontanus.

Elsnabben, s-p. Sweden, in Sudermania, on the coast of the Baltic; 32 ENE. Nikioping.

Elster, t. Pru. Merseburg; 6 E. Wittenberg.

Elster, r. Saxony, which passes by Adorf, Oelsnitz, Plauen, Zeitz, Pegau, Leipsic, &c., and joins the Saale, about 5 miles from Halle. A considerable pearl fishery, the most celebrated in Germany, is carried on upon its banks.

Elster, t. Saxony, in the Vogtland, on a river of the same name; 10 S. Oelsnitz.

Elster, (*Schwartz*,) or *Black Elster*, r. Saxony, which rises 10 E. Stolpen, in Meissen, and runs into the Elbe, 6 E. Wittenberg.

Elsterberg, t. Saxony, in the Vogtland, on the Elster; 7 N. Plauen, 15 SW. Zwickau. Lon. 10. 9. E. Lat. 50. 31. N. Pop. 1,395.

Esterwerda, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Frankfurt, on the Schwartz Elster; 17 N. Meissen, 26 NNW. Dresden. Lon. 13. 28. E. Lat. 51. 25. N. Pop. 855.

Elstow, v. Eng.; 1 mile from Bedford; the birth place of John Bunyan.

Elstra, or *Elster*, or *Halstrow*, t. Upper Lusatia, at the source of Schwartz Elster; 11 W. Budissen. Lon. 14. 8. E. Lat. 51. 12. N.

Elten, t. Pru. Juliers-Cleves-Berg, in Cleves; 5 N. Cleves. Pop. 1,200.

Elten, t. N. Brabant, district of Breda. Pop. 3,849.

Elter, now *Alter do Chaon*.

Elterlein, t. Sax., in Erzgebirg; 14 S. Chemnitz. Lon. 14. 47. E. Lat. 51. 31. N. Pop. 1,159.

Eltham, t. Eng., in Kent; 8 ESE. London. Pop. 1,813. Here the kings of England, at a very early period, had a palace. Henry IV. was often here, and died in the palace. It continued to be much frequented by the succeeding monarchs, till the reign of Henry VIII. who preferred Greenwich. After which it was seldom visited by the royal family, and gradually fell under neglect to decay. The great hall in which parliament assembled, and entertainments were given, is now used as a barn.

Eltie, t. Nubia; 50 S. Gerri.

Eltmam, t. Bavaria, in Upper Maine, on the Maine; 8 WNW. Bamberg, 40 ENE. Wurzburg. Lon. 10. 43. E. Lat. 49. 58. N. Pop. 850.

Elton, t. Eng., in Lancashire, near Manchester. Pop. 2,540.

Elton, large salt lake, Russia, in Saratov, district of Kamyschensk; yielding annually 100,000 tons of salt.

Eltz, r. Ger., which runs into the Neckar, near Mosbach.

Eltz, r. Ger., which rises in the Brisgau, and runs into the Alzach, near Kenzingen.

Elvas, city, Portugal, in Tra-los-Montes; 104 E. Lisbon. Lon. 6. 52. W. Lat. 38. 44. N. Pop. 16,000. H. 4,000. Bp. see. It is old and badly built. It contains, besides the cathedral, 3 parish churches, 2 hospitals, and 7 convents. An academy was founded here in the year 1733.

Elven, t. France, in Morbihan; 7 NE. Vannes. Pop. 3,829.

Elvend, t. Persia, in Mazanderan; 40 SE. Fehrabad.

Elvervelt, see *Elbervelt*.

Elvino, mt. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; 18 NE. Equila.

Elvo, r. Italy, which runs into the Sesia, 2 N. Vercelli.

Elwad ad, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 30 SSE. Chamir.

Elwah, fertile district of Egypt, on the borders of Lybia, known as the greater Oasis. Lon. 29. to 30. E. Lat. 25. to 26. N.

Elwangen, t. Wurtemberg, capital of the circle of the Jaxt, on the river Jaxt; 32 N. Ulm, 42 NNW. Augsburg. Lon. 10. 12. E. Lat. 48. 57. N. Pop. 2,094. It contains a cathedral, 3 churches, a gymnasium, and a Catholic seminary. It formerly gave name to a small principality.

Elwy, r. N. Wales, which runs into the Clwyd, near St. Asaph.

Ely, city, Eng., in Cambridgeshire, situated on the Ouse, in a fenny country, called *The Isle of Ely*, erected into a bishopric in 1107, in favour of Hervey, removed from Bangor; 17 N. Cambridge, 67 N. London. Lon. 0. 10. E. Lat. 52. 26. N. Pop. of the city, 4,249; of the isle, 32,599. Bp. see. The chief object of interest is the fine and venerable cathedral, which is 517 feet long, having a tower 270 feet high. The bishop has all the rights of a county palatine, and is sovereign; he appoints a judge to hear and determine all causes within the isle, holds assizes, gaol delivery, and quarter sessions of the peace within the liberty, and has his chief and under bailiffs for execution of process, and his custos rotulorum. The market is on Saturday.

Elymais, ancient province, Persia, between the Persian gulf and Media. The capital was of the same name, and celebrated for a temple of Diana.

Elyria, t. Huron co. Ohio. Pop. 174.

Elyria, p-t. Cuyahoga co. Ohio; 148 NE. Columbus, W. 395.

Elys Bay, bay on N. coast of the island of Antigua, a little S. Beggar's Point.

Elysian Fields, p-v. Amite co. Mississippi; W. 1,281.

Elytown, p-t. Jefferson co. Alabama; 161 Cahawba, W. 845.

Ely, t. & parish, Scot., in Fife; 6 E. Largo. Pop. 886.

Elz, r. Ger., which runs into the Moselle, 5 miles below Treisz.

Elzach, t. Baden, in the Brisgau, on a river of the same name; 11 NNE. Freyburg, 36 S. Baden. Pop. 903.

Elzach, r. Ger., which rises in the Black Forest, and runs into the Rhine, between Brisach and Strasburg.

Elze, or *Elts*, t. Hanover, in Hildesheim, on the Saal; 9 SW. Hildesheim. Lon. 9. 57. E. Lat. 52. 6. N. Pop. 1,489.

Emanuel, co. Georgia. Pop. 2,928.

Emathia, ancient country in Macedonia.

Embabe, t. Egypt; 2 W. Cairo. Near this place, in 1798, a short but bloody battle was fought between the French under Bonaparte, and the Mamelukes under Murad Bey; the latter were defeated and compelled to retreat into Upper Egypt; this is called the battle of the Pyramids.—Embabe is famous for its butter.

Embacca, t. Africa, in Angola, on the Coanza; 50 E. Loanda. The trade is in slaves.

Embarcadero, t. Cuba, in a bay on S. coast. Lon. 76. 40. W. Lat. 21. 25. N.

Emden, see *Emden*.

Emboli, or *Empoli*, (an. *Amphipolis*.) t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, at the mouth of the Strymon, originally a colony from Athens; the Christians call it *Christopolis*; it is in a state of decay; 48 E. Saloniki, 125 SW. Adrianople. Considerable ruins are still to be seen here.

Embomma, t. Africa, on the Zaire, about 50 miles from its mouth, 5 or 6 miles above Lombeck. It is the residence of a chief or king, and contains near 100 huts.

Emboscada, t. Paraguay, on a small river. Lon. 57. 24. W. Lat. 25. 8. S.

Emboul, see *Amboul*.

Embrun, (an. *Ebrodunum*.) city, France, and principal place of a district, in Higher Alps, on the Durance; before the revolution an abp. see; 18 E. Gap. Lon. 6. 26. E. Lat. 44. 34. N. Pop. 3,138.

Embro, see *Imbro*.

Embs, see *Ems*.

Embs, r. Hesse, which runs into Eder, near Felsberg.

Embs, r. Holland, which rises in Guelderland, and passing by Amersfort, &c. runs into the Zuyder sea, 5 E. Naarden.

Embs, or *Ems*, t. Tyrol, in a small district so called; near which are some baths impregnated with sulphur; 10 S. Bregentz. Pop. 1,200.

Emby, v. Ireland, Tipperary; 15 W. Cashel.

Emden, t. Somerset co. Maine, on the Ken-

nebeck; 16 NNW. Norridgewock. Pop. 351.

Emden, s-p. Hanover, in East Friesland, on E. side of the Ems, near the entrance into Dollart bay; 12 NE. Aurich. Lon. 7. 11. E. Lat. 53. 22. N. Pop. 11,128. H. 2,257. It contains 7 churches, 3 Calvinist, 1 Lutheran, 1 Catholic, 1 French, and 1 Menonist. It has a safe and spacious harbour, which admits vessels of 14 feet draft, and the roadstead, a little more than a mile from the town affords safe anchorage for the largest ships of war. Ship building is carried on here; also the herring fishery, and a considerable export of oats, barley, butter, and cheese.

Em dou Khal, t. Algiers, on the borders of the Sahara, surrounded with mountains; the first or most northerly place in which dates are found; 58 S. Seteef. Lat. 35. 2. N.

Emduto, t. Africa, Cayor; 40 SW. Amboul.

Embellados, r. Quito, which runs into the Maranon, 20 leagues below the Aguarico.

Emdurman, t. Nubia; 10 S. Gerri.

Emegiagen, t. & fortress, Morocco.

Ementhal, fine and fertile valley, Switz., in Araw, on the Emme, famous for its cheese.

Emerald Island, small isl. in the Red sea, near the coast of Egypt. Lon. 35. 40. E. Lat. 23. 40. N.

Emerstorff, t. Austria, on the Danube; 16 miles above Crems.

Emer-Yapar, t. Thibet; 17 miles from Chatcheou.

Emery's River, r. Tennessee, which runs into the river Tennessee, 7 miles from Clinch river.

Emesa, now *Hems*.

Emettsburg, p-t. Frederick co. Md., between Tom's creek, and Flat run, on the head waters of the Monocacy; 1 S. of Pennsylvania line, 24 NE. Fredericktown, 50 NW. Baltimore, W. 66. It consists chiefly of one street.

Emetz, t. Russia, in Tobolsk.

Emfras, or *Enfras*, t. Abyssinia, whose chief trade is in cloves and civet; 25 S. Gondar. Lon. 37. 38. E. Lat. 12. 13. N. H. 300.

Emilipata, t. Hind., Cuddapa; 14 N. Combam.

Emillegue, one of the Pelew Islands.

Eminch, t. Bulgaria, on the cape which projects into the Black sea, called Emineh Burun; 30. S. Varna.

Eminch Burun, cape, Romania, projecting into the Black sea. Lon. 28. 2. E. Lat. 42. 41. N.

Emir-lacha, t. Natolia; 80 W. Tocat.

Emly, see *Elmeley*.

Emly, v. Ireland, Tipperary; 15 W. Cashel.

Emma, see *Daina*.

Emmaus, p-t. Lehigh co. Pa., W. 179. It is a Moravian town, 8 miles from Bethlehem.

Emmaus, three places, Judea, one near the south end of the lake of Genesareth, S. of the town of Tiberias; another about 7 miles from Jerusalem, supposed to be the place where our Saviour appeared after his resurrection; the third 22 NW. Jerusalem; now *Amoas*.

Emme, r. Switz., which rises near Entlibuch, in Lucerne, and runs into the Aar, at Biberisch, in Soleure, through a fertile valley, called Ementhal.

Emmeloort, t. N. part of the island of Shockland, in the Zuyder sea; 10 E. Vollenhove.

Emmen, (*Gros*.) r. Switz., which rises about

10 miles NE. Unterseen, and runs into the Aar, near Soleure.

Emmen, (*Wald*), r. Switz., which rises about 12 NE. Unterseen, and runs into the Reuss, 2 N. Lucerne.

Emmendingen, t. Baden, on the Ens; 7 N. Friburg, 19 SSE. Strasburg. Lon. 8. 42. E. Lat. 48. 57. N. Pop. 1,399.

Emmeres, t. Neth., in Utrecht; 7 NW. Amersport. Pop. 1,200.

Emmerich, or *Embrich*, or *Emmerick*, t. Pru. Juliers-Cleves-Berg, in Cleves, surrounded by walls and ditches in 1247; formerly one of the Hanse towns; 6 E. Cleves. Lon. 6. 15. E. Lat. 51. 50. N. Pop. 3,988. It contains 5 churches; for Lutherans, Calvinists, and Mennonites, one each; the Roman Catholics have 2 churches, and 4 convents.

Emmetzhofen, t. Bavaria; 5 ESE. Uffenheim.

Emmilee, t. Hind., in Oude; 15 miles from Allahabad.

Emnabad, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 18 SW. Beder.

Emoui, or *Hia-men*, island, near E. coast of China, in the province of Fo-kien, about 15 miles in circumference, with a port capable of containing any number of vessels with sufficient depth of water; where the emperor keeps a garrison of several thousand men. Lon. 118. 22. E. Lat. 24. 30. N.

Empedrado, r. Buenos Ayres, which runs into the La Plata, S. of Corrientes.

Empoli, t. Tuscany, on the Arno; 15 W. Florence. Pop. 2,480. Bp. see.

Empoli, see *Emboli*.

Empongo, t. Africa, in Mocaranga, on the Zambese. Lon. 32. E. Lat. 16. N.

Emporiæ, now *Amporias* and *Beghni*.

Empus, t. France, Var; 5 NW. Draguignan.

Ems, see *Embs*.

Ems, t. Nassau; 7 ESE. Coblenz. Pop. 588.

Ems, or *Emer*, (an. *Amisus*), r. Ger., which rises near Paderborn, flows through Prussian Westphalia and the west part of Hanover, and runs into Dollart bay in the German ocean, a little below Emden.

Emsbach, r. Ger., which runs into the Lahn, 3 E. Limburg.

Emskirchen, t. Bavaria, on the Aurach; 9 E. Neustatt. Pop. 2,160.

Emster, or *Imbster*, r. Ger., which rises in E. part of the comté of Mark, and runs into the Rhine, 3 miles below Roeroort.

Emsworth, v. Eng., in Southampton, on the sea; 65 SSW. London. Pop. 1,358.

Emtmansberg, t. Bavaria; 5 SE. Bayreuth.

Emungs, one of the Pelew islands.

Ena, r. Sweden, which runs into lake Storsio, in Jamtland.

Ena, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, on the coast of the Archipelago; 25 S. Trajanopoli.

Enaby, t. Sweden, in East Gothland; 25 S. Linkioping.

Encaramada, settlement, Cumana, on the Orinoco.

Enamalore, t. Hind., Guntoor; 15 N. Mootapilly.

Enamas Doghi, mountain, Caramania; 60 SW. Cogni.

Enamera, t. Abyssinia; 120 SSW. Gondar.

Enanger, t. Sweden, in Helsingland; 13 S. Hudwickswal.

Enapa, t. Mexico, in New Biscay; 110 NW. Durango.

Enapour, see *Inapour*.

Enara, or *Puljva*, t. Sweden, in the lapmark of Tornea, on a large lake of the same name; 80 SW. Wardhuys, 240 NNE. Tornea. Lon. 26. 34. E. Lat. 68. 56. N.

Enara, lake, Swedish Lapland; 50 miles long, and 20 broad. It is full of small islands, and communicates with the N. sea by means of a river. Lon. 27. 44. E. Lat. 69. 15. N.

Enarea, pr. Abyssinia, situated at SW. extremity of the empire.

Enba, r. Russia, which runs into the Caspian sea, Lon. 54. E. Lat. 46. 55. N.

Enbar, t. Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates; 40 W. Bagdad.

Encarnacion, (*La*), island in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 146. 9. W. Lat. 25. S.

Encatrana, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 18 ESE. Neermul.

Enceada da Bela, t. Adel, on the coast; 30 S. Cape Guardafui.

Enceada de Funta, bay of the Atlantic, on the coast of Africa, at the mouth of the river Ambozes.

Enchenreut, t. Bavaria; 4 NE. Kupferberg. H. 72.

Enckhuysen, s-p. N. Holland, on the coast of the Zuyder sea, which encompasses two-thirds of it, and forms it into a peninsula; 28 NNE. Amsterdam. Lon. 5. 18. E. Lat. 52. 42. N. Pop. 6,803. It is a port of good trade, particularly in salt fish. The streets are clean, with a great number of canals; the houses handsome; and the public buildings good, especially the town-house, which is embellished with a very lofty tower, and is equal to any in Holland, except that of Amsterdam.

Enckendorp, t. Holstein; 6 SE. Rendsburg.

Endapilly, t. Hind., in Rajamundry; 40 E. Rajamundry.

Endapour, t. Hind., in Mysore; 32 SE. Rettighery.

Ende, see *Flores*.

Endeavour River, r. N. coast of New Holland, with a bar at its mouth, and not depth of water for vessels to sail more than a mile above the bar. Lon. of the harbour, 145. 11. E. Lat. 15. 26. S.

Endeavour Straits, channel, which separates the island of New Guinea from New Holland; about 30 miles in extent from NE. to SW. and about 15 broad, except at the entrance, where it is less than one league, being narrowed by the islands. A bank runs across it from N. to S. about half a mile, where the depth of water at three-quarters ebb was found 3 fathoms.

Endelave, small island, Denmark, a little E. of Jutland; N. of Fyen. Lon. 10. 16. E. Lat. 55. 45. N.

Endena, t. Italy; 7 N. Bergamo.

Ender, t. Italy; 12 NE. Bergamo.

Ender, r. Scot., which runs into the Garry, 7 W. Blair Athol.

Ender, t. Africa, Hoval, on lake Paniefoulé.

Endery, or *Endrie*, see *Andreewa*.

Endersdorf, t. Silesia, in Neisse; 3 S. Ziegenhals.

Endersdorf, t. Silesia, in Neisse; 3 SW. Grotkau. Pop. 600.

Endhausen, t. Bavaria; 3 S. Lauringen.

Endian, t. Persia, in Chusistan; 150 SSE. Suster. Lat. 30. 18. N. Pop. 4, or 5,000. It is situated on the Tab, and is surrounded by walls, and trades with Bassorah and Bebahan.

Endingen, t. Baden, near the Rhine; 7 NW. Freyburg. Pop. 2,706.

Endingen, t. Wurt.; 12 NE. Rothweil. P. 700.

Endless Mountains, name sometimes applied to the *Alleghany Mountains*.

Endor, city, Palestine, near mount Tabor; 44 N. Jerusalem.

Endoué, t. Africa, in the country of the Foulahs; 45 ESE. Donghel.

Endrab, t. Persia, in Ghilan; 25 N. Ardebil, 35 NE. Tabris.

Endromit, see *Adramiti*.

Endwell, r. Eng., which rises near New Radnor, and entering Herefordshire, soon after joins the Lugg.

Ene, r. Peru, formed by the union of the Perené and Xauxa; after the junction it runs about 50 miles, and then joining with the Apurimac, forms the Ucayale.

Encapah, (*Islands of*), four small islands in the N. Pacific ocean, W. of the canal of St. Barbara. Lon. 241. E. Lat. 34. 2. N.

Eneda, t. Switz., in Glaris; 2 E. Glaris.

Eneshure Indians, N. America, on the Columbia. No. 1,200.

Enesei, see *Enisei*.

Enfias, t. Portugal, Beira; 21 ENE. Viseu.

Enfield, p-t. Grafton co. N. H.; 10 SE. Dartmouth college, 42 N. Concord, W. 507. P. 1,370. The greatest part of Mascomy pond, which is 1,100 rods long, and 250 wide, lies on NW. side of this town. At W. end of the pond there is a village of 30 or 40 houses; there is also in the township a pleasant village of Shakers.

Enfield, t. Hampshire co. Mass., on E. side of Belchertown. Pop. 873.

Enfield, p-t. Hartford co. Ct., on E. side of the Connecticut, opposite Suffield, with which it is connected by a handsome bridge; 16 N. Hartford, W. 354. Pop. in 1810, 1,846; in 1820, 2,065. The principal street is pleasant and well built, extending through the town parallel to the river. It is a good agricultural town, and has some manufactures. It comprises 2 parishes with 2 Congregational meeting houses, and a Baptist meeting house. In NE. part there is a pleasant and flourishing village of Shakers.

Enfield, p-v. Halifax co. N. C.; W. 238.

Enfield, t. & parish, Eng., in Middlesex; 10 N. London. Pop. 5,881.

Eufiesta, t. Spain, Asturia; 20 ENE. Oviedo.

Engadina, or *Engadine*, beautiful valley, Switz., in Grisons, on the banks of the Inn, bordering on the Tyrolese, about 35 miles long, but in some parts very narrow, divided into Upper and Lower. Upper Engadina is divided into two communities; the number of inhabitants is estimated at 4,000; 4 or 500 of whom emigrate to foreign countries in different capacities. The country, on account of its elevation, produces pasture, but not sufficient corn for the wants of the people. Zutz is estimated the principal place. Lower Engadina is divided into 3

communities; the soil is more fertile than in Upper Engadina, and produces abundance of fruit, and all things necessary for the inhabitants. Cernetz is the principal place.

Engaldi, t. Abyssina; 80 WNW. Gondar.

Engani, small isl. in a bay on N. coast of New Guinea. Lon. 135. E. Lat. 2. 32. S.

Engano, or *Pugniatan*, or *Deceit Island*, island in the E. Indian sea, a small distance from the SW. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 102. 18. E. Lat. 5. 24. S.

Engativa, New Grenada. This was a rich and populous city in the time of Indians, but is now a mean village.

Engedi, or *Hazazon Tamar*, city, Palestine, near the entrance of the Jordan into the Dead sea; 18 E. Jerusalem. It was surrounded by palm trees.

Engelach, t. Hanover, Hildesheim; 15 SW. Alfeld.

Engelberg, abbey, Switz., in Unterwald, in a valley surrounded with lofty mountains; 5 ESE. Saxlen.

Engelbrechts, t. Austria; 5 NNW. Bavarian Waidhoven.

Engelhartzel, t. Austria; 9 E. Passau.

Engelhaus, t. Bohemia, in Saatz; 2 ESE. Carlsbad.

Engelholm, s-p. Sweden, in a bay on E. side of the Cattegat, with good anchorage; 36 N. Lund, 45 W. Christianstadt. Lon. 12. 52. E. Lat. 56. 14. N. Pop. 717.

Engellaw, t. Prussia; 24 ESE. Königsberg.

Engelsberg, t. Aus. Silesia, in Troppau; 22 WNW. Troppau. Lon. 17. 15. E. Lat. 49. 54. N. Pop. 1,165.

Engelsberg, t. Prussia; 12 NE. Culm.

Engelsdorf, t. Bohemia, in Boleslaw; 10 NNE. Krottau.

Engelstein, t. Prussia; 48 SE. Königsberg.

Engelstetten, t. Austria; 23 E. Vienna.

Engelthal, t. Bavaria; 13 E. Nuremberg.

Engen, t. Baden, on the Aach; 22 W. Constance. Lon. 8. 46. E. Lat. 47. 53. N. Pop. 1,009.

Engenho-real, t. Brazil, in Para, on the river Para. Lat. 1. 40. S.

Enger, or *Engeren*, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Minden; 3W. Hervorden, 20 SW. Minden. Lon. 8. 23. E. Lat. 52. 8. N. Pop. 970. This was formerly a considerable place, with a citadel and fortifications. Witikind the Great had his residence here, and a monument was erected to his memory, in the parish church.

Enger, pass, in the mountains between Persia and Moulton; 7 NNE. Kandabil.

Enger See, lake, Carinthia; 10 NNW. Feltkirchen.

Engerz, or *Conolstein Engers*, t. Pru. Lower Rhine, on the left bank of the Rhine; 5 N. Coblenz. Pop. 1,000.

Engerz, or *Zol' Engers*, t. Pru. Lower Rhine, on the right bank of the Rhine, opposite Conolstein Engers.

Engerstorf, t. Austria; 10 SW. Zistersdorf.

Engheuan, t. Persia, Irak; 50 E. Nehavend.

Enghien, or *Enghuien*, t. Neth., in Hainaut; 8 ENE. Ath, 30 NNE. Valenciennes. Pop. 3,045. Here is a superb castle with a park and gardens. This place gave the title of duke to a prince of the house of Bourbon Condé, in memory of a

victory of the great Condé, obtained here. The last that bore the title was executed by order of Bonaparte, March 1804.

Engia, isl. near the coast of Morea, in a gulf to which it gives name; anciently called *Ægina*, *Oenone*, and *Myrmidonia*; about 30 miles in circumference; but rendered by rocks nearly inaccessible, except on NW. It has no harbours, and but one town, which contains about 800 inhabitants; in it are seen the remains of a temple dedicated to Venus, and another dedicated to Jupiter; 25 SSW. Athens. Lon. 23. 35. E. Lat. 37. 42. N.

Engia, Gulf of, (an. *Saronic Gulf*,) gulf on SE. coast of Eu. Turkey, so called from the island situated in it, about 60 miles in length from NW. to SE., and 25 in breadth, at the mouth.

ENGLAND, the southern and most considerable division of the island of Great Britain, bounded N. by Scotland, E. by the German ocean, S. by the English channel, which divides it from France, and W. by Wales and the Atlantic. Lon. 1. 50. E. to 6. W. Lat. 50. to 55. 40. N. It is of triangular form; length from N. to S. 400 miles; of various breadth, in some places 300. Sq. m. 50,210; 32,134,000 acres: about 10,500,000 acres in cultivation for tillage; 14,200,000 in pasturage; of the remainder, left uncultivated, about 3,000,000 acres are susceptible of cultivation. Of the 10,500,000 acres in tillage, about 2,000,000 are occupied by wheat; 2,000,000 by pease, beans, buck-wheat, vetches, &c.; 3,500,000 by barley and oats; 3,000,000 fallow or in a course of turnips, &c.

Divisions. England is divided into 40 counties; Wales into 12: total 52. The extent and population, in the following table, are from the returns to parliament of 1811.

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>sq. m.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Northumberland	1809	172,161	Newcastle
Cumberland	1497	133,744	Carlisle
Durham	1040	177,625	Durham
Yorkshire			York
East Riding	1268	167,353	
North Riding	2112	152,445	
West Riding	2633	653,315	
Westmoreland	722	45,922	Appleby
Lancashire	1806	828,309	Lancaster
Cheshire	1017	227,031	Chester
Shropshire	1403	194,398	Shrewsbury
Herefordshire	971	94,073	Hereford
Monmouthshire	516	62,127	Monmouth
Nottinghamshire	774	162,900	Nottingham
Derbyshire	1077	185,487	Derby
Staffordshire	1196	295,153	Stafford
Leicestershire	816	150,419	Leicester
Rutlandshire	200	16,380	Okeham
Northamptonshire	965	141,353	Northampton
Warwickshire	984	228,735	Warwick
Worcestershire	674	160,546	Worcester
Gloucestershire	1122	285,514	Gloucester
Oxfordshire	742	119,191	Oxford
Buckinghamshire	748	117,650	Buckingham
Bedfordshire	430	70,213	Bedford
Lincolnshire	2787	237,891	Lincoln
Huntingdonshire	345	42,208	Huntingdon
Cambridgeshire	686	101,109	Cambridge
Norfolk	2013	291,999	Norwich
Suffolk	1566	236,211	Ipswich

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>sq. m.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Essex	1525	252,473	Chelmsford
Hertford	602	111,654	Hertford
Middlesex	297	953,276	London
Surrey	811	323,851	Guilford
Kent	1462	373,095	Maidstone
Sussex	1461	190,083	Lewes
Berkshire	744	118,277	Reading
Wiltshire	1283	193,828	Salisbury
Hampshire	1533	245,080	Southampton
Dorsetshire	1129	124,693	Dorchester
Somersetshire	1549	303,180	Bridgewater
Devonshire	2488	383,308	Exeter
Cornwall	1407	216,667	Launceston

<i>Wales.</i>	<i>sq. m.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Capitals.</i>
Flintshire	309	46,518	Flint
Denbighshire	731	33,111	Denbigh
Caernarvonshire	775	49,386	Caernarvon
Anglesea	402	37,045	Beaumarais
Merionethshire	691	30,924	Dolgelly
Montgomeryshire	982	51,931	Montgomery
Radnorshire	455	20,900	Presteign
Cardiganshire	726	50,260	Cardigan
Pembrokeshire	575	60,615	Pembroke
Caermarthenshire	926	77,217	Caermarthen
Brecknockshire	731	37,735	Brecknock
Glamorganshire	822	85,067	Cardiff

<i>Pop. 1801.</i>	<i>1811.</i>	<i>1821.</i>
England,.....8,331,434.....	9,538,827.....	11,260,555
Wales,.....541,546.....	611,788.....	717,108
Scotland,.....1,599,068.....	1,805,688.....	2,092,014

	<i>1801.</i>	<i>1811.</i>	<i>1821.</i>
England,.....	10,472,048	11,956,303	14,069,677
Wales,.....	640,500	717,108	817,216
Scotland,.....	310,000	378,574	474,797

Totals,.....	10,942,646	12,596,803	14,379,677
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<i>English Islands. Pop. 1821.</i>
Isle of Man,.....40,084.....
Jersey,.....28,600
Guernsey, &c.....20,827.....
Scilly isles,.....2,614

The population of England and Wales, at several past periods, has been computed as follows:

<i>In 1700.</i>	<i>1750.</i>	<i>1770.</i>	<i>1790.</i>
5,475,000.	6,467,000.	7,428,000	8,675,000.

Religion. The established religion is episcopacy, comprising 2 archbishops, of Canterbury and York, and 24 bishops, who have the privilege of a seat in the house of Lords; and a bishop of Sodor and Man, not possessed of this privilege. The king is considered the supreme head of the church. The archbishop of Canterbury is styled the primate of all England, and takes precedence of all persons, except the royal family. His province includes 21 bishoprics, Bangor, Bath and Wells, Bristol, Chichester, Ely, Exeter, Gloucester, Hereford, Landaff, Lichfield and Coventry, Lincoln, London, Norwich, Oxford, Peterborough, Rochester, St. Asaph, St. David's, Salisbury, Winchester, and Worcester. The province of York includes 4 bishoprics, Durham, Carlisle, Chester, and the Isle of Man. Among the bishops, the bishop of London holds the 1st rank, Durham the 2d, and Winchester the 3d. The rest rank according to the seniority of their consecration. The revenue of the bishop of Durham is reckoned the largest, and is supposed to amount, annually, to about £20,000 sterling. The amount of the revenues of the two archbishops, and the bishops of London and Winchester, is probably next to that of Durham. To every cathedral

belong several prebendaries and a dean, who form the dean and chapter. The next order is that of archdeacons, who are about 60 in number. The parochial clergy, who are the most numerous, as well as most laborious order, are the deacons, curates, vicars, and rectors. These, in 1811, amounted to 10,434; of whom, 5,397 were residents, and 5,037 were non-residents. The number of churches belonging to the establishment, in 1818, was 10,192; chapels, 1,551; total, 11,741. The income of the clergy is principally derived from tithes; annual amount about £3,000,000. The average annual income of the parochial clergy does not exceed £100.

The dissenters from the establishment are very numerous, comprising Presbyterians, Independents, Catholics, Methodists, Baptists, Quakers, Unitarians, and Swedenborgians;—there are also some Jews. The Catholics amount to about 500,000, and have 900 chapels. The Methodists in Great Britain, in 1821, amounted to 260,345.

Education. Education among the higher classes is much attended to, but neglected among the lower, till the institution of Sunday and Lancasterian schools. There are two universities, Oxford and Cambridge, the most richly endowed of any in Europe. The most celebrated public schools are those of Eton, Westminster, St. Paul's, Harrow, and Rugby. There is a college near Hertford, and military academies at Woolwich and Sandhurst.

Towns. Some of the *commercial ports* are London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, Newcastle, Whitby, Whitehaven, Sunderland, and Yarmouth; *naval stations*, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Woolwich, and Chatham; *manufacturing towns*, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Wakefield, Norwich, Sheffield, Leicester, Nottingham, Coventry, and Wolverhampton. Some of the principal watering places are Bath, Cheltenham, Tunbridge, and Harrowgate. Brighton, Ramsgate, Scarborough, Margate, and Swansea are places of fashionable resort in summer.

Rivers. The principal rivers are the Thames, Severn, Trent, Medway, Mersey, Ouse, Tyne, Tees, Were, Dee, Avon, Eden, and Derwent.

Canals. England is remarkable for the number and extent of her canals. See *Canals*.

Face of the country. The face of the country is beautifully diversified with hills and verdant plains. Wales is mountainous, and the northern counties of England somewhat so. Snowdon, in Wales, is the highest mountain.

Soil and productions. The soil is various, but a large proportion of it is very good, and it is under excellent cultivation. The principal productions are wheat, barley, oats, rye, buckwheat, beans, and peas.

Climate. The climate is healthy, though uncertain, and liable to frequent and sudden changes. It is inclined to cold and damp, but the extremes of heat and cold are much less than in most other countries in the same parallel of latitude. In most parts of England the thermometer rarely rises higher than 82 deg. in summer, or falls below 15 deg. in winter.

Minerals. The mineral productions are very valuable, consisting of coal, iron, tin, lead, copper, marble, rock salt, &c.

Manufactures. England is famous for the extent and excellence of her manufactures; consisting of woollens, cotton, silk, hardware, earthenware, and glass, also leather, paper, &c. The total annual value was estimated, in 1801, at £63,000,000.

Commerce. The commerce of England exceeds that of every other country. It consists chiefly in the exchange of her manufactures for the raw produce of other parts of the world. The following is an official statement of the annual value of the exports and imports of England at several periods.

Years.	Imports.	Exports.
1719	£5,367,499.....	£6,834,716.
1749	7,917,804.....	12,678,758.
1779	10,762,240.....	12,352,052.
1799	24,483,841.....	31,723,727.
1809	27,142,541.....	45,918,663.
1814	24,362,124.....	37,647,874.

For further particulars relating to the government, statistics, &c. see *Britain*.

ENGLAND, (*New*,) country, N. A., forming NE. part of the U. S.; bounded N. by Canada, E. by New Brunswick and the Atlantic, S. by the Atlantic and Long Island sound, and W. by New York. It comprises the states of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. Lon. 66. 49. to 73. 15. W. Lat. 41. to 48. 12. N. Pop. in 1810, 1,271,974; in 1820, 1,659,793.

The face of the country is generally uneven, and agreeably diversified. A part of it is mountainous. The soil is various, from barren sand to the richest clays and loams. It is generally better fitted for grazing than tillage. The most important production is grass. Beef, mutton, pork, butter, and cheese are abundant. Indian corn, rye, wheat, barley, and oats are extensively cultivated. This is the most populous part of the United States. The inhabitants are mostly of English descent; there is no country in the world where education is so generally diffused among all classes of people.

England, small island in the Pacific ocean, near N. coast of New Guinea. Lon. 131. 36. E. Lat. 0. 48. S.

Englefield, v. Eng., in Berks, where Ethelwolf defeated the Danes; 6 W. Reading.

Englefield Bay, bay on W. coast of Queen Charlotte's island, in the N. Pacific ocean. Cape Henry forms its S. extremity, from whence it extends 20 NNW. to point Buck, but narrows as it advances towards the bottom of the bay.

Englesqueville, t. France, in Lower-Seine; 15 SW. Arques. Pop. 360.

English Bazar, t. Bengal; 3 SSW. Mauldah.

English Cove, harbour or bay, on SW. coast of New Ireland; 7 NNW. Cape St. George.

English Harbour, bay on SW. of the island of Antigua, a little E. of Falmouth harbour.

English Point, cape, in the river St. Lawrence, on the coast of Canada. Lon. 61. 45. W. Lat. 49. 40. N.

English Reach, reach, in the straits of Magellan, about 9 miles over, between Cape Gallant and Cape Holland.

English Road, road, in the island of Eooa, or Middleburg, in the S. Pacific ocean, with 25 fathoms water. Lon. 174. 34. W. Lat. 21. 20. S.

English Island, or *Long Island*, small island, near the coast of Natolia, at the entrance of the gulf of Smyrna. Lon. 26. 24. E. Lat. 38. 38. N.

English Town, p-v. Monmouth co. N. J.; 47 Trenton, W. 214.

English Town, p-t. Athens co. Ohio; 58 SE. Columbus, W. 360.

English Turn, bend, in the Mississippi, 16 miles below New Orleans. It is so called, because the English ships, in their first attempt on the city, after proceeding thus far, were obliged to return.

English Prairie, settlement, Illinois; 50 N. Shawneetown.

Englishstain, t. Austria; 6 NW. Zwettl.

Engstlatt, t. Wurt; 2 NE. Bahligen. P. 600.

Engousah, t. Africa, in Beni Mezzab; 150 E. Gardeiah.

Engueleguingit, t. Morocco, not far from Mogador.

Enguagne, t. Africa, in Hoval, on the Senegal; 12 NW. Ender.

Enguas, r. Africa, in Zenhaga, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 26. 30. N.

Enguera, t. Spain, in Valencia. Lon. 1. 37. W. Lat. 39. 5. N. Pop. 5,000.

Enguri, r. Mingrelia, which runs into the Black sea, at Anarghia.

Enhallow, one of the smaller Orkney islands, between Pomona and Rousa.

Enheim, t. Bav.; 7 S. Maynbernheim.

Enin, r. Peru, which flows into the Apurimac. Lat. 11. 46. S.

Enisei, r. Russia, which rises in the border of Chinese Tartary, and taking a N. course, runs into the Frozen ocean, Lon. 82. 14. E. Lat. 72. 20. N. Length, 1,750 miles.

Eniseisk, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the river Enisei; 400 ENE. Kolivan, 1,692 ENE. Astrachan, 2,293 ESE. Petersburg. Lon. 91. 50. E. Lat. 58. 16. N. Pop. 6,000. H. 800. 4 churches. It is large, populous, and fortified, with an extensive jurisdiction; which pays annually a tribute in skins to the crown of Russia.

Enix, t. Spain, in Grenada; 8 W. Almeria.

Enkioping, t. Sweden, on N. side of the Malar lake, in Upland; 21 SW. Upsal. Lon. 16. 54. E. Lat. 59. 40. N. Pop. 1,187.

Enkhuyzen, see *Enckhuyzen*.

Enkirch, t. Pru. Coblenz; 3 N. Traarbach. Pop. 1,181.

Enna, see *Castro-Giovanni*.

Ennatserai, t. Hind.; 3 E. Allahabad.

Ennebacka, t. Norway; 26 SE. Christiania.

Ennebi-Salechk, see *Arad*.

Ennezat, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme; 4 E. Riom. Pop. 2,393.

Ennis, t. Ireland, capital of Clare; 17 NW Limerick. Lon. 8. 54. W. Lat. 52. 49. N. It is large and populous, situated on the Fergus, which is navigable for large boats from the Shannon, which adds greatly to the trade of the town. It is a borough town, and sends one member to parliament.

Enniscorthy, t. Ireland, in Wexford, on the Slaney, where is a manufacture of coarse woollen cloth; 10 N. Wexford, 27 NE. Waterford. Lon. 6. 35. W. Lat. 52. 31. N. This was once celebrated for its iron works, and some still exist. There is a fine old castle in tolerable repair.

Enniskillen, t. Ireland, in Fermanagh, on an island in the river Erne, between the two parts of Lough Erne; 30 W. Armagh, 41 S. Londonderry. Lon. 7. 30. W. Lat. 54. 20. N. Pop. 3,208. The linen manufacture flourishes, and produces its principal wealth. It has barracks for two companies of foot.

Ennisville, p-v. Huntingdon co. Pa.; 79 Harrisburg, W. 177.

Ennore, t. Carnatic, on the coast; 8 N. Madras.

Ennoree, or *Ganoree*, r. S. C., which runs into Broad river, 5 miles below Tiger river.

Ennow, t. Hind., Oude; 10 NE. Cawnpour.

Ennow, t. Hind., in Oude; 28 SW. Lucknow.

Eno, r. N. C., the principal head branch of the Neuse. It passes by Hillsborough, and joins Little and Flat rivers, to form the Neuse.

Eno, or *Enos*, (an. *Anos*.) t. Eu. Turkey, in Romana; 28 NW. Gallipoli. Lon. 26. 1. E. Lat. 40. 40. N. Pop. 7,750. Greek abp. see. It has a commodious harbour and considerable traffic.

Eno, t. Finland; 70 E. Kuopio.

Enola, t. Naples, in Lavora; 4 N. Fondi.

Enon, place, Palestine, near the Jordan, on W. side, not far from Scythopolis.

Enontakis, t. Swedish Lapland, in the lappmark of Tornea; 150 N. Tornea. Lon. 22. 4. E. Lat. 68. 30. N.

Enosburgh, p-t. Franklin co. Vt.; 45 NE. Burlington, W. 532. Pop. 932.

Enosis, now *St. Antonio*.

Enotaersk, t. Russia, in Astrachan, capital of a circle, on the Volga; 72 NNE. Astrachan. Lon. 46. 19. E. Lat. 37. 15. N. Pop. 1,300.

Enowlawkaia, v. & fortress, in Astrachan; 20 SE. Tchernoyar.

Enragrag, r. Fez, which runs into the Atlantic, at Salee.

Enriquillo, lake, St. Domingo, towards the south coast, in the limits which divided the possessions of Spain from those of France.

Ens, t. in S. part of Schokland, in the Zuyder sea; 10 NW. Campen.

Ens, or *Enns*, (an. *Anisus*.) r. Austria, which rises 4 W. Radstadt, in Salzburg, and, after flowing through Stiria and the archduchy of Austria, runs into the Danube, at the town of Ens. It is navigable in the lower part of its course, but in Stiria it has several cataracts. It divides the archduchy of Austria into Upper and Lower Austria; or the Land above the Ens and the Land below the Ens.

Ens, or *Enns*, t. Austria, at the conflux of the Ens and the Danube; near the site of the ancient *Lauriacum*; 42 ESE. Passau, 80 W. Vienna. Lon. 14. 29. E. Lat. 48. 20. E. Pop. 2,862. It is situated on an eminence, well built, and strongly fortified; containing a convent, an arsenal, and 2 castles, one of which is surrounded with walls, and bears the name of *Ensburg*.

Ens, (*Land above the*.) pr. Austria, contains 7,320 sq. m.; 755,891 inh.; divided into 5 circles, viz. Hausruck, Traun, Inn, Muhl, and Salzburg. Lintz is the capital.

Ens, (*Land below the*.) pr. Austria, containing 7,696 sq. m.; 1,048,324 inh.; 150,057 H.; divided into 4 circles. Vienna is the capital.

Ensaka, pr. Angola, NE. Loanda.

Ensala, t. Africa, in Twat. Lon. 4. 46. E. Lat. 23. 40. N.

Ensay, one of the smaller Western islands of Scotland. Lon. 7. 9. W. Lat. 57. 51. N.

Enschede, t. Neth., in Overissel; 5 S. Oldenazel. Pop. 4,245.

Ensdorf, t. Bav., district of Amberg. Pop. 1,264.

Ensenada de Arenas, or *Corrientes Bay*, large bay on S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 84. 45. W. Lat. 21. 45. N.

Ensenada de Batabano, large bay on S coast of Cuba. Lon. 82. 40. W. Lat. 22. 15. N.

Ensenada de Cochinos, bay, with several small islands, on S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 82. 30. W. Lat. 21. 50. N.

Ensenada de Tapacoroc, bay on the coast of Brazil. Lat. 26. 55. S.

Ensené, (an. *Antinœ*, or *Antinoopolis*,) t. Egypt, on E. side of the Nile, and capital of Lower Egypt; 120 S. Cairo. Lon. 31. 0. E. Lat. 28. 5. N. Here are divers antiquities. Among its ruins are three great gates, of which the first is adorned with columns of the Corinthian order, fluted; the two others which correspond to the first have much fewer ornaments. These ruins of the ancient Antinœ are at the foot of the mountains, near the Nile. The walls are of brick, fresh and red, as if just made. Near it is a village, inhabited by Christians, whose security seems to be owing to a superstitious opinion that no Mahometan can live in that place.

Ensham, parish, Eng., in Oxfordshire; 6 Oxford, 61 NW. London. Pop. 1,166.

Ensidlen, see *Einsidlen*.

Ensingén, t. Wurt.; 18 NW. Stuttgart. Pop. 700.

Ensisheim, t. France, in Upper Rhine; 12 S. Colmar. Pop. 1,809.

Ensival, t. Neth., in Liege, on the Vese; 3 W. Limburg. Pop. 1,894.

Enskar, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 20. 51. E. Lat. 60. 44. N.

Enskar Stora, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 7. E. Lat. 61. 41. N.

Enstorf, or *Ensdorf*, t. Bavaria; 22 N. Ratisbon. Pop. 1,264.

Entlibuch, t. Switz., in Lucerne, in a valley of the same name; 12 W. Lucerne. H. 250.

Entracque, or *Entragues*, t. Piedmont; 5 SSE. Demont. Pop. 3,462.

Entradas, t. Portugal, Alentejo; 15 S. Beira.

Entragues, t. France, in Aveyron; 18 N. Rhodéz. Pop. 1,400.

Entragues, t. France, in Isere; 20 SE. Grenoble.

Entragues, t. France, in Vaucluse; 9 NE. Avignon. Pop. 1,000.

Entrains, t. France, in Nievre; 10 W. Clamecy. Pop. 1,067.

Entre Ambos os Rios, t. Portugal, Entre-Duero-e-Minho; 8 SSW. Amarante.

Entre-Duero-e-Minho, pr. Portugal, bounded N. by Galicia, a province of Spain; E. by Trallos-Montes and Spain; S. by Beira, from which it is separated by the river Duero; and W. by the Atlantic. Sq. m. according to Hassel, 2,121; others 3,455. Population according to Antillon, 907,965; Ebeling, 817,167; Barros, 1,123,495.

H. 181,853. It takes its name from its situation between the rivers Duero and Minho, the latter of which waters part of its northern borders, as the former bounds the south; about 60 miles from N. to S. and 35 from E. to W. The soil is fertile, and the air pure and healthy. It produces corn, wine, oil, and flax in abundance, with great numbers of sheep, and plenty of game and fish. It is divided into 6 jurisdictions, which contain 1,460 churches, 963 parishes, and 1,130 convents. It has several sea-ports situated on navigable rivers, which render it very commercial. The principal towns are Braga, the capital, Oporto, the largest town, Viana, Guimaraens, Amarante, Moncao, and Ponte de Lima.

Entrecasteaux, t. France, Var; 10 E. Barjols.

Entrerios, district, Buenos Ayres.

Entrevaux, t. France, in Lower Alps, near the ruins of the ancient *Glandèves*; 15 NE. Castellane. Pop. 1,326.

Entrick, r. Scot., which rises in Stirlingshire, and after a precipitous course of little more than 14 miles, falls into Loch Lomond. In it are several cataracts.

Entry Island, one of the Magdalen islands, in the gulf of St. Lawrence. Lon. 61. 20. W. Lat. 47. 15. N.

Entry Island, one of the small Philippine islands, near S. coast of Leyta. Lon. 125. 24. E. Lat. 10. 1. N.

Entry Island, small island, in the N. Pacific ocean, E. Cook's straits, near the coast of Eahinomauwe. Lon. 184. 18. W. Lat. 40. 51. S.

Entzerstorff, or *Enzersdorf*, t. Austria; 6 S. Laah.

Entzerstorff, t. Austria, near the conflux of the rivers Restinrach and Reisenrach; 10 WNW. Bruck.

Entzerstorff in Langenthal, t. Austria; 2 SE. Corn Neuburg.

Envermeu, or *Envermeuil*, t. France, Lower Seine; 8 E. Dieppe.

Enyara, t. Arabia, on the coast of the Red sea; 30 S. Jambo.

Enyed, t. Transylvania; 16 N. Weissenburg. Pop. 6,000.

Enz, r. Ger., which rises 10 W. Altenstadt, in Swabia, passes by Wildbad, Neuenburg, Pfortzheim, &c., and joins the Neckar at Bessigheim, in Wurtzburg.

Enzberg, t. Wurtemberg, on the Enz; 6 W. Vaihingen. Pop. 912.

Enzelee, or *Enzeli*, t. Persia, in Ghilan, on SW. coast of the Caspian sea; 6 N. Reshd. H. 300. It is a place of considerable trade.

Enzeli, t. A. Turkey, Diarbekir; 25 E. Ourfa.

Enzersdorf, or *Entzerstorff*, t. Austria, near the Danube; 9 E. Vienna, 24 W. Presburg. Pop. 750. It is near the scene of the great battle of Aspern between the French and Austrians in 1809. Here is a castle.

Enzig, lake, Pru. Brandenburg; 12 WSW. Dramberg.

Enzowan, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 4 E. Leitmeritz.

Enzwaiingen, t. Wurtemberg, on the Enz; 2 SE. Vaihingen. Pop. 1,200.

Eo, or *Miranda*, r. Spain, which rises in the mountains of Asturia, separates Asturia from

Galicia, and runs into the Atlantic, a little N. of Rivadeo.

Eooa, see *Eaoowe*.

Eooaigee, one of the small Friendly islands; 4 E. Tongataboo.

Eoroomanaca, one of the small Friendly islands or rocks; 6 N. Neeneeva.

Eorsa, one of the smaller Western islands, W. of Mull. Lon. 66. W. Lat. 56. 30. N.

Epaigne, t. France, in Eure; 5 S. Pont Audemer.

Epea, now *Solea*.

Epee, port, Africa, in Benin.

Eperies, t. Hungary, in Scharosch, on the Tartza; 15 N. Casovia Lon. 21. 12. E. Lat. 38. 47. N. Pop. 7,426. H. 650. It contains 3 churches, 2 Catholic, 1 Lutheran, and a Catholic gymnasium, and has considerable trade. Near it are some salt mines.

Eperteque, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 6 NW. St. Omer.

Epernay, t. France, principal place of a district, in Marne, celebrated for its wine and manufactures of cloth; 13 S. Reims, 16 SW. Châlons sur Marne. Lon. 4. 2. E. Lat. 48. 3. N. Pop. 4,430.

Epernon, t. France, in Eure-and-Loir; 12 NE. Chartres. Pop. 1,379.

Epelium, now *Slobrez*.

Ephe, see *Caspha*, and *Caifa*.

Ephesus, v. A. Turkey, in Natolia, on the Cayster; 35 S. Smyrna. Lon. 27. 37. E. Lat. 37. 50. N. This was anciently one of the most splendid cities of Asia Minor, and the metropolis of all Asia. Stephanus gives it the title of *Epiphanestate*, i. e. *Most Illustrious*; Pliny styles it the ornament of Asia; and Strabo, the greatest and most frequented emporium of that continent. But the chief ornament of Ephesus was the so much celebrated temple of Diana, built at the common charge of all the states in Asia; and for its structure, size, and furniture, accounted one of the 7 wonders of the world. 220 years (Pliny says 400) were spent in building this wonderful temple, by all Asia. It was 425 feet in length, and 200 in breadth, supported by 127 marble pillars 70 feet high, of which 77 were most curiously carved, and the rest polished. Each pillar, with its base, was calculated to contain 150 tons of Parian marble. These pillars were the works of so many kings, and the bas-reliefs of one were done by Scopas, the most famous sculptor of antiquity; the altar was almost wholly the work of Praxiteles. This celebrated edifice was destroyed during the invasion of the Goths A. D. 260. The splendid remains of magnificent works with which this famous city was once adorned, now lie scattered about and attest its former grandeur.—When Tournefort visited Ephesus about 1700, he found there 30 or 40 Greek families; but in 1820, it was visited by Mr. Fisk, and not a single human being was found to live in the place. See *Ajasaluck*.

Ephraim, city, Palestine; 8 NE. Jerusalem. Another city of the same name was situated nearer the Jordan.

Ephrata, p-t. Lancaster co. Pa., on Cocalico creek; 12 NE. Lancaster, W. 124. It is inhabited by a religious sect called Dunkers, or Tun-

kers, of plain and inoffensive manners. They are now reduced to a very small number.

Ephreen, or *Afrin*, r. Syria, which runs into a lake a little N. the lake of Antioch.

Ephremov, t. Russia, Tula; 36 SE. Tula.

Ephremovskaia, fortress, Russia, in Ekaterinoslav; 108 NE. Ekaterinoslav.

Epiacum, now *Hexham*.

Epidamnus, see *Durazzo*.

Epidaurus, see *Malvasia*, *Pidaura*, and *Ragusa*.

Epiez, t. France, Loiret; 12 W. Orleans.

Epilla, t. Spain, in Aragon, on the Xiloca; 17 W. Saragossa. Pop. 3,200.

Epinac, t. France, in Saone-and-Loire; 11 ENE. Autun. Pop. 1,200.

Epinal, city, France, capital of Vosges, on the Moselle; 48 $\frac{3}{4}$ posts ESE. Paris. Lon. 6. 31. E. Lat. 43. 10. N. Pop. 7,520. H. 1,000. It is well built, contains 14 churches, and 2 hospitals, and has some manufactures, and considerable trade in cattle and timber.

Epinay, t. France; 6 N. Paris.

Epineu-le-Chevreuil, t. France, in Sarthe; 12 W. Le Mans.

Epineul, t. France, Yonne; 2 N. Tonnerre. Pop. 735.

Epinoi, t. France, in North; 7 S. Lille.

Epiphan, t. Russia, in Tula; 40 E. Tula.

Epinouze, t. France, Drôme; 16 N. Romans.

Epiphania, now *Hamah*.

Epirus, or *Epire*, country, in NW. part of Greece, bounded N. by Illyricum, E. by Macedonia and Thessaly, S. by Ætolia, and W. by the Ionian sea. After its conquest by the Romans it was called *Illyricum Græciense*. It now constitutes what is called *Lower Albania*, or *Turkish Dalmatia*.

Episcopi, t. Candia, in which is a church, supposed to have been a cathedral, belonging to the bishop of Chisamo; 10 W. Canea.

Episcopi, see *Piscopia*.

Episcopia, t. Naples, in Basilicata; 19 SW. Tursi.

Epoise, t. France, in Cote-d'Or; 7 W. Semur en Auxois. Pop. 975.

Eporedia, now *Ivrea*.

Epour, t. Hind., Visiapour; 10 NW. Merritch.

Eppendorf, v. Ger., in the territory of Hamburg, on the Alster. Pop. 1,351.

Eppana, see *Yenne*.

Epping, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H.; 20 W. Portsmouth, W. 499. Pop. 1,158.

Epping, t. Eng., in Essex; 17 NNE. London. Pop. 1,473. It is famous for its excellent butter.

Epping, t. Austria; 4 S. Aigen.

Eppingen, t. Baden, on the Elsenz; 10 W. Heilbron, 10 SSE. Heidelberg. Pop. 2,439.

Epsom, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H.; 12 E. Concord, 44 NW. Portsmouth, W. 517. Pop. 1,336. It contains a cotton manufactory and a number of mills.

Epsom, t. England, in Surry; 15 S. London. Pop. 2,515. It is celebrated for a medicinal spring of a purgative quality, and downs, on which are horse races annually. Near it, King Henry VIII. built a magnificent palace, called Nonsuch. It has a market on Friday.

Epstein, t. Nassau; 9 NNE. Mentz. Pop. 1,100.

Epte, r. France, which runs into the Seine, near Vernon. It formerly separated the dominions of the duke of Normandy from France.

Epternach, see *Echternach*.

Epworth, t. Eng., in Lincoln, situated on the isle of Axholm, with a weekly market on Thursday; 11 N. Gainsborough, 166 N. London. Pop. 1,502. Its principal trade is a manufacture of sacking.—Natives, J. & C. Wesley.

Equea, t. Africa, on the Gold coast.

Equestris, now *Nion*.

Equinunk Creek, r. Pa., which runs into the Delaware, Lon. 75. 20. W. Lat. 41. 52. N.

Er, small isl. in the English channel, near the coast of France. Lon. 3. 6. W. Lat. 48. 52. N.

Era, r. Tuscany, which runs into the Arno, 14 miles above Pisa.

Era, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near W. coast of Aroo. Lon. 135. 3. E. Lat. 5. 14. S.

Erach, t. Hind., in the Carnatic; 15 ESE. Coilpetta.

Erachetty, t. Hind., in Dindigul; 8 S. Otompalliam.

Eradeeba, t. Abyssinia; 90 WNW. Gondar.

Erajarvi, t. Finland; 35 Tavastland.

Eraklea, or *Erekli*, (an. *Heraclea*,) t. Eu. Turkey, Romania, on the sea of Marmora; 18 SE. Rodosto, 46 W. Constantinople. Pop. 7,000. Greek abp. see. It has a double harbour.

Eram, t. Arabia, near the Red sea; 50 S. Mecca.

Eramno, or *Aramroy*, small island on the entrance of the gulf of Cutch, on the coast of Guzerat, with a town; 50 W. Noanagur. Lon. 68. 40. E. Lat. 22. 32. N.

Erang, t. island of Ceram.

Erasmus, mt. Ceylon; 30 NW. Trinkamaly.

Eravinskoi, fortress, Russia, in Irkutsk; 80 ESE. Barguzinsk. Lon. 111. 14. E. Lat. 52. 32. N.

Erbach, t. Ger., in Nassau, on the Rhine; 14 W. Mentz. Pop. 800.

Erbach, co. Ger., in Franconia, belonging to Hesse, about 21 miles long, and 6 wide: the soil is mountainous, but produces enough to supply the wants of the inhabitants. Sq. m. 254. H. 3,470. Pop. 28,759; nearly all Lutherans.

Erbach, t. Hesse, capital of the above county, on the Mumblering; 16 NNE. Heidelberg, 20 NE. Mannheim. Lon. 9. 1. E. Lat. 49. 40. N.

Erbach, t. Bavaria; 6 S. Gemunden.

Erbach, t. Wurt., on the Danube, district of Ehingen; 7 SW. Ulm. Pop. 1,210.

Erbach, r. Ger., which runs into the Blies, 2 W. Deux Ponts.

Erbat, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir; 58 SE. Diarbekir.

Erbaz, t. Natolia; 36 WSW. Degnizlu.

Erbendorf, t. Bavaria, on the Waldnab, district of Parkstein. Pop. 1,034.

Erbenhausen, t. Ger.; 3 S. Meinungen.

Erbil, or *Evril*, or *Ervil*, t. Curdistan, in Sherezur, situated in an extensive plain, between the Great and Little Zab; 60 E. Mosul, 70 NW. Sherezur. Lon. 43. 20. E. Lat. 36. 11. N. Pop. 3,000. Long since, it was the metropolis of the Nestorians, and at one time the capital of an independent principality. It is the ancient *Arbela*, which gave name to a great battle in which Alexander defeated Darius with the loss of

100,000 men. This battle was fought at Gaugamela, 12 miles distant. At W. end of the town are the remains of an ancient castle; and in the neighbourhood are naphtha pits.

Erbesdorf, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 3 S. Freyberg. Pop. 425.

Erbisdorf, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 3 S. Erzgebirg.

Erbispach, or *Erwoltspach*, or *Erlsbach*, t. Bavaria; 12 WNW. Dingelfingen, 34 ESE. Ingolstadt.

Ereé, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine; 5 E. Bain Pop. 2,860.

Erchee, t. Persia, in Adirbeitzan; 60 ENE. Tabris.

Erdad, or *Erdot*, t. Slavonia, on the Danube; 10 E. Eszek.

Erdem-tchao, t. Chinese Tartary, in the country of the Eluths; 680 NW. Peking. Lon. 102. 44. E. Lat. 46. 58. N.

Erder, t. Ger., in Lippe; 12 NNE. Lemgow.

Erding, see *Aerding*.

Erdmandorf, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 5 E. Chemnitz. Pop. 800.

Erdre, r. France, which rises near Condé, in Mayne-and-Loire, and runs into the Loire, at Nantes.

Erebinthus, now *Prota*.

Erec, ancient province, Asia, on both sides of the Euphrates, towards its mouth.

Eregen, t. Flanders; 10 SW. Bruges.

Erekli, or *Erkeli*, (an. *Archelais*, according to D'Anville, & *Heraclea* according to some others,) t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 150 SW. Sivas. Lon. 34. 34. E. Lat. 37. 50. N. It is situated in a fine tract of country, and is of considerable size, though of mean appearance, the houses being constructed of unburnt bricks or mud.

Erekli, or *Eregri*, or *Penderachi*, (an. *Heraclea*,) s-p. Natolia, on the Black sea, governed by a cadi; at one time Episcopal; 100 E. Constantinople. Lon. 31. 27. E. Lat. 41. 18. N. *Heraclea* was famous for its splendid library, its temple, and public places. It is now a small village.

Erekli, see *Eraklea*.

Eremegike, t. Thibet; 25 S. Tourfan.

Eres, or *Eris*, t. Persia, in Schirvan, on the borders of Armenia, falling to decay; 80 SW. Derbent, 120 SE. Teflis.

Eressus, or *Eresos*, t. on SW. side of Lesbos.

Eresma, r. Spain, which runs into the Duero, between Simancas and Tordesillas.

Erethri, (an. *Erythræ*,) t. Natolia, opposite to Chio.

Eretria, now *Gravelainas*.

Erf, r. France, which runs into the Rhine, at Strasburg.

Erfa, t. Corsica; 25 WNW. Bastia.

Erfelden, or *Erefelden*, t. Switz., in Uri; 3 S. Uri.

Erff, r. Ger., which runs into the Maine, near Miltenberg.

Erfft, r. Ger., which rises near Lechenich. It passes by or near to Bergheim, Bedburg, Caster, Grevenbroick, &c., and runs into the Rhine, at Nuys.

Erfurt, gov., Prussia, forming a part of the Prussian province of Saxony, of irregular form, lying west of the government of Merseburg,

and bordering on the territories of Weimar, Gotha, Hesse Cassel, Hanover, and Schwartzburg. Pop. 231,654. Sq. m. 1,409. It is divided into 10 circles, viz. the city of Erfurt, the territory of Erfurt, Hohnstein, Upper Eichfeld, Muhlhausen, Lower Eichfeld, Henneberg, Langen Salza, Weissensee, and Ziegenruck.

Erfurt, or *Erfurth*, (an. *Erpis*, or *Erpes*.) t. Pru. Saxony, capital of a government to which it gives name, on the Gera, which flows through the town in different branches; 12 W. Weimar, 110 W. Dresden, 160 E. Cologne. Lon. 11. 2. E. Lat. 50. 59. N. Pop. 15,97; including the military, 18,218. H. 2,892. The town is large, containing many gardens, the houses in the Gothic style, but not generally well built, yet there are several good public edifices. It is defended by 2 castles, and contains 345 streets, 10 Cath. churches, 8 Luth., 5 cloisters, a Cath. and a Luth. gymnasium, an academy, a public library, and a botanic garden. The population in the 16th century is said to have amounted to 58,000. The inhabitants are partly employed in the manufacture of woollens and silk. A university was founded here in 1392; renewed and improved in 1767; but suppressed in 1816, from deficiency of funds.

Ergab, (an. *Argob*.) t. Palestine, near lake Genesareth.

Ergene, (an. *Agrianes*.) r. Eu. Turkey, which runs into the Mariza, near Demotica.

Ergers, r. France, which runs into the Ille, 2 E. Grispoltheim, in Lower Rhine.

Ergolz, r. Swabia, which runs into the Rhine, 3 miles below Rheinfelden.

Eriambo, r. Russia, which runs into the Oby, 30 miles above Obdorskoi.

Ericeyra, t. Portugal, in Estramadura, on the sea coast; 20 NW. Lisbon. H. 200.

Ericht, or *Erocht*, r. Scot., in Perthshire, which, after a course of 14 miles, flows into the Isla, near Cupar.

Ericht, lake, Scot., in Perthshire; 24 miles long, and 1 broad.

Eridanus, now *Po*.

Erie, lake, N. America, through which the boundary line runs which separates the United States from Canada; about 280 miles in length from SW. to NE.; and from 10 to 60 in breadth. It is 120 feet deep, and its surface is 565 feet above the tide water at Albany. Lon. 78. 35. to 83. 10. W. Lat. 41. 20. to 42. 50. N. This lake is of dangerous navigation, on account of the great number of rocks which project for many miles together from the northern shore, without any shelter from storms. There are several tolerably good harbours on S. shore; the principal of which are Buffalo and Dunkirk, N.Y.; Erie, Pa.; Painesville, Cleveland, Granger, Sandusky, Croghansville, besides Put-in and Maumee bays, Ohio.—It discharges its waters at NE. end into the river Niagara.—A battle was fought here, on the 10th September, 1813, between the American fleet, under commodore Perry, and the English fleet, in which the latter was taken.

Erie, co. N. Y., bounded N. by Niagara co., E. by Genesee co., S. by Cataraugus and Chautauque cos., and W. by lake Erie and Niagara river.—It was formed from Niagara co. in 1821, Pop. 15,668. Chief town, Buffalo.

Erie, co. NW. corner of Pa., bounded NNW. by lake Erie, E. by New-York and Warren cos., S. by Crawford co., and W. by Ohio. Pop. in 1810, 3,758; in 1820, 8,553.

Erie, or *Presque Isle*, p-t. bor. & cap. Erie co. Pa., on a margin of a bay formed by two peninsulas on S. side of lake Erie; 55 NNE. Franklin, 97 SW. Buffalo, 100 E. Cleveland, W. 354. Lon. 80. 8. W. Lat. 42. 10. N. Pop. 635. It contains a court-house, a jail, and a printing office. It is situated on a plain, whose banks are steep, and elevated 70 feet above the water. It has an excellent harbour for small vessels. The shipping belonging to this port, in 1816, amounted to 644 tons.

Erie, p-t. & cap. Green co. Alabama; 165 Cahawba, W. 920.

Erie, fort, in Upper Canada, at NE. point of lake Erie.

Erieville, p-v. in Nelson, Madison co. N. Y.; 115 W. Albany. W. 361.

Erieux, r. France, which runs into the Rhône, at Beauchastel.

Erilpaal, t. Meckley; 6 SE. Munypour.

Erin, an ancient name of Ireland.

Erimo-Kastro, (an. *Thespiæ*.) t. Greece, in Livadia, on the eastern declivity of mount Helicon.

Eris, see *Aras*.

Eriskay, one of the W. islands of Scotland, separated from South Uist by a narrow strait, called *Eriskay Sound*, about 5 miles in circ. Lon. 7. 16. W. Lat. 57. 4. N.

Eriskirch, t. Wurt.; 2 SE. Buchorn.

Erisso, (an. *Acanthus*.) s-p. Macedonia, near mount Athos; 28 S. Emboli.

Erisso, or *Hierisos*, see *Chersonesus*.

Eritri, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, anciently a city and seaport of Ionia, and called *Erythræ*; 36 W. Smyrna. It had a spacious harbour, and a temple of Hercules, reckoned one of the most stately edifices in Asia.

Erith, v. Eng., in Kent, on the right bank of the Thames; 2 E. Woolwich. Pop. 969. Ships from the East-Indies heavy laden bring to, and discharge part of their cargoes, to lighten them for greater security in navigating further up the river.

Eritzka, t. Russia, in Irkutsk; 20 E. Kirensk.

Erivan, or *Persian Armenia*, or *Greater Armenia*, or *Eastern Armenia*, pr. Persia, about 200 leagues in length, and 60 in breadth; bounded N. by Georgia, E. by Schirvan and a small province called Mougan, S. by Adirbeitzan, and W. by Turkish Armenia. The principal towns are Erivan and Nachsivan.

Erivan, or *Irvan*, or *Irvan*, city, Asia, and capital of Greater Armenia, or Erivan. Lon. 44. 35. E. Lat. 40. 20. N. Pop. 15,000. It is situated in a plain, surrounded with mountains, on the river Tergui, which flows into the Oraxes, 3 leagues below. It is large, dirty, and ill built, and but indifferently peopled; the ramparts are of earth; the fortress is encompassed with a wall of bricks, in which is a palace for the governor, and 800 houses, inhabited only by Persians; the Armenians have shops there, but must not remain during the night. The churches are small, and half buried in the ground, resembling catacombs. In the town

and environs they reckon 28 convents for the devotees of both sexes, but they are poorly endowed. The lake of *Erivan*, called by the Persians *Daria Shevin*, is 3 days march from the town, and is 100 miles in circ.

Eriza, see *Ariza*.

Erkelens, t. Pru. Lower Rhine, in Aix la Chapelle; 10 N. Juliers. Lon. 6. 13. E. Lat. 51. 8. N. Pop. 1,340.

Erkiko, see *Arkiko*.

Erla, t. Austria; 4 SW. Vienna.

Erla, (*Closter*), t. Austria; 6 E. Ens.

Erlabron, t. Bavaria; 4 N. Schainfeld. Pop. 800.

Erlach, t. Austria; 8 W. Efferding.

Erlach, or *Cerlier*, t. Switz., in Berne, with a bailiwick, on the borders of the lake of Bienne; 15 WNW. Berne.

Erlau, or *Eger*, t. Hungary, surrounded with walls, and defended by a castle; 40 E. Gran, 120 ESE. Vienna. Lon. 19. 50. E. Lat. 48. N. Pop. 16,112. H. 1,710. Abp. see. It is an ancient town, and the houses are generally mean. It contains a Catholic academy, a theological seminary, and a lyceum, and has a strong citadel. Near it is a hot mineral spring. The neighbourhood is famous for excellent wine.

Erlau, t. Ger.; 3 NW. Schleusingen.

Erlbach, t. Bavaria; 7 SE. Wurzburg.

Erlbach, r. Ger., which runs into the Rhine, 7 miles above Gernersheim.

Erlbach, or *Erlebach*, Markt, t. Bavaria; 17 W. Nuremberg, 14 NNE. Anspach. Lon. 10. 41. E. Lat. 49. 32. N.

Erlbach, (*Unter*), t. Bav.; 4 W. Spalt.

Erlebach, r. Austria, which runs into the Danube, 6 below Ips.

Erlebach, t. Bav.; 3 NNW. Clingenberg.

Erlebach, r. Ger., which rises in Nassau, and runs into the Nidda, 2 W. Wilbel.

Erlebach, t. Switz., in Berne; 18 S. Berne.

Erlenbach, t. Bav.; 3 SE. Gemunden. P. 800.

Erlenbach, t. Bav.; 10 NNE. Wertheim.

Erlingheim, t. Wurt.; 9 NW. Ludwigsburg. Pop. 600.

Erlisberg, t. Switz., in Lucerne; 15 NW. Lucerne.

Ermagil, (an. *Rabacia*), t. Persia, in the Meccran; 210 W. Tatta. Lon. 64. E. Lat. 26. 14. N.

Ermattigen, t. Switz., in the Thurgau; 3 W. Constance.

Ermeland, formerly a province of Prussia, now included in the Prussian province of Konigsberg. The principal towns are Frauenburg, Braunsberg, and Heilsberg.

Ermelo, t. Neth., in Guelderland; 3 S. Harderwyk. Pop. 1,100.

Ermenak, (an. *Homonada*), t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 63 S. Cogni.

Erment, or *Ermenth*, see *Arment*.

Ermenonville, v. France, in Oise; 5 SE. Senlis. It is surrounded by beautiful scenery, and has a castle and elegant gardens. The celebrated Jean J. Rousseau lies buried in a beautiful grove of poplars in the park belonging to the castle.

Ermija, t. Spain, in Biscay; 16 ESE. Bilboa.

Ermil, t. Russia, in Tambov; 44 S. Tambov.

Erms, r. Wurtemberg, which runs into the Danube, 4 SW. Nurlingen.

Ermsleben, t. Pru. Saxony, in Magdeburg; 14 SE. Halberstadt. Pop. 1,809.—Native, Gleim.

Ermya, t. Spain, Biscay; 20 NNE. Vittoria.

Ernani, t. Spain, in Guipuscoa; 5 miles from St. Sebastian.

Ernatia, t. Natolia, on the gulf of Satalia; 16 NW. Satalia. Lon. 30. 24. E. Lat. 36. 50. N.

Ernberg, mt. Ger.; 3 SE. Salzungen.

Erne, r. Ireland, which rises in N. part of Longford, crosses the county of Cavan from N. to S., passes through Lough Erne, in the county of Fermanagh, and empties itself into the bay of Donegal, 3 m. below Bally Shannon.

Erne, r. Eng., which rises about 5 miles from Brent, in Devonshire, and runs into the English channel, 5 SSW. Modbury.

Ernée, t. France, principal place of a district, in Mayenne, on a river of the same name; 12 W. Mayenne, 15 NNW. Laval. Pop. 4,740.

Ernee, r. France, which runs into the Mayenne, 2 N. Laval.

Ernest, t. Upper Canada, N. side of lake Ontario.

Ernsbach, or *Ernsbach*, t. Wurtemberg; 4 N. Ohringen. Pop. 732.

Ernstthal, t. Sax., in Schonburg; 7 W. Chemnitz. Lon. 12. 36. E. Lat. 50. 45. N. Pop. 1,884.

Ernsthofen, t. Hesse; 10 S. Darmstadt.

Erophevo, t. Russia, in Irkutsk; 60 N. Balaganskoi.

Eropina, t. Africa, and capital of a kingdom of the same name, on S. side of the Gambia. Lon. 14. 30. W. Lat. 13. 40. N.

Eordea, now *Arnaud-Beligrad*.

Erota, t. Hind., in Mysore; 48 SSW. Serinapatam.

Erouad, or *Erroad*, fortified town, Hind., in Coimbetore; 32 ESE. Damicotta, 48 NE. Coimbetore. Lon. 77. 50. E. Lat. 11. 19. N. H. about 400. It once contained 3,000 houses.

Eroucheti, t. Turkish Armenia; 22 S. Akalziké, 85 W. Erivan.

Erpach, see *Erbach*.

Erpe, r. Ger., which rises near Wolfshagen, in Hesse, and enters the Dimel, opposite Warburg.

Erra, t. Portugal, in Estramadura, on a river of the same name; 22 SE. Santarem.

Erra, r. which runs into the Tagus, 12 E. Salvaterra, in Estramadura.

Errabari, t. Egypt; 10 NW. Cairo.

Erraiané, or *Raigny*, t. Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile; 2 E. Tahta.

Erreef, or *Rif*, pr. Morocco, lying along the coast; abounding in corn and wine. Pop. according to Jackson, 200,000.

Erro, r. Italy, which runs into the Bormida, 3 SW. Acqui.

Errol, t. Coos co. N. H., on the Androscoggin; 28 NE. Lancaster. Pop. 26.

Erromango, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, and one of those called the *New Hebrides*; 72 miles in circ. Lon. 169. 20. E. Lat. 18. 50. S.

Erronam, or *Footoona*, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, and one of the most eastern of those called the *New Hebrides*, about 15 miles in circ. Lon. 170. 2. E. Lat. 19. 31. S.

Erroogoor, t. Hind., in Coimbetore; 8 NE. Coimbetore.

Erroor, fortified town, Hind., in Mysore, on the Hoggree. Lon. 76. 39. E. Lat. 13. 48. N.

Erse, r. Ger., which runs into the Fuhse, 8 S. Zelle.

Ersenbrun, t. Bav.; 7 SW. Gemunden.

Ersilton, or *Erlston*, t. Scot., in Berwick; 7 SSE. Lauder, 28 W. Berwick.

Ersingen, t. Baden; 9 SE. Durlach. P. 1,000.

Ersnas, t. Sweden, in West-Bothnia; 15 SW. Lulea.

Erstein, t. France, in Lower-Rhine; 12 S. Strasburg. Pop. 2,344.

Erto del Ferro, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 10 W. Umbriatico.

Ervedeira, t. Portugal, in Estramadura; 12 NW. Leiria.

Ervedoso, t. Portugal, in Beira; 16 ESE. Lamego.

Erving's Grant, in Franklin co. Mass. Pop. 331. Here is a post-office; 107 WNW. Boston, W. 418.

Ervy, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Aube; 17 S. Troyes, 21 NE. Auxerre. Lon. 4. E. Lat. 48. 2. N. Pop. 1,975.

Erwahlen, t. Courland; 22 NE. Piltyn.

Erwash, r. Eng., which rises in the county of Nottingham, and almost in its whole course separates that county from Derbyshire, and falls into the Trent, 4 SW. Nottingham.

Erwinna, p-v. Bucks co. Pa; W. 184.

Erwinsville, p-v. Rutherford co. N.C.; W. 461.

Erwite, t. Ger.; 5 S. Lippstadt. Pop. 1,200.

Erythræ, now *Erethri*.

Erythræan Sea, now *Arabian Sea*.

Eryx, see *San Giuliano*.

Erzen, t. Hanover, in Calenberg, on the Humme; 7 SW. Hameln. Pop. 901.

Erzen, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir, on the Erzen Siai; 45 E. Diarbekir, 135 S. Erzerum.

Erzen Siai, r. A. Turkey, which runs into the Tigris, 5 E. Hesn Keifa.

Erzerum, or *Arzerum*, or *Arz-roum*, (an. *Arze*,) city & cap. Turkish Armenia, or Tarcomania, & also of a pachalic to which it gives name; 250 NNE. Aleppo, 510 E. by S. Constantinople. Lon. 40. 57. E. Lat. 39. 58. N. Pop. according to Hassel, Cannabich, Malte-Brun, &c., only 25,000; according to the Edin. Gaz., 100, or 130,000. Mr. Morier, who visited this city in 1808, gives the following estimate: Turkish families, 50,000; Armenian, 4, or 5,000; Greek, 100. Persians living in a caravansary, about 1,000. Mr. Morier mentions, that from the original estimate he deducted more than one-third of the number of Turkish families; but the reduced statement, at the rate of 5 persons to a family, makes the Turkish population amount to 250,000. Arminian abp. and Greek bp. see.

Erzerum is situated near the head of the Euphrates, on a rising ground, at the base of a chain of mountains, which are usually covered with snow. The climate is healthy, but the cold in winter intense. It is surrounded by a double stone wall, with 4 gates. It is well built; the houses generally of stone, with rafters of wood, and terraced, having grass growing on the tops, and sheep and calves feeding there, so that, when seen from a distance, the roofs of the houses can hardly be distinguished from the plain at their foundation. The streets

are mostly paved, and the bazars are spacious and well stocked, and the place exhibits an appearance of much industry. It contains about 100 mosques, 1 Greek and 2 Armenian churches, and 16 baths. It has considerable manufactures, and an extensive trade in copper and articles from Persia and countries NW. of Hindoostan.—It is a very ancient town; the inhabitants date its foundation from the time of Noah.—Pop. of the pachalic, according to Hassel, 300,000. Sq. m. 21,400.

Erzgebirg, circle, Saxony, surrounded by Leipsic, Meissen, Vogtlandt, Neustadt, and Bohemia. It owes its name to its mines of iron, copper, tin, lead, cobalt, bismuth, and arsenic; the yearly produce computed at about £300,000 or £400,000 sterling; the number of miners, 12,000. The soil is hard and stubborn, the air cold, and the corn which is sown not unfrequently destroyed by the severity of the weather. Sq. m. 2,153. Pop. 459,464. Towns, 52. Villages, 594. Chief towns, Freyberg, the capital, Chemnitz, and Zwickau.

Erzgebirg, (i. e. *Metalliferous Mountains*,) chain of mountains running between Saxony and Bohemia, till they meet the Riesengebirge on the frontiers of Silesia. The highest summits, which are on the side of Saxony, sometimes rise to 3,800 or 3,900 feet above the level of the sea.

Erzo, t. Georgia, in Kaket; 15 SW. Kaket.

Esarbury, t. Hind., in Baglana; 23 SW. Naderbar.

Esaro, r. Naples, which runs into the sea, near Crotona, in Calabria.

Esau, mt. Arabia, in Yemen; 4 N. Udden.

Esaulovo, t. Russian Siberia, in Kolivan; 36 ESE. Krasnoiarsk.

Esbo, t. Finland; 10 W. Helsingfors.

Esbele, t. Syria, called by the Franks, *Gebele*; 12 N. Bairout, 30 S. Tripoli. It is the ancient *Byblus*, and supposed to be the country of the Giblites mentioned by Joshua. Here, it is said, Cinyras, the father of Adonis, had a palace; and the city became famous for the temples and worship of Adonis. The walls of the town remain, which are about a mile in circ.; and at SE. corner there is a very strong castle of rusticated work, built of hard stone that has pebbles in it.

Escacena, t. Spain, Seville; 20 W. Seville.

Escaillon, r. France, which runs into the Scheldt, about 2 miles above Valenciennes.

Escala, (La,) t. Spain, in Catalonia, on the coast of the Mediterranean; 22 E. Gerona. Lon. 2. 57. W. Lat. 42. 7. N.

Escalona, t. Spain, in Old Castile; 14 NNE. Segovia.

Escalona, t. Portugal, in Beira; 16 N. Almeida.

Escalona, t. Spain, in New Castile; 20 NW. Toledo, 32 SW. Madrid. Lon. 4. 37. W. Lat. 40. 15. N. Pop. 2,200. It is situated on an eminence, in a fertile country, near the Alberche, and surrounded with walls. It contains 4 faux-bourgs, 4 churches, 2 convents, and a castle.

Escalente, t. Spain, Biscay; 15 E. Santander.

Escambia, r. Alabama, which unites with the Conecuh, in W. Florida, near the N. border.

Escape River, r. N. A., which runs into the Mississippi, Lon. 92. 32. W. Lat. 44. 10. N.

Escape Point, cape on W. coast of the island of Revilla Gigedo, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 228. 30. E. Lat. 55. 37. N.

Escary, t. Spain, in Old Castile; 5 S. Calzada.

Escarigo, t. Portugal, in Beira; 12 NW. Pen-na Macor.

Escassefort, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 5 NE. Marmande. Pop. 770.

Escarso Point, cape on N. coast of Mindoro. Lon. 120. 54. E. Lat. 13. 27. N.

Escatalees, t. France, in Garonne; 5 W. Montauban.

Escatron, t. Spain, in Aragon; 12 NNW. Alcaniz.

Esch, t. Luxemburg, on the Elz; 7 W. Diekirch. Pop. 1,260.

Escach, see *Aeschach*.

Escateopan, (*Santa Maria de*,) t. Mexico; 32 leagues SW. Mexico.

Eschach, t. Wurtemberg; 4 N. Schleichingen. Pop. 1,400.

Eschau, t. Bavaria; 20 NE. Erbach.

Esche, t. Switz., in Uri; 8 SE. Altorff.

Eschelbach, t. Baden; 10 S. by E. Heidelberg. Pop. 780.

Eschenau, t. Austria; 8 S. St. Polten.

Eschenau, t. Bavaria; 10 E. Erlang.

Eschenau, t. Bavaria; 3 E. Eltman.

Eschenaw, t. Prussia; 14 SW. Heilsberg.

Eschenbach, t. Bav.; 34 ENE. Nuremberg.

Eschenbach, t. Bav.; 8 SE. Anspach, 28 SW. Nuremberg. Pop. 850.

Eschenbach, citadel, Bav.; 3 NE. Hersbach.

Escherndorf, t. Bav.; 3 SW. Volckach.

Eschershausen, t. Ger., in Brunswick; 15 NW. Eimbeck. Pop. 842.

Eschersheim, t. Ger.; 3 NW. Frankfort on the Maine.

Eschlberg, t. Austria; 14 SW. Freustadt.

Eschlkamp, t. Bavaria; 3 E. Furth.

Eschwege, t. Ger., in Hesse Cassel, on the Werra; 27 ESE. Cassel. Lon. 10. 5. E. Lat. 51. 12. N. Pop. 4,392. It is a handsome and well built town, and contains 4 Calvinist chh.

Eschweiler, t. Pru. Aix la Chapelle, on the Dente; 6 S. Juliers. Pop. 1,420.

Esclavos, (*Los*,) t. Guatemala; 42 ESE. Guatemala.

Escle, t. France, in Vosges; 10 W. Epinal.

Escobar, t. Buenos-Ayres; 70 S. Potosi.

Escondido, r. Guatemala, which branches off from the Desaguadera, and runs into the Spanish main, Lat. 12. 14. N.

Escoyeux, t. France, in Lower-Charente; 7 NE. Saintes. H. 210.

Escudo de Veragua, small isl. near the coast of Veragua. Lon. 81. 5. W. Lat. 8. N.

Escure, (*L'*,) t. France, Tarn; 2 NE. Alby.

Escorial, v. Spain, in New Castile, on the Guadara; 12 NW. Madrid. Lon. 4. 8. W. Lat. 40. 36. N. Pop. 2,453. It takes its name from the celebrated palace or convent, which is said to contain 11,000 windows, 14,000 doors, and 800 pillars, and to have cost 6,000,000 crowns. It is furnished with some capital paintings, by the best masters, and a library, which is said to contain 130,000 volumes, of which 4,300 are MSS. It was begun in the year 1563. At the first sight of the Escorial, it conveys the idea of a square quarry of stone above ground; for it

is the largest, though not the most elegant palace in Europe, and is esteemed by the Spaniards the 8th wonder of the world. It was built by Philip II. in commemoration of the victory of St. Quentin, gained over the French on the day of St. Lorenzo, the Spanish saint, for whom it is named, and is built in the strange form of a gridiron, in allusion to the manner of his death. The Doric architecture prevails in it; it is wholly built of grey stone, called *beroque-na*, resembling a kind of granite, though not so hard. It is situated in a dry soil, among barren mountains; the breadth of 657 feet; the sides are 494 feet in depth. There is a square tower at each end of the four corners, said to be 200 feet in height. The chief front, which has 35 windows in breadth, is turned towards the mountains, which are only 100 paces distant. The church is built with a cupola, after the model of St. Peter's at Rome, and on each side is a tower with chimes. Behind the choir is an altar, over which is a representation, as large as life, of Christ on the cross; the body is of white, the cross of black marble. This is thought to be the finest crucifix extant.

Escurolles, t. France, Allier; 4 NE. Gannat.

Esdén, t. Westphalia; 3 SSW. Stockeim.

Esdraelon, or *Jezreel*, city, and fertile plain, Palestine; S. of Mount Tabor.

Esens, see *Essens*.

Esfendjai, t. Persia, in Segestan; 60 SE. Dergasp.

Esferain, or *Mihirgian*, t. Persia, in Chorasán; 80 E. Astarabat, 200 NW. Herat.

Esferé, or *Ashfera*, t. Turkestan, in Fergana, on a river which runs into the Sihon; 20 SE. Kojend.

Esfijab, or *Seirem*, t. Turkestan, on the Sir; 80 W. Toncat.

Esgreville, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne; 9 SE. Nemours. H. 250.

Esgueva, r. Spain, which runs into the Pisuerga, at Valladolid.

Esgueyra, or *Esgueria*, t. Portugal, in Beira; 8 S. Aveiro. H. 583.

Eshaness, cape on W. coast of Mainland, the largest of the Shetland islands. Lon. 2. 4. W. Lat. 60. 38. N.

Eshlime, t. Egypt; 6 NNE. Shabur, 18 S. Faoua.

Eshref, see *Ashref*.

Esi, t. Italy, Ancona; 11 SSW. Ancona.

Esino, (an. *Æsis*,) r. Naples, which runs into the Adriatic, Lon. 13. 25. E. Lat. 43. 40. N.

Esjime, t. Chorasán, near the Jihon; 135 SE. Urkonje.

Esk, r. Eng., which runs into the Irish sea, near Ravenglass, in Cumberland.

Esk, r. Scot., formed by the union of two streams, called the *North* and *South Esk*; 1 N. Dalkeith, which runs into the Forth, at Musselburgh.

Esk, r. Scot., which rises in N. part of Dumfriesshire, and unites with the Eden to form the Solway Frith.

Esk, (*North*,) r. Scot., which rises in the Grampian mountains, and after an E. course between the counties of Angus and Kinkardine, runs into the German sea, Lat. 56. 50. N.

Esk, (*South*,) r. Scot., which rises in the

Grampian mountains, and after an E. course through the county of Angus, runs into the sea, at Montrose.

Eskarmekoun, t. Persia, in Chusistan; 90 S. Suster.

Eskelib, or *Iskib*, (an. *Claudiopolis*,) t. A. Turkey, in Sivas; 12 W. Tschurum, 30 ESE. Kiangari.

Eskeloot Indians, N. A. on the narrows of Columbia. No. 1,000.

Esker, (an. *Æscus*,) r. Bulgaria, which runs into the Danube, 20 W. Nicopolis. Length, 120 miles.

Eskerder, t. Imiretta; 44 S. Cotatis.

Eskey-Adalia, see *Side*.

Eski-Baba, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania; 30 SE. Adrianople.

Eskier, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 60 N. Aden.

Eskikeseek, t. Circassia, on the borders of the Russian government of Mount Caucasus; 50 SSW. Stavropol. Lon. 41. 42. E. Lat. 44. 9. N.

Eskijalsa, t. Persian Armenia; 120 SE. Eri-van.

Eski-hisar, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia; 16 W. Mogla. Pocock and Chandler place here the ancient *Stratonicea*.

Eski-hissar, (an. *Laodicea*,) t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, now almost a heap of ruins; 8 N. Degenizlu, 100 E. Smyrna. Laodicea was one of the seven churches mentioned in the Revelation. It contains only about 50 poor inhabitants.

Eskilstuna, see *Carl Gustavadt*.

Eskiltstuna, t. Sweden, in Sudermania; 54 W. Stockholm. Pop. 1,926. It is famous for the manufacture of steel and cast iron.

Eskimaux, see *Esquimaux*, and *Labrador*.

Eskimaux Bay, bay on S. coast of Labrador. Lon. 57. 30. W. Lat. 51. 30. N.

Eskimaux Islands, cluster of small islands in the gulf of St. Lawrence, near the S. coast of Labrador. Lon. 63. W. Lat. 50. 15. N.

Eski Mosul, see *Beled*.

Eskisadra, or *Eski Sagra*, (an. *Beræa*, or *Beræ*,) t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania; 48 E. Philippopoli. Pop. stated at 20,000. It is situated on a branch of the Mariza, and has manufactures of leather, carpets, and hardware.

Eskishehr, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, on the river Sakharis; 116 SE. Constantinople. Lon. 31. 0. E. Lat. 39. 48. N. D'Anville places here the ancient *Stratonicea*.

Eski-stamboul, (an. *Alexandria*,) t. Natolia, in Troas. Here are many ruins of the ancient city.

Esla, r. Spain, which runs into the Duero, between Zamora and Miranda de Duero.

Esmant, t. Africa, in Querimbo. Lon. 41. 4. E. Lat. 10. 2. S.

Esmeraldas, see *Tacames*.

Esneh, see *Asna*.

Esnoanila, t. Africa, in Sugulmessa; 15 S. Sugulmessa.

Esopus, t. Ulster co. N. Y., on W. side of the Hudson; 4 S. Kingston, 69 S. Albany. Pop. 1,513.

Esopus, r. Ulster co. N. Y., which rises in the NW. part, flows by Kingston, and joins the Hudson at Sangerties, 11 miles below Catskill. Length 58 miles.

Espa, t. Finland; 10 NW. Helsingfors.

Espadacinta, t. Portugal, in Tra-los-Montes. on the Duero, and borders of Spain; 28 N. Almeida, 34 SW. Miranda de Duero.

Espagnac, t. France, in Lozere, on the Tarn; 10 S. Mende. Pop. 1,917. Near it is a lead mine, which yields 33 pounds of lead from a quintal of ore, and 8 ounces of silver from a quintal of metal.

Espakeh, or *Asfaca*, t. Persia, in Segestan; 54 SW. Kin.

Espakeh, t. Persia; Chorasani; 120 SSW. Herat.

Espalion, t. France, and seat of a tribunal, in Aveiron; 17 NNE. Rhodéz. Lon. 2. 50. E. Lat. 44. 30. N. Pop. 2,622.

Espalmadora, small isl. in the Mediterranean, a little N. of Formentera. Lon. 1. 22. E. Lat. 38. 47. N.

Espamiscack, lake, Lower Canada; 220 NE. Quebec. Lon. 68. W. Lat. 50. N.

Esparragosa, t. Spain, in Estramadura; 35 ESE. Merida.

Esparraguera, t. Spain, Catalonia; 15 NNW. Barcelona.

Espartil, small isl. in the Mediterranean, a little N. of Formentera. Lon. 1. 25. E. Lat. 38. 48. N.

Esparza, t. Spain, in Navarre; 22 E. Pamplona.

Esparza, t. Guatemala, in Costa-Rica; 50 SW. Carthagena.

Espeja, t. Spain, in Cordova; 17 NNE. Montilla. Pop. 4,640.

Espelette, t. France, in Lower Pyrenees; 9 S. Bayonne. Pop. 1,417.

Espera, t. Spain, in Seville; 8 N. Arcos.

Espera, r. Lower Siam, which runs into the Indian sea, Lon. 98. 27. E. Lat. 9. 21. N.

Esperance, p-v. in Schoharie, N. Y.; 8 N. Schoharie, 26 W. Albany, W. 384. It is situated on the Schoharie, and contains a paper mill, and other valuable mills.

Esperaza, t. France, in Aude; 7 S. Limoux.

Espesel, t. France, in Aude; 7 SW. Quillan.

Espierre, t. Savoy, on the Arc; 4 S. Argentina.

Espiers, t. Neth., in Hainaut; 8 N. Tournay.

On the 22d of May, 1794, a large army of the French attacked the English and Austrians in this town; and after an obstinate engagement were repulsed, losing 12,000 men killed and wounded, 500 prisoners, and 7 pieces of cannon.

Espinar, t. Spain, in Old Castile; 18 SSW. Segovia.

Espinhal, t. Portugal, in Beira; 18 SE. Coimbra.

Espinillo Point, t. Buenos Ayres, at a little distance from the Parana; 60 N. Buenos Ayres.

Espinosa, t. Spain, in New Castile; 44 SW. Toledo.

Espinosa, city, New Grenada, on the skirt of the mountains of Bogota. It was destroyed by the Jiraras Indians, in 1679.

Espinosa de los Monteros, t. Spain, in Old Castile; 30 W. Burgos. Pop. 2,000.

Espiritu Santo, the largest and most westerly of the New Hebrides islands, in the S. Pacific ocean; about 37 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. Lon. 167. E. Lat. 15. S.

Espiritu Santo, t. Cuba, on S. coast; 55 SW. Bayamo. Lon. 77. 30. W. Lat. 20. 2. N.

Espiritu Santo, t. Peru; 60 WNW. Potosi.

Espiritu Santo, see *Spiritu Santo*.

Esplessiers, t. France, in Somme; 12 SW. Amiens.

Espondeillan, t. France, in Herault; 7 N. Beziers.

Esposenda, t. Spain, Galicia; 12 SW. Orense.

Esposenda, s-p. Portugal, in Entre-Duero-e-Minho, at the mouth of the Cavado, with a harbour for small vessels; 22 N. Oporto. Lon. 8. 24. W. Lat. 41. 32. N. Pop. 1,500.

Espronseda, t. Spain, in Navarre; 11 WSW. Estella.

Esquerdes, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 3 S. St. Omer.

Esgueyra, see *Esgueyra*.

Esquillado, (L,) small isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of France. Lon. 6. 36. E. Lat. 43. 3. N.

Esquimaux, Indians, in N. A. extending from the coast of Labrador to Mackenzie's river. No. 5,000. They are a barbarous and ferocious nation. Those capable of bearing arms are computed at 3,000.

Esquina de la Guardia, t. Buenos Ayres; 230 NNW. Buenos Ayres. It has a fort, garrisoned by an officer and company of soldiers, to keep the Indians in awe.

Esquina de Medrano, t. S. A. in Buenos-Ayres; 380 NNW. Buenos-Ayres.

Esreh, (an. *Syriane*), t. Syria; 60 SE. Aleppo.

Essaoie, t. Egypt; 3 SSE. Achmim.

Essars, (Les,) t. France, in Vendée; 9 NE. La Roche sur Yon. Pop. 2,089.

Essarts, (Les,) t. France, in Seine-and-Oise; 10 NW. Dourdan.

Esse, t. Finland; 11 ESE. Jacobstadt.

Esseck, see *Eszeck*.

Essel, or *Ehstel*, t. Hanover, in Verden; 2 N. Verden. Pop. 238.

Esselbach, t. Bavaria; 8 NNE. Aichstadt.

Essen, t. Hanover, in Osnabruck; 15 NE. Osnabruck.

Essen, t. Pru. Juliers-Cleves-Berg, in Dusseldorf, capital of a circle; 12 E. Duisburg, 16 NNE. Dusseldorf. Lon. 6. 57. E. Lat. 51. 23. N. Pop. 4,267. H. 737. It contains 2 Catholic churches, 1 Lutheran, and 1 Calvinist, and a gymnasium. It is large, and enjoys a good trade, with a manufacture of cloth; that of arms has declined. Here was formerly a famous abbey for females.

Essenbeck, t. Denmark, in Jutland; 4 miles from Randers.

Essenberg, t. Pru. Meurs; 3 E. Meurs.

Esseneux, t. Netherlands, in Limburg, on the Ourthe; 9 SE. Liege.

Esseno, t. Africa, and capital of a marquisate, in Congo, on the river Zaire. Lat. 3. 40. S.

Essens, t. Han., E. Friesland; 20 NNE. Emden. Lon. 7. 30. E. Lat. 53. 36. N. Pop. 1,590.

Essequibo, r. Guiana, which flows into the Atlantic, Lon. 58. 30. W. Lat. 7. N. It is 20 miles wide at its mouth, but difficult of navigation, on account of the sand banks which run in different directions across its entrance. It contains a number of islands. The influence of the tide is felt about 100 miles up the river.

Essequibo, a settlement on the borders of the above river, originally belonging to the Dutch,

but after having several times changed possessors, was finally ceded to Great Britain in 1814. The settlement is flourishing; the country well cultivated, and extremely fertile, producing coffee, cotton, cocoa, and sugar.

Essera, r. Spain, which runs into the Cinca, in Aragon.

Esserum, t. Denmark, in Zealand; 6 W. Helsingoer.

Essex, co. NE. part of Vt., bounded N. by Canada, E. by Connecticut river, S. by Caledonia co., and W. by Orleans co. Pop. 3,087. Chief town, Guildhall.

Essex, p-t. Chittenden co. Vt., on N. side of Onion river; 11 E. Burlington. W. 506. Pop. 1,089.

Essex, co. NE. part of Mass., bounded N. by New Hampshire, E. and SE. by the Atlantic, and W. and SW. by Middlesex co. Pop. in 1810, 71,888; in 1820, 74,655. Chief towns, Salem and Newburyport. Ipswich, Marblehead, Beverly, Lynn, Danvers, Gloucester, Newbury, Haverhill, and Andover are all considerable towns.

Essex, p-v. Middlesex co. Ct.; 43 S. Hartford, W. 343.

Essex, co. N.Y., bounded N. by Franklin and Clinton cos., E. by lake Champlain, S. by Washington and Warren cos., and W. by Hamilton and Franklin cos. Pop. in 1810, 9,477; in 1820, 12,812. Chief town, Elizabethtown.

Essex, p-t. Essex co. N. Y., on W. shore of lake Champlain; 14 SW. Burlington, 16 from Elizabethtown, W. 482. Pop. 1,225. There is a flourishing village on the lake in this township, which has considerable trade. The celebrated *Split Rock* is in this township, 5 S. of the village. It projects 50 yards into lake Champlain; the point, consisting of about $\frac{1}{2}$ an acre, and covered with trees, is separated from the main rock about 20 feet. The height of the rock, on each side of the opening, is about 20 feet. It appears to have been separated by some great convulsion, and is esteemed a great curiosity.

Essex, co. N. J., bounded N. by Bergen co., E. by Bergen co. and Newark bay, S. by Middlesex co., and W. by Somerset and Morris cos. Pop. in 1810, 25,984; in 1820, 30,793. Chief towns, Newark and Elizabethtown.

Essex, co. Va., bounded N. and NE. by the Rappahannock, SE. by Middlesex co., SW. by King and Queen co., and W. by Caroline co. Pop. in 1810, 9,376; slaves, 5,659. Pop. in 1820, 9,909. Chief town, Tappahannock.

Essex, co. Eng., bounded N. by Cambridgeshire and Suffolk, E. by the sea, S. by Kent, from which it is separated by the river Thames, and W. by Hertfordshire and Middlesex; from E to W. it is rather more than 60 miles, and from S. to N. about 50. Sq. m. 1,473. Pop. 252,473. Families, 51,443; 28,517 engaged in agriculture; 14,182 in trade and manufactures; 8,944 otherwise. It is divided into 19 hundreds, in which are 26 towns and 403 parishes. The principal productions are wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, flax, hemp, coriander seed, caraway seed, potatoes, teasels for the woollen manufactures, rape, mustard, and cole seed. The chief towns are Colchester, Harwich, and Maldon.

Essex Valley Mountains, mountains, Jamaica; 19 SSE. Lacovia.

Essey, t. France, in Orne; 9 NE. Allençon Pop. 721.

Essina, see *Brava*.

Essing, t. Bavaria, on the Altmühl; 5 NW. Kelheim, 18 NE. Ingoldstadt.

Esslarn, t. Bavaria; 23 E. Amberg.

Esslingen, t. Wurtemberg, on an island formed by the Neckar; 6 ESE. Stuttgart, 34 NW. Ulm. Lon. 9. 23. E. Lat. 48. 45. N. Pop. 5,323. H. 1,000. It contains 5 churches and a pedagogium. The environs produce excellent wine, called Neckaralden.

Esslingen, t. Switz., Zurich; 9 SE. Zurich.

Essommes, t. France, in Aisne, on the Marne; 3 SW. Château Thierry. H. 300.

Essones, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise; 15 S. Paris. Pop. 1,500.

Essone, r. France, formed by the union of the Juine and Estampes, which runs into the Seine, near Corbeil.

Essouan, see *Syene*.

Essoyes, t. France, in Aube; 8 E. Bar sur Seine. Pop. 1,424.

Estachar, or *Estakar*, or *Istachar*, t. Persia, in Chusistan; 30 NNE. Schiras, 160 SSE. Ispahan. Lon. 53. 40. E. Lat. 30. 5. N. Near it are the ruins of ancient *Persepolis*. These ruins are on a plain, 6 miles in breadth, and 105 in length, from NW. to SE. It is usually called *Murdasjo*, and the inhabitants pretend that it included 880 villages. The soil is chiefly converted into arable land, and watered by a great number of rivulets. According to Le Bruyn, no traces of the city now remain; the magnificent ruins which he saw in the year 1704, and of which he has given a description, with many plates, are those of the royal palace of the ancient kings of Persia, which the Persians call *Chilminar*, or *Chalmenaer*, which signifies *forty columns*. Among other ruins are those of a tomb, supposed to be the tomb of Darius.

Estafflichen, t. Poland; 14 NE. Kalisch.

Estafort, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 9 S. Agen. Pop. 2,555.

Estagel, t. France, in Eastern-Pyrenees; 10 NW. Perpignan. Pop. 1,313.

Estain, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Meuse; 8 SE. Stenay, 10 ENE. Verdun. Pop. 2,300.

Estaing, t. France, in Aveyron; 17 N. Rhodéz. Pop. 918.

Estaires, t. France, in North, on the Lys; 16 W. Lille. Pop. 5,754.

Estambolic, or *Istambel Antir*, t. Arabia, in the sherriffat of Mecca, near the coast of the Red Sea; 180 NNW. Medina.

Estampes, or *Etampes*, t. France, principal place of a district, in Seine-and-Oise, on the river Juine, containing, 5 churches, and an hospital; 6½ posts S. Paris. Lon. 2. 14. E. Lat. 48. 26. N. Pop. 7,786.

Estampes, or *Loet*, r. France, which, united with the Juine, forms the Essone.

Estancia, t. Buenos-Ayres; 80 N. Santa Fé.

Estanforde, t. Flanders; 12 SW. Ypres.

Etang, t. France, in Gers; 8 N. Nogaro, 21 W. Condom.

Estanzia del Rey, t. capital of Huilquilemu, Chili, N. of the Biobio. Lat. 36. 45. S.

Estapo, or *Istapa*, t. Mexico, in Tabasco; 10 SW. Villa Hermosa.

Estarreja, t. Portugal, in Beira; 18 S. Oporto.

Estavayer, or *Itassis*, t. Switz., in Friburg, on the borders of the lake of Neufchâtel; 13 W. Friburg.

Este, (an. *Ateste*.) t. Aust. Italy, in Padua; 11 SSW. Padua, 36 E. Mantua. Pop. 6,000 This is a very ancient town, and it is surrounded with walls. It gave the title of marquis and duke to a noble family, which obtained the Dukedom of Modena. It contains several churches.

Este, r. Ger. which rises in Luneburg, soon after enters the duchy of Bremen, passes by Buxtehude, &c., and runs into the Elbe, 5 miles below, Lon. 9. 38. E. Lat. 33. 56. N.

Estebrugge, t. Han., in Bremen, on the Este, 5 miles below Buxtehude. Pop. 552.

Esteca, or *Talavera*, t. S. America, in Tucuman, on the river Salado; 60 S. Salta, 40 leagues NW. St. Jago del Estero. It is situated on a fertile and pleasant plain, and was formerly populous, but was destroyed by an earthquake in 1692.

Ested, t. Hungary, situated on a lake formed in the river Krasna; 25 NW. Zatmar, 36 E. Tokay.

Estella, t. Spain, in Navarre, on the Ega; 17 SW. Pamplona, 155 NNE. Madrid. Lon. 2. 5. W. Lat. 42. 39. N. Pop. 4,600. It is defended by a castle, and contains 6 parish churches, 6 convents, and a hospital. A university was founded here in 1566.

Estelmur, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 120 S. Cogni.

Estenaz, t. Natolia; 27 NNW. Satalia.

Estenide, see *Eksenide*.

Estepa, t. Spain, in Seville; or, according to some maps, in Grenada, celebrated for its olives and oil; 15 S. Ecija. Pop. 3,500. It is near the site of the ancient *Astapa*, whose inhabitants took the horrid resolution of burning their wives and children, and killing themselves, rather than fall into the hands of the Romans.

Estepona, t. Spain, in Grenada, near the coast; 20 WSW. Marbella. Pop. 2,500. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fishing.

Esterabad, see *Asterabad*.

Esteri, t. Finland; 95 NE. Biorneborg.

Eternay, t. France, Marne; 5 W. Sezanne.

Estero, r. Darien, which flows into the sea near Cape Tiburon.

Estero del Rey, t. Chili; 15 E. La Concepcion.

Estero del Pergatorio, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Chili. Lat. 46. 30. S.

Esteros, (*Los*.) bay on W. coast of N. A., between Punta del Esteros and mount Buchon.

Esther Island, isl. in Prince William's sound, near W. coast of N. America, about 24 miles in circ. Lon. 212. 30. E. Lat. 60. 50. N.

Esthertown, t. Dauphin co. Pa., on E. side of the Susquehanna; 7 NW. Harrisburg.

Esthonia, or *government of Revel*, pr. Russia, adjacent to Livonia, and extending along the south side of the gulf of Finland, divided into 4 circles, 1. Revel, 2. Wesenberg, 3. Weissenstein, 4. Habsal. Pop. 224,000. Sq. m. 10,150. Revel is the chief town. The land is badly cultivated, and the habitations of the peasantry are miserable cottages or hovels. Hemp, flax, corn, and seeds are the principal productions.

Estissac, t. France, in Gironde; 15 NE. Bourdeaux. Pop. 1,255.

Estill, co. Ken. Pop. in 1810, 2,082; slaves, 133. Pop. in 1820, 3,507. Chief town, Irvine.

Estival, t. France, in Vosges; 6 N. St. Diey.

Estivareilles, t. France, in Allier; 5 N. Montluçon.

Estourmelles, t. France, North; 4 E. Cambrai.

Estouteville, t. France, in Lower Seine; 12 N. Rouen.

Estreaupont, t. France, Aisne; 12 E. Guise.

Estrechy, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise; 3 N. Estampes; 23 S. Paris. Pop. 900.

Estrée St. Dennis, t. France, in Oise; 7 W. Compiègne.

Estrella, range of mountains, Portugal, in Beira; the highest summits of which are about 8,000 feet above the level of the sea. Near the top is a lake surrounded by high rocks, from which flows a number of brooks.

Estrella, r. Guatemala, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 9. 4. N.

Estremadura, or *Estramadura*, pr. Spain, bounded N. by Leon and Old Castile, E. by New Castile, S. by Andalusia, and W. by Portugal; about 90 miles each way. It formerly made part of Portugal, but being separated from that country, it is sometimes called *Estramadura of Castile*. The country is mountainous, and the air in summer is exceedingly hot, wholesome to the natives, but insupportable to strangers. Spring water is scarce, and the inhabitants are compelled to use principally that of ponds. The soil is fertile in grain, grapes, and other fruits. Cattle and fine wool constitute their principal commerce. The principal towns are Badajoz, Merida, Truxillo, Xerez de los Caballeros, Ellenera, Coria, and Placentia. Pop. in 1797, 428,393. Sq. m. 14,478.

Estremadura, pr. Portugal, bounded N. by Beira, NE. by Beira, E. and SE. by Alentejo, and W. by the Atlantic ocean; 140 miles in length from N. to S.; the breadth is very unequal, in some places 70 miles, in others hardly 25. The soil is perhaps the most fertile in Portugal, producing corn, wine, olives, millet, oranges, and other fruits, with legumes of every sort. The principal towns are Lisbon, Leyria, Thomar, Santarem, Abrantes, Setuval, Cascaes, and Cintra. The principal rivers are the Tagus, Zézere, and Caldao. P. 826,580. Sq. m. 10,354.

Estremera, t. Spain, in New Castile; 27 SE. Madrid.

Estremoz, t. Portugal, in Alentejo; 24 W. Elvas, 80 E. Lisbon. Lon. 7. 23. W. Lat. 38. 46. N. Pop. 6,570. It is one of the strongest towns in the kingdom, being surrounded with 10 bastions. It contains 3 churches, 2 hospitals, and 6 convents. It has a manufacture of beautiful earthen-ware, and in the neighbourhood are quarries of beautiful marble.

Estrepagny, t. France, in Eure; 9 NE. Grand Andelys. Pop. 1,200.

Estrich, or *Oestrich*, t. Nassau, on the Rhine; 14 W. Mentz. Pop. 1,600.

Estucua, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan; 58 W. Mechoacan.

Eszeck, t. Slavonia, called by the Romans *Mursa*, capital of the county of Verocz, on the Drave, 2 miles above its influx into the Danube;

48 WNW. Peter Wardein, 80 NW. Belgrade, Lon. 18. 34. E. Lat. 45. 35. N. Pop. 9,231. H. 760. It contains 3 Catholic churches, 1 Greek church, a gymnasium, and has a fort with an arsenal. It is remarkable for a wooden bridge, which extended over the Drave and morasses, eight miles in length, and was near 30 yards broad. It was railed on each side, had watch-towers at the distance of two furlongs from each other, and occasionally stairs down to the morasses. The houses are chiefly of wood, and the fortifications not very strong.

Etables, t. France, in North-Coasts; 7 N. St. Brieuc.

Etah, t. Hind., in Oude; 22 SW. Patiary.

Etak, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir; 50 NNE. Diarbekir.

Etang de Biscarosse, lake, France, near the Atlantic, in Landes. Lon. 1. 5. W. Lat. 44. 21. N.

Etang de Leon, lake, France, near the Atlantic, in Landes. Lon. 1. 15. W. Lat. 43. 54. N.

Etang de St. Julien, lake, France, near the Atlantic, in Landes. Lon. 1. 11. W. Lat. 14. 4. N.

Etang de Soustons, lake, France, near the Atlantic, in Landes. Lon. 1. 16. W. Lat. 43. 56. N.

Etang de Canau, lake, France, near the Atlantic, in Gironde. Lon. 1. 3. W. Lat. 44. 58. N.

Etang de Carcans, lake, France, near the Atlantic, in Gironde. Lon. 1. 3. W. Lat. 45. 8. N.

Etang de Cazau, lake, France, near the Atlantic, in Gironde. Lon. 1. 5. W. Lat. 44. 29. N.

Etang de Marseillette, lake, France, near the Atlantic, in Aube. Lon. 2. 39. W. Lat. 43. 14. N.

Etang de Grussan, bay, on the coast of France, communicating with the Mediterranean, in Aude. Lon. 3. 9. E. Lat. 43. 5. N.

Etang de Leucate, bay on the coast of France, communicating with the Mediterranean, in Aude. Lon. 3. 6. E. Lat. 42. 51. N.

Etang de Palme, bay on the coast of France, communicating with the Mediterranean, in Aude. Lon. 3. 6. E. Lat. 42. 57. N.

Etang de Sigean, bay on the coast of France, communicating with the Mediterranean, in Aude. Lon. 3. 5. E. Lat. 43. 5. N.

Etang de Maguelonne, bay on the coast of France, communicating with the Mediterranean, in Herault. Lon. 3. 55. E. Lat. 43. 29. N.

Etang de Mauguio, bay on the coast of France, communicating with the Mediterranean, in Herault. Lon. 4. 7. E. Lat. 43. 34. N.

Etang de Pérols, bay on the coast of France, communicating with the Mediterranean, in Herault. Lon. 4. 2. E. Lat. 43. 32. N.

Etang de Thaus, bay on the coast of France, communicating with the Mediterranean, in Herault. Lon. 3. 41. E. Lat. 43. 23. N.

Etang de Vendres, bay on the coast of France, communicating with the Mediterranean, in Herault. Lon. 3. 19. E. Lat. 43. 12. N.

Etangs, (*Les*), t. France, in the Moselle; 7 ENE. Metz.

Etaples, s-p. France, in Straits-of-Calais, situated near the mouth of the Canches, in the English channel, with a harbour for small vessels. The principal trade is fishing; 7 WNW. Montreuil, 13 S. Boulogne. Lon. 1. 36. E. Lat. 50. 32. N. Pop. 1,450.

Etarry, t. Hind., in Bahar; 34 SW. Arrah.

Etasaggah, t. Hind., in Bahar; 35 SE. Bahar.

Etaveram, t. Hind., in the Carnatic; 10 E. Coilpetta.

Etauliers, t. France, in Gironde; 7 N. Blaye.

Etayah, or *Etaueh*, circar, Hind., in the subah of Agra, bounded N. by Rohilla; E. by the circar of Pattan, Canoge, and Corah, and SW. by the Jumna. *Etayah* is the capital.

Etayah, t. Hind., and capital of a circar in the subah of Agra, on NE. side of the Jumna; 52 SE. Agra. Lon. 79. 7. E. Lat. 26. 45. N. It was formerly the residence of a rajah, and a place of much consequence. It still carries on considerable trade.

Etchauk, t. Bengal; 22 N. Ramgur.

Etelent, t. Arabian Irak, on the Tigris; 66 NNW. Bassora.

Eternoz, t. France, Doubs; 7 SE. Quingey.

Etherington's Bay, bay, on NE. coast of St. Vincent, a little N. Château Belair Bay.

Etlingen, see *Ettlingen*.

Ethiopia, name which has been given to divers countries as well in Asia as Africa, for the Greeks called all those people whose skin was black or tawny, *Ethiopians*. At present a great part of Africa is comprehended under the name of Ethiopia, which is divided into Upper and Lower. Upper Ethiopia includes Nubia and Abyssinia. In Lower Ethiopia are comprehended all the kingdoms S. of the equinoctial line, as Congo, Lower Guinea, Caffraria, Mocaranga, &c. These countries are all spoken of under their respective heads.

Etlingen, t. Baden, in Murg, capital of a district, on the Albe; 6 SSW. Durlach, 28 SSW. Heidelberg. Lon. 8. 27. E. Lat. 48. 55. N. Pop. 3,029. H. 398. It has a castle, 3 churches, and some manufactures. It is celebrated for the lines which were drawn hence to the Rhine, but were forced by marshal Berwick, in 1734. In July, 1796, the French gained a victory over the Austrians in the neighbourhood.

Etmaser, t. Arabia, Yemen; 36 N. Chamir.

Etna, t. Penobscot co. Maine. Pop. 194.

Etna, or *Ætna*, called by the people in its vicinity *Monte Gibello*, volcanic mountain, Sicily, in Val de Demona, celebrated from the remotest antiquity for its magnitude and eruptions. Its elevation above the sea is nearly 11,000 feet; according to Ferrara 10,942; Shucksburg 10,954; Saussure 10,963. Brydone and Buffon state it at 12,000. In a clear day it may be distinctly seen from Valetta, the capital of Malta, 150 miles distant. The distance from Catania to the summit is 30 miles. The number of eruptions on record, is 32, of which not more than 10 issued from the highest crater. The first recorded is mentioned by Diodorus Siculus; the second happened 783 before Christ; the last of the 32 happened in 1811. Those of 1669 and 1755 were particularly destructive. That of 1669 was the most formidable on record, and it is said that the stream of lava in 40 days, destroyed the habitations of 27,000 persons. According to Recupero, stones of immense size have sometimes been thrown upwards 7,000 feet; and they are frequently thrown to the distance of 30 miles.

The circumference of its base is stated at 180 miles. From the base it rises like a pyramid to the perpendicular height of 2 miles, by an ac-

clivity nearly equal on all sides, forming with the horizon an angle of about 15 degrees, which becomes greater on approaching the summit. The crater is upwards of 2 miles in circ., and presents the appearance of an inverted cone. The mountain contains an epitome of the different climates throughout the globe, presenting at once all the seasons of the year and the varieties of produce. It is accordingly divided into 3 distinct zones or regions, which may be distinguished as the torrid, temperate, and frigid, but which are known by the names of the cultivated region, the woody or temperate region, and the frigid or desert region.

In ascending the mountain from Catania about 15 miles are allotted for the first zone, or cultivated region. In this part, pasture, cornfields, vineyards, and fruit trees of almost every description, are extremely abundant; and here are said to be no less than 77 towns and villages, and numerous monasteries; and the population spread over the surface is estimated at 100, or 120,000. In succeeding to the woody or temperate region the scene changes; instead of suffocating heat, the air becomes mild and fresh; the surface and soil have great inequality, covered with a variety of trees, but decreasing in size towards the upper zone. In the woody region is a famous chesnut tree, which according to Swinburne, is 196 feet in circ. In the upper zone, vegetation entirely disappears, and the surface presents a dreary expanse of snow and ice. The upper part is steeper than the rest, and may be called the cone of Etna; being in a right line, upwards of a mile in ascent, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile in perpendicular height. The summit presents a prospect of unrivalled beauty and grandeur, embracing a wide extent of sea and land.

Etoile, t. France, in Drôme; 9 NW. Crest. Pop. 2,625.

Eton, t. Eng., in Bucks, separated from Windsor by the river Thames, over which is a bridge; 22 NW. London. Pop. 2,279. It is celebrated for its royal college, which was founded in the 19th year of Henry VI. and now consists of a provost, 7 fellows, 2 schoolmasters, 2 conducts, 1 organist, 8 clerks, 70 king's scholars, from 300 to 350 independent scholars, 10 choristers, besides inferior officers, &c. of the college. The college library is large and excellent.

Etonda, t. Mocaumpour; 10 W. Mocaumpour.

Etowee, or *High Tower*, r. Georgia, in the country of the Cherokees, which unites with the Oostanaulee to form the Coosa.

Etowree, t. Bengal; 45 NW. Ramgur.

Etrigny, t. France, in Saone-and-Loire; 10 S. Châlons sur Saone.

Etris, t. Egypt; 18 NW. Cairo.

Etræung, t. France, in North; 3 S. Avesnes.

Etruria, see *Tuscany*.

Etruria, v. Eng., in Staffordshire, celebrated for its extensive potteries; $1\frac{1}{2}$ Newcastle under Line, 20 N. Uttoxeter, 150 NNW. London.

Etsa, t. Egypt; 18 S. Abu Girgê.

Etsch, or *Adige*; which see.

Etsed, t. Hungary; 20 NW. Zatmar, 34 E. Tokay. Lon. 21. 51. E. Lat. 48. 2. N.

Etsed, (*Klein*,) t. Hungary; 2 N. Etsed.

Etten, t. Neth., N. Brabant; 8 WSW. Breda. Pop. 3,900.

Ettenheim, t. Baden; 15 N. Friburg, 19 SSE. Strasburg. Pop. 3,029.

Ettenstatt, t. Bavaria; 5 NE. Weissemburg.

Ettersburg, t. Weimar; 7 Weimar. Pop. 110.

Ettershausen, t. Bavaria; 3 N. Volckach.

Ettlstorff, t. Austria; 9 SW. Sonneberg.

Ettrick, r. Scot., in Selkirk co. which rises in a parish of the same name, and after a winding course of 30 miles, falls into the Tweed 3 miles above Melrose. A few miles above the junction it is joined by the Yarrow.

Etuend, mt. Persia, Irak; 60 SE. Hamadan.

Etymander, now *Heermund*.

Etzeri, t. Circassia, on the Subar; 100 N. Cotatis.

Eu, s-p. France, in Lower Seine, situated on the Bresle, near the coast of the English channel; 15 N. Dieppe; 36 NNE. Rouen. Lon. 1. 29. E. Lat. 50. 3. N. Pop. 3,380.

Evangelists, four small islands at the W. extremity of the straits of Magellan, near the coast of S. A.; three of them are low; and the other, at some distance from the rest, has the appearance of a hay stack. Lon. 75. 5. W. Lat. 52. 45. S.

Evangelium Portus, now *Shabak*.

Evansham, or *Evansville*, p-t. & cap. Wythe co. Va., on Ready creek; 70 ENE. Abingdon, 240 WSW. Richmond, W. 340. It contains a court house and a jail.

Evan's Island, small island, near the coast of Maine. Lon. 67. 3. W. Lat. 44. 31. N.

Evansburg, p-v. Crawford co. Pa.; 332 Harrisburg, W. 320.

Evansville, p-v. Vanderburgh co. Indiana; 209 Indianapolis, W. 741.

Evansville, p-v. Monroe co. Alabama, 142 Cahawba, W. 880.

Evaux, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Creuse; 18 NNE. Aubusson, 26 E. Gueret. Lon. 2. 11. E. Lat. 46. 10. N. Pop. 2,081. Near it is a mineral spring and baths.

Eubelstadt, t. Bav., on the Maine; 3 S. Wurzburg.

Eubæa, now *Negropont*.

Euchendorf, t. Bav. on the Vils; 14 W. Vilzhofen.

Euclid, p-t. Cuyahoga co. Ohio, on S. shore of lake Erie; 8 NE. Cleveland, 135 NW. Pittsburg, W. 395. Pop. 809. It is a flourishing town, and contains a Presbyterian meeting house.

Eudaimon, now *Aden*.

Evenclads, r. Eng., in Oxford, which runs into the Isis, 5 W. Oxford.

Eueness, t. Norway; 18 N. Drontheim.

Evengheim, t. Neth., East Flanders; 3 N. Ghent. Pop. of the parish 6,988. Ship building is carried on here.

Evenus, now *Fidari*.

Evening Island, small island in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 133. 17. W. Lat. 2. 46. N.

Everbode, t. Brabant; 5 N. Diest.

Evercreech, v. & parish, Eng., in Somersetshire; 114 WSW. London. Pop. 1,000.

Everdingen, t. Holland, in Guelderland; 3 W. Culemburg.

Eversberg, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Arensburg; 7 W. Brilon, 34 N. Cologne. Pop. 873.

Evershot, t. Eng., in Dorset; 10 NNW. Dorchester, 129 W. London. Pop. 483.

Evesham, p-t. Burlington co. N. J.; 16 E. Philadelphia, W. 151. Pop. of the township 3,977.

Evesham, t. Eng., in Worcestershire; 14 SE. Worcester, 95 WNW. London. Lon. 1. 52. W. Lat. 52. 7. N. Pop. 3,068. It is situated near the river Avon, which is here navigable for barges, in a fertile vale, called *The Vale of Evesham*, or *The Vale of Worcester*. It sends two members to parliament, and has a well-supplied weekly market on Monday. It has 3 churches, and had formerly an abbey, of which small remains are now visible. On 4th of August 1265, a remarkable battle was fought here, between Simon Montfort, earl of Leicester, and Prince Edward, afterwards King Edward I.

Evest, r. Russia, which runs into the Dwina, near Kreutzburg.

Eufra, t. South Finland; 12 NNE. Abo.

Eugano, mts. Italy, between Padua and Este. Mount Venda, the highest, is 1,800 feet above the sea.

Eugeniusberg, hill, Hungary, on the Danube, at the island of Tschepel, with a beautiful castle built by prince Eugene of Savoy.

Eugmo, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 22. 42. W. Lat. 63. 49. N.

Eughtgur, t. Hind., in Kitchwara; 15 E. Ougein.

Eugubio, see *Gubbio*.

Evian, t. Savoy, on the coast of the lake of Geneva, containing 2 parishes, and 2 convents; 5 E. Tonon, 23 NE. Geneva. Lon. 6. 24. E. Lat. 46. 25. N. Pop. 1,502. Near it are some mineral waters. It was an ancient city of the Nantuates.

Eviratua, t. Brazil, on the river of Amazons; 36 W. Fort Rio Negro. Lat. 2. 50. S.

Evil's Creek, r. Maryland, which runs into the Potomac, Lon. 78. 44. W. Lat. 39. 83. N.

Euksineh, t. Natolia; 10 NE. Eregri.

Eulæus, see *Karasu*, and *Choasp*.

Eulalia, t. Porter co. Pa. Pop. 133.

Eulbach, or *Eulenbach*, t. Ger.; 3 NE. Erbach.

Eule, t. Bohemia, in Kaurzim; 12 S. Prague. Lon. 14. 31. E. Lat. 49. 55. N. Pop. 947.

Eulenberg, t. Moravia, in Olmutz; 14 N. Olmutz. Pop. 318.

Eulenburg, mt. Silesia, between the county of Glatz and the circle of Reichenbach. It forms a part of the Riesengebirg, and is 3,560 feet high.

Eulenburg, t. Pru. Merseburg, on an island, in the Mulda, containing 3 churches; 12 NE. Leipsic, 36 WNW. Meissen. Lon. 12. 38. E. Lat. 51. 27. N. Pop. 2,120. Beer constitutes the principal article of trade.

Eume, r. Spain, which runs into the sea, near Corunna.

Eummé Fareggé, or *Omm Faredje*, canal, Egypt, cut from lake Menzaleh to the Mediterranean; supposed to be the mouth of that ancient canal called the Tanitic or Saitic branch of the Nile.

Eunitak, place of East Greenland. Lon. 46. W. Lat. 61. 4. N.

Evoli, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 15 ESE. Salerno.

Euonymus, now *Lisca Bianca*.

Evora, or *Etvora*, (an. *Ebora*, & *Liberalitas Julia*,) city, Portugal, and capital of Alentejo; 65 E. Lisbon. Lon. 7. 42. W. Lat. 38. 30. N. Pop. 11,903. Abp. see. It is situated on an eminence; is badly built, the streets narrow and crooked. It contains a cathedral, 4 churches, several hospitals, 22 convents or colleges, and had formerly a university. Here are the remains of a temple of Diana, of which there are still 7 entire pillars standing, of the Corinthian order. The fortifications at present are 12 bastions, and 2 half bastions.

Evoramonte, t. Portugal, in Alentejo, on a rock; 8 SW. Estremoz, 15 NE. Evora. Lon. 7. 31. W. Lat. 38. 42. N. Pop. 800. In the year 1663, a battle was fought near this place, between the Spaniards and Portuguese, in which the latter were victorious.

Evoria, t. Eu. Turkey, in Livadia; 24 N. Lepanto.

Evouts, small isl. in the S. Pacific ocean; 15 S. from Terra del Fuego. Lon. 67. 36. W. Lat. 55. 33. S.

Eupatoria, or *Koslow*, or *Kaslov*, t. Russia, in Taurida, on W. coast of the Crimea; 68 SW. Perekop. Lon. 33. 14. E. Lat. 45. 40. N. Pop. 4,348. It is surrounded by walls and towers, but is not so populous as formerly. Though the harbour is not good, yet the principal trade of the Crimea in salt, corn, and leather passes through this place.

Eupatoria, now *Tchernikeh*.

Eupen, or *Oepen*, t. Pru. Lower Rhine, in Aix la Chapelle, on the Weze; 4 ENE. Limburg. Pop. 6,749. Here is a considerable manufacture of cloth. It formerly belonged to Netherlands, but was given to Prussia in 1815.

Euphratensis, ancient country, N. part of Syria; W. of the Euphrates.

Euphrates, or *Phrat*, or *Frat*, one of the largest and most celebrated rivers of Asia, which has its rise in the mountains of Armenia from 2 principal sources; one issuing from a mountain in the vicinity of Bajazid and Dradin, not far from mount Ararat, the other from mountains around Erzerum. These two streams unite near Palo. The general course of the river is southeasterly. At Corna, 130 miles above its mouth, it is joined by the Tigris. The united stream, called the Shat ul Arab, flows into the Persian gulf, 70 miles below Bassora. The whole length is upwards of 1,500 miles. It is navigable for ships of 500 tons to Bassora, and in the driest season, for large boats to Shukaskac, a day's sail above Corna. According to Kinnear the greatest increase of the Euphrates is in January, when it rises 12 feet perpendicular.

Euphrates, r. Whida, on the slave coast.

Eura, t. Finland; 17 NE. Abo.

Evra, t. Abyssinia; 12 SE. Sirè.

Evraaminna, t. Finland; 17 S. Biorneborg.

Evran, t. France, in North-Coasts; 4 S. Dinan, 21 ESE. Lamballe. Pop. 3,573.

Euran Islands, cluster of small islands, on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 22. 39. E. Lat. 63. 54. N.

Eure, r. France, which rises near Pontgoin, in Eure-and-Loir, passes by Courville, Chartres, Maintenon, Louviers, &c., and joins the Loire, a little below Pont de l'Arche.

Eure, dep. France, bounded N. by Lower Seine, E. by Oise, S. by Eure-and-Loir and Orne, and W. by Calvados; it takes its name from the river Eure, which crosses it. Pop. 421,481. Sq. m. 2,336. It is divided into 5 arrondissements, viz. Evreux, the capital, Louviers, Bernay, Andelys, and Pont Audemer.

Eure-and-Loir, dep. France, bounded NW. by Eure, E. by Seine-and-Oise and Loiret, S. by Cher-and-Loiret, W. by Orne and Sarthe. It takes its name from the rivers Loir and Eure, which water it. Pop. 265,996; only 3,000 Protestants. Sq. m. 2,343. It is divided into 4 arrondissements, viz. Chartres, the capital, Nogent le Rotrou, Chateaudun, and Dreux.

Evre, or *Yevre*, (an. *Avara*,) r. France, which empties itself into the Cher by two streams, one near Vierson, the other at Bourges.

Evrecy, t. France, in Calvados; 7 SW. Caen.

Evregnies, t. Flanders; 9 NNW. Tournay.

Evreux, (an. *Mediolanum*, & *Eburovices*,) t. France, and capital of Eure; 6 posts S. Rouen, 12½ W. Paris. Lon. 1. 9. E. Lat. 48. 55. N. Pop. 9,283. H. 1,094. Bp. see. It contains a cathedral, 8 churches, and a college with a library. Its commerce consists in woollen and linen cloth, rice, grain, wine, and cider.

Ecril, see *Erbil*.

Euripo, or *Evripo*, strait between the island of Negropont and Livadia. Its greatest width is 35 miles, and at the town of Negropont, where it is crossed by a bridge, it is not much more than 20 paces.

Evripo, see *Negropont*.

Evron, t. France, in Mayenne; 12 SSE. Mayenne, 15 ENE. Laval. Pop. 3,110.

Europa, E. province of ancient Thrace.

Europa Rocks, rocks in the straits of Mozambique. Lon. 40. 16. E. Lat. 21. 30. S.

EUROPE, the smallest but most improved of the four quarters of the globe, bounded E. by Asia, on all the other sides by the sea; between Lat. 36. and 71. N.; about 3,300 miles long from the most western part of Portugal to the Uralian mountains on the east, and 2,350 from North Cape, in Lapland, to the southern extremity of Greece. Sq. m. according to Hassel, about 3,250,000.

Divisions. Europe includes the following countries:—Lapland, Norway, Sweden, and Russia, in the north; Great Britain, France, Netherlands, Denmark, Prussia, Poland, Germany, Switzerland, and Austria, with Hungary in the middle; Portugal, Spain, Italy, and Turkey, in the south.—Europe contains 3 sovereignties styled empires, Russia, Austria, and Turkey; 14 kingdoms, France, Great Britain, Prussia, Spain, Netherlands, Naples, Sardinia, Portugal, Bavaria, Sweden, Denmark, Wurtemberg, Hanover, and Saxony; 3 republics, Switzerland, Ionian islands, and St. Marino; and a number of smaller states styled grand-duchies, duchies, principalities, &c.

Principal states.

	Pop.
Russia, in Europe, including Russian	
Poland	40,000,000
Sweden and Norway	3,352,000
Denmark	1,720,000
Netherlands	5,226,000
Great Britain and Ireland	21,533,000

France	29,217,000
Prussian monarchy	10,330,000
Bavaria	3,371,000
Wurtemberg	1,397,000
Hanover	1,305,000
Saxony	1,233,000
German small states	5,200,000
Austrian dominions	28,000,000
Switzerland	1,700,000
Sardinian states	4,000,000
Naples, or the Two Sicilies	5,052,000
Papedom and smaller Italian states	4,500,000
Spain	10,352,000
Portugal	3,683,000
Turkey	9,500,000
Ionian republic	230,000

Total 190,901,000

Inhabitants. The inhabitants of Europe, with regard to their race or descent, are classed by Hassel in the following proportions:

1. Roman nations	66,600,000
French	25,500,000
Italians	19,400,000
Spaniards	9,800,000
Portuguese	3,680,000
Walachians	2,230,000
2. Teutonic or German nations	55,000,000
Germans	30,700,000
Dutch & Walloons	5,600,000
British	12,700,000
Danes	900,000
Norwegians	960,000
Swedes	2,430,000
3. Slavonian nations	45,200,000
Russians	24,500,800
Poles	7,500,000
Lithuanians	1,900,000
Livonians, &c.	620,000
Wendish, &c.	1,350,000
Tschechen	2,250,000
Slavonians	4,170,000
Croats	800,000
Rascians & Servians	1,420,000
Morlachians	248,000
Bosnians, &c.	190,000
4. Caledonians	3,718,000
5. Tartars	3,500,000
Turks	2,405,000
Bulgarians	230,000
6. Maggarians	3,100,000
7. Greeks	2,022,000
8. Finish nations	1,761,000
Finlanders	1,275,000
Esthonians	463,000
9. Kimri or Low Bretons	1,610,000
10. Jews	1,179,500
11. Basques	622,000
12. Gipsies	313,000
13. Arnauts	294,000
14. Armenians	131,600
15. Maltese	88,000
<i>Religion.</i> The number of the different religions is stated by Hassel as follows:	
Roman Catholics	99,000,000
Protestants	41,900,000
Greek church	32,700,000
Christians	173,600,000
Mahometans	3,700,000
Jews	1,179,500

Military. The land forces of Europe, in time of peace, is estimated at 1,600,000 men; in war, 3,600,000. The maritime forces:—ships of the line, 409; ships of 50 guns, 33; frigates, 348; inferior vessels, 1,503.

Climate, &c. Europe lies almost wholly within the temperate zone, and enjoys a favourable climate. It is indented in many parts by the sea, and has generally a fertile soil, producing abundantly the necessaries of life.

Seas and Gulfs. The principal seas are the Mediterranean, Archipelago, Marmora, Black, Azof, North, Baltic, and White. The gulfs and bays are the bay of Biscay, the gulfs of Venice, Bothnia, Finland, Riga, Genoa, and Lyons.

Lakes. The principal lakes are Ladoga, Onega, Peipus, Wenner, Wetter, Malar, Geneva, and Constance.

Rivers. The great rivers are the Volga, Danube, Rhine, Dnieper, Dniester, Don, Vistula, Elbe, Tagus, Douro, Loire, Rhone, Garonne, and Po.

Islands. The principal islands are Britain and Ireland in the Atlantic; Sicily, Sardinia, Corsica, Majorca, Minorca, Malta, Candia, and Negropont in the Mediterranean; Zealand, Funen, Gothland, Aland, Bornholm, and Rugen, in the Baltic; Iceland, Nova Zembla, and Spitzbergen.

Mountains. The principal ranges of mountains are the Alps, Pyrenees, Apennines, Carpathian, Dofrefield, and Uralian mountains.

Eurotas, now Basili.

Eurville, t. France, in Upper Marne; 5 SE. St. Dizier.

Eurymedon, r. Pamphylia, which runs into the Mediterranean.

Euscom, r. Canada, which runs into lake St. Clair, Lon. 82. 25. W. Lat. 42. 45. N.

Eusdale, or Eysdale, small isl. on W. coast of Scotland, noted for its quarries of slate. Lon. 5. 48. W. Lat. 56. 13. N.

Eushar, (an. Seleucia,) t. A. Turkey, in Nattolia; 24 E. Isbarteh.

Euskirchen, t. Pru. Juliers-Cleves-Berg, in Cologne; 20 SE. Juliers. Pop. 1,254.

Eussenheim, or Eusheim, t. Bavaria; 3 NW. Volckach. Pop. 900.

Eustacia, see Massacre.

Eutaca, mt. Egypt, near the Red sea; 12 S. Suez.

Eutam, small isl. West-Indies, near E. coast of Porto Rico. Lon. 64. 41. W. Lat. 18. 18. N.

Eutaw Springs, small river, S. C., which runs into the Santee, about 25 SE. Orangeburg.—Near its source a battle was fought, in 1781, between the British under colonel Stuart, and the Americans under general Greene, which terminated the war in S. C.

Eutin, t. Ger., capital of a principality belonging to the duchy of Oldenburg, formerly in the bishopric of Lubec, situated by the side of a lake; 20 N. Lubec. Lon. 10. 32. E. Lat. 54. 10. N. Pop. 2,341. It has a modern palace, with beautiful gardens. Pop. of the principality, 19,800. Sq. m. 201.

Euxine, see Black Sea.

Euxton, t. Eng., in Lancashire; 4 W. Chorley. Pop. 1,193.

Euzet, t. France, in Gard; 9 WNW. Uzes.

Ewanice, see *Eybenschitz*.

Ewano, t. Aust. Galicia; 36 SE. Halicz.

Ewalingen, t. Baden; 4 W. Blomberg. Pop. 1,100.

Ewe, small isl. on W. coast of Scotland, at the entrance of Loch Ewe. Lon. 5. 37. W. Lat. 57. 53. N.

Ewell, t. Eng., in Surry, with a market on Thursday; 2 NE. Epsom, 18 S. London. Pop. 1,135. Near this place Henry VIII began a magnificent palace, called Nonsuch, which was afterwards finished by the earl of Arundel.

Ewenny, r. Glamorganshire, which runs into the Ogmore, 2 miles from the sea.

Ewes, or *Eus*, r. Scot., which joins the Esk, at Langholm, in Dumfriesshire. The valley through which it passes is called Ewesdale.

Ewingville, p-v. Christian co. Ken.; 106 SW. Frankfort, W. 749.

Ex, or *Exe*, (an. *Isca*, & *Isaca*,) r. Eng., which rises in W. part of Somersetshire, passes by Dulverton, Tiverton, Exeter, Topsham, &c., and runs into the sea at Exmouth. This river was formerly navigable to Exeter, till, in 1311, the earl of Devon, out of spite to the inhabitants, made weirs and dams to obstruct the navigation; since that time, vessels unload at Topsham.

Exaltacion, t. S. A. in Moxes; 50 S. Trinidad.

Exdorf, t. Ger.; 7 SE. Meinungen.

Exea, or *Ecsa*, (an. *Setia*,) t. Spain, in Aragon; 25 NW. Saragossa. Lon. 1. 9. W. Lat. 42. 6. N. Pop. 2,400.

Exeter, r. N. H., which rises from a small pond in Sandown, and pursues generally an easterly course till it meets the tide at Exeter; it afterwards pursues a northeasterly course, and communicates with the Piscataqua through Great bay. The Indian name from Exeter to the entrance into the Piscataqua is *Swamscot*.

Exeter, (Indian name *Swamscot*,) p-t. Rockingham co. N. H.; 14 SW. by W. Portsmouth, 15 NNW. Newburyport, 18 NNE. Haverhill, 40 SE. by E. Concord, 47 N. by E. Boston, W. 489. Pop. in 1810, 1,759; in 1820, 2,114. It is pleasantly situated at the head of tide water and of navigation on Exeter river, and is one of the most considerable towns in the state, and was formerly the seat of government. It contains a court-house, a jail, a bank, an academy, a printing office, and 3 houses of public worship, 2 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Baptists. It is favorably situated for a manufacturing town, and contains a woollen manufactory, 2 cotton manufactories, a manufactory of ordnance and small arms, a paper mill, 2 oil mills, and many other valuable mills. It has also extensive manufactures of saddles, chaises, shoes, morocco, combs, tin ware, &c.

Phillips Exeter academy, in this town, was founded by the Hon. John Phillips, L.L.D. in 1781. It is one of the oldest, best endowed, and most respectable institutions of the kind in the United States. It has a principal, a professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, an assistant, about 80 students, a library of about 600 volumes, and a handsome philosophical apparatus. The building is an elegant edifice, 76 feet by 36, 2 stories high. The institution comprises two departments, one of languages,

and the other of English studies, and in each department there are three classes. The department of languages is designed chiefly for those who are preparing for college: the English department embraces an extensive course of English education, in Arithmetic, English grammar, mathematics, history, belles lettres, natural and moral philosophy, and astronomy.

Exeter, t. Penobscot co. Maine; 62 NW. Castine, 264 NE. Boston. Pop. 582.

Exeter, t. Washington co. R. I.; 24 SW. Providence. Pop. 2,581.

Exeter, p-t. Otsego co. N.Y.; 11 NW. Coopers-town, 70 W. Albany, W. 395. Pop. 1,430.

Exeter, p-t. Luzerne co. Pa.; 10 N. Wilkes-barre, W. 236. Pop. 820.

Exeter, t. Berks co. Pa., on N. side of the Schuylkill, below Reading. Pop. 1,381.

Exeter, t. New-Hanover co. N. C., on NE. branch of the Cape Fear river; 37 N. Wilmington.

Exeter, city, Eng., capital of Devonshire; 78 SW. Bath, 78 SW. Bristol, 173 WSW. London. Lon. 3. 34. W. Lat. 50. 44. N. Pop. 18,896. Bp. see. It is situated on the river Ex, about 10 miles from the English channel; Ptolemy calls it *Isca*; and Antoninus *Isca Danmoniorum*: the Saxons call it *Exceancester*, *Exeasters*, or *Excester*. In modern Latinity, it is called *Exonia*, whence the word *Exon*. It was surrounded with walls, and had 6 gates, most of which are pulled down. Besides the cathedral, which is a magnificent pile of building, there are 18 other churches, a few chapels, and 5 large meeting-houses. The other principal public buildings are the guildhall and public hospital. Exeter has considerable trade in coarse woollen manufactures, though less than formerly; 3 markets, on Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday; and sends 2 members to parliament. The mildness of the climate and cheapness of provisions have latterly induced many families to resort to Exeter for health and the education of their children. During the late war it became, in a considerable degree, a substitute for the interdicted residences of Montpellier, Nice, and Naples.

Exideuil, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Dordogne; 18 NE. Perigueux, 30 S. Limoges. Pop. 807.

Exija, see *Ecija*.

Exilles, t. Piedmont, on the river Doria; 5 WSW. Susa. Pop. 1,398. This town is fortified, and guards one of the passes into Piedmont.

Exin, or *Keyn*, t. Pru., Posen, on the Netze; 24 WSW. Bromberg. Pop. 1,311.

Exlunza, t. Spain, in Leon; 5 SE. Leon.

Exmes, t. France, in Orne; 9 E. Argenton. Pop. 618.

Exmoor, extensive forest, Eng., in W. part of the county of Somerset.

Exmouth, s-p. Eng., on S. coast of Devon, at the mouth of the river Ex; 10 S. Exeter. Lon. 3. 25. W. Lat. 50. 29. N. Pop. 2,801.

Exoudon, t. France, in Two-Sevres; 7 SE. St. Maixent.

Exploits, (*Bay of*,) bay of the Atlantic, on E. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 55. 20. W. Lat. 49. 45. N.

Exterenskein, or *Egerstein*, t. Ger., in Lippe ; 1 S. Horn.

Exuma, a name applied to several of the Bahama islands. Great Exuma is 25 m. long and 3 broad. Lon. 75. 40. W. Lat. 23. 30. N. The population of the Exumas, in 1803, amounted to 1,253.

Exuma Sound, large channel among the Bahama islands, extending from NW. to SE. between Cat island, or Guanahani to the E. and a range of small islands and rocks to W. and SW. The entrance is S. the island Eluthera.

Eyach, r. Wurtemberg, which rises 4 S. Ebingen, and runs into the Neckar, 3 miles above Rothenburg.

Eyafjord, bay on N. coast of Iceland. Lat. 65. 50. N.

Eybach, t. Bavaria ; 5 S. Nuremberg.

Eybelstadt, t. Bav. ; 3 SSE. Wurzburg.

Eybens, t. France, in Isere ; 3 S. Grenoble.

Eybenschütz, or *Ewanice*, t. Moravia, Znaim ; 12 SW. Brunn, 20 NE. Znaim. Lon. 16. 17. E. Lat. 49. 8. N. Pop. 2,649.

Eybenstock, or *Eybenstadt*, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg, on the Mulda ; 1,896 feet above the sea ; 7 SW. Schwartzberg, 20 SSW. Chemnitz. Lon. 12. 35. E. Lat. 50. 25. N. Pop. 3,142.

Eybergen, t. Neth., in Guelderland ; 2 ESE. Nimeguen. Pop. 1,450.

Eychenflies, t. Bav. ; 12 S. Gemunden.

Eyder, see *Eider*.

Eydy Engly, t. Hind., in Visiapour ; 14 S. Galgala.

Eye, t. Norway ; 36 S. Bergen.

Eye, t. Eng., in Suffolk ; a very ancient borough, sending 2 members to parliament. It is a corporation, and has a weekly market on Saturday ; 21 N. Ipswich, 90 NNE. London. Pop. 1,734.

Eybergen, t. Holland, in Zutphen, on the Borckel ; 5 E. Borckeloe.

Eyerdorf, t. Bavaria ; 5 SSW. Kissingen.

Eyerheim, t. Bavaria ; 7 ESE. Schweinfurt.

Eyerlandt, isl. at the entrance into the Zuyder Zee from the German ocean, N. of the Texel, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide ; joined to the island of Texel by a bank of sand, and overflowed only at high water.

Eyeton, or *Ayton*, t. Scot., in Berwickshire, on the river Eye ; 7 N. Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Eyserding, see *Efferding*.

Eygalières, t. France, Mouths-of-the-Rhone ; 12 E. Tarascon. Pop. 1,200.

Eyguel, r. France, which runs into the Sarre, 5 NE. Sar Alb.

Eyguières, t. France, Mouths-of-the-Rhone ; 16 ESE. Tarascon. Pop. 2,925.

Eyla, r. Saxony, which runs into the Wichra, 2 N. Bornea, in Meissen.

Eyla, t. Sicily, in the valley of Mazara ; 25 ESE. Palermo.

Eyland, r. Brandenburg, which runs into the Oder, 2 S. Frankfort.

Eylanden, one of the smaller Japanese islands. Lon. 139. 20. E. Lat. 34. 45. N.

Eylau, (*Deutsch*,) t. Prussia, in Marienwerder ; 42 ENE. Culm, 84 SSW. Königsberg. Lon. 19. 24. E. Lat. 53. 30. N. Pop. 1,516.

Eylau, (*Preussisch*,) t. East Prussia, in Königsberg ; 20 S. Königsberg. Lon. 20. 42. E. Lat.

54. 20. N. Pop. 1,620. On the 7th and 8th of Feb. 1807, a most bloody battle was fought near this town between the French and the Russians ; the accounts received from Petersburg by Lord Howie, and published in an extraordinary Gazette, state the loss of the Russians at more than 6,000, and that of the French at more than 12,000 men ; on the other hand, the French claim the victory.

Eyles's Island, small isl. in the Mergui Archipelago, near S. coast of Sullivan's island. Lat. 10. 46. N.

Eyll, r. Ger., which runs into the Roer, near Juliers.

Eyme, t. Han., in Calenberg ; 16 E. Hameln.

Eymet, t. France, in Dordogne ; 12 S. Bergerac. Pop. 1,341.

Eymouth, s-p. Scot., on E. coast of Berwick, at the mouth of the Eye, with a small harbour, principally for fishing vessels. Lon. 2. 10. W. Lat. 55. 53. N. Pop. 962.

Eymoutiers, t. France, in Upper Vienne, on the Vienne ; with a considerable trade in skins, leather, and rags ; 18 N. Limoges. Pop. 1,500.

Eymoutiers, t. France, in Dordogne ; 15 N. Périgueux.

Eynapoor, t. Hind., in Bejapoor. Lon. 75. 10. E. Lat. 16. 50. N. It belongs to the Mahrattas, and had formerly manufactures of mirrors, spectacles, &c.

Eyndhoven, t. N. Brabant, on the Dommel ; 17 S. Bois le Duc, 25 W. Venlo. Pop. 2,310.

Eynezat, t. France, in Puy-de-Dome ; 5 E. Riom.

Eynon, r. Wales, which runs into the Dowie, about 3 miles below Machynleth.

Eynsham, v. & parish, Eng., in Oxford, at one time a royal villa ; 6 NW. Oxford. Pop. 1,418.

Eypel, t. Bohemia, in Königgratz ; 3 SSE. Trautenau.

Eypoltan, t. Austria, on N. side of the Danube ; 5 N. Vienna.

Eyragues, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone ; 8 ENE. Tarascon. Pop. 2,389.

Eyré, or *Iré*, mt. Africa, between Fezzan and Cashna.

Eyrecourt, t. Ireland, Galway ; 34 E. Galway.

Eyron, r. S. Wales, which runs into Cardigan bay, 12 S. Aberystwith.

Eysach, r. Tyrolese, which runs into the Adige, near Bolzano.

Eysdale, or *Esdale*, small isl. near W. coast of Scotland, celebrated for its quarries of excellent slate ; 7 SE. from Mull. Lon. 5. 38. W. Lat. 56. 18. N.

Eysenberg, t. Prussia, in Natangen ; 20 SSW. Brandenburg.

Eysol, t. Bavaria ; 4 N. Thalmessing.

Eytjou Hotun, t. Corea ; 380 E. Peking.

Eywanowitz, t. Moravia, in Olmutz ; 16 SW. Olmutz.

Eza, t. Piedmont, in Nice ; 4 E. Nice, 4 W. Monaco.

Ezagen, t. Africa, in Fez ; 60 S. Tetuan.

Ezawen, t. Africa, in Sahara ; 70 NW. Tombuctoo.

Ezcaray, see *Escaray*.

Ezdoud, t. Syria, on the site of the ancient *Asotus*, or *Ashdod* ; 10 N. Ascalon. It is famous at present for its scorpions.

Ezel, or *Oesel*, (an. *Latris*,) isl. belonging to Russia, in the Baltic of a triangular form, about 70 miles long, and from 3 to 50 broad. In the Esthonian language, it is called *Kurre saar*, i. e. *Crane Island*, and by the inhabitants *Sarema*, i. e. *the Island*. The air is moderate and healthy; the soil, a mixture of sand, loam, and clay; with good management, produces, wheat, rye, barley, and pulse. Here are some considerable quarries of lime-stone, and veined marble. This island followed the fate of Livonia, and fell with that province to Russia. Arensburg is the only town, and is the chief place of a cir-

cle in the government of Riga. Pop. including the small islands of Moen and Runoe, 35,000. Sq. m. 1,144. Lon. 22. 16. E. Lat. 58. 25. N. *Ezel*, mt. Switz.; 15 NE. Schweitz. *Ezetova*, r. Russia, which runs into the Ob-skaia gulf, Lon. 74. 14. E. Lat. 67. 50. N. *Ezetzula*, t. Moldavia; 5 S. Jassy. *Ezingi*, t. Turkish Armenia; 30 N. Erzerum. *Eziongeber*, see *Accaba*, and *Dsjar*. *Ezraville*, see *Malone*. *Ezy*, t. France, in Eure; 15 SE. Evreux. *Ezzeium*, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile; 8 N. Benisuef.

F.

FAC

FAABORG, s-p. Denmark, on S. coast of Funen, situated in a flat but fertile country; 17 S. Odensee. Lon. 10. 16. E. Lat. 55. 6. N. Pop. 1,100. The harbour is not good; the principal trade is in provisions.

Faas, t. Hind., Dowlatabad; 5 S. Amednagur.

Fabiane, r. N. America, which runs into the Mississippi, Lon. 91. 47. W. Lat. 39. 31. N.; 110 miles above the Missouri.

Fabius, p-t. Onondaga co. N. Y.; 17 SE. Onondaga, 126 W. Albany, W. 375. Pop. 2,494.

Fabomit Lake, lake, Canada. Lon. 88. 15. W. Lat. 52. 28. N.

Fabra, t. Popedom; 9 NNW. Orvieto.

Fabregaz, t. Spain, Catalonia; 13 W. Gerona.

Fabregues, t. France, Herault; 5 SW. Montpellier.

Fabresan, t. France, in Aude; 5 NE. La Grasse. Pop. 890.

Fabriano, t. Popedom, in Ancona, at the foot of the Apennines; 16 N. Nocera, 33 SW. Ancona. Pop. 4,000. It is celebrated for its excellent paper; it contains several rich monasteries, and is called one of the four castles of Italy.

Fabrico, t. Italy, in Corregio; 9 N. Corregio.

Fabristan, t. Persia, in Mazanderan; 50 E. Casbin.

Facata, or *Fucate*, s-p. Japan, in the island of Ximo; 27 WNW Traisero. Here the Jesuits had formerly a considerable establishment, and a church.

Facatativa, t. New Grenada; 4 leagues SW. Santa Fé.

Facaul, t. A. Turkey, Caramania; 63 NNW. Cogni.

Facelli, t. Naples, Lavora; 18 NE. Capua.

Fach, see *Vach*.

Facile Harbour, harbour or port of New Zealand, in Dusky bay, on W. coast of Resolution island. Lon. 166. 18. E. Lat. 45. 40. S.

FAG

Facker See, lake, Carinthia; 3 SE. Villach.

Facusim, t. Japan, in Nippon; 55 NE. Meaco.

Fadala, t. Fez; 28 SW. Salee.

Faden Hotun, t. Corea, on the Oula; 460 ENE. Peking. Lon. 125. 44. E. Lat. 41. 3. N.

Fadla, t. Arabia, Nedsjed; 180 NE. Mecca.

Fadoal, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 132. 37. E. Lat. 5. 51. S.

Faechdt, r. France, which runs into the Ill, near Guemar, in Upper Rhine.

Fæmõe, *Fæmern*, &c. see *Femõe*, *Femern*, &c.

Faenza, (an. *Faventia*, and *Falentia*,) t. Popedom, in Romagna; 20 SW. Ravenna. Lon. 11. 51. E. Lat. 44. 18. N. Pop. 12,468. Bp. see. It contains a cathedral, 28 parish churches, and 20 convents. It is noted for its potteries, and has some manufactures of linen. The cathedral stands in the great square, and is adorned with a handsome steeple, 5 stories high, with balustrades. Near the church there stands a fountain, the basin of which is supported by 4 fine lions of brass, and surrounded with a wrought iron rail.—Native, Torricelli.

Fæoe, isl. Denmark, in the Baltic, near N. coast of Laland, about 12 miles in circ., with 2 or 3 villages on it. Lon. 11. 20. E. Lat. 54. 42. N.

Fæsula, now *Fiesoli*.

Fafaa, one of the small Friendly islands; 4 N. Observatory point, on the coast of Tongataboo.

Fagagna, t. Italy, in Friuli; 8 W. Udina.

Fagerhult, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 35 NW. Calmar.

Fagiano, t. Naples, in Otranto; 6 ESE. Taranto. Pop. 1,000.

Fagloe, one of the Faroe island, in N. sea.

Fago, t. Spain, in Aragon; 18 NW. Jaca.

Fagnano, t. Italy, in Amona; 10 S. Faenza.

Fagnano, v. Italy, in the Veronese; 5 E. Mantua. In April 1799, a battle was fought near it,

between the Austrians and the French, in which the former lost 2,500 killed and wounded; the loss of the latter amounted to 3,500 killed and wounded, 3,000 prisoners, and 17 pieces of cannon.

Fahalfahara, t. Persia, in Mecran; 100 NW. Kidge.

Faheu, one of the Carolina, or New Philippine islands, in the Pacific ocean.

Fahlun, t. Sweden, capital of Dalecarlia, or Fahlun. Lon. 15. 34. E. Lat. 60. 35. N. Pop. in 1815, 4,185. H. 1,135; 70 N. Stroemsholm, 100 NNW. Stockholm. It is situated in the midst of rocks and hills, and between two large lakes, near some celebrated copper mines, whence the town is sometimes called *Coppersberg*. The streets cross each other at right angles; the houses are of wood. The mines produce, besides copper, ochre and vitriol, with a little silver and gold; but are less productive than formerly.

Fahr, t. Bavaria; 5 SSW. Gemunden.

Fahrag, t. Persia, Farsistan; 180 NE. Shiras.

Fahrland, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam; 4 N. Potsdam.

Faid, or *Feid*, t. Arabia, Nedsjed; 140 NE. Hagiar. Lon. 40. 36. E. Lat. 26. 54. N.

Faido, t. Switz., in Tesin, on the Tesin; the residence of a bailiff; 12 N. Bellinzona.

Failda, t. Portugal, in Tra-los-Montes; 7 S. Braganza.

Failsworth, t. Eng., in Lancashire, near Bolton; 4 Manchester. Pop. 2,875.

Fair Foreland, or *Vogel Hook*, NW. point of Prince Charles' island, in the Northern ocean. Lat. 78. 52. N.

Faifo, or *Haifo*, or *Hue*, t. Cochin-China, situated about 10 miles from the Chinese sea, on a navigable river, which flows into the bay of Turon. Lon. 108. 10. E. Lat. 15. 50. N. It was formerly a large place, the streets regular, the houses of brick, with a great trade, and annual fairs; but it was destroyed during the late troubles of the country, is now only regaining its importance.

Fair Bluff, p-v. Columbus co. N. C.; W. 420.

Fair Vale, p-v. Washington co. N. Y.; W. 423.

Fair View, p-v. Erie co. Pa.; W. 365.

Fair Island, see *Fara*.

Fair River, r. Canada, which runs from Wapessaga, to lake St. John.

Fairao, t. Japan, in Nippon; 36 S. Meaco.

Fairay, small isl. among the Orkneys, near W. coast of Eday.

Fairfax, p-t. Kennebeck co. Maine; 25 NNE. Augusta, W. 645. Pop. 1,204.

Fairfax, p-t. Franklin co. Vt.; 22 NNW. Burlington, W. 516. Pop. 1,349.

Fairfax, co. N. part of Va., bounded N. and E. by the Potomac, S. by Prince William co., and W. by Loudoun co.; W. 16. Pop. in 1810, 13,111; slaves 5,942. Pop. in 1820, 11,404. Chief town, Centreville.

Fairfax, p-t. & cap. Culpeper co. Va.; 40 WNW. Fredericksburg, W. 76. It is a pleasant and handsome village, contains a court house, a jail, a masonic hall, and 40 or 50 houses.

Fairfield, p-t. Somerset co. Maine, on the Kennebeck; 9 S. Norridgewock, 196 NNE. Boston, W. 634. Pop. 1,609.

Fairfield, p-t. Franklin co. Vt.; 24 NNE. Burlington, W. 526. Pop. 1,573. Here is an academy.

Fairfield, t. Westmoreland co. Pa. Pop. 2,652.

Fairfield, co. Ct.; bounded NE. by Litchfield co., SE. by Long Island sound, and W. by New York. Pop. in 1810, 40,950; in 1820, 42,739. Chief towns, Fairfield and Danbury.

Fairfield, p-t. port of entry, and cap. Fairfield co. Ct., on Long Island sound; 21 WSW. New Haven, 54 ENE. New York, W. 282. Lon. 73. 39. W. Lat. 41. 11. N. Pop. 4,151. It is a large, pleasant, and excellent agricultural township, comprising 3 parishes, in each of which is a Congregational meeting house; and there are also 3 others, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Baptists and 1 for Methodists. There are 3 harbours, Black Rock, Mill river, and Saugatuck harbours. Black Rock is one of the best in the sound, having 19 feet water at the summer tides. The shipping belonging to the district, in 1816, amounted to 7,033 tons, employed in the coasting trade. There are 4 villages, Fairfield, Greenfield Hill, Saugatuck, and Mill River. Fairfield village is pleasantly situated, and contains a court house, a jail, an academy, and Congregational meeting house. Greenfield Hill is celebrated for its beautiful situation, on an elevation; 3 N. of Long Island sound. It contains a Congregational meeting house and an academy.

Fairfield, (New,) t. Fairfield co. Ct.; 7 N. Danbury. Pop. 788.

Fairfield, p-t. Herkimer co. N. Y., on N. side of the Mohawk; 10 NE. Herkimer, 75 WNW. Albany, W. 421. Pop. 2,610. Here is a flourishing academy, and connected with it there is a respectable medical seminary, having 3 professors. The buildings consist of 2 edifices of 3 stories; one of stone, 72 feet by 36; the other 63 by 32; and 2 smaller buildings. They are pleasantly situated near the centre of the town, on a commanding eminence.

Fairfield, p-t. Adams co. Pa.; 8 W. Gettysburg, 38 WSW. York, W. 83.

Fairfield, t. Cumberland co. N. J.; 25 E. Salem. Pop. 1,869.

Fairfield, t. Crawford co. Pa. Pop. 553.

Fairfield, t. Westmoreland co. Pa. Pop. 2,652.

Fairfield, co. central part of Ohio. Pop. 16,633. Chief town, New Lancaster.

Fairfield, t. Highland co. Ohio. Pop. 2,100.

Fairfield, p-t. Columbiana co. Ohio; 181 NE. Columbus, W. 277. Pop. 1,287.

Fairfield, t. Licking co. Ohio, on a branch of Licking Creek; 4 N. Newark.

Fairfield, t. Butler co. Ohio. Pop. 1,807.

Fairfield, t. Tuscarawas co. Ohio. Pop. 342.

Fairfield, p-v. Green co. Ohio; 57 WSW. Columbus, W. 474.

Fairfield, p-v. Franklin co. Indiana; 77 Indianapolis, W. 565.

Fairfield, p-v. Wayne co. Illinois; 63 Vandalia, W. 766.

Fairfield, p-t. & cap. Jefferson co. Illinois.

Fairfield, p-v. Rockbridge co. Va.; W. 191.

Fairfield, district, central part of S. C. Pop. in 1810, 11,857; slaves 4,034. Pop. in 1820, 17,174. Chief town, Winnsborough.

Fairfield, p-v. Nelson co. Ken.; 10 miles from Bairdstown, W. 605.

Fairfield, p-v. Columbia co. Georgia, W. 617.

Fairfield, p-v. Putman co. Georgia; 30 Mil-ledgeville, W. 685.

Fairford, t. Eng., Gloucestershire; 22 ESE. Gloucester, 81 W. London. Pop. 1,444. It is celebrated for the painted glass windows in the church. It has a market on Thursday.

Fairhaven, p-t. Rutland co. Vt., on W. side of Castleton, and bordering on New York; 9 NNE. Whitehall, 15 W. by N. Rutland, W. 436. Pop. 674.

Fairhaven, p-t. Bristol co. Mass., on Buzzards bay, and E. side of Accushnet river opposite to New Bedford; 48 S. Boston, W. 458. Pop. 3,733. This town was formed from New Bedford in 1812. It contains 2 pleasant villages, 6 houses of public worship, and the inhabitants have 5 or 6 ships employed in the whale fishery.

Fairhaven, v. Gallia co. Ohio, on the Ohio, opposite the mouth of the Great Kenhawa; 4 NE. Gallipolis.

Fairhaven, an. s-p. in SE. part of Crete.

Fairhaven, bay, on NW. coast of Spitsbergen. Lon. 10. E. Lat. 79. 50. N.

Fairhead, promontory, Ireland, on N. coast of the county of Antrim. Lon. 6. 2. W. Lat. 55. 44. N. It is 631 feet above the level of the sea. Here is a perpendicular cliff 283 feet high, composed of huge basaltic columns, one of which is of a quadrangular prismatic form, 200 feet in height, exceeding any other known.

Fairlee, p-t. Orange co. Vt., on the Connecticut opposite to Orford; 15 SSW. Newbury, W. 499. There is a mountain near the meeting house, 547 feet above Connecticut river at Orford bridge, and 1,051, above the sea. *West Fairlee* lies on the west side of Fairlee. Pop. of both 1,143.

Fairley, t. Scot., in Ayr; 11 NW. Irvine.

Fairley Road, narrow strait of Scot., in the frith of Clyde, between the islands of Eumora, and the county of Ayr.

Fairness Sound, harbour on W. coast of Eday, one of the Orkney islands.

Fairport, p-t. Geauga co. Ohio; 250 N. Columbus, W. 367.

Fairview, t. York co. Pa. Pop. 1,764.

Fairview, t. Guernsey co. Ohio; 20 E. Cambridge.

Fairuyosand, t. Persia, in Segestan, on the Heermund; 20 SW. Bost.

Fairweather Mountain, mt. on W. coast of N. A.; 100 SE. Admiralty bay. Lon. 137. W. Lat. 59. N. It is one of the principal summits of the Cordillera of New Norfolk, rising according to accurate observations, to the height of 14,900 feet above the level of the sea, and is covered with perpetual snow.

Faisans, (*Isle de*.) *Isle of Pheasants*, or *Isle of Conference*, small isl. in the river Bidassoa; 2 miles from Fontarabia. It is celebrated for being the place where the peace of the Pyrenees was concluded, in the year 1669, between France and Spain; and for the interview between the kings of France and Spain, on the marriage of Louis XIV. The first name it received from the number of pheasants found there, the last from the circumstance of the interview.

Faium, see *Fayoum*.

Fakaul, t. A. Turkey, Caramania; 4 N. Cogni.

Fakenham, t. Eng., in Norfolk, 6 miles from the sea, with a market on Thursday; 25 NW. Norfolk, 110 NNE. London. Pop. 1,382.

Fakira, t. Japan, Ximo; 15 S. Nangasaki.

Fakoeni, t. Walachia, on the Danube; 21 NNE. Rassoat.

Falaise, t. France, principal place of a district, in Calvados, on the Ante; 18 S. Caen, 21 SW. Lisieux. Lon. 0. 7. W. Lat. 48. 55. N. Pop. 14,000. H. 2,000. It has manufactures of serges, linens, and lace. In the castle of Falaise, William, king of Scotland, was kept confined, who had been made prisoner by Ralph de Glanville, in the reign of Henry II. Falaise was the native place of William, the conqueror.

Falaise, t. Brabant; 16 SE. Tirlemont.

Falari, t. Popedom, in the Patrimonio; 10 NE. Sutri.

Falasjam, country, Africa, W. of Abyssinia.

Falaviers, t. France, Isere; 5 W. Bourgoin.

Falces, t. Spain, in Navarre, on the Arga; 5 W. Olite.

Falckenberg, t. Holstein; 7 WSW. Nordtorp.

Falckenburg, t. Bavaria; 20 ESE. Deux Ponts.

Falco, mt. Naples, Abruzzo Ultra; 15 NNW. Aquila.

Falcon Islands, two or three small islands, near the coast of Connecticut, in Long Island sound. Lon. 72. 40. W. Lat. 41. 10. N.

Falconara, fortress on S. coast of Sicily; 6 E. Alicata.

Falconara, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 9 W. Cosenza.

Falconera, t. Italy, in Mirandola; 4 NE. Mirandola. Lon. 24. 1. E. Lat. 36. 57. N.

Falconera, t. Italy; 4 N. Mirandola.

Falconieri, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Sicily.

Falezi, or *Faltschi*, t. Moldavia, on the Pruth; 32 ENE. Birlat.

Fale, r. Eng., in Cornwall, which rises about 5 SE. St. Columb Major, and runs into the sea, at Falmouth.

Faleme, or *Falemi*, r. Africa, which runs into the Senegal, 20 W. Gallam.

Falera, t. Switz., Grisons; 4 NNE. Ilantz.

Falerium, see *Monte Fiasione*.

Faliga, t. Bavaria; 5 SE. Hof.

Falin, r. Chinese Tartary, which runs into the sea of Japan, Lon. 133. 16. E. Lat. 43. 5. N.

Falios, t. A. Turkey, on the Black sea; 24 W. Amasreh.

Falkenau, t. Silesia, in Neisse; 4 S. Grotkau.

Falkenau, or *Falkenow*, t. Bohemia, in Elnbogen, on the Egra; 12 NE. Egra, 66 W. Prague. Lon. 12. 37. E. Lat. 50. 9. N. Pop. 1,554. Here are manufactures, of alum, sulphur, and vitriol.

Falkenaw, t. Prussia; 22 SE. Marienwerder.

Falkenaw, t. Prussia; 9 SW. Marienburg.

Falkenberg, t. Stiria; 10 N. Oberwoltz.

Falkenberg, s-p. Sweden, in Halland, situated at the mouth of the Athran, on the Scagge-rac; 52 N. Helsingborg. Lon. 12. 30. E. Lat. 56. 54. N. Pop. 659. The chief trade of the inhabitants is fishing; near it a battle was fought between the Danes and the Swedes, in the year 1365, in which the former were defeated.

Falkenberg, t. Ger., in Lippe; 2 S. Horn.

Falkenberg, t. Saxony; NW. Leibenwerda.

Falkenberg, t. Pru. Brandenburg; 7 ENE. Furstenwald.

Falkenberg, or *Niemodlin*, t. Pru. Silesia, in Oppeln; 14 W. Oppeln, 14 SSE. Brieg. Lon. 17. 22. E. Lat. 50. 35. N. Pop. 1,299.

Falkenberg, t. Pru. Pomerania, in Cosslin, on the Drage; 32 E. Stargard, 124 NE. Berlin. Lon. 16. 0. E. Lat. 53. 28. N. Pop. 1,565.

Falkenburg, see *Fauquemont*.

Falkenhagen, t. Pomerania; 5 S. Rumelsberg.

Falkenhagen, t. Pru. Brandenburg; 8 W. Lebus, 40 E. Berlin. Lon. 14. 30. E. Lat. 52. 25. N.

Falkenow, see *Falkenau*.

Falkenstein, t. Ger., in Upper Rhine; 24 W. Worms, 27 NE. Deux Ponts. Pop. 225. It is the capital of a small county of the same name, belonging to Austria, and containing 4,200 inhabitants.

Falkenstein, t. Austria; 10 SW. Zistersdorff.

Falkenstein, t. Austria; 10 S. Aigen.

Falkenstein, or *Valckenstein*, t. Bavaria, on the Inn; 8 N. Kuffstein, 24 SW. Traunstein.

Falkenstein, t. Bavaria; 15 N. Straubing.

Falkenstein, or *Elleford*, t. Saxony, in the Vogtland; 2 S. Aurbach. Pop. 1,660.

Falkenstein, v. & castle, Switz., in Soleure; 11 NNE. Soleure.

Falkenswaard, t. Neth., N. Brabant; 7 S. Eindhoven. Pop. 1,100.

Falkirk, t. Scot., in Stirling; 11 SE. Stirling, 25 W. Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 48. W. Lat. 56. 2. E. Pop. 4,000; including the parish, 9,928. It has a weekly market, and 3 fairs, the greatest in Scotland, exclusively for cattle, sheep, and horses; of the first, as many as 60,000 are sometimes sold in a day. In the year 1298, a battle was fought here between the English and the Scots, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of about 12,000 men, while that of the English amounted scarcely to 100.

Falkland, t. & parish, Scot., in Fifeshire, erected into a royal burgh, in 1458, by James II; 16 SE. Perth, 20 NNE. Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 12. W. Lat. 56. 15. N. Pop. 2,317. The chief employment is the manufacture of brown and white linen, and Silesias. It had formerly a palace, which was rebuilt by James V., but is now in ruins.

Falkland's Island, in S. Atlantic, E. of the straits of Magellan. They have been called *Hawkin's Maiden Land*, *South Belgia*, *New Islands of St. Lewis*, & *Mallowines*, but the name of *Falkland* has generally prevailed. They consist of two large islands, with a great number of smaller ones surrounding them. They are mountainous and boggy; the soil is barren, and the climate inhospitable. Besides the names above mentioned, they have also been called *Pepy's Islands*, and *Sebald de Wert's Islands*. Lon. 56. 30. to 62. 16. W. Lat. 51. 6. to 52. 30. S.

Falkland's Sound, strait or bay, separating the two largest of the Falkland islands.

Falkner's Island, S. of Guildford, Ct. Lon. 72. 50. W. Lat. 41. 15. N.

Falkoping, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 56 E. Uddevalla. Lon. 13. 16. E. Lat. 58. 12. N. Pop. 446. In the year 1388, a battle was fought here between Albert king of Sweden, and Mar-

garet queen of Denmark and Norway, when the former was defeated.

Fall, r. Scot., which rises in SW. part of Perthshire, and runs into Loch Lomond.

Fall, r. R. I., which runs from Watuper pond into Taunton river.

Fall, r. which rises in Vt., and runs into the Connecticut, N. of Greenfield, Mass.

Fall Creek, p-v. in Groton, Tompkins co. N. Y.; 151 W. Albany, W. 389.

Fall Creek, r. Tompkins co. N.Y., which rises in NE. part of the county, and after a course of about 20 miles, flows into S. end of Cayuga lake. It has remarkable falls, which commence 3 miles above the lake, and the descent in the space of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile has been estimated at 350 feet; the last pitch is a cataract of 90 feet perpendicular. The view of the precipice at the foot of the falls is wonderfully grand and picturesque.

Fall Indians, Indians, N. A. Lon. about 113. W. Lat. 51. 50. N. No. 2,500.

Fall River, p-v. Bristol co. Mass.; 60 S. Boston, W. 448.

Fallafajee, one of the Friendly islands, in S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 185. 16. E. Lat. 20. 30. S.

Fallatty, t. Abyssinia; 56 WNW. Gondar.

Fallen, r. Ireland, which runs into the Shannon, 3 N. Lanesborough, in Longford.

Fallen City, or *Old Jerusalem*, a range of rocks among the Virgin islands; SW. of Virgin Gorda.

Fallern, t. Sweden, in Smaland, 3 miles from Wexio; noted for its mineral spring.

Fallerone, t. Poppedom, Ancona; 14 W. Fermo.

Fallersleben, t. Hanover, in Luneburg, on the Aller; 27 SE. Zelle. Pop. 1,133.

Fallet, t. Sweden, in Helsingland; 55 NW. Hernosand.

Falling Spring, rivulet, Va., which rises 20 SW. Warm spring, and flows into Jackson's river. It has a fall of 200 feet perpendicular, and a person may walk dry between the sheet of water and the rock.

Falling Waters, p-v. Berkley co. Va.; W. 94.

Fallingbostel, t. Hanover, in Luneburg; 14 NE. Rethem. Pop. 458.

Fallowfield, t. Washington co. Pa., on W. side of the Monongahela; about 25 SE. Washington. Pop. 2,020.

Fallowfield, t. Crawford co. Pa. Pop. 742.

Fallowfield, (East,) t. Chester co. Pa. P. 857.

Fallowfield, (West,) t. Chester co. Pa. P. 864.

Falls, t. Muskingum co. Ohio. Pop. 1,112.

Falls, t. Bucks co. Pa., on the Delaware, opposite Bordentown; 28 NE. Philadelphia. Pop. 1,880.

Falls, t. Hocking co. Ohio. Pop. 1,001.

Fallstown, p-v. Iredell co. N. C.; W. 416.

Falmouth, p-t. Cumberland co. Maine; 5 NE. Portland, W. 559. Pop. 1,673.

Falmouth, s-p. & p-t. Barnstable co. Mass., on Vineyard sound; 19 SW. Barnstable, 72 S. Boston, W. 490. Pop. 2,370.

Falmouth, p-t. & cap. Pendleton co. Kentucky, on the Little Licking; 58 Frankfort, W. 543. Pop. in 1810, 121.

Falmouth, p-t. Stafford co. Virginia, situated on N. side of the Rappahannoc, opposite Fredericksburg, 1 mile distant; 56 SSW. Washington. Lon. 77. 30. W. Lat. 38. 18. N. It has a

pleasant and romantic situation at the foot of the falls, is a wealthy village, and has considerable trade.

Falmouth, s-p. Eng., in Cornwall; 95 SW. Exeter, 268 WSW. London. Lon. 5. 2. W. Lat. 50. 8. N. Pop. 5,307. It is situated at the mouth of the river Fale, at the entrance into the English channel, with a good harbour, and a road for shipping, supposed to be the best in Great Britain, capable of receiving vessels of any burthen; guarded by two castles. A considerable pilchard fishery is carried on here; but the town derives its chief importance from being the regular station of the packet boats, which carry foreign mails to all parts of the world.

Falmouth, t. Nova-Scotia; 25 NW. Halifax.

Falmouth, s-p. Antigua, situated on a large bay, called *Falmouth Harbour*; 7 SE. St. John's. Lon. 61. 28. W. Lat. 17. 9. N.

Falmouth, s-p. Jamaica, on N. coast. Lon. 77. 33. W. Lat. 18. 31. N. Pop. about 4,000.

Falmouth, small low isl. in the Chinese sea. Lon. 112. 12. E. Lat. 11. N.

Falmouth Harbour, port on S. coast of the island of Ruatan.

Falonichi, or *Filanize*, or *Felaniche*, t. on E. of Majorca. Lon. 0. 14. W. Lat. 39. 32. N. Pop. 6,800. Here the monks of St. Augustine have a handsome monastery.

Falour, t. Hind., in Lahore; 50 ESE. Sultanpour.

False Bay, bay, E. the Cape of Good Hope, and W. Cape False, frequented by ships in NW. winds. Lon. 18. 30. E. Lat. 34. 10. S.

False Bay, bay on NW. coast of northernmost island of New Zealand. Lon. 185. 38. W. Lat. 36. 33. S.

False Island, isl. in the bay of Bengal, near the coast of Ava. Lon. 94. 15. E. Lat. 18. N.

False Point, see *Cape False*.

False River, one of the mouths of the Ava.

Falster, isl. Denmark, situated at the entrance of the Baltic, S. of Zealand, from which it is separated only by a narrow sea; about 60 m. in circumference, elevated, but flat, well watered and wooded, productive in grain, pulse, potatoes, and above all fruit, inasmuch that it is styled the orchard of Denmark. The principal towns are Nyekioping, and Stubbekioping. Lon. 12. E. Lat. 54. 50. N. P. 16,500. Sq. m. 178.

Falsterbo, s-p. Sweden, in Schonen, known for a light-house and its herring fishery; 22 SSW. Lund. Lon. 12. 30. E. Lat. 55. 23. N. Pop. 181.

Faluga, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near W. coast of Sardinia; 12 S. Cape Argentera.

Faluga, t. Arabian Irak, on W. bank of the Euphrates, whence an arm of that river issues to join the Tigris; 25 SE. Bagdad.

Falvaterra, t. Popedom, in Campagna; 15 SE. Frusiuone.

Falun, see *Fahlun*.

Falun, r. Switz., which runs into the lake of Neufchâtel, near Yverdun.

Famagula, t. New Mexico; 50 SSW. Cinaloa.

Famagusta, (an. *Arsinoe*.) s-p. Cyprus. Lon. 33. 30. E. Lat. 35. 10. N. Pop. 300. It is situated on the eastern coast of the island, built on a rock, and is 2 miles in circumference; the

walls are thick, strongly built, and flat at top; they are surrounded by a deep ditch cut out of the solid rock, and are flanked by 12 enormous towers, the sides of which are 4 paces in thickness, and inclose a circle 5 paces in diameter. In the interior there is a pharos, 3 bastions, and a rampart, with a battery consisting of two rows of cannon; and also a citadel. It is the residence of an aga and cadi, but is little else than a heap of ruins.—After having belonged for considerable time to the states of Italy, it was besieged by the Turks in 1570, and surrendered in 1571. The Turkish army consisted of 200,000 men, of which 75,000 perished during the siege.

Fam-cham, t. China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li; 25 SW. Peking.

Fam-chan-pou Hotun, t. Asia, in Corea; 612 ENE. Peking.

Famars, t. France, in North; 3 S. Valenciennes.

Famiah, or *Famieh*, t. Syria, anciently called *Apameah*; 90 N. Damascus. Lon. 36. 43. E. Lat. 35. N. Here the Seleucidæ established the school and nursery of their cavalry, when they fed 30,000 mares, 300 stallions, and 500 elephants. The soil will now hardly support a few buffaloes and sheep.

Family Islands, cluster of small islands, near NE. coast of New-Holland; 12 NW. Cape Sandwich.

Family Lake, lake, N. America. Lon. 93. 20. W. Lat. 52. 35. N.

Famine, or *Famene*, small country of the Netherlands, in W. part of Luxemburg, on the borders of the bishopric of Liege: the principal towns are Marche and Roche.

Fam-tam-Hotun, t. Corea; 625 ENE. Peking.

Fan, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-tong; 17 NE. Po.

Fanaes, isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa, about 9 or 10 miles in circ., a little S. of the Line.

Fanano, t. Italy; 18 S. Modena.

Fanbyn, t. Sweden, in Angermanland, near the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 19. E. Lat. 63. 24. N.

Fanfoue, one of the Navigator's islands, in the S. Pacific ocean, about 5 miles in circ. Lon. 170. 20. W. Lat. 14. 4. S.

Fang, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang; 40 S. Yuen-yang.

Fangoomba, t. Africa, in Kaarta. Lon. 7. 30. W. Lat. 14. 15. N.

Fanjeaux, t. France, in Aude; 8 SSE. Castelnau-dary; 13 W. Carcassone. Lon. 2. 7. E. Lat. 43. 11. N. Pop. 1,807.

Fanimboo, t. Africa, in Bambarra. Lon. 4. W. Lat. 14. 40. N.

Fanki, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-si; 17 NE. Tai.

Fanna, t. Italy, in Friuli; 7 NNE. Aviano.

Fannet, t. Franklin co. Pa. Pop. 1,749.

Fannetsburg, p-t. Franklin co. Pa.; W. 109.

Fannissima, t. Japan, in Nippon; 100 NW. Jedo, 155 NE. Meaco.

Fano, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; 9 SSW. Teramo.

Fano, (an. *Fanum Fortunæ*.) s-p. Popedom, in Ancona, on the Adriatic; 16 ENE. Urbino, 32 NW. Ancona. Lon. 12. 59. E. Lat. 43. 51.

N. Pop. 7,445. Bp. see. It is surrounded with a lofty wall of brick and ditches, with towers at small distances, and bastions towards the sea. It has several monasteries, and some beautiful churches. Here are the remains of a triumphal arch, erected in honour of Augustus, who sent hither a colony, called *Julia Fanestris*. It was destroyed by Totila, and rebuilt by Belisarius.

Fano, (an. *Othanus*, *Uphanus*, & *Calypso*,) small rocky island, NW. of Cape Sidero, in Corfu, to which island it belongs. Lon. 19. 32. E. Lat. 39. 45. N. Pop. 500. It is very important in affording the best possible view of the navigation of the Adriatic. Not a sail can pass, however near to Corfu or Albania, without being noticed from it.

Fanoë, or *Fænoë*, small isl. Denmark, in the Little Belt, 2 S. Middelfahrt, in the island of Funen. Lon. 9. 43. E. Lat. 55. 30. N.

Fanoë, small isl. Denmark, near the coast of Sleswick, in the German ocean, about 15 miles in circ., chiefly inhabited by fishermen. Lon. 8. 43. E. Lat. 55. 25. N. Pop. 2,300.

Fanpoten, t. on E. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 50. 40. E. Lat. 15. 45. N.

Fanshire, r. Madagascar, which runs into the sea, 15 SW. Fort Dauphin.

Fantin, or *Fantee*, country, Africa, on the Gold coast, which extends about 90 miles along the shore of the Atlantic, and 70 inland. The inhabitants are called Fantees, and are the most numerous and powerful people situated immediately on the Gold coast; but their power has been almost entirely broken since 1811 by repeated invasions of the Ashantees. Pop. estimated at 40,000. The soil is fertile, producing fruits, maize, and palm-wine. European nations trade here for gold and slaves. The Fantees are bold, cunning, and deceitful. Their government is aristocratic; their chief is a supreme judge or governor, attended by a council of old men. Each town has a chief. The small towns are very numerous, and they reckon about 4,000 fishermen on the coast. The capital is of the same name, and is situated about 12 miles up the country. Lat. 5. 10. N.

Fanu, small isl. in the Mediterranean; 10 NW. Corfu.

Fan-Yuan, t. Corea; 23 ESE. Koang-tcheo.

Fanzara, t. Fez; 15 S. Salee.

Faon, t. France, in Finisterre, on the bay of Brest; 14 E. by S. Brest. Pop. 825.

Faou, (Le,) t. France, in Finisterre; 9 S. Landerneau, 13 N. Quimper.

Faoua, or *Fouda*, or *Fuah*, t. Egypt, on W. branch of the Nile; 16 SE. Rosetta, 70 NNW. Cairo. Lon. 31. E. Lat. 31. 10. N. It is supposed to be near the situation of the ancient *Naunatis*. It was built by the Milesians, and was formerly a seaport, though now 20 miles from the sea. It rivalled Rosetta in commerce, and was superior to it in wealth, so long as the Canopic branch continued navigable; but it is now inferior to it in size and population.

Faouet, t. France, principal place of a district, in Morbihan; 18 N. L'Orient, 30 NW. Vannes. Lon. 3. 24. W. Lat. 48. 2. N. Pop. 2,606.

Faquier, see *Fauquier*.

Fara, or *Fairay*, one of the smaller Orkney islands, between Eda and Westra. Lon. 2. 43. W. Lat. 59. 4. N.

Fara, one of the smaller Orkney islands; 1 E. Hoy. Lon. 3. 1. W. Lat. 58. 43. N.

Fara, t. Arabia Felix; 230 W. Cathem.

Fara, or *Fair Island*, isl. in the North sea, about 3 miles long, and 2 broad, situated between the Orkneys and the Shetland islands, 30 miles N. from the former, and 24 S. from the latter, to which it is considered rather to belong. There are 4 villages, and in the whole of arable land about 75 acres. Pop. 220. Lon. 1. 47. W. Lat. 59. 29. N.

Farab, see *Otrar*.

Faradeese, (probably an. *Aphrodisium*, or *Veneria*,) t. Africa, near E. coast of Tunis; 12 W. Hamam-et, 30 S. Tunis. The inhabitants, rather more than a century ago, were the greatest cruisers and most experienced mariners of the country, though near 4 miles from the sea.

Faraha, t. Arabia, on S. coast of the Persian gulf; 200 ESE. El Catif. Lon. 51. 30. E. Lat. 25. 7. N.

Farasheese, numerous tribe of Arabs inhabiting the district south of Tunis, particularly about Spaitla and Fusana.

Faram, one of the smaller Shetland islands. Lon. 1. 26. W. Lat. 60. 40. N.

Farama, (El,) t. Egypt, situated at the mouth of what was anciently the Pelusiac branch of the Nile, now in ruins; 3 NE. Tineh.

Faranagur, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 36 S. Amednagar.

Farani, t. Ludamar; 30 NW. Benowm.

Faraoni, t. Moldavia; 16 S. Bakeu.

Faran, valley, Arabia, which extends from the Red sea to Mount Sinai.

Farat, r. Nubia, which runs into the Red sea, Lat. 21. 40. N. with good depth of water at its mouth.

Farbe, t. Holstein; 4 WSW. Oldenburg.

Farea, t. New Grenada, in St. Martha, 4 leagues from Los Keys.

Fareham, s-p. Eng., in Hants, at NW. nook of Portsmouth harbour, with a quay, at which vessels of 200 tons can unload; 12 SE. Southampton, 74 SW. London. Lon. 1. 10. W. Lat. 50. 51. N. Pop. 3,325. A considerable trade is carried on in coals, corn, &c., and a manufacture of sacks and cordage; bricks and tiles are made here of a superior excellence. It has a market on Tuesday. It is much resorted to in summer for sea bathing.

Fardan, t. Persia, Segestan; 155 SSW. Zareng.

Farelains, t. Portugal, Entre-Duero-e-Minho; 6 NE. Villa de Condé.

Farella, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 104. 27. E. Lat. 0. 48. S.

Farellon Sueio, small isl. in the Spanish Main, near the coast of Darien. Lon. 79. 40. W. Lat. 9. 43. N.

Faremontier, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne; 3 W. Coulomier, 27 E. Paris.

Farellones, rocks, in the N. Pacific ocean, in two distinct clusters of 3 or 4 rocks in each, lying in a SE. and NW. direction from each other. The highest rock of the N. group lies 14 SSW., the S. cluster lies 17 SSW. Punta de los Reyes; a third cluster, scarcely above water, lies 12 SSW. Punta de los Reyes.

Fareskur, t. Egypt, on E. branch of the Nile; 7 S. Damietta.

Farfana, t. Spain, Catalonia; 5 W. Balaguer.

Fargani, capital of a province of the same name, in Zagatia, containing many towns, and abounding in mineral productions.

Fargaum, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 36 S. Amednagar.

Fariah, t. & pr. Balk, on the borders of Persia; 90 W. Balk. Lon. 63. 40. E. Lat. 36. 18. N.

Farjan, t. Persia, Irak; 75 SW. Hamadan.

Faribe, t. Africa, country of the Foulabs, on the Senegal. Lon. 14. 34. W. Lat. 16. 45. N.

Faridabad, t. Hind., in Delhi; 18 S. Delhi.

Farigliani, small isl. near E. coast of Sicily. Lon. 15. 15. E. Lat. 37. 35. N.

Farila, t. Sweden, in Helsingland; 39 N. Hudwickswall.

Farilhoens, two small islands in the Atlantic, near the coast of Benguela. Lat. 12. 35. S.

Farim, t. Africa, and capital of a province or kingdom of the same name, belonging to the Papels on the river St. Domingo. Lon. 14. 30. W. Lat. 12. 10. N.

Farima, or *Bansju*, pr. Japan, on S. coast of the island of Nippon, abounding in manufactures of silk, cloth, paper, &c.

Farinola, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; 11 SSE. Teramo.

Faris, t. Persia, in Comis; 30 SE. Bistam.

Farlee, t. Bengal; 8 N. Rangamatty.

Farles, r. N. Wales, which runs into the Irish sea, 4 W. Crickaeth.

Farley Mills, p-v. King and Queen co. Va.; W. 148.

Farleysville, p-v. Charlotte co. Va.; W. 233.

Farlof, t. Sweden, in Schonen; 6 N. Christianstadt.

Farmer, p-v. Seneca co. N. Y., in Covert; 196 W. Albany, W. 334.

Farmington, p-t. Kennebeck co. Me.; 29 NNW. Augusta, 200 NNE. Boston, W. 649. Pop. 1,938. It is a valuable agricultural town, and contains an academy.

Farmington, p-t. Strafford co. N. H.; 20 NW. Dover, W. 522. Pop. 1,716.

Farmington, p-t. Hartford co. Ct.; 10 W. Hartford, 30 N. New Haven, W. 334. Pop. in 1810, 2,748; in 1820, 3,042. It is watered by Farmington river, and is a large, pleasant, and one of the best agricultural towns in New England. It comprises 2 parishes, in each of which is a post office; and in one of them is a compact settlement containing upwards of 100 houses, chiefly on one street, and most of them handsome. *Talcot* mountain is in Farmington. See *Talcot*.

Farmington, (Indian name, *Tunxis*,) r. which rises in Mass., flows with a winding course into Connecticut, passes through Farmington, and joins the Connecticut in Windsor. Salmon river unites with it on the west side of Windsor; just below the junction it has a cataract of 150 feet; after which it is called Windsor river. Length 60 miles.

Farmington, p-t. Ontario co. N. Y.; 9 NE. Canandaigua, 207 W. Albany, W. 362. Pop. in 1810, 1,908; in 1820, 4,214. *Clifton Springs*, fountains, which are strongly impregnated with sulphur, are in Manchester, which has lately been formed from Farmington.

Farmington, p-t. Trumbull co. Ohio; 110 NE. Columbus, W. 320. Pop. 368.

Farmington, p-t. Jefferson co. Illinois; 9 Vandalia, W. 810.

Farmoutiers, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne; 9 N. Rosoy. Pop. 1,200.

Farmville, p-t. Prince Edward co. Va., on the Appomatox; 72 WSW. Richmond, W. 201.

Farn Islands, cluster, or rather two groups of small islands and rocks, 17 in number, in the German sea, near the English coast, opposite Bamborough castle, in Northumberland. The principal, called *Farn*, is about a mile in compass, and has a fort. Lon. 1. 44. W. Lat. 55. 29. N.

Farnbach, t. Ger.; 6 ESE. Salzungen.

Farnest, t. Poppedom; 6 NE. Castro.

Farnham, p-t. Richmond co. Va.; W. 146.

Farnham, (an. *Vindomis*,) t. Eng., in Surry, on the river Wey, granted by Ethelbald, a West Saxon king, to the bishops of Winchester, who have a seat or castle here, their summer residence; 27 NE. Winchester, 38 SW. London. Lon. 0. 37. W. Lat. 51. 32. N. Pop. 2,911. It is celebrated for its plantations of hops. It has a large weekly market on Thursday.

Farnham St. Genevieve, v. Eng., in Suffolk; 3 S. Saxmundham. In 1173, the earl of Leicester was defeated here by Hugh Lacy, and upwards of 10,000 of his followers killed.

Farni, t. Africa, in Bambarra. Lon. 4. 8. W. Lat. 13. 40. N.

Farnley Tyas, t. Yorkshire, Eng., in the West Riding; 3 SSE. Huddersfield. Pop. 730.

Farnley, t. Eng., in Yorkshire, near Leeds. Pop. 1,164.

Farnroda, t. Weimar, in Eisenach; 3 ESE. Eisenach. Pop. 450.

Farnworth, t. Eng., in Lancashire; 3 SE. Bolton. Pop. 1,798.

Faro, isl. Sweden, about 30 miles in circ., separated from NE. part of the island of Gothland, by a narrow channel. It is populous and fertile. The principal town has the same name, and is situated on SE. coast. Lon. 19. 12. E. Lat. 57. 50. N.

Faro, s-p. Portugal, in Algarva, in the gulf of Cadiz; 20 SW. Tavira. Lon. 7. 52. W. Lat. 36. 59. N. Pop. 6,025. H. 927. Bp. see. It has the greater part of the trade of the province, though large ships cannot come up to the town, but are obliged to discharge their cargoes in the road. The most important article of exportation is that of figs.

Faro, t. island of Siphanto. Lon. 24. 49. E. Lat. 36. 58. N.

Faro of Messina, strait of the Mediterranean, between Sicily and Calabria, about 5 miles across, remarkable for the tide ebbing and flowing every 6 hours.

Farøe, small isl. Denmark, near S. coast of Zealand. Lon. 12. E. Lat. 54. 57. N.

Faroe Islands, islands in the North sea, belonging to Denmark, under the same governor with Iceland, about 170 leagues S. Iceland, but something more to the W. of Norway, and are 25 in number; though but 17 are inhabited. The principal ones are Stromoe, Norderoe, Asteroe, Suderoe, and Sandoe. They extend about 70 miles in length, and 50 in breadth. When

the day is at its greatest length in these islands, the sun rises at 7 minutes after two, and sets 53 minutes after nine. The summers and winters are very moderate in this climate; and as the latter are neither long nor severe, the cattle feed here in the open air all the year round. These islands are, indeed, so many solid rocks, but the surface of them is covered with earth, or mould, to the depth of two feet, and this shallow soil is so fertile as to yield 20 for one. The pastures are excellent, especially for sheep, in the great flocks of which the wealth of the inhabitants consists. There are 7 parishes, and 39 churches, under the diocese of Zealand. Lat. 61. 15. to 62. 10. N. Sq. m. 500. Pop. in 1812, 5,209.

Faronagur, t. Hind., in the subah of Delhi; 35 WSW. Delhi. Lon. 77. 4. E. Lat. 28. 30. N.

Farout Head, or *Far-out Head*, cape, Scot., on N. coast of the county of Sutherland; 10 E. Cape Wrath. Lon. 4. 58. W. Lat. 58. 40. N.

Faron, r. France, which runs into the Meuse, 2 miles below Viset.

Farquhar's Island, isl. in the Mergui Archipelago, of an oval form, about 8 miles in circ. Lat. 11. 4. N.

Farquharsville, p-v. Frederick co. Maryland; W. 62.

Farr, small s-p. Scot., in Sutherland, on a bay to which it gives name, in which is a good salmon fishery; 48 N. Dornoch.

Farr Bay, bay of the North Sea, on N. coast of Scotland, in the county of Sutherland. Lon. 4. 2. W. Lat. 58. 34. N.

Farra, t. Japan, on S. coast of Nippon; 40 S. Jedo. Lon. 139. 12. E. Lat. 36. 4. N.

Farree, t. Hind., in Allahabad; 40 NW. Sai-pour.

Farree, see *Ferah*.

Farrenbach, r. Franconia, which runs into the Rednitz, 2 below Furth.

Farrenbach, t. Bavaria; 5 Langenzen.

Farrenbach Kirch, t. Bavaria; 4 S. Langenzen.

Farringdon, t. Eng., in Berks, situated on the side of a hill, with a market on Tuesday; 17 NE. Oxford; 74 WNW. London. Lon. 1. 30. W. Lat. 51. 39. N. Pop. 1,843.

Farrowsville, p-v. Fauquier co. Va.; W. 64.

Farsa, (an. *Pharsalia*, or *Pharsalus*), t. Eu. Turkey, in Thessaly; 10 S. Livadia, 18 SE. Larissa. Pop. 5,000. Bp. see. Large quantities of cotton are cultivated in the vicinity. The town is partly in ruins. It lies adjacent to a plain famous for a battle fought 48 B. C. between Cæsar and Pompey.

Farsa, t. Popedom, Sabina; 16 N. Tivoli.

Farshiut, or *Furshout*, t. Egypt; 20 S. Girgê. This is a poor, ill-built, ruinous town, about a mile in compass, the residence of a scheik, who is governor of the country on the west, almost to Syene. The environs are pleasant, and most of the roads to the town planted with acacia trees. Here is a convent of Franciscans.

Farsidunga, t. Bengal; 40 NW. Beyhar.

Farsistan, or *Fars*, (an. *Persis*), pr. Persia, bounded N. by a desert, which separates it from Irak; E. by Kerman, S. by the gulf of Persia, W. by Chusistan; about 420 miles long from N. to S. and 360 from E. to W. Towards

the S. the air is very hot, and the land so sandy, that it produces little else than palm-trees; northward it is full of mountains, on which are found the most beautiful falcons in Persia, a great number of wild swine, and wild cats. The eastern part is the most populous and best cultivated. Plenty of grain, the finest fruits, tobacco, esteemed the best in the world, are produced; and the hills are covered with vineyards. Chief town, Schiras; chief port, Bushire.

Farsley, t. Eng., in the west riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1,094.

Fartach, or *Fartak*, or *Fartaque*, s-p. Arabia, in Hadramaut, belonging to the scheik of Keschim; 132 SE. Hadramaut, 480 E. Mocha. Lon. 51. E. Lat. 15. 36. N.

Fartin, r. Ireland, in Kerry, which runs into Valentia bay.

Fartrey, r. Ireland, which runs into the Irish sea, 9 N. Wicklow.

Faruganié, t. Egypt, on E. branch of the Nile; 18 N. Cairo.

Farulho, see *Scherbro*.

Fasad, t. Persia, in Segestan; 35 SSW. Zareng.

Fasana, t. Istria; 4 NNW. Pola. Pop. 500.

Fasiano, or *Fasaro*, t. Naples, in Bari; 10 S. Monopoli. Pop. 7,100.

Fasealdo, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 15 WSW. Basignano.

Fasikani, t. Japan, Nippon; 30 W. Xenday.

Fast Main, see *Stude River*.

Fastnel Rock, rock, in the Atlantic, near the coast of Ireland; 5 SSW. Cape Clear.

Fatagar, country, Africa, situated SE. of Abyssinia, about Lon. 39. E. Lat. 9. N.

Fatatenda, t. Africa, in Woolly, on the river Gambia, about 500 miles from its mouth; 10 S. Medina. Lon. 13. 8. W. Lat. 15. 20. N. Here the English had a factory, but from the behaviour of the king of Tomani, were compelled to abandon it in the year 1734.

Fate, t. Clermont co. Ohio. Pop. 1,775.

Fatesch, t. Russia, in Kursk; 30 NW. Kursk. Pop. 1,644.

Fatiabad, t. Hind., in Agra; 15 SSE. Agra.

Fatiabad, t. Hind., in Hissar; 57 W. Hissar.

Fatieh, t. Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates; 15 SW. Corna.

Fatisa, see *Vatisa*.

Fato, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 22. 44. E. Lat. 63. 52. N.

Fatsa, or *Fatisa*, see *Vatisa*.

Fatsisio, isl. Japan, about 80 miles from S. coast of Nippon, whither the emperor banishes the grandees who have incurred his displeasure, to be employed in making silk stuffs embroidered with gold; the island is barren and almost inaccessible. Lon. 140. 10. E. Lat. 33. 40. N.

Fattalagunge, t. Oude; 20 SE. Sumbul.

Fattapour, t. Hind., in Oude; 8 W. Kairabad.

Fatteconda, t. Africa, capital of Bondou, on the Faleme. Lon. 10. 20. W. Lat. 14. 20. N.

Fattik, t. Africa, and capital of Joali. Lon. 16. 48. E. Lat. 14. N.

Fattiko, t. Africa, in Jemarrow.

Fattipour, or *Fatepour*, t. Hind., in the subah of Agra, more anciently *Sikari*, but changed its name on being rebuilt by the emperor Acbar; 28 WSW. Agra. Lon. 78. 8. E. Lat. 27. 40. N.

It was once a magnificent city, but is now in a state of decay.

Fattipour, t. Hind., Oude; 35 WSW. Lucknow.

Fattipour, t. Hind., in Nagore; 25 NW. Didwana.

Fattipour, t. Hind., in Bahar, on the Gunduck; NNW. Patna.

Fatty Kan Durga, t. Hind., in Moulton; 35 NNW. Moulton.

Favagnana, or *Favognana*, isl. in the Mediterranean, about 17 miles in circ., near W. coast of Sicily; 9 W. by S. Trapani. This island was anciently called *Ægusa*, or *Capraria*; it has a convenient harbour, with good anchorage. It belongs to the family of Patavicino, and some years yields from the fisheries 80,000 livres. Lon. 12. 25. E. Lat. 38. N.

Favani, (La,) r. Naples, which runs into the sea, 9 SSE. Squillace.

Favara, river of Sicily, which runs into the Mediterranean, about 5 S. Modica.

Favara, t. Africa, in Barca; 30 ESE. Derne.

Favara, t. Sicily, in Noto, on a river of the same name; 10 W. Noto. Pop. 6,500.

Favarota, t. Sicily, Mazara; 15 WNW. Palermo.

Faubaash, t. Egypt; 13 NW. Dendera.

Faucigny, or *Faussigny*, (*Barony of*), pr. Savoy, bounded N. by the territory of Chablais, E. by the Valais and the duchy of Aosta, and S. and W. by the Genevois. It is divided into Upper and Lower. The name is derived from an ancient castle, situated near the Arve, about 3 N. Bonne Ville. The principal towns of Upper Faucigny are Salanche, Samoens, or Samoing, Taninge, and Flumet; the principal towns of Lower Faucigny are Cluse, Bonne, and Bonne Ville. Pop. 52,521. Sq. m. 722.

Faucogney, t. France, in Upper Saone; 7 ENE. Luxeuil, 9 N. Lure. Pop. 917.

Fauconcourt, t. France, in Vosges; 4 NW. Ramberviller.

Faudoas, t. France, in Gers; 15 SE. Lectoure.

Favelone, r. Naples, which runs into the sea, 4 miles from Squillace.

Faventia, now *Faenza*.

Faverney, t. France, in Upper Saone; 7 N. Vesoul, 10 WNW. Luxeuil. Lon. 6. 11. E. Lat. 47. 46. N. Pop. 1,226.

Faverolle, t. France, Marne; 12 W. Reims.

Faverolles, t. France, in Côte-d'Or; 12 E. Chatillon sur Seine.

Faversham, see *Faversham*.

Faugelai, t. Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile.

Faughan, r. Ireland, which runs into the Lough Foyle, 5 NNE. Londonderry.

Favida, isl. in the gulf of Georgia, near W. coast of N. A. from which it is separated by a channel, called Canal del Nuestra Signora del Rosario; 30 miles in length from NW. to SE. and from 2 to 5 in breadth. The NW. point is named Point Marshal, and SE. Point Upwood.

Favieres, t. France, in Meurte; 5 W. Veze-lize, 12 S. Tom.

Favignana, see *Favagnana*.

Faulbach, t. Germany; 3 W. Wertheim. Pop. 700.

Faulquemont, t. France, in Moselle, near the river Nied; 9 SE. Boulay, 16 E. Metz. Lon. 6. 40. E. Lat. 49. 3. N. Pop. 1,106.

Favorita, palace near the city of Mantua, taken by the French in the beginning of May, 1796.

Favourable Lake, lake, N. America. Lon. 92. 30. W. Lat. 52. 50. N.

Faup, one of the Carolina, or New Philippine islands, in the Pacific ocean.

Fauquemberg, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 11 SW. St. Omer. Pop. 1,300.

Fauquemont, or *Valkenberg*, or *Falkenberg*, t. Neth., Limburg, on the Geule; 12 W. Aix la Chapelle, 16 NNE. Liege. Pop. 550.

Fauquier, co. NE. part Va.; bounded N. by Loudoun co., NE. by Prince William co., ESE. by Stafford co., SW. by Culpeper co., and NW. by Frederick co. Pop. in 1810, 22,689; slaves 10,361. Pop. in 1820, 23,103. Chief town, Warrenton.

Faurano, t. Naples, Lavora; 17 E. Naples.

Faulac, t. on E. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 47. 45. E. Lat. 24. S.

Fauville en Caux, t. France, in Lower Seine; 10 N. Caudebec. Pop. 1,097.

Fauxvilliers, t. Neth., Luxemburg; 24 NW. Luxemburg. Pop. 1,000.

Fawcettsdown, p-v. Columbiana co. Ohio, on the Ohio; 5 miles below Pennsylvania line, W. 287.

Fawn, t. York co. Pa., W. of the Susquehanna. Pop. 803.

Fawn Grove, p-v. York co. Pa., W. 88.

Faxardo, isl. S. A. in the Orinoco, opposite the mouth of the Caroni. Lat. 6. 23. N. It is 3,000 toises long, and 1,387 wide; and is a desert.

Fay, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire; 12 ESE. Loudun, 13 S. Chinon.

Fay Billot, t. France, in Upper Marne; 12 SE. Langres. Pop. 1,990.

Fay le Froid, t. France, in Upper Loire; 15 ESE. Le Puy. Pop. 702.

Fayal, one of the Azore islands. Lon. 28. 41. W. Lat. 38. 31. N. It is of a circular form, about 10 miles in diameter, rising abruptly from the sea, reaching in the centre to the height of 3,000 feet. The climate is good, and the air always mild and pure. The cold of winter is never felt, and the heat of summer is tempered by refreshing winds. It produces plenty of pasture for cattle; birds are numerous, and plenty of fish is caught on the coast. The chief place is Villa Horta, or Orta. Pop. 16,295.

Fayd, t. Syria, on the frontiers of Arabia Deserta; 400 E. Damascus.

Faye, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 10 S. Angers.

Fay le Vineuse, t. France, Indre-and-Loire; 3 SE. Richelieu.

Fayence, t. France, in Var; 10 NE. Draguignan. Pop. 2,638. It is celebrated for its manufacture of earthen ware.

Fayette, p-t. Kennebeck co. Maine; 20 W. by N. Augusta, W. 631. Pop. 824.

Fayette, p-t. Seneca co. N. Y.; 6 E. Geneva, 18 N. Ovid, 188 W. Albany. Pop. 2,869. It lies between Cayuga and Seneca lakes, and has

Seneca river on the north. It enjoys good advantages of navigation, and is a considerable town. A weekly newspaper is published here.

Fayette, co. SW. part of Pa.; bounded N. by Westmoreland co., E. by Somerset co., S. by Maryland and Virginia, and W. by Greene co. Pop. in 1810, 24,714; in 1820, 27,285. Chief towns, Union and Brownsville.

Fayette, co. central part of Ken. Pop. in 1810, 21,370; slaves 7,664. Pop. in 1820, 23,250. Chief town, Lexington.

Fayette, co. Indiana. Pop. 5,950. Chief town, Connersville.

Fayette, co. Illinois, watered by the Kaskaskia; formed since 1820. Chief town, Vandalia.

Fayette, co. Ohio. Pop. 6,316. Chief town, Washington.

Fayette, t. Lawrence co. Ohio. Pop. 436.

Fayetteville, p-v. in Manlius, Onondaga co. N. Y.; 136 W. Albany, W. 397.

Fayetteville, p-t. & cap. Cumberland co. N. C., on W. side of the NW. branch of Cape Fear river; 60 S. Raleigh, 95 NW. Wilmington, 119 ESE. Salisbury, 158 NE. Columbia, 196 N. by E. Charleston, W. 348. Lon. 97. 6. W. Lat. 34. 2. N. Pop. in 1800, 1,656; in 1820, 3,532. It is the most commercial town in N. C., and has a pleasant and advantageous situation, nearly a mile from Cape Fear river. The Cape Fear Company have lately cleared the river of logs and sand shoals in order to render it navigable for steam boats; and have constructed a canal from the river through the town, so that boats may lie along by the side of the warehouses. It contains a court house, a town house, an academy, a masonic hall, 3 banks, one of which is a branch of the U. S. bank, and 3 houses of public worship. Several of the public buildings are large and elegant. The town is regularly laid out, and the principal streets are 100 feet wide. Two weekly newspapers are published here. Great quantities of produce, consisting of cotton, tobacco, flour, wheat, flaxseed, corn, hemp, naval stores, &c. are collected here and conveyed in boats down the river to Wilmington. The situation of the town is healthful, and favourable for trade and manufactures. The land around is considerably elevated, and the soil dry and barren, except on the water courses, where it is rich.

Fayetteville, p-t. & cap. Lincoln co. Ten., on Elk river nearly 100 miles above its confluence with the Tennessee; 30 N. Huntsville, 80 S. by E. Nashville, W. 748. Lat. 35. 15. N. It is a flourishing town, and contains a court house, a bank, an academy, and a meeting house.

Fayoro, t. Spain, in Aragon, at the conflux of the Matarana, and the Ebro; 15 S. Fraga.

Fayoum, or *Feium*, pr. Egypt, situated on W. side of the Nile, extending from the river to the Burket el Kerun: formerly the province of *Arsinoë*, and intersected by canals cut by the ancient Egyptians, and then forming a communication between the river and the lake. Fayoum, formerly one of the wealthiest and most fertile provinces of Egypt, is much declined in its fertility, through the oppression of the Turks; instead of flourishing cities, only mud-wall villages are found. The grain most cultivated is doura or durra. Other productions are wheat,

rye, barley, flax, cotton, dates, and sugar. Rose bushes are extensively cultivated.

Fayoum, or *Feium*, t. Egypt, and capital of the province so called; 49 SSW. Cairo. Lon. 30. 39. E. Lat. 29. 27. N. It formerly contained public baths, markets, and colleges; divided by the canal of Joseph, and surrounded by gardens. At present it is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in circ., and stands on the eastern shore of the canal. The remainder is destroyed, and the colleges are no more. It has 60 looms for woollen, nearly as many for cotton, and about 30 distilleries of rose water. The houses, built of sun-dried bricks, are a gloomy assemblage of huts.

Fays, t. France, Upper-Marne; 5 NW. Joinville.

Fayston, t. Washington co. Vt.; 22 W. by S. Montpelier. Pop. 149.

Fazeley, t. Eng., in Warwickshire, near Tamworth. Pop. 890.

Fazilpour, t. Hind., Guzerat; 12 N. Brodera.

Fazuclo, mountainous country, Africa, south of Darfur, tributary to Sennaar.

Fazula, t. Hind., in Oude; 3 N. Lucknow.

Fazulapour, t. Hind., Bahar; 13 NW. Bahar.

Fazzolo, t. Naples, in the Capitanata; 13 SW. Manfredonia.

Feal, r. Ireland, which rises near Coolnakeny, in Limerick, and unites with the river Gale, &c. in the county of Kerry, after which it takes the name of Cashin, and falls into the Shannon's mouth, 11 m. above Kerry Head.

Fearing, t. Washington co. Ohio. Pop. 811.

Fearn, t. Scot., in Ross; 4 SE. Tain.

Febabo, t. Africa, capital of a district in the Libyan desert, inhabited by the Tibboo; 160 S. Augela. Lon. 22. 5. E. Lat. 26. 50. N.

Fécamp, s-p. France, in Lower-Seine; it contains about 1,000 houses; 9 SW. Dieppe, 15 NNE. Montivillers. Lon. 0. 23. E. Lat. 49. 46. N. Pop. 7,009. The principal commerce is in linen, serges, lace, leather, and hats. The herring fishery employs a considerable number of vessels; and smaller boats fish along the coast.

Fichheim, t. Coburg, in Saalfeld. Pop. 200.

Fe-ching-se, small city, China, in Pe-tche-li, near Pekin, neatly built.

Feckenham, parish, Eng., in Worcestershire; 4 S. Bromsgrove. Pop. 2,135.

Fecunsum, t. Japan, on N. coast of Nippon; 28 N. Noto.

Fecuri, t. Japan, in Nippon, on the gulf of Jedo; 65 S. Jedo.

Fedala, s-p. Morocco; 40 SSW. Salee. It is situated on a promontory, sometimes mistaken for an island. It is in a fertile country, and has an excellent road for ships. It has had an extensive trade in grain. It has been supposed to be the *Cerne* of the ancients.

Federalburg, v. Md., in Dorchester and Caroline counties; 18 NE. Cambridge.

Feder See, lake, Wurtemberg, about 12 miles in circ., which has communication with the Danube, by a river called Krantzach; the lake is a little E. Buchau.

Feeding Hills, p-v. & parish, in West Springfield, Mass.; 5 W. Springfield, W. 364.

Feejee, isl. in the S. Pacific Ocean, which, as Capt. Cook was informed, lies 3 days' sail from Tongataboo, in the direction of NW. by W. It

is described as a high, but very fruitful island; abounding with hogs, dogs, fowls, and all the kinds of fruit and roots that are found in any of the others; and as being much larger than Tongataboo; to the dominion of which it is not subject, as the other islands of the Archipelago are.—The more northerly part of this numerous group reaches N. to Lat. 15. 33. Capt. Bligh fell in with the easternmost of the Feejee islands in 178. W. Lon. The southernmost island lies in Lon. 178. E. Lat. 19. 50. S. The stature of the Feejeeans is high, their complexions are dark, and their hair approaches to wool. They are cannibals, very ferocious, and dreaded by their neighbours.

Feestown, p-v. Clermont co. Ohio; W. 462.

Feesura, t. Africa, in Kaarta; 28 W. Kemmoo.

Feet, t. Norway, Aggerhuus; 36 NNE. Fredrickstadt.

Fegari, t. Japan, Nippon; 70 SSE. Meaco.

Fegesak, or *Vegeak*, t. Ger., in Bremen, on the Weser; 8 NNW. Bremen. Pop. 1,534.

Feglina, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 7 SE. Cosenza.

Fehrabad, or *Fahrabad*, t. Persia, in Mazanderan; 126 W. Astarabat, 270 N. Ispahan. Lon. 53. 12. E. Lat. 35. 56. N. It is situated near S. coast of the Caspian sea; containing about 16,000 inhabitants, principally descendants of Georgians and Armenians, who are active, lively, and industrious: the environs produce sugar, cotton, and silk.

Fehrenbach, t. Baden; 16 E. Friburg.

Fehrbellin, t. Pru. Brandenburg, on the Rein; 28 NW. Berlin, 28 NNE. Brandenburg. Lon. 12. 50. E. Lat. 52. 53. N. Pop. 952.

Fei, t. China, of the third rank, in Changtong; 25 WNW. Y.

Fei, r. Persia, which runs into the Mes, 8 SE. Suc Sambil, in Chusistan.

Feid, see *Faid*.

Feignies, t. France, in North; 3 NW. Maubeuge.

Feilersdorf, t. Bav.; 8 SW. Culmbach.

Feilitsch, t. Bav.; 3 NE. Hof.

Feira, t. Portugal, Beira; 10 S. Oporto. Pop. 2,000.

Feisoun, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir; 40 N. Diarbekir.

Feitkinge, t. Sweden, Schonen; 6 E. Christianstadt.

Fei-tchin, t. China, of the third rank, in Changtong; 25 SSW. Tci-nan.

Feistiz, t. Carinthia; 3 SW. St. Veit.

Feistritz, t. Stiria; 4 N. Muehrau. H. 90.

Feistritz, r. Stiria, which runs into the Save, 9 NE. Laybach.

Feistritz, t. Carinthia; 10 NE. Saxenburg.

Feistritz, or *Windisch Feistritz*, see *Windisch Feistritz*.

Feium, see *Fayoum*.

Feketebanja, t. Hungary; 28 NE. Zatmar.

Feketelo, t. Transylvania; 23 SW. Colosvar.

Feketepatak, t. Transylvania; 25 SW. Colosvar.

Fekete-Pator, t. Hungary; 18 SSE. Gros Wardein.

Felaniche, see *Falonichi*.

Feldbach, t. Stiria; 14 N. Rakelsburg. P. 600.

Felder, r. Ger., which rises in Henneberg, and runs into the Werra, 2 NE. Vacha.

Feldes, t. Carniola; 14 NW. Crainburg, 40 SW. Lavamund.

Feldes-See, lake, Carniola; 2 SW. Feles.

Feldkirch, t. Tyrol, circle, Bregentz, formerly capital of a county of the same name; 28 NNE. Coire, 92 NW. Trent. Lon. 9. 35. E. Lat. 47. 14. N. Pop. 1,034. It is well built, and situated on the Ill, near the Rhine.

Feldkirch, t. Baden; 10 W. by S. Friburg. Pop. 1,000.

Feldkirchen, t. Carinthia; 10 W. Fiume.

Feldsbach, r. Austria, which runs into the Danube, 3 miles below Grein.

Feldsberg, t. Carinthia; 4 NE. Saxenburg.

Feldsberg, t. Austria; 28 NNE. Vienna, 32 NE. Tulln. Lon. 16. 43. E. Lat. 48. 42. N. H. 250.

Feld See, lake, Carinthia; 8 NW. Velach.

Felduar, t. Hungary; 12 SE. Symontornya. The inhabitants are chiefly supported by fishing in the Danube, near which it stands.

Felegyhaza, t. Hungary, capital of Little Cumania; 12 S. Ketskemet. Pop. 9,105. H. 1,028.

Felenbrunn, (*Ober*,) t. Austria; 3 NW. Sonneberg.

Felenbrunn, (*Unter*,) t. Austria; 8 N. Korn Neuburg.

Felenga, small island, gulf of Venice, near the coast of Istria. Lon. 14. 4. E. Lat. 45. 52. N.

Feletino, t. Popedom; 8 N. Alatri.

Felician, parish, Louisiana, N. of Baton Rouge, and bordering on the state of Mississippi. Pop. 12,732.

Felician, p-t. Felician, Louisiana; 163 NW. New Orleans, W. 1,313.

Felicudi, (an. *Phenicusa*,) one of the Lipari islands. Lon. 14. 21. E. Lat. 38. 34. N.

Felines de Temenes, t. France, in Aude; 6 S. La Grasse, 11 NE. St. Paul de Fenouillet.

Feliu, see *St. Feliu*.

Felixville, p-v. Cumberland co. Va.; W. 182.

Felizan, t. Piedmont; 8 W. Alexandria, 12 E. Asti.

Felizzano, t. Piedmont, near the Tanaro; 8 W. Alexandria. Pop. 1,700.

Fella, r. Carinthia, which runs into the Drave, near Mochling.

Fellbach, t. Wurt., Rothenburg. Pop. 2,401.

Fellenberg, t. Tyrol; 4 WSW. Innsbruck.

Felletin, t. France, principal place of a district, in Creuse; 7 SSW. Evaux, 21 SSE. Gueret. Lon. 2. 15. E. Lat. 45. 53. N. Pop. 2,666. Near it is a medicinal spring.

Fellin, t. Livonia; 110 NE. Riga. Pop. 660.

Fellin, t. Naples, Lavora; 13 ENE. Naples.

Felling, t. Austria; 3 SSE. Zistersdorf.

Felling, t. Austria; 10 WNW. Crems.

Felling, t. Austria; 11 S. Vienna.

Fellingsbro, t. Sweden, in Westmanland; 24 W. Stroemsholm.

Fellis, mt. Adel; 50 W. Cape Guardafui.

Feloops, people of Africa, who inhabit a considerable tract of country between the Gambia and the Rio Grande.

Felou, r. Africa, which runs into the Senegal, 60 miles above Galam.

Felsberg, t. Hesse Cassel, with an ancient castle on a rock; 12 S. Cassel, 16 SE. Naumburg. Pop. 872.

Felsina, now *Bologna*.

Felsoe-Banja, t. Hungary, in Sathmar; 4 Neustadt. Pop. 3,819. Here are gold mines.

Felstin, t. Aust. Galicia; 40 SW. Lemberg.

Feltow, t. Pru. Brandenburg; 9 SW. Berlin.

Feltri, or *Feltre*, (an. *Feltria*,) t. Aust. Italy, Venice, in the delegation of Beluno, formerly capital of a district called the Feltrin; 53 NW. Verona, 83 N. Padua. Lon. 11. 55. E. Lat. 46. 1. N. Pop. 5,200. Bp. see. It is situated at the foot of mountains generally covered with snow, which renders the air cold. The principal trade is iron. The town has broad and well paved streets, a splendid town-house, a fine and large market-place with fountains, a cathedral church, 3 monasteries, as many nunneries, a pawn-bank, and spacious suburbs, which are seated in a plain.

Feltrin, small country, Italy, bounded N. by the Bellunese, E. and S. by the Trevisan, and W. by the Trentin and Vincentin; now included in the delegation of Beluno; 28 miles in length, 10 in breadth, and producing a sufficiency of grain, and an abundance of fruit, especially fine nuts, wine, silk, black cattle, sheep, fine wood, and game.

Feltrino, r. Naples, which runs into the Adriatic, 4 SE. Ortona.

Felu, cataract, in the Senegal, 60 miles above Gallam. It forms the limit of European navigation up the river.

Feludsje, or *Feluja*, or *Peluche*, or *Pelicha*, small isl. in NW. part of the gulf of Persia, near the coast of Arabia; 10 E. Koueit. Lon. 48. E. Lat. 29. 45. N.

Feludje, *Felugia*, or *Anbar*, t. A. Turkey, in Bagdad, on the E. bank of the Euphrates; 20 W. Bagdad. Soliman the Great erected a palace here, and this was formerly a place of celebrity.

Femern, isl. Denmark, in the Baltic, separated from Holstein by a narrow strait, called *Femern Sound*; about 27 miles in circ. Pop. 7,621. It contains the town of Burg, and a few villages. Though but a small spot, this island has always been considered as one of the keys of Denmark towards Germany. There is a fort at the landing place from Holstein. Lon. 11. E. Lat. 54. 33. N.

Femoe, small isl. Denmark, between Zealand and Laland. Lon. 11. 33. E. Lat. 54. 53. N.

Femsio, t. Sweden, Smaland; 50 W. Wexio.

Fen-choui, t. China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang; 25 NNW. Yen-tcheou.

Fenegue-Hotun, t. Chinese Tartary; 360 ENE. Peking.

Fenera, small island, gulf of Venice, near the coast of Istria. Lon. 14. 8. E. Lat. 44. 54. N.

Fenestrange, t. France, in Meurte, on the Sorte; 14 E. Chateau Salins, 33 ENE. Nancy. Pop. 1,355.

Fenestrelle, t. Piedmont, in a valley, on the Cluson; 12 NNW. Pignerola, 11 E. Sezanne. Pop. 862.

Feneu, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 6 N. Angers, 7 SSW. Chateaufeuf.

Feng-hoa, t. Corea; 25 WSW. Ping-hai.

Fenki, t. Corea; 36 NNW. Long-kouang.

Fenit, isl. on W. coast of Ireland, in the bay of Tralee; 7 W. Tralee. Lon. 9. 45. W.

Fenix, r. Ireland, in the county of Cork, which runs into Ballicotton Bay.

Fenny River, branch of the Ganges, which runs into the bay of Bengal, Lon. 91. 33. E. Lat. 22. 49. N.

Fenny River, (*Little*,) branch of the Ganges, which runs into the bay of Bengal, Lon. 91. 29. E. Lat. 22. 51. N.

Fenny Stratford, see *Stratford*.

Feno, lake, Ireland, Leitrim; 16 NE. Carrick.

Fente, t. Egypt; 15 N. Abu-Girge.

Fenwick, t. Scot., in Ayr; 7 NE. Irvine.

Fen-y, t. China, of the 3d rank, in Kiang-si; 20 E. Yuen-tcheou.

Feou-chan, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-si; 20 ESE. Pin-yang.

Ferabad, see *Fehrabad*.

Ferah, or *Farree*, (an. *Parah*,) t. Persia, in Segestan; 90 NNE. Zareng, 150 W. Candahar. Lon. 62. 22. E. Lat. 33. 20. N.

Ferah, r. Persia, which runs into lake Zere, at Neubendam, in Segestan.

Ferahan, t. Persia, in Irak; 40 W. Kom, 72 ENE. Nehavend.

Feran, isl. in the N. Pacific ocean, near SW. coast of Quadra and Vancouver's island, about 16 miles in circ. Lon. 234. 17. E.

Feranza, t. Naples, in the Basilicata; 4 NW. Acerenza.

Ferastak, or *Feresteck*, t. Egypt; 14 SSE. Faoua.

Ferbanna, t. Africa, in Bambouk; 40 NW. Bambouk. Lon. 9. 58. E. Lat. 13. 45. N.

Ferbanna-Tenda, t. Africa, in Dentila, on W. bank of the river Faleme; 65 SW. Bambouk. Lon. 10. 6. W. Lat. 12. 46. N.

Ferbar, or *Ferebar*, t. Grand Bukharia, on the Gihon, opposite Amu.

Ferchenstain, t. Stiria; 3 S. Windisch Gratz.

Fercala, or *Forcula*, t. Africa, and principal place of a district, in Tafilet; 50 W. Sugulmesa. Lon. 4. 36. W. Lat. 31. 40. N.

Ferden, see *Verden*.

Ferdinand, t. Essex co. Vt.; 60 NE. Montpelier.

Fère, (*La*,) t. France, in Aisne, situated in a marshy soil, near the river Serre, which joins the Oise; 8 posts NW. Rheims, 16 NE. Paris. Lon. 3. 26. E. Lat. 49. 40. N. Pop. 2,604.—Here is an artillery school.

Fère Champenoise, (*La*,) t. France, in Marne; 12 ENE. Sezanne, 18 SW. Châlons-sur-Marne. Pop. 1,880.

Fère en Tardenois, t. France, in Aisne; 9 SW. Fismes, 10 NNE. Château-Thierry. Pop. 1,834.

Ferela, t. Sweden, in Helsingland; 45 WNW. Hudwickswall.

Ferentino, t. Naples, in the Capitanata; 11 SSW. St. Serviero.

Ferentino, t. Popedom; 3 N. Alatri. Bp. see; containing 6 churches, and 3 convents.

FerENZA, t. Naples, in the Basilicata; 4 NW. Acerenza.

Feret, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania; 36 NNW. Gallipoli.

Ferette, t. France, in Upper-Rhine, formerly the capital of a county of the same name; 11 SW. Bâle, 11 SSE. Altkirch. Pop. 596.

Feres, t. Eu. Turkey, in Thessaly; 12 W. Zeiton.

Ferga, (*Al*,) t. Arabia, in Hedsjas; 75 SSE. Medina.

Ferganah, or *Farganah*, pr. Turkestan, on the banks of the Sir or Sihon. It is mountainous, and abounds in mines of coal, gold, silver, copper, and iron. Andegan is the capital.

Fergus, r. Ireland, which runs into the Shannon, 9 S. Ennis, in the county of Clare.

Ferguson, t. Centre co. Pa. Pop. 1,189.

Ferguson's Ferry, p-v. Johnson co. Illinois; W. 848.

Ferhabad, see *Fehrabad*.

Ferhad, t. Persia, in Chorasan; 40 SE. Neshapur.

Feria, t. Spain, in Estramadura, on a sharp mountain, near the Guadiana; 8 N. Badajos.

Fering, t. Stiria; 14 N. Rackelsburg.

Ferlach, t. Austria, in Clagenfurt, on the Drave; 6 S. Clagenfurt. Pop. 2,842. It is divided into two, Upper and Lower.

Ferland, see *Friedland*.

Fermaco, (an. *Pharmacusa*), small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, about 10 from the coast of Natolia. Lon. 27. 1. E. Lat. 37. 17. N.

Fermanagh, t. Mifflin co. Pa. Pop. 2,529.

Fermanagh, co. Ireland, in Ultser, bounded N. by Tyrone and Donegal, E. by Monaghan, S. by Cavan and Leitrim, and W. by Leitrim and Donegal; about 35 miles long, and 27 in its greatest breadth; divided into two parts by the extensive lake Lough Erne. The surface of the country is hilly, rugged, and uneven. The county sends two members to parliament.—Lough Erne runs through the county; besides which there are two other lakes, Lough Melvin and Macnean. Pop. 111,250. Sq. m. 694. Enniskillen is the county town.

Firmat, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 12 SW. Akshehr.

Fermo, (an. *Firmum*), city, Popedom, capital of a delegation, near the coast of the Adriatic; 26 SSE. Ancona, 93 NNE. Rome. Lon. 13. 41. E. Lat. 43. 10. N. Pop. 7,185. It is an archbishop's see, and contains 10 churches, 16 convents, and a university. Lactantius was a native of this place.

Fermosa, see *Formosa*, & *Benin*.

Fermosella, t. Spain, in Leon; 30 WSW. Zamora. Pop. 3,000.

Fern, t. Scot., in Angus; 6 W. Brechine.

Fern Creek, see *Pond Creek*.

Fernambuco, see *Pernambuco*.

Fernan Nunez, t. Spain, in Cordova; 10 S. Cordova.

Fernando, t. Portugal, in Tra-los-Montes; 16 WSW. Outeiro.

Fernandez, or *Juan Fernandez*, isl. in the S. P. ocean, about 110 leagues W. of Chili; about 4 leagues long, and hardly 2 wide, of an irregular shape. Lon. 78. 52. W. Lat. 33. 40. S. It is noted for the refreshments it has afforded to navigators from its wild goats, vegetables, and water. The governor of the island is appointed by the president of Chili.—Alexander Selkirk, a Scotch sailor, being left on this isl. and by his captain, lived here from the year 1706 to 1709, in solitude. This circumstance gave rise to the celebrated romance of Robinson Crusoe, by De Foe.

Fernandina, s-p. Amelia island. It is the only town on the island.

Fernandino, p-t. St. John's co. East Florida; W. 799.

Fernando de Noronha, or *Naronho*, isl. in the Atlantic, full of mountains, which have the appearance of volcanoes, but covered with verdure; not above 3 miles in length, and in shape resembling a laurel leaf; about 210 miles from the coast of Brazil. Lon. 32. 38. W. Lat. 3. 56. S. It is defended with forts; the water is in general brackish, and sometimes no rain falls for three or four years together. It is a place of banishment for male criminals; no females are permitted to visit the island. The garrison, consisting of about 120 men, is relieved yearly.

Fernando Po, or *Fernand Pao*, isl. Africa, in the Atlantic, near the coast of Benin, about 60 miles in circ. The land lies high, and the soil is fertile in manioc, sugar-canes, rice, fruit, and tobacco; the inhabitants are rude and uncivilized. Lon. 8. 40. E. Lat. 3. 28. N. Pop. 1,200.

Fernao, or *Fernando Veloso*, r. Africa, which runs into the Indian sea, Lat. 14. 10. S.

Ferndorf, t. Pru. Cologne; 5 N. Siegen.

Fernebo, t. Sweden, Gestricia; 25 S. Gefle.

Fernere, t. Bav.; 12 WSW. Culmbach.

Ferness, cape on W. coast of Eda, one of the Orkney islands. Lon. 2. 43. W. Lat. 59. 2. N.

Ferness Bay, bay on W. coast of Eda, E. Cape Ferness.

Ferney, or *Fernex*, t. France, in Ain; 5 NNW. Geneva. Pop. 514. It was many years the residence of Voltaire, and the chateau occupied by him is still shewn to strangers.

Fernitz, t. Stiria; 8 SE. Gratz.

Ferns, v. Ireland, in Wexford; the see of a bishop, united with Leighlin; 15 N. Wexford.

Ferokabad, t. Hind., on the coast of Malabar; 10 S. Calicut.

Ferol, s-p. & good harbour of Peru, on the coast of the Pacific ocean, in Lima; 70 SSE. Truxillo. Lon. 78. 26. W. Lat. 9. S.

Ferolito, t. Naples, Basilicata; 18 S. Matera.

Ferosepour, t. Hind., in Moulтан, on the Setledge; 140 ENE. Moulтан; 48 S. Lahore. Lon. 73. 59. E. Lat. 31. 5. N.

Ferrah, t. Cabulistan, capital of a district, on a river which flows into the lake Zarra. Lon. 61. 40. E. Lat. 33. 7. N. It is a large walled town, situated in a fertile valley, and is supposed to be the ancient *Parrah*, capital of the Parthian province of Anabon.

Ferrandina, t. Naples, in Basilicata; 15 SW. Matera.

Ferrara, (an. *Forum Allieni*), city, Italy, States of the Church, capital of a delegation of the same name, on a branch of the Po; 40 SE. Mantua, 67 N. Bologna. Lon. 11. 36. E. Lat. 44. 50. N. Pop. 23,638. H. 3,500. Abp. see. It is about 4 miles in circ., and defended by a citadel, strong walls, and bastions. The streets are handsome, with many magnificent palaces and beautiful churches. The cathedral is remarkable for its antiquity. It contains 100 churches, and 38 convents. The environs are marshy, and the air unwholesome, consequently thinly inhabited. Ariosto lies buried in a Benedictine convent; and in the hospital of St. Ann, belonging to the city, Tasso was confined as an idiot. Here is a university, founded in the year 1390 by Albert marquis of Ferrara, which has 22 professorships. The pope has a legate at Ferrara, who resides in a palace situ-

ated in the midst of the town, surrounded with walls, flanked with towers and ditches.—Natives, Bentevoglio, Giraldis, and Guarini.

Ferrarese, or delegation of Ferrara, bounded N. by the Po, E. by the gulf of Venice, S. by the Romagna and Bolognese, and W. by Modena. The whole country is low and marshy, being frequently overflowed by several branches of the Po, and other rivers which run through it, so that travelling is sometimes dangerous without guides. It contains but few towns, and though in itself fertile, is badly cultivated and thinly inhabited. The principal places are Ferrara and Comachio. Pop. 170,727. Sq. m. 1,187.

Ferratus Mons, now *Jurjura*.

Ferre-anah, t. Africa, in Tunis; 65 SSW. Keff, 130 SW. Tunis. It is supposed to be on the site of ancient *Thala*, or *Teleple*. According to Dr. Shaw, it appears to have been the largest city of Bizacium, notwithstanding the remains of its ancient grandeur consist in a few granite and other pillars. It has good air, and is well supplied with water, but is situated in a desert, the country around being entirely barren and arid.

Ferreira, t. Spain, Grenada; 6 SE. Guadix.

Ferreira, t. Portugal, Alentejo; 13 W. Beja.

Ferreira de Aves, t. Portugal, in Beira; 15 NE. Viseu. Pop. 1,600.

Ferrer's Bay, bay on N. coast of Egmont island, or New Guernsey, with a town or village; 5 E. Cartaret's point.

Ferret Island, small isl. near E. coast of Labrador. Lon. 55. 40. W. Lat. 53. 40. N.

Ferrière, (La,) t. France, in Eure; 15 N. Verneuil. Pop. 474.

Ferrière, (La,) t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 3 N. Segre, 7 SW. Château Gontier.

Ferrière en Partenay, (La,) t. France, in Two-Sevres; 7 E. Partenay, 9 S. Airvaux.

Ferrière au Doyen, t. France, in Calvados; 12 N. Vire, 18 SW. Caen.

Ferrières, t. Neth. Liege; 17 SE. Huy. Pop. 700.

Ferrières, t. France, in Loiret; 16 E. Bois Commun, 16 N. Montargis. Pop. 1,610.

Ferrisburg, t. Addison co. Vt., on lake Champlain, at the mouth of Otter Creek; 22 S. Burlington. Pop. 1,581.

Ferriters, see *Blasquets*.

Ferriter's Cove, bay on W. coast of Ireland, between Sybil Head and Smerwick harbour.

Ferro, or *Hiero*, one of the Canary islands, and with regard to situation the most westerly; about 15 miles in breadth, and 40 in circ.; 300 S. Madeira. Lon. of W. point, 18. 10. W. Lat. 27. 45. N. It rises steep and craggy from the sea on all sides for above a league, in such a manner as to render the ascent very difficult and fatiguing: after this the rest of the islands will be found to be tolerably level and fruitful, and it abounds with many kinds of trees and shrubs, but no gum-dragon trees grow here. It produces better grass, herbs, and flowers than any of the other islands, so that bees thrive and multiply here extremely, and make excellent honey. Pop. 5,000. English and French geographers formerly took their first meridian from the west extremity of this island;

but Englishmen now generally take their longitude from London or Greenwich, and Frenchmen theirs from Paris.

Ferrogan, mt. Scot., Perthshire; 18 S. Blair Athol.

Ferrol, s-p. Spain, in Galicia, situated in the bay of Corunna, with a good harbour, and strongly fortified; 21 NE. Corunna, 36 NW. Lugo. Lon. 8. 15. W. Lat. 43. 29. N. Pop. about 10,000 in peace, in war much more. This place is now the first marine arsenal in the kingdom. The site of this port renders it extremely strong; as to approach it by sea, it is necessary to pass a river, no where above 500 yards broad, defended by several forts. The basin wherein the ships are laid up, which may be about 1,500 yards long, and between five and six broad, is a magnificent work.

Ferrol, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Peru. Lat. 9. 15. S.

Ferry, v. Scot., in Forfarshire, on the Frith of Tay; 3 E. Dundee. Pop. 500.

Ferry Hill, p-v. Mecklenburg co. Va.; W. 267.

Ferryland Harbour, bay on coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 52. 25. W. Lat. 47. 8. N.

Ferrybridge, v. Eng., in Yorkshire, on the Aire, over which is a freestone bridge; 15 N. Doncaster, 177 N. London.

Ferry Port on Craig, t. Scot., in Fifeshire, at the mouth of the Tay; 4 ESE. Dundee, 10 N. Cupar.

Ferrytown of Cree, see *Creetown*.

Ferryby, v. Lincolnshire, on S. side of the Humber, whence is a passage into Yorkshire.

Fersin, t. Persia, in Irak; 12 S. Sava.

Fersina, r. Tyrol, which rises in a lake near St. Boldo, and runs into the Adige, 2 N. Trent.

Fersnitz, t. Austria; 10 S. Ips.

Ferte (La,) t. France, in Somme, on the left bank of the Somme; 8 NW. Abbeville.

Ferte sur Amance, (La,) t. France, in Upper-Marne; 9 S. Bourbonne les Bains.

Ferté Aleps, (La,) or *La Ferté Alais*, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise; 9 NE. Estampes, 12 SW. Melun. Lon. 2. 26. E. Lat. 48. 28. N. Pop. 780.

Ferte sur Aube, (La,) t. France, in Upper-Marne, situated on the Aube; 15 W. Chaumont-en-Bassigny, 27 NW. Langres. Lon. 4. 42. E. Lat. 48. 6. N. Pop. 1,037.

Ferté Bernard, (La,) t. France, and principal place of a district, in Sarthe; surrounded with walls, and containing 3 fauxbourgs; 21 NE. Le Mans, 27 SE. Alençon. Lon. 0. 44. E. Lat. 48. 11. N. Pop. 2,314.

Ferté Chaudron, (La,) t. France, in Nievre; 10 NW. Moulins. H. 150.

Ferté Frenel, (La,) t. France, in Orne; 6 NNW. L'Aigle, 21 ENE. Argentan. Pop. 376.

Ferté Gaucher, (La,) t. France, in Seine-and-Marne; 9 ESE. Coulommiers. Lon. 3. 22. E. Lat. 48. 47. N. Pop. 1,924.

Ferté Imbault, (La,) t. France, in Loir-and-Cher, situated on the Soudre; 9 ENE. Romorantin, 28 ESE. Blois. Pop. 1,600.

Ferté sous Jouarre, (La,) t. France, in Seine-and-Marne, on the Marne; 10 E. Meaux. Pop. 3,703.

Ferté Langeron, (La,) t. France, in Nievre; 15 N. Nevers. Pop. 1,186.

Ferté Louptière, (La,) t. France, in Yonne; 9 SW. Joigny, 15 NW. Auxerre. Pop. 1,160.

Ferté Macé, (*La*,) t. France, in Orne; 12 E. Domfront, 21 NW. Alençon. Pop. 3,849.

Ferté Milon, (*La*,) t. France, in Aisne, on the Ourque; 12 NW. Château-Thierry. Pop. 2,072.

Ferté Seneterre, (*La*,) t. France, in Loiret; 12 SE. Beaugency, 12 S. Orleans.

Ferte Vidame, (*La*,) t. France, in Eure-and-Loir; 13 W. Châteauneuf-en-Thimerais.

Ferte Villeneuve, (*La*,) t. France, in Eure-and-Loir; 6 S. Châteaudun. Pop. 375.

Fertiére, t. Piedmont, on the Dora; 8 N. Susa.

Fervacques, t. France, Calvados; 6 S. Lisieux, 24 SE. Caen. Pop. 1,441.

Ferwerd, t. Neth., W. Friesland; 7 W. Dockum. Pop. 1,100.

Fery, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania; 146 W. Constantinople. Pop. 3,000.

Fesa, see *Pasa*.

Fescamp, see *Fécamp*.

Feselaw, t. Austria; 2 S. Baden.

Fesenbach, r. Bavaria, which runs into the Nab, 3 S. Nabburg.

Feshn, t. Egypt; 18 N. Abu-Girgé, 66 S. Cairo.

Fessan, see *Fezzan*.

Fesseldorf, t. Bav.; 4 SW. Weismayn.

Festenberg, t. Pru. Silesia, Oels; 10 N. Oels, 14 NW. Watenberg. Lon. 17. 30. E. Lat. 51. 21. N. Pop. 1,620.

Festnersgreuth, t. Bav.; 16 SSW. Bamberg.

Festuber, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 6 E. Bethune. Pop. 1,250.

Fethard, t. Ireland, in Tipperary; 8 SE. Cashel, 86 SSW. Dublin. Lon. 7. 40. W. Lat. 52. 27. N.

Fetie, t. Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates; 50 NW. Bassora.

Fetio, (an. *Aphetæ*,) t. Turkey, in the gulf of Volo.

Fetislau, or *Kladovo*, t. Servia, on the Danube; 8 E. Orsova.

Fetlar, or *Fittlar*, one of the Shetland isles, about 4 miles long, and 3 broad. Lon. 1. 6. W. Lat. 60. 58. N. Pop. about 630. The soil is tolerably good, but no trees will grow.

Fetova, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria; 25 S. Ruszek.

Fettee, one of the branches of the Indus.

Fettercairn, t. Scot., in Kincardine; 11 NW. Montrose. Near it is an ancient ruin called Fenellas castle, where Kenneth III. was murdered.

Fellport, now *Nauen*.

Fellypour, city, Hind., W. of Agra.

Fetu, or *Affetu*, country, Africa, on the Gold coast, E. Commendo, and well situated for commerce with the Europeans. Grain, cattle, palm wine, and oil constitute its principal riches. The whole country is about 160 miles in length. It was formerly very powerful.

Fetwas, t. Hind., in Bahar; 20 SW. Patna.

Feucht, t. Bav., in Rezat; 6 W. Altorf, 8 SSE. Nuremberg. Pop. 400.

Feuchtwang, t. Bav., in Rezat, on Sulz; 12 SW. Anspach, 40 S. Wurzburg. Lon. 10. 22. E. Lat. 49. 13. N. Pop. 1,980.

Feudersdorf, t. Brandenburg; 7 WNW. Storkow.

Fevenitz, r. Carinthia, which runs into the Drave, 6 NW. Villach.

Feversham, or *Faversham*, t. Eng., in Kent; 9 W. Canterbury, 47 E. London. Lon. 0. 54. E. Lat. 51. 19. N. Pop. 3,872. It is situated on a river navigable for vessels of 130 tons, which communicates with the E. Swale, an arm of the sea, between the island of Sheppey and the main land. It is a town of great antiquity, having been inhabited by the Britons. A large manufacture of gunpowder is carried on here.

Feugerolles, t. France, Loire; 5 S. St. Etienne.

Feuillèe, (*La*,) t. France, in Lower-Seine; 8 W. Gournay. Pop. 2,400.

Feuilletin, t. France, Creuse; 5 S. Aubusson.

Feuquières, t. France, Oise; 8 W. Granvilliers.

Feulen, t. Bav.; 6 SE. Culmbach.

Feurs, (an. *Forum Segusianorum*,) t. France, in Loire; 10 NE. Montbrison, 25 W. Lyons. Pop. 1,796.

Feydany, t. Samogitia; 16 SSW. Miedniki.

Fey-hiang, t. China, of the third rank, in Petcheli; 12 SE. Quang-ping.

Feyöe, small island, Denmark, a little N. of Laaland. Lon. 11. 25. E. Lat. 54. 57. N.

Feyregg, t. Austria; 8 WSW. Steyr.

Feyra, see *Feira*.

Feystritz, t. Austria; 15 SSW. Ebenfurth.

Fez, (part of ancient *Mauritania*,) country, Africa, formerly a kingdom of great extent, now a province of Morocco; bounded N. by the straits of Gibraltar and the Mediterranean, E. by Algiers, S. by Morocco, and W. by the Atlantic. It is divided into 9 provinces or districts, Shavoya, Temsena, Fez, Beni-hassen, Garb, Shaus, Rif, Tedla, and Garet; the whole united to the empire of Morocco. The principal towns are Fez, the capital, Mequinez, Melilla, Ceuta, Tangier, Larache, Mamora, and Salee. Sq. m. about 89,000. The soil is fertile, producing, in the greatest abundance, corn, fruit, flax, salt, gum, wax, &c. Oranges, lemons, figs, and olives, every where abound. The Moors, however, are but bad farmers, and cultivate only in proportion to their wants, so that two-thirds of the country lie waste.

Fez, or *Fas*, city, Morocco, capital of the country of Fez; 160 S. Gibraltar, 200 NNE. Morocco. Lon. 5. 20. W. Lat. 33. 50. N. Pop. according to Ali Bey about 100,000; Jews 2,000. Pop. according to the improbable statement of Jackson, 380,000. It was built in 793 by Edris, and soon became a large city, and the capital of the western Mahometan states. According to Leo Africanus it contained, in the 12th century, 700 temples and mosques, of which 50 were magnificent, and adorned with marble pillars. It was esteemed a sacred city, and when the road to Mecca was shut up in the 4th century of the Hegira, the western Mahometans made pilgrimages to Fez, and the eastern to Jerusalem. It was also famous as a school of learning, at a time when knowledge was almost exclusively possessed by the Saracens. Its numerous schools of philosophy, physic, and astronomy, were not only resorted to by all the Mahometan kingdoms of Spain and Africa, but were attended by Christians.

The situation of Fez is singular. It lies in a valley which is formed by surrounding hills into

a species of funnel, the higher parts of which are covered with trees, orange groves, and orchards. A river winds through the valley, refreshing the fields, supplying the city with water, and turning various machinery. The gardens around it form a delightful amphitheatre. On a height above the rest of the city, stands *New Fez*, founded in the 13th century; a well built town, inhabited chiefly by Jews.—The principal edifice is the mosque of *Carubin*, described by Leo as $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. in circ.; but Europeans are not permitted to see it.—Fez contains 200 caravanseries or inns, 2 or 3 stories high. The hospitals, once numerous, are in a great measure fallen to decay. The shops make a handsome appearance, and the markets are immensely crowded. Here are still some remains of those learned institutions for which the city was once distinguished. Fez is said now to exhibit a singular mixture of splendour and ruin.—In 1799, 65,000 of the inhabitants were said to be carried off by the plague.

Feza, see *Pasa*.

Fezzan, (an. *Phazania*,) country, Africa, situated to the S. of Tripoli, E. of the Great Desert, and 60 days' journey W. of Cairo. Mr. Horneman, a late traveller, informs us, that the greatest length, of the cultivated part of this country, is about 300 English miles from N. to S., and the greatest width 200 miles from E. to W.; but the mountainous region of Harutsch to the east and other deserts to the south and west, are reckoned within this territory. The borders on the N. are Arabs, nominally dependent on Tripoli. Fezzan, is bounded E. by the Harutsch and line of deserts; S. and SE. by the country of the Tibboos, SW. by that of the nomadic Tuaricks; W. are Arabs. The kingdom contains 101 towns and villages, of which Mourzouk is the capital. The principal towns next in order to the imperial residence are Sockna, Sebba, Hun, Wadon to the N., Gatron (or Kattron) to the S., Jerma to the W., and Zuela to the E. The climate is at no season temperate or agreeable. During the summer the heat is intense, and when the wind blows from the south, is scarcely supportable, even by the natives. The soil is light and sandy, and produces maize, barley, pompions, carrots, cucumbers, onions, garlick, and some wheat. The most common trees are the date, white thorn, and the talke. Here is little or no rain, but the vegetation is luxuriant from the number of subterraneous springs. The population of Fezzan is loosely estimated from 75, to 150,000, all of whom, without exception, profess the Mahometan religion.

Fezzara, t. Egypt, on W. branch of the Nile; 13 SSE. Rosetta.

Fiac, t. France, in Tarn; 4 E. Lavaur.

Fiacone, t. Genoa, on the confines of the Milanese, between Genoa and Tortona.

Fiallsio, t. Sweden, in Angermannland; 83 NNW. Hernosand.

Fiano, t. Naples, Abruzzo Ultra; 9 S. Teramo.

Fiano, t. Popedom, in the patrimony of St. Peter, on the Tiber; 15 N. Rome.

Fianona, (an. *Flavona*,) s-p. Istria, with a good harbour; 36 SE. Trieste. Lon. 14. 18. E. Lat. 45. 49. N.

Fiarra, one of the smaller Western islands of Scotland. Lon. 7. 27. W. Lat. 57. 4. N.

Fiascone, see *Monte Fiascone*.

Fiaastro, t. Popedom, in Ancona; 6 SSE. Camerino.

Ficareto, t. Popedom, in Spoleto; 5 E. Todi.

Ficheruolo, t. Italy, on the Po; 13 WNW. Ferrara.

Fichtelberg, mt. Franconia, which extends from near Bayreuth to Eger in Bohemia. It is 3,214 feet above the level of the sea, and contains in it many deserts, rocks, bogs, and morasses. It takes its name from the great number of pines with which it is covered; there are a great number of other trees, oaks, beech, elm, &c. The extent from E. to W. is 16 miles, and as much from N. to S.

Fichtelberg, mt. Saxony, a summit of the Erzgebirge, 3,731 feet above the level of the sea.

Fichtelsee, lake, Bav.; 12 NE. Bayreuth.

Fidari, (an. *Evenus*,) r. Eu. Turkey, in Livadia, which runs into the sea, 8 N. Patras.

Fiddichow, or *Viduchova*, t. Pru. Pomerania, on the Oder; 22 SW. Stargard. Lon. 14. 33. E. Lat. 53. 13. N. Pop. 1,331.

Fiddri, see *Fittre*.

Fidentia, now *Borgo di St. Domino*, and *Fiorenzuolo*.

Fidis, t. Austria; 6 SW. Bohmisch Waidhoven.

Fidmin, t. Egypt; 5 W. Fayoum.

Fidra, small isl. near E. coast of Scotland, at the entrance of the Forth; 3 NW. North Berwick. Lon. 2. 49. W. Lat. 56. 5. N.

Fidulca, small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago; 4 SW. Stamphalia.

Fiechtach, t. Bav.; 7 E. Nabburg, 6 N. Retz.

Fiego, or *Fijoogo*, s-p. Japan, on S. coast of Nippon, with a large harbour in the bay of Osaca; 24 SSW. Osaca, 48 SW. Meaco.

Field's Mills, p-v. Brunswick co. Va., W. 186.

Fieldhead, v. Eng., Yorkshire; 6 SW. Leeds. Dr. J. Priestley was born here in 1733.

Fielsia, t. Swedish Lapland; 45 SSE. Asele.

Fieleweer, isl. near W. coast of Norway, about 22 miles long, and 4 broad, with a town. Lat. 63. 30. N.

Fien, t. Persia, in Irak; 5 SW. Cashan.

Fienviller, t. France, Somme; 5 SW. Dour-lens.

Fieras, t. Aland; 12 NNW. Wardberg.

Fiesco, t. Italy; 4 E. Crema.

Fiesoli, t. Tuscany; 3 NE. Florence. Bp. see. This is the ancient *Fæsulæ*, one of the ancient cities of Etruria. It is now a lonely but beautiful village.

Fifeshire, co. Scotland, bounded N. by the river Tay, E. by the German ocean, S. by the Frith of Forth, and W. by the counties of Kinross and Perth; 36 miles in length from NE. to SW. and from 7 to 16 in breadth. The county of Fife is extremely populous and fertile, abounding with cattle, coal, iron, limestone, and well furnished with manufactures. It is divided into 4 districts, St. Andrews, Cupar, Dunfermline, and Kirkaldy. Cupar is the county town. Pop. 101,272. Families 26,352; 5,073 engaged in agriculture, 15,564 in trade and manufactures, 5,715 otherwise. Sq. m. 504.

Fifeness, cape, Scot., on E. coast of the coun-

ty of Fife, with a village of the same name; a ridge of rocks, called the Car rocks, extending a considerable way into the sea, renders the passage of the cape dangerous to seamen. Lon. 2. 39. W. Lat. 56. 15. N.

Fife's Passage, channel in Broughton's Archipelago, about 11 miles in length, and 2 in breadth. Lon. 233. 11. E. Lat. 50. 50. N.

Fifteen Mile Creek, r. which rises in Pennsylvania, and runs into the Potomac, in Maryland, Lon. 78. 25. W. Lat. 39. 40. N.

Figaruolo, isl. in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of Istria. Lon. 13. 43. E. Lat. 45. 10. N.

Figaruolo, t. Italy; 13 NW. Ferrara.

Figeac, t. France, principal place of a district, in Lot, on the Selle; 27 E. Cahors, 46 NE. Montauban. Lon. 2. 8. E. Lat. 44. 37. N. Pop. 6,452.

Figin, r. Norway, which runs into the N. sea, 10 S. Stavanger.

Figer, or *Fisju*, rich and extensive province of Japan, on W. coast of Ximo.

Fighig, t. Africa, on S. side of the Atlas, in Biledulgerid; 240 ESE. Mequinez. Lon. 1. 5. W. Lat. 32. 5. N. The women manufacture cloth of wool, of exquisite fineness, much valued in Barbary, and sold at a high price. The inhabitants carry on a great trade with the inhabitants of Morocco and Fez, and with the negroes.

Figi, t. Japan, in Ximo; 10 NE. Funai.

Figlino, t. Tuscany, surrounded by a wall; 16 SSE. Florence. Pop. 2,800.

Fignan, t. France, Upper Garonne; 7 NNW. Toulouse, 9 SE. Castel-Sarasin.

Fig-tree Bay, bay on NE. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 76. 29. W. Lat. 18. 18. N.

Fig-tree Bay, bay on W. coast of the island of St. Christopher, near Sandy Point

Figueira, t. Portugal, Algarva; 8 W. Lagos.

Figueira, t. Portugal, Beira; 10 SW. Montemor o Velho. Pop. 1,000.

Figueras, or *St. Fernando de Figueras*, t. Spain; 20 N. Gerona, 25 S. Perpignan. Pop. 4,640. It is called the Key of Catalonia, having on an eminence near, a strong and magnificent castle, built in the middle of the 18th century.

Figuro-dos-Vinhos, t. Portugal, in Estremadura; 20 N. Thomar. Pop. 1,500. Situated near some lofty mountains, on a small river which runs into the Zezere; celebrated for its wine.

Fiji Islands, see *Feejee Islands*.

Fijirasaki, or *Firosaki*, t. Japan, in Nippon; 50 NE. Achita.

Fijoago, t. Japan, Nippon; 45 SW. Meaco.

Filabres, mt. Spain, in Grenada; 9 miles from Almeria. This amazing and stupendous mountain is a solid block of white marble, about a league in circuit, and 2,000 feet high, without the least mixture of any other stone or earth, the marble appearing in many places where neither the wind, rain, or any of those causes which destroy the hardest rocks, have yet made the least impression. From the mountain a great part of the kingdom of Grenada is discovered, which is mountainous, and resembles the waves of the sea in a storm. On the other side the mountain is cut almost perpendicularly, and from its prodigious elevation affords a most awful prospect, with the city of

Gandia, which, though at a distance, considered with a bird's-eye view, seems only half a league off.

Filacciano, t. Papedom; 9 S. Citta Castellana.

Filana, r. Benin, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 5. 22. E. Lat. 4. 40. N.

Filbrun, see *Vielbrun*.

Fihlehne, t. Pru. Posen, in Bromberg, on an island in the Netze; 24 NW. Posen. Pop. 2,476.

Filenta, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 7 N. Gierace.

Filek, t. Hungary, in Neograd; 16 ESE. Corpona, 40 SE. Cremnitz. Pop. 1,800.

Filesburg, p-v. Jackson co. Georgia; W. 724.

Filetto, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 10 E. Capaccio.

Filey, small fishing town, Eng., on E. coast of York, in a bay of the German sea, to which it gives name: near it is a ledge of rocks called *Filey Brigg*; 2 N. Hunmanby. Pop. 309.

Filicuri, see *Felicudi*.

Filippowo, t. Poland, in Augustowo; 6 N. by E. Oletzko. Pop. 795.

Filippo d'Argiro, t. Sicily, in the Valley of Noto. Pop. 8,500.

Filippopoli, or *Filippopol*, or *Philippopoli*, or *Filibe*, (an. *Philippolis*, and *Trimontium*,) t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, on the Marizza, where it becomes navigable; 90 WNW. Adrianople, 124 WNW. Constantinople. Lon. 24. 44. E. Lat. 42. 22. N. Pop. 30,000. It was founded by Philip, father of Alexander the Great. The situation is low and moist, and the streets are often excessively muddy. The town contains 20 mosques, is meanly built, and without fortifications. The chief manufactures are woollens and cotton yarn. It was destroyed in a great measure by an earthquake in 1818. In the year 250 it was taken by the Goths, who massacred 100,000 inhabitants.

Filitz, t. Bavaria; 6 S. Kirch Lamitz.

Filizano, t. Piedmont, in Alexandria; 8 W. Alexandria.

Fillisburg, t. Austria; 4 SSW. Enns.

Filoponskaja, t. Eu. Turkey, in Dobruzzie Tartary; 18 SSE. Ismail.

Filoquia, or *Anfiloquia*, or *Jerovilia*, (an. *Amphilochia*, or *Argus Amphilochium*,) t. Eu. Turkey, in Livadia, on a river which runs into the gulf of Arta; 46 NNW. Lepanto. It was once a celebrated town, but ruined by the wars between the Venetians and the Turks.

Filoti, t. Eu. Turkey, in Joannina; 8 W. Joannina. It is the chief place of a small independent tribe of the same name, consisting of 6, or 8,000 men.

Fils, or *Filtz*, see *Vils*.

Filtja, t. Sweden, in Sudermania; 10 SW. Stockholm.

Filurina, t. Macedonia; 28 N. Edessa.

Fimarella, r. Naples, which runs into the gulf of Tarento, Lon. 17. 12. E. Lat. 39. 36. N.

Fina, r. Ireland, in Monaghan, which runs into Lough Erne, 3 N. Belturbet.

Finale, t. Italy, on an island in the river Panaro; 18 NNE. Modena.

Finale, s-p. Italy, in Genoa, with a good harbour, on the coast of the Mediterranean, formerly capital of a small marquisate; 31 SW. Genoa. Lon. 8. 24. E. Lat. 44. 10. N. Pop. 7,000.

Finbo, mt. Lower Engadine; 8 N. Trasp.

Finby, t. Finland, on an island; 28 SSE. Abo. Lon. 23. 43. E. Lat. 60. 7. N.

Fincastle, or *Monroe*, p-t. & cap. Botetourt co. Va., on Catawba creek, which flows into James river, a few miles below the town; 55 W. by N. Lynchburg, 175 W. Richmond, W. 244. Pop. about 700.

Finchley, v. Eng., in Middlesex; 6 N. London. Pop. 1,292.

Findhorn, fishing town, Scot., on N. coast of Murray, at the mouth of the river Findhorn, with a tolerable harbour, and a large and convenient bay; 9 W. Elgin. Lon. 3. 29. W. Lat. 57. 39. N.

Findhorn, r. Scot., which runs into the Frith of Murray, at Findhorn.

Finechiolaro, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near NE. coast of Corsica; 7 N. Bastia. Lon. 9. 39. E. Lat. 42. 58. N.

Fingal's Cave, see *Staffa*.

Fingamo, t. Japan, Nippon; 45 N. Meaco.

Finham, t. France, in Upper Garonne; 22 N. by W. Toulouse. Pop. 1,379.

Finham, t. France, Lot; 7 SW. Montauban.

Finia, t. Sweden, in Schonen; 20 NW. Christianstadt.

Finiana, or *Finana*, t. Spain, in Grenada; 7 S. Baça.

Finica, t. Natolia, near the coast; 50 S. Satalia.

Finica, r. Natolia, which runs into the Mediterranean, 14 WNW. Cape Chelidoni.

Finimarboo, t. Africa, Bambarra; 96 WNW. Sego.

Finish, isl. on W. coast of Ireland, 1 mile from Minish island.

Finisterra, t. Spain, in Galicia, near Cape Finisterre.

Finisterre, dep. France, bounded NW. and S. by the sea, and E. by North-Coasts and Morbihan; about 50 miles from N. to S., and 40 to 45 from E. to W.; containing the W. part of what was heretofore called *Bretagne*. Quimper is the capital; the other principal towns are Brest, Quimperlé, Morlaix, Châteaulin, Lesneven, Landernau, Carhaix, Pontcroix, and Douarnenez. Pop. 452,895. Sq. m. 2,785.

Finkerstein, or *Habersdorf*, t. Prussia, in the Oberland; 75 SSW. Königsberg. Pop. 300.

Finkinstein, t. Carinthia; 16 SW. Clagenfurt.

FINLAND, or *Finnland*, (an. *Finingia*) country, Europe, lying east of Sweden, and belonging chiefly to that country, till 1808, when it was ceded to Russia; of the small part previously possessed by Russia, Viborg was the capital. The Swedish part was divided into 8 provinces, Finland Proper, Åland, East Bothnia, Wasa, Tavastland, Nyland, Savolax, and Kymmenegards-Lehn. The whole now forms the Russian government of Finland, and is bounded N. by Lapland, E. by the governments of Archangel and Olonetz, S. by the gulf of Finland, and W. by the gulf of Bothnia. It is divided into 13 circles. Helsingfors is the capital. Åbo, the capital till 1819, is the largest town. The other principal towns are Viborg, Nystadt, Uleaborg, Wasa, Bioneborg, Tornea, Kuopio, and Tavasthus.—Pop. of Swedish Finland, in 1749, 408,839; in 1790,

705,623; in 1815, 902,210; of Russian Finland, in 1815, 193,747; total, 1,095,957; in 1820, 1,115,000. Sq. m. 89,520.

The climate in the south and west is comparatively temperate; in the north and east the cold is intense and of long continuance.—A considerable portion of the interior is covered by lakes. In the most favoured districts, rice, oats and barley are successfully cultivated; also some wheat; the pasturage is extensive and good; the exports are tar, pitch, wood, iron, and copper. The roads are bad.—The religion is Lutheran. The language differs both from the Swedish and Russian, and is spoken also in Lapland, Esthonia, and part of Livonia.

Finley, t. Washington co. Pa. Pop. 1,636.

Finmark, pr. Norway, bounded N. by the Northern ocean, E. by the Northern ocean and the territories of Russia, S. by Swedish Lapland, and W. by the Northern ocean. There are neither towns nor villages, though the coast is pretty well inhabited. The inhabitants subsist chiefly by fishing. It is divided into West Finmark, which includes 12 churches and chapels, served by 5 preachers; and East Finmark, in which are 9 churches and chapels, served by 3 preachers. Pop. 26,769. Sq. m. 26,712.

Finn, r. Ireland, which rises from a lake of the same name in the county of Donegal, and runs into Lough Foyle, near Strabane.

Finnerydia, t. Sweden, in W. Gothland; 34 SW. Örebro, 86 NE. Uddevalla.

Finnhar, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17. E. Lat. 60. 58. N.

Finnis Bay, bay, Scot., on E. coast of the island of Harris. Lon. 6. 55. W. Lat. 57. 53. N.

Fino, small isl. in the Baltic, near E. coast of Sweden. Lon. 16. 42. E. Lat. 58. 9. N.

Finow, t. Pru. Brandenburg, on a canal connecting the Oder and Havel; 28 NW. Custrin, 32 NE. Berlin. Pop. 448.

Finserwolde, t. Neth., in Groningen; 5 NW. Winschoten. Pop. 1,000.

Finspang, t. Sweden, in East Gothland; 15 NW. Nordkiöping.

Finster-Ahorn, mt. Switz., canton of Berne; 13,584 feet high.

Finster Munster, t. Tyrolean; 12 NE. Trasp.

Finsterbach, r. Franconia, which runs into the Rednitz, 2 N. Roth.

Finsterwalda, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Frankfurt; 36 N. Dresden, 40 E. Wittenberg. Lon. 13. 56. E. Lat. 51. 37. N. Pop. 1,522.

Fintray, t. Scot., in Stirlingshire; 8 SW. Stirling. Pop. about 1,000.

Fintel, t. Han., in Verden; 10 NNE. Rotenburg.

Finvarra Point, cape on W. coast of Ireland, in Galway bay. Lon. 9. 4. W. Lat. 53. 7. N.

Fionda, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, in the gulf of Satalia; 28 S. Satalia. Lon. 30. 26. E. Lat. 36. 36. N. This was a city of Lycia, anciently called *Phaselis*, near a celebrated pass into Pamphilia, called *Climax*, or the *Ladder*, which Alexander could not pass without wading thro' the sea. Fionda is much gone to decay, but still is the see of a Greek bishop.

Fionia, see *Funen*.

Fiora, r. which rises in the Siennese, and runs into the sea, below Montalto, in Castro.

Fiorentino, t. Papedom, in the Campagna di Roma; 18 E. Veletri, 23 N. Terracina. Lon. 13. 6. E. Lat. 41. 42. N.

Fiorentino, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 7 S. Lucera.

Fiorenzuola, (an. *Fidentia*), t. Tuscany, in a valley among the Apennines; 22 N. Florence, 23 S. Bologna. Pop. 1,800.

Fiorenzuola, (an. *Florentia*), t. Parma, in Piacenza; 22 NW. Parma. Pop. 3,000.

Fiorenzuola, (an. *Floretinum*), t. Naples, in Capitanata; 10 St. Severo. It has been long decayed.

Fiorlita, small isl. in the Mediterranean, at the entrance into the gulf of Tarento. Lon. 18. E. Lat. 40. 14. N.

Firabiloba, t. New Grenada, in Tunja; 6 leagues from Tunja.

Firabus, t. Persia, Mecran; 45 WSW. Kidge.

Firan, small isl. in the Red sea, about 18 miles from the coast of Arabia; celebrated for its fisheries of pearl. Lon. 41. 30. E. Lat. 17. 13. N.

Firando, island & kingdom, Japan, with a good harbour in the sea of Corea. Lon. 130. 40. E. Lat. 33. 35. N.

Firebrass Rock, rock in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa, 10 feet under water. Lon. 47. 40. E. Lat. 15. 16. S.

Fire Island, small island in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 17. 30. S.

Fireplace, p-v. in Brookhaven, Long island, Suffolk co. N. Y.; W. 298.

Firgos, t. Samos; 3 WNW. Cora.

Firleyowka, t. Aust. Galicia, in Lemberg; 48 ENE. Lemberg.

Firmes, t. France; 17 W. Rheims. Pop. 2,200.

Firmin, t. France, in Loire; 5 W. St. Etienne. Pop. 1,486.

Firmitz, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 8 NW. Leitmeritz.

Firmum, now *Fermo*.

Firmy, t. France, in Aveiron; 3 ENE. Albin, 16 NW. Rhodéz. Pop. 1,051.

Firosepour, t. Hind., in Mewat; 13 W. Cottilah.

Firosepour, see *Ferosepour*.

Firousabad, t. Persia, in Mecran; 60 NW. Ermajel.

Firozabad, t. Hind., in Agra; 16 ESE. Agra.

Firozepour, t. Hind., in Sumbul; 5 NE. Sumbul.

First Moon, t. Beaver co. Pa. Pop. 1,035.

Firuzabad, or *Firousabad*, or *Giaur*, t. Persia, in Farsistan; 65 SSW. Schiras. Lon. 51. 58. E. Lat. 28. 49. N.

Firuzabad, t. Persia, in Irak; 12 WNW. Nehavend.

Firuzkoh, fortress, Grand Bukharia, on the mountains which separate Balk from Segestan; 30 S. Gaur.

Fisa, t. Tucuman; 25 NW. St. Fernando.

Fiscal, t. Spain, in Aragon; 15 NW. Ainsa.

Fischa, r. Austria, which runs into the Danube, at Fischamund.

Fischamund, or *Vischamund*, t. Austria, near the Danube; 12 ESE. Vienna. Pop. 1,458.

Fischaw, t. Prussia; 9 NE. Marienburg.

Fischausen, t. Prussia, on the Frisch-haff; 5 W. Königsberg. Lon. 20. 2. E. Lat. 54. 45. N. Pop. 1,143.

Fischbach, t. Wurt.; 4 NE. Geildorf.

Fischbach, t. Bav.; 3 SSE. Cronach.

Fischbach, t. Bav.; 5 SE. Nuremberg.

Fischbach, t. Bav.; 7 ESE. Bayreuth.

Fischbach, or *Visp*, t. Switz., in the Valais; 27 E. Sion. Near this place a battle was fought between the inhabitants of the Valais, and Amadeus duke of Savoy, when the latter was defeated.

Fischbeck, t. Pru. Brandenburg; 3 SE. New Tangermunde.

Fischbeck, see *Vischbeck*.

Fischbrun, t. Bav.; 4 NE. Hersbruck.

Fischer, t. Carniola; 17 SE. Stein.

Fisgard, or *Fissguard*, or *Fiscard*, s-p. S. Wales, in Pembroke, at the mouth of the river Gwaïne, on a bay of St. George's channel, to which it gives name, where vessels may ride safely in 5 or 6 fathoms of water; 16 ENE. St. David's, 242 W. London. Lon. 4. 58. W. Lat. 51. 55. N. Pop. 1,572. The inhabitants carry on a good trade in herrings, of which they, with Newport, cure above 1,000 barrels annually.

Fish Bay, bay on S. coast of Africa. Lon. 22. 30. E. Lat. 34. 30. S.

Fish Bay, bay on W. coast of Africa. Lat. 16. 40. S.

Fish Bay, bay on NE. coast of the island of St. Matthew, in the Mergui Archipelago.

Fish Bay, (*Little*), bay on W. coast of Africa. Lat. 15. 20. S.

Fish Creek, r. N. Y., which runs S. and joins Wood creek, in Bengal. Length, 43 miles.

Fish Lake, p-v. in Bovina, Delaware co. N. Y.; 89 SW. Albany, W. 342.

Fish River, r. Alabama, which runs into E. side of Mobile bay.

Fish River, (*Great*), r. Africa, which rises in the country of the Hottentots, and runs into the Indian sea, Lat. 33. S.

Fishborn Creek, r. on N. side of the isle of Wight, which runs into the sea, Lon. 1. 4. W. Lat. 50. 44. N.

Fisherman's Cove, harbour, on S. coast of Pitt's Archipelago, within Nepean's sound. Lon. 230. 53. E. Lat. 43. 18. N.

Fisherrow, t. Scot., in the county of Edinburgh, at the mouth of the Esk, in the frith of Forth, opposite Musselburgh. Pop. 1,900.

Fisher's Canal, branch of an inlet leading from Fitzhugh's sound, on W. coast of N. America. Lon. of the entrance, 232. 7. E. Lat. 51. 57. N.

Fisher's Island, isl. in Long island sound. It forms a part of the town of Southold, N. Y., 8 miles long, and 2 broad; 5 SW. Stonington, Ct.

Fishersfield, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H.; 27 WNW. Concord, W. 519. Pop. 874.

Fishing Bay, bay, Md., on E. side of the Chesapeake, at the mouth of Nanticoke.

Fishing Creek, t. Columbia co. Pa. Pop. 502.

Fishing Creek, p-v. Tyler co. Va.; W. 310.

Fishing Creek, p-v. Cape May co. N. J.; 10 miles from Goshen.

Fishing Creek, r. New Jersey, which runs into Delaware bay, Lon. 74. 54. W. Lat. 39. 5. N.

Fishing Creek, p-v. Wilkes co. N. C.; W. 460.

Fishingford Cross Roads, p-v. Bedford co., Ten.; W. 801.

Fishkill, p-t. Dutchess co. N. Y., on E. bank of the Hudson; 10 S. Poughkeepsie; 90 S. Albany, W. 286. Pop. in 1810, 6,930; in 1820, 8,203. This is a large township, and contains 2 landings and several villages. The village of Fishkill is 5 E. of the Hudson. The town of Freedom, incorporated since 1820, was taken partly from Fishkill.

Fishkill Landing, p-v. in Fishkill, N. Y., on the Hudson, opposite to Newburgh; 65 N. New York, W. 283.

Fishkill, r. N. Y., which runs into the Hudson, in Fishkill.

Fishlin, one of the smaller Shetland islands, 5 S. the island of Yell. Lon. 1. 23. W. Lat. 60. 13. N.

Fishtown, t. Africa, at the mouth of the river Calbari.

Fisko, small island between Aland and the coast of Finland. Lon. 20. 45. E. Lat. 60. 28. N.

Fismes, t. France, in Marne, on the Vesle; 15 NW. Rheims, 36 NW. Châlons-sur-Marne. Pop. 2,129. Lon. 3. 46. E. Lat. 49. 18. N.

Fissato, (an. *Pisida*), s-p. Africa, in Tripoli; 90 NW. Tripoli. Lon. 12. E. Lat. 33. 50. N.

Fistella, or *Fefza*, t. Morocco; 150 NE. Morocco. The inhabitants are rich, courteous, and warlike.

Fister, t. Norway, Bergen; 16 NE. Stavanger.

Fistritz, or *Bystrzit*, (*Neu*), t. Bohemia, in Bechin; 28 SW. Iglau, 28 E. Budweis. Lon. 15. 1. E. Lat. 49. 3. N. Pop. 2,043.

Fistritz, r. Moravia, which runs into the Marsch, near Olmutz.

Fitaqua, or *Filoqui*, t. Japan; 30 E. Jeddo.

Fitchburg, p-t. Worcester co. Mass.; 23 N. Worcester, 48 NW. Boston, W. 450. Pop. in 1810, 1,566; in 1820, 1,736. It is watered by the Nashua, and is a considerable and flourishing town, and contains 4 cotton manufactories, a scythe manufactory, and a paper mill.

Fitfil Head, cape, Scot., on W. coast, near S. extremity of Mainland, one of the Shetland islands. Lon. 1. 44. W. Lat. 59. 50. N.

Fitte, (*La*), t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 6 SE. Tonneins.

Fittré, or *Fiddri*, country, Africa, situated on the borders of a large lake to the S. of Begarmee; The lake is situated 210 miles S. Bornou. Lon. 22. 30. E. Lat. 15. 50. N. It is otherwise called *Lussi*, and *Cauga* or *Cougu*. The inhabitants live in small huts, and are said to be in a low degree of civilization. They have no salt except what they procure from the ashes of gossab.

Fitzherbert's island, small isl. in the Florida stream, at the entrance of the gulf of Mexico. Lon. 81. 50. W. Lat. 24. 40. N.

Fitzhugh's Sound, narrow channel of the N. Pacific ocean, between Calvert's island, and W. coast of N. America.

Fitzroy Island, small isl. near NE. coast of New Holland; 5 NE. Cape Grafton.

Fitzwilliam, p-t. Cheshire co. N. H.; 13 SE. Keene, W. 438. Pop. 1,167. About $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile N. of the centre of the town, 4 turnpike roads meet; at this place is a village containing a meeting-house, and about 20 dwelling houses.

Five Bonnets, cluster of small islands in the Mergui Archipelago. Lat. 10. 29. N.

Five Brothers, cluster of small islands in lake Huron. Lon. 83. 28. W. Lat. 44. 55. N.

Five Fathom Bank, shoal, in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 119. 2. E. Lat. 5. 53. S.

Five Fingers Point, cape, on W. coast of New Zealand, forming N. cape of S. entrance into Dusky Bay.

Five Islands, cluster of small islands in the Mergui Archipelago. Lat. 10. 13. N.

Five Island Harbour, bay on W. coast of the island of Antigua. Lon. 61. 35. W. Lat. 17. 13. N.

Fivel, r. Holland, which runs into the Ems, near Delfzyl; it gives name to a small country on its banks, between Groningen and the mouth of the Ems, containing 25 small towns and villages.

Fivizzano, t. Tuscany, in Florence; 13 NNE. Carrara, 18 ENE. Spezia. Pop. 2,300.

Fiumara di Muro, t. Naples, Calabria Ultra; 8 N. Reggio.

Fiumarella, (*La*), r. Naples, which runs into the gulf of Squillace, 2 S. Cantazaro.

Fiume, *Reka*, *St. Veit*, or *St. Veit am Pstaum*, s-p. Austria, capital of a circle in Illyria, in the country of Istria, on the gulf of Quarnero; 5 WNW. Buccari, 35 SE. Trieste. Lon. 14. 26. E. Lat. 45. 20. N. Pop. 7,576. H. 743. It consists of two parts, the inner town, which is narrow, and the outer town, which is new and well built. The harbour, though somewhat difficult of entrance, is very commodious, and large vessels may ride safely at anchor at some distance. Here are several mercantile establishments, which export corn, tobacco, wood, &c.

Fiume Freddo, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 11 WSW. Cosenza.

Fiumicino, s-p. Ecclesiastical State, at the mouth of the Tiber, with a custom-house, 2 SW. Porto.

Fixtela, t. Morocco; 4 m. from Tefza.

Flachberg, t. Carinthia; 2 SW. Draburg.

Flachslanden, t. Bav.; 7 N. Anspach. Pop. 350.

Flachstadt, small isl. in the N. sea, about 40 m. from the coast of Norway. Lat. 68. N.

Fladahuna, small isl. near NW. coast of Scotland; 7 N. Isle of Skye. Lon. 6. 19. W. Lat. 57. 42. N.

Fladda, small island, Scot., near NE. coast of the island of Skye. Lon. 6. 8. W. Lat. 57. 37. N.

Fladda, small isl. Scot., one of the Treshanish islands, W. of the island of Mull. Lon. 6. 24. W. Lat. 56. 32. N.

Fladda Isles, three small islands among the Western islands of Scotland, about a mile W. from the island of Sandera. Lon. 7. 32. W. Lat. 56. 52. N.

Fladstrand, s-p. Denmark, in N. rth Jutland, and diocess of Aalborg, on the E. coast; 30 NNE. Aalborg. Lon. 10. 33. E. Lat. 57. 27. N. Pop. 500. It has a harbour defended by 3 forts; not sheltered from every wind. Fishing is the chief employment of the inhabitants.

Fladungen, t. Bav., in Lower Maine; 40 N. Wurzburg, 44 NW. Bamberg. Lon. 10. 20. E. Lat. 50. 35. N. Pop. 788.

Flagg Spring, p-v. Campbell co. Ken.; W. 514. *Flagnac*, t. France, in Aveiron; 4 N. Albin, 10 E. Figeac. Pop. 912.

Flagy, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne ; 5 S. Montereau.

Flamale, t. Neth., Liege ; 4 SSW. Liege.

Flaman, sec *Caytaper*.

Flamanville, s-p. France, in Channel, with a good harbour ; 10 SW. Cherbourg.

Flamborough, t. Upper-Canada, on W. end of lake Ontario.

Flamborough, t. Eng., West Riding of Yorkshire, on the German sea ; 3 N. Burlington. Pop. 756.

Flamborough Head, lofty cape or promontory, Eng. on E. coast of the county of York. Lon. 0. 6. W. Lat. 54. 8. N.

Flamersbach, t. Bav. ; 5 NW. Lohr.

Flamstead, v. & parish, Eng., Hertfordshire ; 7 St. Alban's, 27 London. Pop. 1,205.

Flanaticus Sinus, now *Quarnero*.

FLANDERS, country, Europe, formerly divided into French, Austrian, and Dutch Flanders. French Flanders now forms the French department of the North ; the other two parts belong to the kingdom of the Netherlands, and are divided into two provinces, East and West Flanders.—Dutch Flanders was a small territory, now forming a part of the province of E. Flanders.

East Flanders, pr. Neth., bounded N. by Zealand, E. by Antwerp and South Brabant, S. by Hainaut, and W. by West Flanders. Pop. 600,184. Sq. m. 1,042. It is divided into 3 circles, Ghent, Dendermond, and Eeclo. Ghent is the capital. The surface in the North is level, in the south undulating ; the soil a heavy loam, very fertile ; the climate moist, but not unhealthy ; the productions corn, pulse, flax, madder, tobacco, with excellent pasturage.

West Flanders, pr. Neth., bounded N. and NW. by the German ocean, E. by Zealand and E. Flanders, SE. by Hainaut, and S. & SW. by France. Pop. 519,400. Sq. m. 1,442. It is divided into 4 circles, Bruges, Furnes, Ypres, and Courtray. Bruges is the capital ; Ostend the principal harbour. The surface is level ; the soil fertile, the agriculture in an improved state ; the climate humid ; the manufactures extensive in linen and fine lace, also cotton and leather, with extensive distilleries and breweries.

Flanitz, t. Stiria ; 10 N. Gratz.

Flannan Islands, or *Seven Hunters*, group of small islands in the North sea, about 17 NW. isl. of Lewis. Lon. 7. 25. W. Lat. 58. 26. N.

Flanskar, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 26. E. Lat. 63. 24. N.

Flanville, t. France, in Moselle ; 4 E. Metz, 4 SW. Boulay.

Flaskar, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 22. 30. E. Lat. 63. 49. N.

Flasset, isl. near the coast of Norway ; 88 SW. Drontheim.

Flat Creek, r. S. C., which runs into the Great Pedee ; 6½ miles from Greenville.

Flat Head, cape, on S. coast of Ireland, in the county of Cork ; 7 E. Kinsale. Lon. 8. 22. W. Lat. 51. 43. N.

Flat Holm, isl. in the Bristol channel, about 1½ m. in circ. On the highest point of land is a light-house, to guide vessels up the channel. Lon. 3. 5. W. Lat. 51. 30. N.

Flat Island, small island in the E. Indian sea,

near N. coast of the island of Flores. Lon. 120. 59. E. Lat. 7. 59. S.

Flat Island, small isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, near E. coast of New Zealand. Lon. 183. 15. W. Lat. 37. 40. S.

Flat Islands, chain of isls. in lake Michigan.

Flat Kill, r. N. J., which runs into the Delaware, Lon. 75. 2. W. Lat. 41. 4. N.

Flat Point, cape on N. coast of the island of Jamaica. Lon. 77. 8. W. Lat. 18. 30. N.

Flat Point, cape at S. extremity of Sumatra. Lon. 104. 18. E. Lat. 5. 50. S.

Flat Point, cape on S. coast of Borneo. Lon. 112. E. Lat. 2. 45. S.

Flata Islands, cluster of small islands near SE. coast of North Uist ; 1 NE. Rona island.

Flatbush, p-t. & cap., Kings co, on W. end of Long island, N. Y. ; 5 S. New York, W. 233. Pop. 1,027. It is a pleasant town, and contains a court house, a jail, a meeting house, and a flourishing academy, called Erasmus Hall.—In 1776 a bloody battle was fought here between the British and Americans, in which the latter were defeated with great loss.

Flatlands, t. Kings co. on W. end of Long island, N. Y. ; 7½ S. New York. Pop. 512.

Flatow, t. Pru. Posen ; 25 WNW. Bromberg. Pop. 2,049, of whom 1,014 are Jews.

Flatta, one of the smaller Western islands of Scotland, 2 E. island of Barra. Lon. 7. 20. W. Lat. 56. 58. N.

Flavacour, t. France, in Oise ; 3 NW. Chaumont.

Flavia Gallica, now *Fraga*.

Flavignac, t. France, in Upper-Vienne ; 12 SW. Limoges. H. 250.

Flavigny, t. France, in Côte-d'Or, on the Oze-rain ; 27 WNW. Dijon. Pop. 1,305.

Flavin, t. France, in Aveiron ; 4 S. Rhodéz.

Flaviopolis, now *Gherede*.

Flavona, now *Fiabria*.

Flayat, t. France, Creuse ; 11 SE. Felletin.

Flèche, (*La*), t. France, principal place of a district, in Sarthe ; 21 SSW. Le Mans. Lon. 0. 1. E. Lat. 47. 42. N. Pop. 5,099. In 1603, a college of Jesuits was founded here, for the descendants of nobility only, by Henry IV. The centre is converted into a town-house, and one of the wings has lately been rebuilt as a seminary for the education of youth.

Flekefiord, t. Norway, in Christiansand, on a small bay of the North sea. Lon. 6. 38. E. Lat. 58. 17. N. Pop. 1,686.

Fleckeroc, or *Fleckeren*, isl. near the coast of Norway, in the North sea. Lon. 8. 1. E. Lat. 58. 5. N. Between the island and the continent is a celebrated harbour, into which the same wind serves for entrance and passage out.

Flederborn, t. Pomerania ; 16 miles from New-Stettin. Pop. 300.

Fleet, r. Eng., in the county of Nottingham, which runs into the Trent, 8 N. Newark.

Fleet, r. Scot., in the county of Kircudbright, which runs into Wigton bay, by a wide mouth, called *Fleet Bay* ; 7 W. Kircudbright. Lon. 4. 15. W. Lat. 54. 54. N.

Flega, small isl. gulf of Engia ; 8 E. Engia.

Fleischbach, r. Ger., which runs into the Molle, 3 NW. Dorlach, in Salzburg.

Flek, r. Ireland, which rises in the Sliebh-

logher mountains, in the county of Kerry, and loses itself in Lough lake.

Fleming, co. E. part of Ken.; W. 518. Pop. in 1810, 8,947; slaves, 549. Pop. in 1820, 12,186. Chief town, Flemingsburg.

Flemingsburg, p-t. & cap. Fleming co. Ken., 96 Frankfort, W. 518.

Flemington, p-t. Hunterdon co. N. J.; 23 NNW. Trenton, 44 NNE. Philadelphia, W. 193. It is the seat of justice for Hunterdon co., situated in a rich vale, and contains a court-house, an academy, 2 houses of public worship, one for Presbyterians and one for Baptists, and about 50 dwelling houses. It is famous for cheese.

Flen, t. Sweden, in Sudermania; 22 NNW. Nyköping.

Flensburg, s-p. Denmark; 16 N. Sleswick. Lon. 9. 27. E. Lat. 54. 47. N. Pop. 15,000. H. 1,200. It contains 3 German and 1 Danish ch., a hospital, and a gymnasium. It is situated on E. coast of Sleswick, in a gulf of the Baltic, called *Flensborgerwieck*, which extends as much as 18 miles inland, and forms a good harbour, with depth of water for the largest vessels which are unloaded at the quay, and screened from all winds by surrounding hills. It is the capital of a district, and one of the handsomest and most commercial towns in the duchy.

Fleron, t. Neth.; 5 E. Liege. Pop. 1,000.

Flers, t. France, in Orne; 10 N. Domfront, 18 SW. Falaise. Pop. 1,584.

Flesberg, t. Norway, in Aggerhuus; 36 W. Christiania.

Flesh Bay, bay of the Indian sea, on the coast of Africa. Lon. 22. 20. W. Lat. 34. 35. N.

Flesselles, t. France, in Somme; 5 N. Amiens.

Fletcher, p-t. Franklin co. Vt.; 28 NE. Burlington, W. 538. Pop. 497.

Fletcher's Nook, cape, on the coast of Maine. Lon. 70. 29. W. Lat. 43. 25. N.

Flevo Lacus, now *Zuyder-Sea*.

Fleurance, t. France, in Gers, on the Gers; 4 S. Lectoure, 12 N. Auch. Lon. 0. 15. E. Lat. 43. 51. N. Pop. 3,031.

Fleuret, t. France, in Côte-d'Or, on the Saône; 7 W. Dijon.

Fleurey, t. France, Côte-d'Or; 8 W. Dijon.

Fleurigné, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine; 3 E. Fougères.

Fleurmont, or *Florimont*, t. France, in Upper Rhine; 7 E. Befort.

Fleurus, or *Flerus*, t. Netherlands, in Namur; 6 NE. Charleroy. Pop. 2,019. It is remarkable for having been the seat of three battles fought near it; the 1st on the 30th of August, 1622, between the troops of Spain, and some German troops. The second battle was fought between the allies, under the command of the prince of Waldeck, and the French under the duke of Luxemburg, in which the former were defeated, with the loss of 5,000 killed, and 4,000 prisoners, 49 pieces of cannon, 8 pair of kettle-drums, and 92 standards and colours. A third battle was fought here in June 1794, between the Austrians and the French, in which the former were defeated with great loss.

Fleury, t. France, Loiret; 2 N. Orleans. P. 768.

Fleury, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 4 NW. St. Pol.

Flie, or *Vlie*, r. or channel, which runs from the Zuyder sea, near the coast of Friesland, into the German ocean, between the island of Schelling and Vlielandt.

Flie, see *Vlielandt*.

Flies, r. Lusatia, which runs into the Spree, near Luben.

Flies Bay, bay on W. coast of Africa. Lat. 14. 50. S.

Fliesbach, r. Saxony, which runs into the Black Elster, near Jessen.

Flieseryd, t. Sweden, Smaland; 29 N. Calmar.

Flinn's Fork, p-v. Caldwell co. Ken., W. 796.

Flint, navigable river, Georgia, which joins the Chatahoochee, near the line of East Florida, to form the Appalachicola. It rises in the country of the Creek Indians, who have on it a number of villages.

Flint, t. N. Wales, capital of a county to which it gives name, situated a small distance from the river Dee, anciently called *Colesheel*; 12 WNW. Chester, 194 NW. London. Lon. 3. 4. W. Lat. 53. 16. N. Pop. 1,433. It is the county town, but has no market, and is visited chiefly for sea bathing.

Flint River, r. Jamaica, which runs into the sea, 7 W. Montego bay.

Flint Island, isl. in the gulf of St. Lawrence, near E. coast of the island of Cape Breton. Lon. 59. 48. W. Lat. 46. 10. N.

Flintshire, co. N. Wales, bounded N. by the Irish sea, NE. by the river Dee, E. by Cheshire, S. and W. by Denbighshire; about 27 miles in length, and from 7 to 10 broad. Besides this, there is a part of Flintshire, no ways united with the rest of the county, bounded N. by Cheshire, E. and S. by Shropshire, W. by Denbighshire, which is 8 miles long and 6 broad. The principal towns are Flint, Mold, Holywell, and St. Asaph. Sq. miles 309. Pop. in 1811, 46,518. Families 9,740; 4,086 engaged in agriculture; 3,009 in trade and manufactures; 2,645 otherwise.

Flissingue, fortress, or small isl. in the E. Indian sea, a little W. Amboyna.

Flitsch, t. Austria, in Goritz, on the Isonzo; 18 WSW. Villach. Pop. 2,031.

Flix, t. Spain, in Catalonia, on the river Ebro, which surrounds it; 20 N. Tortosa. Lon. 0. 22. E. Lat. 41. 8. N.

Flixecourt, t. France, in Somme; 9 WNW. Amiens. Pop. 1,401.

Flixton, t. Eng., in Lancashire; 6 SW. Manchester. Pop. 1,387.

Flize, t. France, in Ardennes, on the Meuse; 5 SE. Mezieres.

Floby, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 51 NE. Gotheborg.

Floc, t. Norway, in Drontheim; 48 ENE. Romsdal.

Floceliere, (La,) t. France, in Vendee; 9 S. Mortagne; 12 NNW. la Chataigneraye. Pop. 1,300.

Floday, one of the smaller Western islands of Scotland. Lon. 7. 13. W. Lat. 57. 40. N.

Flodday, one of the smaller Western islands of Scotland. Lon. 6. W. Lat. 57. 31. N.

Flodden, v. Eng., in Northumberland; 5 N. Wooler. Near this place a bloody battle was fought, in the year 1513, between the English

and Scots, in which the latter lost 10,000 men, with many of nobility, and, as is generally supposed, King James IV. The loss on the side of the English, who were victors, amounted to about 5,000.

Flogny, t. France, Yonne; SE. St. Florentin.

Flohau, t. Bohemia, Saatz; 8 S. Saatz. H. 83.

Flohe, t. Saxony, Erzgebirg; 6 ENE Chemnitz.

Flohe, r. Ger., which runs into the Tschopa, 4 W Oederan, in Erzgebirg.

Flohe, v. Hesse Cassel, bailiwick of Schmalkalden. Pop. 992.

Flohnheim, t. Hesse Darmstadt; 12 ESE. Creutznach. Pop. 1,049.

Flon, r. Savoy, which runs into the Arly, 1 SW. Flumet.

Flone, or *Floen*, t. Neth., Liege; 8 SSW. Liege.

Flonheim, t. Hesse; 12 ESE. Creutznach. Pop. 1,142.

Florac, t. France, principal place of a district, in Lozère, near the Tarn; 13, S. Mende, 24 NW. Alais. Lon. 3. 40. E. Lat. 44. 19. N. Pop. 1,717.

Florange, t. France, in Moselle; 2 S. Thionville, 14 N. Metz.

Floref, t. Netherlands, Namur, on the Sambre; 7 W. Namur.

Florence, t. Oneida co. N. Y.; 17 NW. Rome, Pop. 640.

Florence, p-t. Huron co. Ohio; 129 N. Columbus, W. 410. Pop. 405.

Florence, p-t. & cap. Lauderdale co. Alabama, on N. bank of the Tennessee, at the lower end of the Muscle shoals, 1 mile above the Teketanoah; 60 N. by E. Cotton-Port, the nearest point of navigation on the Tombigbee, 85 W. Huntsville, 250 N. by W. Cahawba, W. 845. Pop. 500. It was laid out in 1818. It has a pleasant site, elevated 120 feet above the surface of the river. The streets are 100 feet wide, and intersect each other at right angles. It is advantageously situated, well built, and flourishing. With a little improvement, the river may be rendered navigable to this place for steam boats, at all seasons when they can enter the Tennessee. At present they get up to the town only at moderate swells, but never go higher. The great military road and mail route from N. Orleans to the northeast, pass through this place.

Florence, (an. *Florentia*), city, Italy, capital of the grand duchy of Tuscany, and of a province of the same name, on the Arno, at the foot of the Apennines; 45 ENE. Leghorn, its port; 50 S. Bologna, 125 NNW. Rome. Lon. 11. 16. E. Lat. 43. 47. N. Pop. 75,205. H. 10,000. Abp. see. It is one of the finest cities in Italy, or even in Europe; situated in a delightful valley intersected by the Arno, occupying both sides of the river, which is crossed by 4 bridges. The environs are celebrated for beautiful scenery. Behind the city rise hills covered with olive and fig trees and other fruit trees; still farther are mountains clothed with immense forests of chestnut trees, and adorned with small towns; while beyond rise the naked and lofty summits of the Apennines. The whole valley is one continued grove and garden, where the beauty

of the country is enlivened by the animation of the town, and the fertility of the soil is redoubled by the industry of the cultivators.

The city is surrounded by a wall, has 2 citadels, is about 5 miles in circuit, of an oval form; its streets tolerably wide and well paved, or rather flagged; the houses in general solid and rather stately; several of the palaces and churches are magnificent. The palace of the grand duke is a vast building of freestone, containing 900 apartments. The cathedral, built in the 15th century, is a Gothic edifice of vast extent and magnificence, and in boldness and skill inferior only to St. Peter's of Rome; 426 feet in length, and 363 in height. It is completely cased with polished black and white marble. The Medicean gallery, a grand collection of works of art, known throughout Europe as the gallery of Florence, is more than 500 feet in length, and is replenished with busts, statues, and paintings. The last are so arranged as to exhibit the progress of the art from the 11th to the 17th century.

The university dates from 1438. Of the libraries of the city, the Magliabechiana is the largest and contains 90,000 volumes, and 3,000 MSS. The Marcelliana has 40,000 vols. The academy of fine arts, at present the most celebrated school of painting in the world, had, in 1819, 361 students. The *Accademia Fiorentina* was instituted in 1542, for making translations from Greek and Latin classics. The celebrated society, styled *Accademia della Crusca*, was instituted to improve the language, the design being to throw out, like *bran*, all words which were not good Tuscan. The two were united some time since, and now bear the name of the Florentine Academy. The city is said to contain 173 churches, 39 convents, 12 hospitals, an extensive museum of natural history, and a botanic garden.—Florence was a place of great trade from the 13th to the 15th century. Its manufactures consist of satin, taffetas, damask, straw hats, jewellery, and precious stones.—Natives, Leo X, Macchiavel, Dante, Magliabechi, Guicciardini, Giotto, and Americus Vesputius.—Pop. of the province of Florence 584,475.

Florence, t. Oneida co. N. Y.; 17 NW. Rome. Pop. 396.

Florennes, t. Neth., in Namur; 10 S. Charleroy, 16 SW. Namur. Pop. 1,101.

Florensac, t. France, in Herault, on the Herault; 5 S. Pezenas, 10 S. Beziers. Pop. 2,585.

Florentia, see *Florence*.

Florentinum, see *Fiorenzuola*.

Flores, one of the Azore islands, about 30 miles long and 9 broad. Lon. 31. 8. W. Lat. 39. 34. N. Pop. 7,005; or according to another statement, 13, or 14,000. It contains 2 towns and some hamlets; Santa Cruz is the capital; but Lagens is the most populous. It takes its name from the multitude of flowers which grow wild in every part of the island.

Flores, or *Ende*, isl. in the E. Indian sea, about 180 miles in length from E. to W. and 45 in breadth. Lon. 120. to 123. 5. E. Lat. 7. 54. to. 9. 2. S. Many of the natives profess Christianity. The principal village is Larantoma.

Flores, isl. in the N. Pacific ocean, near the coast of the island of Quadra and Vancouver; 15 miles in length from NW. to SE. and from 2 to 6 in breadth. Lon. 234. 3. E. Lat. 49. 20. N.

Flores Head, N. extremity of the island of Flores, in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 122. 57. E. Lat. 7. 53. S.

Floressti, t. Moldavia; 63 E. Stephanowze.

Florida, t. Berkshire co. Mass.; 30 NNE. Lenox. Pop. 431.

Florida, p-v. Warwick, Orange co. N. Y.; 105 S. by W. Albany, W. 258.

Florida, p-t. Montgomery co. N. Y., on S. side of the Mohawk; 35 NW. Albany, W. 355. Pop. 2,743. This township contains 5 houses for public worship.

FLORIDA, country, belonging to the U. S., bounded N. by Alabama and Georgia, E. by the Atlantic, S. and W. by the gulf of Mexico. The northern part of the western boundary is formed by the Perdido, which separates it from Alabama. Florida formerly extended as far west as the Mississippi, the northern boundary being formed by St. Mary's river from the ocean to its source, thence by a right line to the point where Flint river unites with the Appalachicola, thence up the Appalachicola to the parallel of Lat. 31. N., thence due west on that parallel to the Mississippi. The part lying between the Mississippi and Pearl is now included in the state of Louisiana; and the part between Pearl river and the Perdido, in the states of Mississippi and Alabama. The part east of the Perdido is under the territorial government of Florida. Lon. 80. 25. to 87. 20. W. Lat. 25. to 31. N. Length from N. to S. about 400 miles, average breadth about 140. Sq. miles about 45,000.

Towns. The principal towns are Pensacola, St. Augustine, New Smyrna, and St. Marks.

Rivers. The most considerable rivers are St. Johns, Appalachicola, Indian river, Suwaney, & Conecuh.—The principal island is Amelia island.

Face of the country. The general aspect on the seashore is flat, sandy, and barren; further inland it is marshy, abounding in natural meadows; a range of low hills extends through the peninsula. The river St. John's, which has a course of upwards of 200 miles, forms a prominent feature of the country. The great swamp Ouaquephenogaw or Okefonoco, nearly 300 miles in circuit, lies on the north side, about half in Florida and half in Georgia. To the south of this are the Alachua savannas, a level and fertile tract, bare of trees and shrubs.

Soil. The lands of Florida in their general character are light and sandy; and they are represented as not capable of sustaining a continual succession of exhausting crops. The lands have been divided into 7 varieties; 1st. pine barrens, which constitute a great part of the country. They produce vast quantities of yellow and pitch pine; also shrubs in great variety, and a wiry grass, which yields sustenance to numerous herds of cattle. In wet seasons, orchards of peach and mulberry trees flourish remarkably well on these lands. 2. *Hammock land.* This variety, which constitutes the main body of good land, is so called because it rises in mounts or small tufts among the pines. Most

of the uplands remote from the sea are of this kind, which is adapted to sugar cane, cotton, indigo, potatoes, and pulse. 3. *Prairies.* These are of two kinds, one found in the pine barrens, being covered with sand and sterile; the other on high ground, covered with wild grass. 4. *Swamps.* These are of two kinds, the river and inland swamps; the latter are the most valuable, producing large crops of rice, and in some instances the best cotton, corn, and indigo in the country. 5. *Marshes.* A part of these are occasionally covered with salt water, and a part with fresh. The fresh water marshes produce an abundance of wild oats. 6. A species of marsh, called *galen*, consisting of watercourses covered with spongy earth, and trembling like jelly for a considerable distance about the spot impressed. 7. Elevated grounds, covered with large trees of different species.

Productions. Florida abounds in vegetable productions in great variety, of most luxuriant growth. It is remarkable for the majestic appearance of its towering forest trees, and the brilliant colours of its flowering shrubs. The pines, palms, cedars, and chestnuts grow to an extraordinary size and height. The laurels, especially the magnolias, are uncommonly striking objects, rising with erect trunks, to the height of 100 feet, forming towards the head a perfect cone, and having their dark green foliage silvered over with large milk white flowers, frequently 8 or 9 inches in diameter. There are 8 different kinds of oak, among which is the live oak, which after forming a trunk from 10 to 20 feet high, and from 12 to 18 feet in circumference, spreads out its branches, in some instances, 50 paces on every side. The cypress, generally growing in watery places, has large roots like buttresses, rising around its lower extremity, then rearing a stem of 80 or 90 feet, it throws out a flat horizontal top like an umbrella, so that often growing in forests all of an equal height, they present the appearance of a green canopy supported on columns in the air. Many rich fruits, particularly limes, prunes, peaches, grapes, and figs, grow wild in the forests. St. John's river and some of the lakes are bordered with orange groves; and olives are cultivated with success. Some of the most important productions to which the country is well adapted are sugar, coffee, cotton, rice, indigo, tobacco, vines, olives, oranges, and various other tropical fruits.—The population of the country is very small, less now than formerly, & is chiefly confined to the few towns. Cultivation has been extended only to some very small tracts. Of the fertile lands on the St. John's, not more than 300 acres are said to be cultivated. The waters contain various kinds of excellent fish, and they also abound in alligators and other lizards.

Climate. The thermometer in summer usually stands between 84 and 88 deg. of Fahrenheit in the shade; and in July and August frequently rises to 94 deg. The sun is scorching hot at noon; in winter it very rarely freezes, nor is the cold ever so severe as to injure the China orange. From the end of September to the end of June "there is not," says Volney, "perhaps, a finer climate in the world."

Indians. The principal tribe of Indians are the Seminoles. They possess some of the finest districts, but are poor, being bad hunters and worse cultivators. There are, according to the Indian agent, 35 settlements of Indians in Florida, but the whole Indian population does not exceed 5,000.

History. This country was first visited by Sebastian Cabot, a Venetian, in 1497; but was more completely discovered by John Ponce, a Spaniard, who landed here in 1513, in April, and is said to have given it the name of Florida, from the appearance of the country, it being then covered with beautiful flowers. Its conquest was effected by Spain, in 1539. It was ceded to Great Britain, in 1763; recovered by Spain in 1781; and confirmed to her in 1783. In 1763 the country was divided into East and West Florida. It was ceded by Spain to the United States by a treaty signed at Washington, Feb. 22, 1821; and the two parts are now formed into one government.

Florida, (La,) one of the Solomon islands, in the Pacific ocean. Lat. 9. 30. S.

Florida, (Gulf of,) or *Bahama Straits*, narrow part of the Atlantic ocean, which separates the Bahama islands from the coast of Florida.

Florida Keys, or *Martyr's Islands*, cluster of rocks and sand banks in the Florida Stream.

Florida Stream, channel, which separates the island of Cuba from the coast of Florida, between the gulf of Florida, and the gulf of Mexico.

Florimont, t. France, in Upper Rhine; 8 E. Befort. Pop. 467.

Florin, t. Sardinia; 8 SE. Sassari.

Florsheim, t. Nassau, on the Maine, near Höchst. Pop. 1,300.

Florissant, p-v. St. Louis co. Missouri, on N. side of the Missouri; 12 miles above Belle Fontaine, 15 from St. Louis, W. 1,020.

Floss, t. Bavaria; 17 N. Nabburg, 5 ENE. Weiden. Pop. 1,504.

Floss, r. Silesia, which runs into the Oder, 6 NW. Breslau.

Flossgraben, r. Ger., which branches off from the Elster, about 3 NNE. Eisenberg, and joins the same river again, about 3 E. Merseburg.

Flot Horn, cape on N. coast of Iceland. Lat. 66. 6. N.

Flota, small Western island, near NW. coast of Lewes.

Flota, one of the small Orkney islands, between South Ronaldshay and Hoy. Lon. 2. 59. W. Lat. 58. 42. N.

Flota, one of the smaller Hebrides, on SE. coast of North Uist. Lon. 7. 8. W. Lat. 57. 28. N. Pop. 200.

Flotte, (La,) t. France, on the N. coast of the island of Re; 2 ESE. St. Martin de Re, 7 W. La Rochelle. Pop. 2,958.

Flotz, t. Ger., in Anhalt; 6 NW. Zerbst.

Flowerstown, or *White Marsh*, p-t. Montgomery co. Pa., on the Schuylkill; 12 N. Philadelphia, W. 152. Pop. 1,328.

Floyd, co. Ken.; W. 621. Pop. in 1810, 3,485; slaves, 115. Pop. in 1820, 8,207. Chief town, Prestonville.

Floyd, p-t. Oneida co. N. Y.; 6 E. Rome, 10 N. Utica, W. 403. Pop. 1,498. Iron ore is found here.

Floyd's Fork, r. Ken.; which runs into Salt river.

Floyd, co. Indiana. Pop. 2,775. Chief town, New Albany.

Fluelen, v. Switz., in Schweitz, on E. side of lake Lucerne; 2 N. Altorf. Here is William Tell's chapel.

Flumari, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra; 9 SE. Arriano.

Flumet, t. Savoy, on the Arly; 30 NE. Chambery, 31 SE. Geneva. Pop. 1,038.

Flums, t. Switz., in the county of Sargans, on the Mat; 5 W. Sargans.

Flurry, r. Ireland, which runs into the bay of Dundalk, 1 E. Dundalk.

Flushing, t. Queens co. N. Y., on the N. side Long island; 15 E. New-York. Pop. 2,230. Flushing village, on a bay of the same name, is a place of considerable trade.

Flushing, p-t. Belmont co. Ohio; 130 E. Columbus, W. 312. Pop. 1,197.

Flushing, or *Vlissingen*, or *Flessingue*, s-p. Neth., in Zealand, in the isle of Walcheren, on N. side of an arm of the Scheldt; 28 NE. Ostend. Lon. 3. 35. E. Lat. 51. 27. N. Pop. 5,691. It defends the passage not of that river only, but all the islands of Zealand, of which it is one of the most important keys. The port lies between two moles that break the waves of the sea, which enters the town by means of two canals, forming two basins, so that loaded vessels may sail into the town, to the great convenience of the merchants. It has become a celebrated port; and is now, next to Middleburg, the richest town in Zealand. The Stadthouse is a superb building.

Flut, r. Bohemia, which runs into the Egra, opposite Elnbogen.

Fluvanna, co. central part of Va., bounded N. by Louisa co., E. by Goochland co., S. by James river, and W. by Albemarle co. Pop. in 1810, 4,775; slaves, 2,142. Pop. in 1820, 6,704. Chief town, Columbia.

Fluvanna, a name sometimes given to James river, Virginia, till it is joined by the Rivanna, at Columbia.

Fluviara, r. Catalonia, which runs into the Mediterranean, in the gulf of Rosas, Lon. 2. 56. E. Lat. 42. 10. N.

Fly Island, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, so called from the number of flies found there. It is covered with trees, but within overflowed at high water. Lon. 150. 20. W. Lat. 15. S.

Flying Bigbellies, Indians, N. America. Lon. 106. 10. W. Lat. 48. 28. N.

Foa, one of the Happae islands, in the S. Pacific ocean, between Haano and Lefooga, to both which it is joined by a reef, hardly half a mile from either.

Foca, or *Foko*, isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Guinea, and the mouth of the Calbari, with a town of the same name, called Wyndorp by the Dutch; 10 S. Calbari.

Focai, t. Egypt; 20 N. Abu-Girgè.

Focaro, mt. Naples, in Otranto; 20 NE. Tarento.

Focas, t. Japan, in Nippon; 145 NW. Jedo.

Fochabers, t. Scot., in Bamff, on the Spey; 9 E. Elgin, 18 W. Bamff. Lon. 3. 3. W. Lat. 57. 36. N. Pop. 937. Near it is Gordon castle, a magnificent seat of the duke of Gordon.

Fo-chan, see *Fo-han*.

Fochea, or *Foggia*, or *Phoggia*, (an. *Phocæa*,) s-p. A. Turkey, in Natolia, situated at the mouth of the Hermus, in the gulf of Smyrna; 28 NW. Smyrna, 32 SSW. Pergamo. Lon. 26. 39. E. Lat. 38. 44. N. Pop. 4,000.

Fochia, t. Bosnia; 30 SSE. Zwornik, 75 SSW. Belgrade.

Focsani, or *Foczani*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Moldavia, on the Milcou; 54 WNW. Galacz. Lon. 27. 13. E. Lat. 44. 42. N. It was formerly large, and had considerable trade, but was nearly ruined by the military operations of 1789, at which time a battle was fought near this town between the Russians and the Turks, when the latter were defeated.

Fodwar, t. Hungary, on the Danube, opposite Colocza.

Foe-Petounè-Hotun, t. Chinese Tartary; 16 N. Petounè-Hotun.

Fæmund's Lake, lake, Norway, 30 miles long, and from 2 to 5 wide; 130 N. Christiania.

Fæmund's River, r. which rises in a lake of the same name, in Denmark, and runs into lake Wenner, near Carlstadt, in Sweden.

Fæns, (La,) t. Portugal, Beira; 4 NE. Viseu.

Foelo Nord, small isl. in the North sea, near the coast of Lapland. Lat. 69. 42. N.

Foelo Suyer, small isl. near the coast of Lapland. Lat. 69. 32. N.

Fogaras, or *Fagaras Videke*, t. Transylvania, capital of a district, on the Alauta; 28 NE. Hermanstadt, 28 W. Cronstadt. Lon. 24. 34. E. Lat. 46. N. Pop. 3,000. Greek bp. see. 2 Greek churches, 1 Catholic, 1 Calvinist, 1 Lutheran.

Fogbarry, t. Bengal, on the borders of Bootan; 12 N. Sanasbygotta.

Fogeln, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17. 44. E. Lat. 60. 38. N.

Foggi, t. on E. coast of the island of Bourro. Lon. 126. 24. E. Lat. 3. 28. N.

Foggia, t. Naples, in Capitanata, the principal town of the province; 16 SW. Manfredonia, 42 NE. Benevento. Lon. 15. 38. E. Lat. 41. 25. N. Pop. 17,099. It is neatly built of white stone, and has two or three good streets; the custom-house is a handsome edifice. It is important for its trade in corn and wool. This town, with many others on the coast, was ruined in 1732, by an earthquake, which has occasioned its being rebuilt with greater neatness and regularity. In summer the air is unwholesome, and all persons that can afford to remove, desert it during the hot months. All the large streets and open squares are undermined with vaults, where corn is buried, and preserved sound from year to year; the orifices are closed up with boards and earth; the sides within faced with stone.

Foggia, see *Fochea*.

Foggy Island, isl. in the N. Pacific ocean, near W. coast of America, about 27 miles in circ. Lon. 156. 45. E. Lat. 56. 10. N.

Foggy Point, cape on W. coast of N. America. Lon. 229. 11. E. Lat. 54. 54. N.

Foglesville, p-v. Lehigh co. Pa.; W. 193.

Foglia, r. Urbino, which runs into the Adriatic, at Pesaro.

Foglianesi, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra; 7 W. Benevento.

Fogliano, lake of the Campagna di Roma, near the sea, with which it communicates.

Foglisso, t. Piedmont; 5 NW. Chivasso, 13 W. Crescentino. Pop. 2,400.

Fogloe, or *Fueloe*, the most easterly of the Faroe islands, towards the N. Lat. 62. 3. N.

Fogo, small isl. near E. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 64. 10. W. Lat. 50. 2. N.

Fogo, see *Fuego*.

Fo-han, or *Fochan*, v. China, in Quang-tong, 14 miles from Canton, and extending 3 miles along the river on which that city is built. It is called a village, because it is not surrounded with walls, and has no presiding governor. It is said to be the largest and most populous in the world, and to contain 1,000,000 of inhabitants. It contains many large and well built houses, and carries on an extensive trade.

Fohr, or *Fora*, isl. Denmark, near the coast of Sleswick, in the German ocean, about 12 miles in circ., with a small seaport, and a safe road for ships; the soil is fertile, and it contains 3 parishes. Lon. 8. 31. E. Lat. 54. 44. N.

Fohrag, t. Persia, in Farsistan; 18 S. Yesd.

Fohrag, or *Fohraj*, t. Persia, in Mecran; 260 WNW. Kidge. Lon. 58. 20. W. Lat. 23. N.

Fohrn-See, lake, Carinthia; 10 SE. Saxenburg.

Foiano, t. Naples, in the Capitanata; 12 SW. Manfredonia.

Foissy, t. France, in Yonne; 3 E. Sens.

Foix, before the revolution, a county of France, on the banks of the Arriege, and divided into Upper and Lower. The soil of the latter is fertile in corn, fruit, and wine; the former is more hilly and less fertile, but abounds in game, and the valleys produce excellent pasturage. The principal towns were Foix, Tarascon, Ax, Pamiers, Saverdun, Lezat, Mas d'Azil, and Montaut, all of which are in the department of Arriege.

Foix, t. France, capital of Arriege; 9 N. Tarascon. Lon. 1. 40. E. Lat. 42. 58. N. Pop. 3,904. It is defended by a castle on a rock.

Fokia, see *Fochea*.

Fo-kien, pr. China, bounded N. by Tchekiang, E. by the Chinese sea, S. by Quang-tong, and W. by Kiang-si. This is one of the least, and yet one of the richest provinces of the empire; its situation is commodious for navigation and commerce, the climate is hot, but the air is very pure and healthy. Foutcheou is the capital.

Foko, see *Foca*.

Foklmark, see *Voglamarck*.

Foklpruck, see *Voglabruck*.

Folkmansgrun, t. Bav.; 4 NW. Munchberg.

Foldereid, t. Norway, in Drontheim; 114 NNE. Drontheim.

Foldmar, see *Marienberg*.

Foleshill, t. & parish, Eng., in Warwickshire; 2 NE. Coventry. Pop. 3,480.

Foleykunda, t. Africa, in Kantor.

Foligno, or *Fuligno*, (an. *Forum Flaminii*,) t. Popedom, in Umbria; 10 NNW. Spoleto, 15 SE. Perugia. Lon. 12. 36. E. Lat. 42. 55. N. Pop. 7,000. Bp. see. It is governed by 7 magistrates, called *Septemviri*, who are changed every two months. It contains 11 churches and 23 convents, has some good streets, but neither square nor town-house: the chief busi-

ness is confectionary, paper-making, and manufacture of silk.

Folinge, t. Sweden, in Jamtland ; 30 N. Östersund.

Folkestone, t. Eng., in Kent ; 7 SW. Dover, 72 ESE. London. Lon. 1. 11. E. Lat. 51. 5. N. Pop. 3,697. It is situated in the English channel, and is a member of the cinque port of Dover ; formerly containing 5 parish churches, but now only one.—Native, Dr. Harvey.

Folkingham, t. Eng., in Lincoln, with a market on Thursday ; 27 S. Lincoln, 106 N. London. Lon. 1. 22. W. Lat. 52. 53. N. Near it are the remains of a castle.

Falpagio, t. Italy, Treviso ; 6 NW. Treviso.

Folselli, t. Africa, in Barca ; 18 SE. Derne.

Folsobanja, t. Hungary ; 37 ENE. Zatmar.

Foly, isl. of Ireland, in the river Lee, in the county of Cork ; 9 E. Cork.

Fomano, r. Naples, which runs into the Adriatic, Lon. 14. 5. E. Lat. 42. 40. N.

Fom-hoam-touka, t. Chinese Tartary, near a mountain of the same name ; 7 NW. Tamsan.

Fombio, t. Italy ; 6 N. Pavia, 15 SSE. Lodi. Here a battle was fought between the French and the Austrians, in which the latter were defeated ; their loss was 500 men killed and prisoners, 300 horses, and a part of their baggage.

Fomeque, t. New Grenada ; 10 leagues SW. Santa Fe.

Fom-ul-silh, t. Arabian Irak, on the Tigris ; 20 N. Vasis.

Fon, see *Bancok*.

Fonami, t. Japan, in Ximo ; 8 S. Taisero.

Foncequevillers, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais ; 12 W. Bapaume.

Fond de l' Isles de Vache, t. Hispaniola ; 80 W. Jaquemel.

Fond des Negres, t. on S. coast of Hispaniola ; 40 W. Jaquemel.

Fond, (le Petit,) t. Hispaniola, near W. coast ; 15 NE. St. Mark.

Fond du lac, large bay, forming the west end of lake Superior.

Fonde, (Isles de,) three small islands in the S. Indian ocean, near S. coast of Kerguelen's land. Lon. 68. 39. E. Lat. 49. 41. S.

Fondettes, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire, near the Loire ; 5 W. Tours. H. 500.

Fondi, or *Fundi*, t. Naples, in Lavora, situated near a lake to which it gives name ; 40 W. Capua, 56 E. Rome. Lon. 13. 30. E. Lat. 41. 20. N. Pop. 4,937. Bp. see. This was anciently a municipal town, and afterwards a præfectura : it stood on the Appian way. At the extremity of the town is an old castle, of no great strength. Fondi stands in a plain, surrounded on one side with hills, whence it looks like an amphitheatre ; most of these hills are covered with olive trees, and the whole plain is interspersed with orange, lemon, and other fruit-trees, whose verdure forms a perpetual spring. The lake of Fondi, (an. *Lacus Fundanus*, or *Amyclanus*,) lies between the road and the sea, and is a fine expanse of water.

Fondo, or *Scoglio Fondo*, small isl. in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of Istria. Lon. 13. 40. E. Lat. 45. 14. N.

Fong, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiangnan ; 45 NW. Pesu.

Fong, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong ; 30 N. Oei.

Fong, t. China, of the second rank, in Hou-quang ; 675 SSW. Peking. Lon. 111. 22. E. Lat. 29. 38. N.

Fong-chan, city, China, of the third rank, in the island of Formosa ; 25 S. Tay-ouan.

Fong-chang, t. Corea ; 11 S. Hoang-tcheou.

Fong-hoa, t. China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang ; 11 SSW. Ning-po.

Fong-hoa-tching, t. Chinese Tartary, on the borders of Corea. Lon. 123. 42. E. Lat. 40. 31. N. It is large and commercial. The chief manufacture is making paper of cotton, white and transparent, which is used for windows instead of glass.

Fong-kieou, t. China, of the third rank, in Honan ; 26 SSE. Oue-kiun.

Fong-sin, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiangsi ; 26 W. Nan-tchang.

Fong-tching, t. China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li ; 12 N. Kiang.

Fong-tchuen, t. Corea ; 57 WSW. Hoang-tcheou.

Fong-tchuen, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong ; 17 NW. Teking.

Fong-ten, t. Corea ; 24 NNW. King-ki-tao.

Fong-tsiang, city, China, of the first rank, in Chen-si, which takes its name from an imaginary bird, the figure of which the Chinese are fond of wearing in their dress ; 558 SW. Peking. Lon. 107. E. Lat. 34. 36. N.

Fong-yang, city, China, of the first rank, in Kiang-nan ; 340 S. Peking. Lon. 117. E. Lat. 32. 52. N. It is situated on a mountain near the Yellow river, and is the birth-place of the Emperor Hong-vou ; who gave it its name, which, in the language of the country, signifies the *Place of the Eagle's splendour*.

Fonga, t. Japan, in Nippon ; 65 SE. Meaco.

Fonia, km. Africa, on the borders of the river Gambia, near the sea.

Fon-jun, t. China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li ; 20 SSE. Tsun-hoa.

Fons, t. France, in Lot ; 4 NW. Figeac. Lon. 2. 2. E. Lat. 44. 40. N. Pop. 1,006.

Fons Sanus, see *Fossano*.

Fonseca, r. Mexico, which runs into Amapalla bay, about 15 miles below Chuluteca.

Fonseca Bay, see *Amapalla*.

Fonsomme, t. France, Aisne, near the source of the Somme ; 5 NE. St. Quentin.

Fonssay, t. France, in Vendée ; 6 NE. Fontenay le Comte.

Fontabelle Fort, fort on W. coast of Barbadoes ; 1 NNW. Bridgetown.

Fontaine, t. France, in Vendée ; 3 S. Fontenay le Comte.

Fontaine, t. Canada, on SE. bank of lake St. Pierre. Lon. 72. 40. W. Lat. 46. N.

Fontaine le Bourg, t. France, Lower-Seine ; 9 N. Rouen, 19 W. Gournay.

Fontaine le Dun, t. France, in Lower-Seine ; 9 E. Cany, 12 SW. Dieppe. Pop. 372.

Fontaine l' Evêque, t. Neth., Hainaut, between the Sambre and the Meuse ; 3 W. Charleroy, 10 E. Mons. Pop. 2,468.

Fontaine Française, t. France, in Côte-d' Or ; 10 E. Is sur Tille, 10 WNW. Gray. Pop. 1,050. Here Henry IV. gained a victory over the duke of Mayenne, in 1595.

Fontaine Guerin, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 4 SSW. Bauge, 13 E. Angers. Pop. 1,016.

Fontaine sous Jouy, t. France, in Eure; 60 NE. Evreux.

Fontaine sur Somme, t. France, in Somme; 5 SE. Abbeville.

Fontaine de Vaucluse, t. France, in Vaucluse; 15 E. Avignon. It was once the residence of Petrarch and Laura.

Fontainebleau, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne; 2 posts S Melun, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ SSE. Paris. Pop. 7,421. It is celebrated for its magnificent palace, the general autumnal residence of the kings of France, thus described by Cardinal Bentivoglio:—"Fontainebleau is a vast palace, worthy of as great a prince as the king of France; and though there are many piles, joined to each other at different times, without order or symmetry, forming a confused mass of buildings of different architecture, the confusion has, nevertheless, an air of surprising majesty and grandeur." It contains 900 apartments. The forest of Fontainebleau was anciently called *the Forest of Bierre*, and contains 26,480 acres; the figure is round, and the town and château are in the centre.

Fontana, t. Switz., in Uri; 18 N. Altdorf.

Fontanella, t. Lombardy, in Bergamo, on the Oglio; 8 NE. Crema. Pop. 2,000.

Fontana Fora, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 14 SW. Salpe.

Fontanamora, t. Piedmont; 18 ESE. Aosta.

Fontanarossa, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra; 14 NW. Conza.

Fontanelata, t. Parma; 10 NW. Parma.

Fontanello, t. Piedmont; 4 W. Trinc, 7 E. Crescentino.

Fontanges, t. France, in Cantal; 10 NW. Murat. H. 350.

Fontarabia, formerly *Oscaso*, t. Spain, in Guipuscoa, on the frontiers of France, from which it is separated only by the Bidassoa, which forms a harbour at its mouth; built in the form of an amphitheatre, at the foot of the Pyrenees; 15 SSE. Bayonne, 35 S. Pamplona. Lon. 1. 47. W. Lat. 43. 22. N. Pop. 2,100.

Fontello, t. Portugal, in Beira; 4 NE. Lamego.

Fontenay, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne; 4 NW. Rosoy, 28 SE. Paris.

Fontenay le Comte, t. France, capital of arrondissement, in La Vendee; situated in a fertile valley, on the Vendee; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ posts NE. Niort, 13 SSE. Nantes, 56 $\frac{1}{4}$ SSW. Paris. Lon. 0. 24. W. Lat. 46. 30. N. Pop. 6,520. The principal commerce of the inhabitants is in cloth, woollen stuffs, and cattle, of which they sell a great number at their 3 annual fairs.

Fontenay St. Père, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise; 7 S. Magny.

Fontenois le Château, t. France, in Vosges; 9 SE. Darney, 9 W. Plombières. Pop. 1,429.

Fontenoy, v. Neth., in Hainaut; 4 SE. Tournay. Pop. 525. Near this town a battle was fought between the French and the allies in May 1745. The allied army left 12,000 on the field of battle, and the loss of the French was not much less.

Fontenoy, t. France, in Meurte; 4 NE. Toul.

Fontenoy, t. France, in Aisne, on the Aisne; 5 W. Soissons.

Fontes, t. France, in Herault; 6 NW. Montagnac, 13 NE. Beziers.

Fontevraud, t. France, in Maine-and-Loire; 6 E. Saumur, 10 N. Loudon. Pop. 1,467. Here was a celebrated abbey, in the church of which several of the kings and queens of England lie buried.

Fontinelle, t. Walachia, on the Danube; 18 E. Nicopoli.

Fontiveros, or *Hontiveros*, t. Spain, in Old Castile; 10 NNW. Avila.

Fontivon, t. New Grenada; 3 W. Santa Fé.

Fontvielle, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhône; 4 NE. Arles.

Fooladoo, km. Africa, on the banks of the Senegal, between the 5th and 9th deg. W. Lon. and the 12th & 14th N. Lat. This is said to be the original country of the Foulahs, but they possess many other kingdoms at a great distance from each other.

Foolchoky, t. Bengal; 15 NE. Maulda.

Fooliconda, t. Africa, in Yani, on N. side of the Gambia; 60 NW. Pisanía. Lon. 14. 25. W. Lat. 14. 3. N.

Foolamansea, t. Africa, in Fooladoo. Lon. 6. 2. W. Lat. 13. 10. N.

Foolparas, t. Hind., in Bahar; 35 ENE. Durbungah. Lon. 86. 41. E. Lat. 26. 19. N.

Foolpour, t. Hind.; 16 NW. Benares.

Foota Jallo, country, in W. part of Africa, situated chiefly between the sources of the Gambia and the Rio Grande, about 350 m. from E. to W. and 200 from N. to S. The climate is good, the soil dry and stony; about one third of it very fertile, producing rice and maize. The inhabitants are Mahometans considerably civilized, and have numerous mosques. Chief towns, Teembo and Laby.

Foota Torra, country, Africa, between the Senegal and Gambia, N. of Woolly, NW. of Bondou. It is an extensive country, occupied by Foulahs, but is little known.

Foolootia, one of the smaller Friendly islands; 24 N. Annamooka.

Fora, r. Naples, which runs into the Adriatic, Lon. 14. E. Lat. 42. 26. N.

Foradada, small island in the Mediterranean, near the island of Majorca, where the son of the king of Aragon built a college for the purpose of instructing some Franciscan monks in the Arabic language, to convert the Moors.

Forandoy, r. Maracaybo, which flows into the south side of lake Maracaybo.

Forba, t. Bav.; 4 NE Munchberg.

Forbach, t. France, in Moselle; 7 NW. Sarguemines, 9 SE. Sar Louis. Pop. 1,900.

Forbaih, v. Baden, on the Murg; 7 SSE. Baden. Pop. 700.

Forbes, t. Bohemia, Bechin; 8 SE. Budweiss.

Forbe's Islands, three isls. in S. Pacific ocean, about 15 miles from Bolt Head, a cape, on NE. coast of New Holland. Lat. 12. 25. S.

Forcado, or *Rio de Forcados*, r. Africa, which rises far inland to the NNE. with many windings; it is in most places 2 miles over, but only deep enough for vessels which draw 7 or 8 feet water. It runs into the Atlantic, 45 SSE. from the Formosa, Lat. 6. N.

Forcalquier, t. France, principal place of a district, in Lower-Alps, on the Laye; formerly

the capital of a considerable county, united to Provence in 1193; 16 S. Sisteron, 21 SW. Digne. Lon. 5. 51. E. Lat. 43. 57. N. Pop. 2,547.

Forcalqueiret, t. France, Var; 5 S. Brignoll.

Forcas, t. Walachia; 3 N. Caracalla.

Force, (*La*), t. France, in Dordogne, on the Dordogne; 6 W. Bergerac. Pop. 695. The chief trade is in cattle, grain, and wine.

Forcellar, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; 3 E. Teramo.

Forcheim, or *Vorchheim*, t. Bavaria, Regnitz, on the Wisent; 12 S. Bamberg, 18 N. Nuremberg. Lon. 11. E. Lat. 49. 43. N. Pop. 2,267. It is a strong place.

Forcheim, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 4 NNE. Lauterstein.

Forchensee, lake, Bavaria; 10 S. Traunstein.

Forchtenberg, t. Wurtemberg, on the Kocher; 6 NNE. Ohringen. Pop. 1,006.

Forchstein, t. Stiria; 3 S. Windisch Gratz.

Forckendorf, t. Bav.; 4 SSW. Bayreuth.

Ford's Island, small island, Atlantic, near the coast of S. C. Lon. 79. 5. W. Lat. 33. 14. N.

Forden, t. Bav.; 7 ESE. Weischenfeld.

Fordergersdorf, t. Saxony, Erzgebirg; 9 ENE. Freyberg.

Fordinbridge, t. Eng., in Hants, market on Friday; the chief manufacture is ticking; 12 S. Salisbury, 87 WSW. London. Pop. 2,259.

Fordingiano, (an. *Forum Trajani*), t. Sardinia; 22 SE. Bosa.

Fordon, t. Pru. Posen, in Bromberg, on the Vistula; 7 NE. Bromberg. Pop. 1,579.

Fordsand, small isl. Denmark, near the coast of Sleswick, in the German ocean. Lon. 8. 35. E. Lat. 55. 1. N.

Fordwich, t. Eng., in Kent, on the Stour; 4 NE. Canterbury, 60 E. London. Pop. 252. It is a member of the town and port of Sandwich, and enjoys the same privileges as the Cinque ports.

Fore, see *Foure*.

Foreland, (*North*), promontory, Eng., on NE. extremity of the coast of Kent, on which a sea-mark has been erected by the corporation of the Trinity house, in which lights are kept burning every night; 3 N. Ramsgate, 3 SE. Margate. Lon. 1. 27. E. Lat. 51. 23. N.

Foreland, (*South*), cape, Eng., on E. coast of Kent, between Dover and Deal, with a lighthouse. Lon. 1. 22. E. Lat. 51. 8. N.

Foreland, (*East*), cape on W. coast of N. America, E. side of Cook's inlet. Lon. 150. 41. W. Lat. 60. 43. N.

Foreland, (*North*), cape on W. coast of N. America, and W. side of Cook's inlet, where the Russians have a factory, with one large house, about 50 feet long and 24 wide, in which about 19 Russians reside. Lon. 150. 23. W. Lat. 61. 4. N.

Foreland, (*South*), cape on W. coast of N. America, in Cook's river. Lon. 151. 20. W. Lat. 60. 50. N.

Foreland, (*West*), cape on W. coast of N. America, on W. side of Cook's inlet. Lon. 151. W. Lat. 60. 42. N.

Forenza, t. Naples, in Basilicata; 5 N. Acerenza, 8 S. Venosa.

Forest, (*Black*), see *Schwarzwald*.

Forest-Hill, v. Eng., in Oxfordshire; 3 miles from Oxford.

Forest Towns, name given to four towns in the Schwarzwald, or Black Forest, on the frontiers of Switzerland, viz. Rheinfeld, Seckingen, Laufenburg, and Waldshut. They were ancient domains of the house of Austria, but now belong to Baden.

Forests sur Sevre, (*La*), t. France, Two-Sevres, on the Sevre-Nantaise; 8 SW. Bressuire.

Forez, before the revolution a country of France: it was a large and fertile valley, intersected with small rivers, which run into the Loire. The principal towns were Montbrison and Roanne. The soil is fertile, but the air is not reckoned wholesome: it produces corn, hemp, excellent wine, chesnuts, and other fruits. In several places are mines of coal and iron, and medicinal springs.

Forfar, county, Scot., see *Angus*.

Forfar, t. Scot., a royal burgh, and capital of Angus; 23 NE. Perth, 40 SW. Aberdeen. Lon. 2. 55. W. Lat. 56. 37. N. Pop. 5,652. It has a considerable linen manufacture. Near it is a hollow, where formerly witches were burned on being found guilty.

Forges, t. France, in Lower-Seine, celebrated for its medicinal springs; 5½ posts NE. Rouen. Pop. 1,201.

Forhad, t. Persia, in Chorasani; 40 ESE. Neisabour.

Forhani, or *Fokshiani*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Walachia; 16 N. Bucharest. Here the Austrians and Russians gained a victory over the Turks in 1789.

Fori, t. Japan, in Nippon; 10 E. Seoda.

Forio, t. Naples, in the island of Ischia; 4 E. Ischia. Pop. 7,385. It is well built.

Foriani, t. Corsica; 4 S. Bastia.

Fork, p-v. Richland co. S. C.; W. 531.

Forked Deer, p-v. Madison co. Ten.; 198 Murfreesborough, W. 900.

Forked Deer River, r. Tennessee, which runs into the Mississippi, Lon. 90. 21. W. Lat. 55. 22. N.

Forked Head, cape on S. coast of the island of Cape Breton. Lon. 60. 4. W. Lat. 45. 42. N.

Fork's Oil Creek, p-v. Crawford co. Pa.; W. 340.

Fork Shoals, p-v. Greenville, S. C.; W. 594.

Forken, t. Prussia; 4 NE. Fischhausen.

Forks, t. Northampton co. Pa. Pop. 1,659.

Forlazzo, t. Naples, in Bari; 11 SE. Teramo.

Forli, (an. *Forum Livii*), t. Italy, in States of the Church, capital of a delegation; 14 SSW. Ravenna, 33 SE. Bologna. Lon. 12. 1. E. Lat. 44. 13. N. Pop. 12,960. Bp. see. It contains a cathedral, 9 churches, 23 convents, an academy of sciences, and a university with a library. It is surrounded with strong walls and solid towers, the flanks of which are tolerably good; the ditches are large, and defended with low works.—Native, Morgagni.—Pop. of the delegation, 150,933.

Forlimpopoli, t. Italy, in Romagna; 2 N. Bertinero. Pop. 5,806. This town was anciently called *Forum Populi*, and was one of the *fora* on the Via Emilia, where the Roman magistrates kept their courts.

Formby, t. Eng., in Lancashire; 6 SW. Ormskirk. Pop. 1,101.

Formello, t. Papedom; 10 NW. Rome.

Formentera, (an. *Pithynsa Minor*), small isl. in the Mediterranean; deserted on account of the number of serpents on it; separated from Iviça by a narrow sea of only 4 miles. Lon. 1. 25. E. Lat. 38. 43. N. Pop. 1,500.

Formerie, t. France, in Oise; 9 NW. Gerberoy. Pop. 1,500.

Formichi, cluster of 10 small islands and rocks in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Italy, between Monte Christo and Pianosa, belonging to Tuscany. Lon. 10. 25. E. Lat. 42. 40. N.

Formicola, t. Naples, in Lavora; 6 E. Capua.

Formigales, t. Spain, Aragon; 10 SE. Ainsa.

Formigi, t. Italy; 4 S. Modena.

Formignano, t. Urbino; 7 Fossombrone.

Formigni, or *Fourmigni*, v. France, in Calvados; near which the English were defeated, in the year 1450; 7 W. Bayeux. Pop. 538.

Formigue, small rocky isl. near the French coast, in the Mediterranean. Lon. 6. 18. E. Lat. 43. 8. N.

Formigue, small isl. Mediterranean, near S. coast of Morea. Lon. 21. 49. E. Lat. 36. 46. N.

Formoche, small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago; 9 N. Patmos.

Formosa, isl. in the Chinese sea, separated from Fo-kien, in China, by a strait about 60 miles where narrowest. The island is about 240 miles in length from N. to S., and 60 from E. to W. in its broadest part; but greatly contracted at each extremity. That part of Formosa, which the Chinese possess, presents extensive and fertile plains, watered by a great number of rivulets that fall from the eastern mountains. Its air is pure and wholesome, and the earth produces in abundance corn, rice, and the greater part of other grains. Most of the Indian fruits are found here, such as oranges, bananas, pine-apples, guavas, cocoa-nuts, and part of those of Europe, particularly peaches, apricots, figs, raisins, chesnuts, pomegranates, watermelons, &c. Tobacco, sugar, pepper, camphor, and cinnamon are also common.

The capital of Formosa is Tai-ouan, a name which the Chinese give to the whole island. Between Formosa and the continent are a number of small islands, called *Pong-hou* by the Chinese, and *Piscadores* by the Europeans; they form a small archipelago; the principal of which only is inhabited by a Chinese garrison, under the command of a mandarin. Lon. 120. to 122. E. Lat. 22. 5. to 25. 20. N.

Formosa, isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa, about 6 miles long, and 1 wide. The soil is fertile, and well covered with trees, but wants springs of good water. Lon. 14. 20. W. Lat. 11. 29. N.

Formosa, or *Benin*, or *Argon*, r. Benin, which rises in the interior, and runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 5. 20. E. Lat. 5. 40. N. It is 4 miles wide at its mouth, but has only 12 feet water. Its origin, and upper part of its course, are unknown, and it is supposed by some to be the termination of the Niger. For several leagues up the river the land is low and marshy, but the banks are adorned with lofty trees, and divided by branches of the river into a number of islands, which renders it pleasant; but the air is unwholesome, and the musquetoës innumerable.

Formosa, r. Africa, which runs into the Indian sea, Lat. 34. 18. S.

Formosa, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 3. 10. S.

Formosa, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 22. 25. S.

Formosa, see *Warang*.

Formosa Bay, bay of the Indian sea, on the coast of Africa. Lat. 2. 45. S.

Fornazzano, t. Italy; 15 SSW. Faenza.

Fornello, t. Naples, Molise; 17 W. Molise.

Fornello, r. which runs through the city of Naples into the sea.

Foronovo, (an. *Forum Novum*), t. Parma, near which Charles VIII., king of France, obtained a victory over the princes of Italy, in the year 1495; 8 WSW. Parma.

Foroman, t. Sumatra, near W. coast; 150 S. Acheen.

Forrenbach, t. Bav.; 5 ESE. Hersbach.

Forres, t. Scot., in Murray; 8 E. Nairn, 11 W. Elgin. Lon. 3. 22. W. Lat. 57. 36. N. Pop. 2,925. Near this town is an ancient pillar, 25 feet in height, carved with soldiers on horseback and on foot, &c., called the *Danish Pillar*. On a moor near this town is placed by Shakespeare, Macbeth's conversation with the witches.

Forrester's Island, small isl. in the N. Pacific ocean; 14 NW. from the SW. coast of the Prince of Wales's Archipelago. Lon. 226. 38. E. Lat. 54. 50. N.

Fors, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 17 SSE. Uddevalla.

Fors, t. Sweden, Jämtland; 44 N. Söndswall.

Forse, r. Scot., in Caithness; it runs into the North sea, 6 W. Thurso.

Forst, t. Bav.; 4 NNE. Neustatt.

Forsta, t. Pru. Lusatia, in Frankfort, on the river Neisse; 13 E. Cotbus, 54 NNE, Dresden. Lon. 14. 40. E. Lat. 51. 43. N. Pop. 1,738.

Forsteck, see *Sax*.

Forstenore, t. Han., in Osnabruck; 15 miles from Osnabruck.

Forster's Bay, bay of the S. Atlantic ocean, on the coast of Sandwich land, between South Thule and Cape Bristol.

Foster's Harbour, bay in Hudson's strait, leading into Hudson's bay. Lon. 73. 30. W. Lat. 62. 18. N.

Forsyth Academy, p-v. Putnam co. Georgia; 28 Milledgeville, W. 703.

Fort Adams, fort & p-v. Adams co. Mississippi, on E. bank of the Mississippi, just below *Loftus Heights*; 60 S. Natches, W. 1,319.

Fort Amanda, military post, Ohio, near the source of the Au-Glaize; 49 N. by E. Greenville, 129 N. Cincinnati.

Fort Amsterdam, fortress on the Gold Coast, near Little Cormantin, where the English were expelled by the Dutch in 1665.

Fort Ann, p-t. Washington co. N. Y.; 10 N. Sandy Hill, 60 N. Albany, W. 416. Pop. 2,911. It contains several forges, and is celebrated for immense quantities of mountain ore, found in the mountains in NW. part of the town. The village stands at the head of batteau navigation on Wood creek. Fort Ann, frequently mentioned in the history of the revolution, was in this town. It is now in ruins.

Fort Augustus, fort, Scot., in the county of

Inverness, situated at W. extremity of Loch Ness; 146 N. Edinburgh. Lon. 4. 37. W. Lat. 57. 8. N. It consists of two bastions, with a governor's house, and barracks for 400 men. In 1818, it was ordered to be dismantled.

Fort des Autels, fort, France, in Channel; 4 NW. Cherburg.

Fort Badenstein, fort, belonging to the Dutch, on the Gold Coast, now forsaken.

Fort Barnevelt, fort on S. coast of the island of Bachain, where the Dutch have a garrison.

Fort Barrington, t. Georgia, on the coast of the Atlantic; 50 SSW. Savannah. Lon. 81. 55. W. Lat. 31. 30. N.

Fort Blount, or **Williamsburg**, p-v. Smith's co. Tennessee, W. 711.

Fort Bourbon, t. Martinico, taken by the British on the 23d of March, 1794.

Fort de Broto, fort on N. coast of Sicily; 9 WNW. Pati.

Fort Brown, Ohio, 16 S. Fort Defiance.

Fort Carlos, fort on an island between the gulf of Venezuela and lake Maracaybo; 20 N. Maracaybo.

Fort Chambly, see *Chambly*.

Fort Charlotte, fort on an island of Shetland, or Mainland, first built by Oliver Cromwell, to defend the town and harbour of Lerwick; 1 NW. Lerwick.

Fort Chartres, fort, on E. side of the Mississippi, in Indiana, 19 miles above Kaskaskia.

Fort Chippeway, fort, America, on the river Niagara, in which is a small garrison; 10 miles above Niagara or Newark.

Fort Chippeyan, fort, N. A. on lake Athapescow. Lon. 110. W. Lat. 58. N.

Fort Christiansburg, fort, Africa, belonging to the Danes, on the Gold Coast.

Fort Churchill, fort and settlement on SW. coast of Hudson's bay. Lon. 94. W. Lat. 58. 52. N.

Fort Claiborne, see *Claiborne*.

Fort Clark, Illinois, at south entrance of lake Pioria or Illinois. Lon. 90. 36. W. Lat. 40. 40. N. It is situated in a tract of prairie country, on a delightful site for a town.

Fort Covington, formerly *French Mills*, p-t. Franklin co. N. Y., on Salmon creek, at the head of boat navigation; 235 N. Albany, W. 569. Pop. 979.

Fort Crawford, Conecuh co. Alabama; 164 Cahawba, W. 1,057.

Fort Conde de la Mobile, Alabama, at N. extremity of Mobile bay. Lon. 88. 2. W. Lat. 30. 34. N.

Fort Crevecoeur, fort, Africa, on the Gold coast.

Fort Crevecoeur, fort, on the coast of West Florida, in St. Joseph's bay. Lon. 85. 30. W. Lat. 29. 51. N.

Fort Culonge, fort, Lower Canada, on the Utawas; 170 W. Montreal.

Fort Cumberland, fort, Nova Scotia, at the bottom of the bay of Fundy; 20 N. Halifax.

Fort Dale, Butler co. Alabama; 144 Cahawba, W. 972.

Fort Dauphin, s-p. Hispaniola, on N. side of the island, with a spacious harbour. Lon. 72. 40. W. Lat. 19. 42. N.

Fort Dauphin, fortress on SE. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 47. E. Lat. 25. S.

Fort Defiance, fort, Ohio, on the Maumee, at the junction of the Au-Glaize, 50 SW. Fort Meigs, 132 NW. Columbus, W. 531.

Fort Defiance, Wilkes co. N. C.; W. 407.

Fort Delagarla, fort on the coast of Portugal; 7 NNW. Viana.

Fort Dummer, see *Hinsdale*.

Fort Edward, p-t. Washington co. N. Y., on E. bank of the Hudson; 2 S. Sandy Hill, 16 S. lake George, 47 N. Albany, W. 404. Pop. 1,613. It is situated below the great bend in the Hudson, and was formerly important as a point of connexion between the river and the lakes George and Champlain. The fort which gave name to it is now entirely demolished. The Northern canal, which forms a communication between the Hudson and lake Champlain, extends from this place to Whitehall, 22 miles long.

Fort de Estrica, fort, Portugal, Entre-Duero-e-Minho; 20 N. Braga.

Fort di Faro, fort and lighthouse, on NE. coast of Sicily. Lon. 16. E. Lat. 38. 15. N.

Fort de Ferrières, fortress, France, in Tarn; 10 W. La Caune, 10 E. Castres.

Fort Frederick Henry, fort, Brabant, at the mouth of the Scheldt; 10 NW. Antwerp.

Fort de Fuentes, fortress, Italy, at the place where the Adda enters the lake of Como; 21 N. Lecco, 30 N. Como. In 1796, it was destroyed by the French.

Fort Galet, fortress on the coast of France; half a mile N. Cherburg.

Fort Gadsden, fort, Florida.

Fort George, regular fortification, Scot., in Inverness-shire, on a point of land which projects into the Frith of Murray; 10 NE. Inverness. It is capable of containing 10,000 men, with barracks for 3,000. It mounted 80 cannon, most of them 42 pounders.

Fort George, p-v. Warren co. N. Y., at S end of lake George; 59 N. Albany, W. 436.

Fort Gratiot, fort, Michigan, on the river St. Clair; 33 Mount Clemens. It is a little below the mouth of lake Huron, defending its entrance.

Fort Grenville, fort, Drake co. Ohio, about 33 NW. Dayton. A treaty with the Indians was concluded here in 1795.

Fort Hamilton, fort, in Butler co. Ohio, on the Great Miami.

Fort Harrison, Indiana, on the Wabash, 65 by land above Vincennes, 120 by the river.

Fort De Hue, fort, France, in Channel; 3 NW. Cherburg.

Fort Howard, see *Green Bay*.

Fort Hommet, fort, France, in Channel; 2 NW. Cherburg.

Fort Hawkins, Georgia, on the Oakmulgee; 33 WSW. Milledgeville, W. 708.

Fort James, fort, Africa, on the Gold Coast.

Fort Jackson, Monroe co. Alabama, on the Coosa; 3 NE. of its junction with the Tallapoosa, 132 in a right line above the confluence of the Alabama with the Tombigbee, and about 264 by the river; 134 Cahawba, W. 899.

Fort Jefferson, fort, Miami co. Ohio; 5 S. by W. Fort Greenville.

Fort Jennings, Ohio; 18 S. Fort Amanda.

Fort Independence, fort, on Castle island, in Boston harbour. See *Castle Island*.

Fort Island, isl. S. A. in the Essequibo; 15 miles from its mouth.

Fort Knox, Indiana, on White river. Lon. 85. 10. W. Lat. 39. 37 N.

Fort Lessa, fort, on W. coast of Portugal; 5 NW. Oporto.

Fort Leydsamheyde, fort, belonging to the Dutch, on the Gold Coast.

Fort Longlet, fort on the coast of France, near Cherburg.

Fort Louis, or *Fort Vauban*, t. & fortress, France, in Lower Rhine, built by Louis XIV. on an island formed by the Rhine. It is now called *Fort Vauban*; 12 E. Haguenau, 18 NNE. Strasburg. Pop. 1,182.

Fort Louis, fort, Senegal, built by the French. In 1758, it was taken by the English.

Fort Louis, fort on S. coast of Hispaniola.

Fort Marlborough, see *Bencoolen*.

Fort Massac, fort, & p-v. Randolph co. Illinois, on the Ohio; 38 miles from the Mississippi, W. 872.

Fort Meigs, military post, Logan co. Ohio, on the Maumee, at the lower rapids, a few miles from the mouth of the river; 36 NW. Fort Stephenson, 70 S. Detroit, W. 522. Here is a post office.

Fort Miami, fort, Ohio, on the Maumee. Lon. 84. 56. W. Lat. 41. 20. N.

Fort Martino, see *Fort de St. Martino*.

Fort Medoc, fort, France, on the river Garonne, opposite Blaye.

Fort Miller, p-v. in Argyle, N. Y., on the Hudson; W. 394.

Fort Miro, see *Monroe*.

Fort Mitchell, Georgia, Creek Indians; 223 S. Milledgeville, W. 799.

Fort Montgomery, Clark co. Alabama, near the Alabama, about 12 ENE. Fort Stoddart; 128 Cahawba, W. 1,044.

Fort Mirabouc, fort, Piedmont; 10 W. Pine-rollo.

Fort Moose, fort, situated at the S. end of St. James' bay, in Hudson's bay, at the mouth of Moose river.

Fort Nassau, fortress, Brabant, on the Scheldt, between Tolen and Berg op Zoom.

Fort Nassau, fortress, Africa, on the coast of Guinea, with a good harbour.

Fort Nassau, fort on N. coast of the island of Timor.

Fort Nassau, fort on the island of Cadsand.

Fort Nassau, fort on the Berbice, in Demerary, S. America.

Fort Nieulet, fortress, France, near Calais and the sea, to guard the sluices.

Fort Omonville, fort, France, on N. coast of Channel; 8 WNW. Cherburg. Lon. 1. 44. W. Lat. 49. 43. N.

Fort Osage, Missouri, on the Missouri, 330 miles above its mouth; 285 St. Louis, W. 1,184.

Fort Oswegatchie, fort, Upper Canada, on S. side of the river St. Lawrence; 60 NE. lake Ontario.

Fort Patience, fortress, Flanders, on the coast opposite Zealand, between Sas de Ghent and Ysendick.

Fort Penthievre, fort, France, in Morbihan,

on the peninsula of Quiberon; 9 SW. Auray, 15 SE. L'Orient. Lon. 8. 3. E. Lat. 47. 33. N.

Fort Petite Coquilles, fort, Louisiana, on lake Pontchartrain, at the outlet of the Rigolets. It is a very important post.

Fort Philippe, fortress, France, in North; 2 miles from Gravelines.

Fort Pickering, fort, Tennessee, on the Mississippi, at the Chickasaw Bluff.

Fort Plain, p-v. in Minden, Montgomery co. N. Y.; 55 Albany, W. 422.

Fort Portage, Ohio; 18 S. Fort Meigs.

Fort Portage, fort, Upper Canada, on the river Utawas; 120 W. Montreal.

Fort do Porto de Cam, fort on W. coast of Portugal, on the coast of the Atlantic; 6 NNW. Viana.

Fort da Posta, fort on W. coast of Portugal, near the Atlantic; 5 N. Viana.

Fort de Pova, fort, Portugal, Entre-Duero-e-Minho; 1 N. Villa de Conde.

Fort Queen, fort, Barbadoes; 1 N. Hole Town.

Fort du Quesne, see *Pittsburg*.

Fort Querqueville, fort, France, in Channel; 3 NW. Cherburg.

Fort Recovery, fort, Ohio, on a branch of the Wabash; 23 N. Greenville.

Fort do Rego de Foz, fort on W. coast of Portugal, near the Atlantic; 2 NW. Viana.

Fort Royal, fort, Africa, originally built by the Danes, and called *Frederickburg*. It now belongs to the English.

Fort Royal, s-p. Martinico, on S. coast. Lon. 61. W. Lat. 14. 34. N. Pop. about 10,000. The streets are regular and the houses handsome. The harbour is good, and is defended by a citadel.

Fort Royal, fort, built by the French, in Martinico, on W. coast of the island.

Fort Royal, or *St. George*, t. W. coast of the island of Grenada, and capital of the island. Lon. 61. 32. W. Lat. 12. 4. N.

Fort St. Anthony, fort, Africa, on the Gold Coast, in the country of Axim, belonging to the Dutch.

Fort St. Catalina, fort, Portugal, in Beira; 2 S. Villa Nova de Moncarras.

Fort St. Clair, Preble co. Ohio; $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from Eaton.

Fort St. David, or *Tegapatam*, fortress, Hind., on the coast of Coromandel, situated on a branch of the river Panaur; 1 N. Cuddalore. About 4 miles from the fort is a celebrated Indian fig-tree, under the shadow of which it is supposed 10,000 persons may stand without inconvenience.

Fort St. Donas, fortress, Flanders, built by the Spaniards, between Dam and Sluys.

Fort St. Jerom, fort, Hispaniola, near St. Domingo.

Fort St. George, see *Madras*.

Fort St. Joseph, see *Gallam*.

Fort St. Juan, fort, New Mexico, New Leon, on the del Norte. Lon. 101. W. Lat. 29. N.

Fort St. Julian, fort, Portugal, situated on N. side of the mouth of the Tagus; 9 miles below Lisbon.

Fort St. Julien, fort, Egypt, on the left branch of the Nile, between Rosetta and the sea.

Fort St. Lucar, fort, Brazil, at the mouth of the river Jaguaripe. Lat. 4. 2. S.

Fort de St. Martino, fortress, Tuscany, on a mountain near the river Sieve; 10 N. Florence.

Fort St. Martin de Ré, fortress, France, in the island of Ré, near the town of St. Martin.

Fort St. Mary's, Ohio, near the sources of St. Mary's river, 23 N. Fort Loramie.

Fort St. Mary, fort, Louisiana, on E. side of the Mississippi; 6 SE. New Orleans.

Fort St. Mary, fortress, on E. coast of the island of Guadeloupe.

Fort St. Mary, fortress, Genoa, on a rock nearly surrounded by the sea.

Fort St. Michel, fortress, Spain, in Estramadura, near Badajoz.

Fort St. Michel, fort, France, on the Meuse, opposite Venlo.

Fort St. Nicolas, fortress, Dalmatia, near the town of Sebenico.

Fort St. Philip, fort, Plaquemine co. Louisiana, W. 1,355. It is situated at the Plaquemine bend on E. side of the Mississippi, 30 miles above Fort Balize, and is an important post.

Fort St. Philip, fortress, Minorca, situated on a rock near the coast, to defend Port Mahon.

Fort St. Philip, fortress, of the island of Tercera, near the town of Angra.

Fort St. Stephens, see *St. Stephens*.

Fort de St. Tiago, fort, Portugal, on the coast of the Atlantic, in Entre-Duero-e-Minho; 7 NNW. Viana.

Fort St. Yago, t. S. America; 10 N. Cumana.

Fort Sastingue, fortress, Flanders, on the Scheldt, between Hulst and Berg op Zoom.

Fort Scott, fort, Georgia, on Flint river, several miles above its union with the Chatahochee. Lon. 84. 38. W. Lat. 30. 43. N.

Fort Schloper, fort, Upper Canada, near the falls of Niagara.

Fort Seneca, Seneca, co. Ohio; 93 Columbus, W. 482.

Fort Stanwix, fort, N. Y., in Rome, built in 1758 by the British, at the expense of \$256,400 and rebuilt from a heap of ruins in the revolutionary war, and named *Fort Schuyler*. Its ruins are now to be seen near the village of Rome between the waters of the Mohawk and Wood creek.

Fort Stephenson, military post, Ohio, on W. side of the Sandusky, at the settlement of Lower Sandusky, 18 miles from the mouth of the river.

Fort Stoddart, p-v. & fort, Baldwin co. Alabama, on W. side of the Mobile, 44 miles above its entrance into Mobile bay; 168 Cahawba, W. 1,036.

Fort Tete, fort & t. Africa, in Mocaranga, on the Zambese. Lon. 33. 3. E. Lat. 16. 5. S.

Fort Trinité, fort, on W. coast of Martinico.

Fort Vauban, see *Fort Louis*.

Fort de Vercheres, fort, Canada. In 1690, this fort was attacked by the Iroquois Indians, and principally defended by a French lady, of the name of Vercheres.

Fort Victoria, see *Bancout*.

Fort Urbino, fortress, Italy; 13 E. Bologna.

Fort Wayne, fort, Knox co. Indiana, at the point where St. Mary's and St. Joseph's unite to form the Maumee. 175 Indianapolis, W. 572.

Fort Wedenburg, t. Africa, on the Gold coast.

Fort Wentworth, fort, New Hampshire, on the Connecticut. Lon. 71. 32. W. Lat. 44. 32. N.

Fort William, fort, Scot., in the county of Inverness. It is situated on the south side of Loch Eil, in a plain almost level with the sea, surrounded with mountains that were once covered with woods, and from which many streams run into the lake. A post-office was established at Fort-William in 1764; 130 N. Edinburgh. Lon. 5. 6. W. Lat. 56. 48. N.

Fort William, see *Calcutta*.

Fort William Henry, fort, Pa., at the foot of the Blue Mountains; 24 NW. Reading.

Forteventura, or *Fuerte-Ventura*, one of the Canary islands, about 50 miles in length, and from 8 to 24 broad. The soil is, in general, fertile in corn, roots, and fruits, and beautifully diversified with hills and valleys, well watered and supplied with a variety of timber. The principal towns are La Villa, in the centre of the island, and Olivia, near the northern extremity; besides which, there are on the east coast three sea-ports, called Langla, Terrafata, and Pozzo Negro; there are several villages. The climate of this island and Lancerotta is exceedingly wholesome. Lon. 14. 32. W. Lat. 28. 4. N. Pop. 8,600, or 9,000.

Fortesque Bay, bay, South America, in the straits of Magellan. Lon. 73. 22. W. Lat. 53. 39. S.

Fortessa, isl. in the gulf of Venice. Lon. 14. 48. E. Lat. 44. 40. N.

Forteviot, parish, Scot., in Perthshire, on the right bank of the river Erne; once the residence of the kings: the supposed spot is now called *Haly-hill*; 4 S. Perth. Pop. 835.

Forth, r. Scot., and the largest in Great Britain. It rises on N. side of the mountain of Ben Lomond, and runs into the German ocean by a broad mouth, called the Frith of Forth, about 20 m. below Edinburgh. The tide flows up a mile above Stirling bridge, between 70 and 80 miles from the ocean. Length 200 miles.

Forth, mt. Ireland, Wexford, 2 N. Wexford.

Fortified Island, isl. in the Indian sea, about a mile in circ. It is stony by nature, and was fortified by art at a great expense: the only landing-place is at the gateway, which is defended by strong works. It is about a mile from the coast of Malabar, opposite Onore. Lon. 74. 14. E. Lat. 14. 15. N.

Fortore, (an. *Fronto*,) r. Naples, which runs into the Adriatic, 2 E. Civita a Mare.

Fortrose, t. Scot., in Ross, on the Frith of Murray, which is here only a mile broad; 6 SW. Cromarty, 10 NE. Inverness. Lon. 4. 5. W. Lat. 57. 34. N. Pop. 650. There is a regular ferry from Fortrose to Fort George.

Fortune Bay, bay on S. coast of Newfoundland; 20 NW. Placentia bay.

Fortune Island, or *Good Fortune Island*, small isl. in the Indian sea, near SW. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 90. 25. E. Lat. 1. 35. S.

Fortune Island, small island in the E. Indian sea, near N. coast of Celebes. Lon. 123. 48. E. Lat. 0. 50. N.

Fortune, (*Islands of*,) two small islands and rocks, near W. coast of Kerguelen's land. Lon. 68. 15. E. Lat. 49. 21. S.

Forum Alieni, now Ferrara.
Forum Claudii, now Carinola.
Forum Cornelii, now Imola.
Forum Fulvii, now Valenza.
Forum Julii, now Frejus.
Forum Livii, now Forli, & Friuli.
Forum Novum, now Foronovo.
Forum Populi, now Forlimpopoli.
Forum Segusianorum, now Feurs.
Forum Sempronii, now Fossombrone.
Forum Trajani, now Fordingiano.
Forza de Agro, t. Sicily, in the valley of Demona; 20 S. Messina. Pop. about 1,000.
Forza St. Leonardo, t. Naples, in the Abruzzo Citra; 6 ESE. Valva.
Forzheim, see *Pforzheim*.
Fos di Novo, t. Tuscany; 4 E. Sarzana.
Foscagno, t. Italy, Bormio; 8 NNW. Bormio.
Foscoli, see *Monte Foscoli*.
Foseno, small isl. in the North sea, near the coast of Norway. Lat. 60. 45. N.
Fosey, t. Bengal; 20 SSE. Mahmudpour.
Foss, or *Fosse*, r. Eng., which runs into the Ouse, near York.
Fossa, t. Italy; 3 N. Mirandola.
Fossa Nuova, v. Poppedom; 2 S. Piperno. It is on the ruins of the ancient *Appii Forum*; with a Cistercian abbey. In this abbey died the celebrated Thomas Aquinas, as he was on his journey to Lyons.
Fossaglio, t. Italy; 5 N. Cremona.
Fossano, t. Piedmont, on the Stura; 5 E. Savigliano, 7 SW. Cherasco. Pop. 14,000. It is celebrated for its springs, and on that account called *Fons Sanus*, corrupted into Fossano; surrounded with walls in 1236, and erected into a bishopric. Besides the cathedral, it contains 3 parish churches, and 3 convents.
Fossat, (Le,) t. France, in Arriege; 21 W. Mirepoix, 21. N. Tarascon. Pop. 789.
Fosse, t. Neth., in Namur, on the Fvette; 7 W. Namur. Pop. 1,923.
Fosseret, t. France, in Upper-Garonne; 7 W. Rieux.
Fosseta, t. Italy, Treviso; 12 ESE. Treviso.
Fossombrone, t. Poppedom, in Urbino, on the Metro; 10 SE. Urbino, 110 N. Rome. Lon. 12. 44 E. Lat. 43. 42. N. Pop. 3,500. Bp. see. It was built out of the ruins of the ancient *Forum Sempronii*, which was destroyed by the Goths and Lombards.
Fossum, t. Norway, Aggerhuus; 23 W. Christiania.
Fosta, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 21 E. Upsal.
Fostat, or *Old Cairo*, t. Egypt, built on the site of the ancient *Mesr*, and so named because Amru Beri Hi pitched his tent here when he besieged Babylon, the word in Arabic signifying a tent. It is between Cairo and the Nile. It is much reduced from its ancient grandeur, but is still a considerable town, about 2 m. in circuit, and containing 12 churches, and the famous magazine, called Joseph's Granary.
Foster, p-t. Providence co. R. I.; 15 W. Providence, W. 4. 23. Pop. 2,900. Here are several cotton manufactories.
Foster's Ferry, p-v. Sussex co. N. J.; W. 204.
Fotheringay, p-v. Montgomery co. Va. W. 288.
Fotheringay, v. Eng., in Northamptonshire; 2 N. Oundle, 85 N. London. Pop. 307. Here

are the remains of a castle in which King Richy ard III. was born; and Mary, queen of Scots, after being imprisoned during 18 years, was beheaded in 1586. It was afterwards destroyed by order of James I.

Fortipel, t. Hind., Bednore; 5 ENE. Bednore.
Fou, t. China, of the second rank, Chen-si; 420 SW. Peking. Lon. 108. 44. E. Lat. 26. 5. N.
Foua, see *Faoua*.
Fou-an, t. Corea; 35 WNW. Confou.
Fou-chan, t. China, of the third rank, Chang-tong; 25 SE. Teng-tcheou.
Foucarmont, t. France, Lower-Seine; 19 SE. Dieppe, 9 NE. Neufchâtel. Pop. 500.
Fouchendge, or *Foushenge*, t. Persia, in Chorasani; 25 N. Herat. Lon. 76. 29. E. Lat. 34. 50. N. In 1380, it was strongly fortified, when it was taken and plundered by Timur Bec.
Fouchun, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen; 30 NW. Tche-li-leou.
Foueray, t. France, in Upper Saone; 6 N. Vesoul. Pop. 1,300.
Fouesnant, t. France, Finisterre; 7 S. Quimper, 7 SW. Rosporden. Pop. 2,578.
Fou-fong, t. China, of the third rank, Quang-tong; 22 ESE. Fong-tsiang.
Foug, t. France, in Meurthe, fortified in 1218; 4 W. Toul, 6 NNE. Vaucouliers. Pop. 1,044.
Fougeray, t. France, in Ile-and-Vilaine; 6 S. Bain, 13 E. Redon. Pop. 4,193.
Fougeres, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Ile-and-Vilaine; 24 NE. Rennes. Lon. 1. 8. W. Lat. 48. 21. N. Pop. 7,297.
Fougerolle l'Eglise, t. France, Upper-Saône; 4 N. Luxueil, 4 S. Plombieres.
Fougerolles, t. France, in Mayenne; 10 N. Ernée, 15 NW. Mayenne. Pop. 1,814.
Fouillouse, (La,) t. France, in Loire; 5 NW. St. Etienne. H. 230.
Fouin, country, Africa, N. of Ardra.
Fou-keou, t. China, of the third rank, in Honan; 30 ENE. Hiu.
Fou-kiang, t. China, of the third rank, Quang-tong; 20 WNW. Tsin.
Fou-ko, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong; 65 NNE. Kia.
Foul Bay, bay on NE. coast of Barbadoes.
Foul Bay, bay on S. coast, near E. extremity of Jamaica. Lon. 75. 56. W. Lat. 17. 54. N.
Foul Bay, bay on S. coast of Java. Lon. 113. 45. E. Lat. 8. 38. S.
Foul Island, small island in the Chinese sea, near the coast of Cochinchina. Lon. 108. 53. E. Lat. 11. 37. N.
Foul Island, small isl. in the bay of Bengal, near the coast of Ava. Lon. 94. 11. E. Lat. 18. 12. N.
Foul Island, see *Foula*.
Foul Islands, cluster of small islands in the E. Indian sea, near N. coast of the island of Flores. Lon. 121. 22. E. Lat. 8. 9. S.
Foul Point, cape, on E. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 49. 50. E. Lat. 17. 40. S.
Foul Point, cape, on N. coast of New Guinea. Lon. 132. 36. E. Lat. 0. 46. S.
Foul Sound, strait, between the islands of Inishire and Inismain, on W. coast of Ireland.
Foula, or *Fowla*, one of the Shetland islands, about 6 miles in circumference; supposed to be the *Ultima Thule* of the ancients; 18 WSW. Shetland. Lon. 2. 17. W. Lat. 60. 8. N.

Foulange sur Yonne, t. France, in Yonne; 6 N. Clamecy, 15 S. Auxerre.

Foulaon, t. Africa, in Adra.

Foulahs, (Kingdom of,) or *Fouli*, or *Fuily*, or *Pholey*, country, Africa, situated on the sides of the river Senegal, extending 480 miles from E. to W.; the boundaries from N. to S. are unknown. The capital is Goumel. The country is populous, the soil fertile, and capable of furnishing an advantageous commerce. The *Foulahs* are a race of negroes widely diffused throughout Western Africa. Their complexion is black, mixed with olive; they have a thin face, small high features, with an agreeable expression, and long, soft, silky hair; of middle size, graceful and manly form, and polished, insinuating air. They are Mahometans, and speak a language of their own, though Arabic is the only written one. They are very peaceable, friendly, and hospitable. Their principal kingdoms are Fouta Jallo, Brooko, Bondou, Fouta Torra, Seratic, Masina, and Wassela.

Foulkstown, p-v. Columbiana co. Ohio; W. 291.

Foulness, isl. with a church village, separated by a narrow channel, or arm of the German ocean, from the main land of England, and SW. part of the county of Essex; about 12 miles in circumference; 6 E. Rochford.

Foulou-sousou, t. Chinese Tartary, on the Saghalien; 9 NW. Telden.

Foulsham, t. Eng., in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday; 11 N. Dereham, 111 NNE. London. Lon. 1. E. Lat. 52. 47. N. Pop. 682.

Fou-ming, t. China, of the third rank, in Yun-nan; 15 NNW. Yun-nan.

Fou-nhing, t. China, of the second rank, in Fo-kien; 175 SSE. Peking. Lon. 119. 49. E. Lat. 26. 54. N.

Fou-nim, t. China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li; 20 E. Yong-ping.

Fou-pim, t. China, in Pe-tche-li; 63 W. Pao-ting.

Fou-pin, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong; 12 SE. Yao.

Four, rock in the English channel, near S. coast of the island of Jersey.

Four Brothers, four small islands in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 115. 22. E. Lat. 6. 54. S.

Four Corners, p-v. in Mexico, Oswego co. N. Y.; 14 miles from Rotterdam, W. 452.

Four Corners, p-v. Lincoln co. Maine; W. 635.

Four Evangelists, see *Evangelists*.

Four Islands, cluster of small islands in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 155. 36. E. Lat. 4. 50. S.

Four Keys, small islands in the bay of Honduras. Lon. 87. 55. W. Lat. 17. 12. N.

Four Keys Reef, rocks in the bay of Honduras. Lon. 87. 55. W. Lat. 17. 30. N.

Four Mile Water, r. Ireland, which runs into Dunmannus bay, 5 SW. Bantry.

Four Mile Branch, p-v. Barnwell district, S. C.; W. 600.

Four Mile Creek, r. Va., which runs into the Potowmac, Lon. 77. 13. W. Lat. 38. 56. N.

Four Saddle Island, isl. in the Mergui Archipelago, about 6 miles in circumference, separated by Aldersey's straits, from S. extremity of the island of St. Susanna. Lat. 10. 27. N.

Fourca, t. Africa, in Hoval; 35 W. Ender.

Fources, t. France, in Gers; 6 WNW. Condom, 13 N. Montreal.

Fourche, (La,) see *La-Fourche*.

Fourche, r. N. America, which runs into lake Michigan, Lon. 86. 38. W. Lat. 44. 31. N.

Fourches, chain of mountains in Switz., at E. extremity of the Valais: here the Rhône rises.

Fourdan Hotun, t. Corea; 653 ENE. Peking. Lon. 131. 20. E. Lat. 42. 51. N.

Fourmentiers, t. France, in Mayenne; 3 NE. Château Gontier. H. 230.

Fournels, t. France, in Lozere; 7 W. St. Chely d'Apcher.

Fournis, t. Samos; 2 NE. Carlovassi.

Furno, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 104 WSW. Satalia.

Fourquevaux, t. France, in Upper-Garonne; 10 S. Toulouse.

Fouseret, t. France, in Upper-Garonne; 6 W. Rieux, 27 SW. Toulouse. Pop. 1,407.

Fou-tcheou, city, China, of the first rank, in Fo-kien; 870 S. Peking. Lon. 119. 4 E. Lat. 26. 4. N. It is one of the most considerable in the province, on account of its trade, the number of learned men, and the convenience of its rivers and harbour. It is the residence of a viceroy.

Fou-tcheou, city, China, of the first rank, in Kiang-si, formerly one of the most beautiful cities of China, but almost ruined by the invasion of the Tartars; 735 S. Peking. Lon. 116. 0. E. Lat. 27. 55. N.

Fou-tching-y, t. China, in Kiang-nan; 17 NE. Liu-tcheou.

Fou-tchuen, t. China, in Chan-si; 35 ENE. Ping-lo.

Fou-tsing, t. China, of the third rank, in Fo-kien; 17 SSE. Fou-tcheou.

Fouvent la Ville, t. France, in Upper-Saône; 6 NE. Champlitte; 13 SW. Jussey.

Fou-yang, t. China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang; 31 NNE. Yen-tcheou.

Fouyu, t. Corea; 16 N. Hetsin.

Fowey, or *Fawey*, or *Foy*, s-p. Eng., in Cornwall; 26 W. Plymouth, 32 ENE. Falmouth, 240 WSW. London. Lon. 4. 38. W. Lat. 50. 19. N. Pop. 1,319. It is situated at the mouth of a river of the same name, near the English channel, with a commodious and safe harbour. It sends 2 members to parliament.

Fowey, or *Fawey*, (an. *Vividin*,) r. Eng., in Cornwall, which rises 4 SE. Camelford, and runs into the English channel, a little below the town of Fowey.

Fowler, p-t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y., about 35 S. Ogdensburg. Pop. 605.

Fowler, t. Trumbull co. Ohio. Pop. 410.

Fowre, or *Fore*, v. Ireland, in Westmeath; 10 N. Mullingar, 40 NW. Dublin. It was once a place of note.

Fox, t. Columbiana co. Ohio. Pop. 264.

Fox, t. Peru; 9 E. Lipes.

Fox Creek, r. which rises in Albany co. N. Y., and runs into the Schoharie, in the town of Schoharie. Length, 17 miles.

Fox Indians, N. A., on the Mississippi and Ouisconsin. No. 1,750. These Indians possess very rich lead mines on the west bank of the Mississippi. The district commences at the

mouth of Maquanquitos river, 60 miles below Prairie du Chien, and extending 7 leagues along the river, and 3 in breadth. The Fox village of Kettle chief is situated on the bank of the river, and contains about 250 inhabitants. The principal mines are situated in a tract 1 league square, commencing at this village. The ore yields the same per cent. of metal as that of Missouri. The mining operations were formerly carried on by *Dubuque*, and the mines named *Dubuque's Lead Mines*, but the ore is now dug only by the Fox Indians.

Fox Island, isl. near W. coast of Ireland; 7 E. Slyme Head.

Fox Islands, in the centre of Penobscot bay, Maine. They contain about 10,000 acres, and constitute the township of Vinalhaven.

Fox Islands, see *Aleutian Islands*.

Fox Islands, cluster of small islands on S. side of the gulf of St. Lawrence. Lon. 59. 10. W. Lat. 51. N.

Fox River, r. which runs into the Wabash, 15 miles above its mouth.

Fox River, r. Canada, which runs into the gulf of St. Lawrence, 9 NNW. Cape Rosieres.

Fox River, r. Canada, which runs into lake Michigan, Lon. 87. 20. W. Lat. 48. 30. N.

Fox River, r. NW. Territory, U. S., which flows easterly, passes through lakes Pushaway and Winnebago, and runs into S. end of Green bay, at Fort Howard. It is connected with the Ouisconsin by a portage of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The portage is over a low prairie, which is sometimes overflowed, and passable with boats. Though there are some obstructions for about 20 miles above the mouth, yet boats ascend throughout to the portage, 180 miles. The river is 400 yards wide at its mouth.

Foxborough, p-t. Norfolk co. Mass.; 26 SSW. Boston, W. 435. Lon. 71. 18. W. Lat. 42. 5. N. Pop. 1,004.

Foxcroft, p-t. Penobscot co. Maine; 82 NNW. Castine; W. 710. Pop. 211.

Foxerna, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 24 N. Gottenburg.

Fouford, t. Ireland, in Mayo, on the Moy; 12 NNE. Castlebar.

Foyle, r. Ireland, which passes by Londonderry, and 4 miles below expands itself into a large bay, called *Lough Foyle*; 12 miles long and 7 broad.

Foyn's Island, isl. Ireland, in the Shannon; 21 miles below Limerick.

Foz, t. Portugal, in Alentejo, at the conflux of the Zatas and the Tagus; 24 NE. Lisbon.

Foz, t. France, in Var; 4 NE. Barjols.

Foz, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhône, corrupted probably from *Fossa Mariana*, a new canal made from the Rhône, by Marius, the Roman consul; 5 WNW. Martigues.

Foze Rock, rock in the Atlantic, at the entrance of Dingle bay, on W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 15. 32. W. Lat. 52. 1. N.

Fozzano, t. Corsica; 4 N. Sarsano.

Frades, (*Dos*), r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 17. S.

Fraga, (an. *Flavia Gallica*), t. Spain, in Aragon, on the frontiers of Catalonia; 30 S. Balbastro, 53 ESE. Saragossa. Lon. 0. 17. E. Lat. 41. 27. N. Pop. 1,800. It is situated on a sharp

rock near the Cinca; near which Alphonso I. king of Aragon, lost a battle and his life, in the year 1134.

Fragnino, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra; 8 N. Benevento.

Fragnitello, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra; 6 N. Benevento.

Fragoa de St. Pedro, t. Portugal, in Beira; 13 SSW. Lamego.

Fragoas, t. Portugal, in Estramadura; 6 NW. Santaren.

Fragola, t. Naples; 7 NNE. Naples. Pop. including its districts, 12,700.

Frails, rocks on S. coast of the county of Wexford, in Ireland; 12 SW. Carnsore point, Lon. 6. 34. W. Lat. 52. 6. N.

Fralem Muerto, t. Buenos-Ayres; 300 NNW. Buenos-Ayres.

Frain, or *Wranow*, t. Moravia, in Znaym, with a citadel; 12 WNW. Znaym. Pop. 794.

Fraise, t. France, in Vosges; 6 S. St. Diey, 10 E. Bruyeres. Pop. 1,700.

Frakmont, t. Switz., in Uri.

Frambant sur Pisse, t. France, in Mayenne; 9 WNW. Lassay.

Framecourt, t. France, in Straits of Calais; 4 S. St. Pol.

Framingham, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass.; 22 WSW. Boston, W. 415. Pop. in 1810, 1,670; in 1820, 2,037. It contains an academy, a paper mill, and a cotton manufactory.

Framlingham, t. Eng., in Suffolk; 18 NE. Ipswich, 87 NNE. London. Pop. 1,854.

Framont, mt. France, one of the highest parts of the Vosges; about 15 from Molsheim.

Frampen, t. Pru. Pomerelia; 12 S. Dantzic.

Frampton, or *Fromelon*, t. Eng., in Dorsetshire, on the river Frome; 6 WNW. Dorchester, 126 WSW. London.

Framaise, (*Le*), t. France, in Tarn-and-Garonne; 11 N. by W. Montauban. Pop. 3,200.

Francastel, t. France, Oise; 5 SW. Breteuil.

Francavilla, t. Naples, in Otranto; 15 ENE. Tarento, 20 W. Brindisi. Pop. 11,101. It is large and regularly built; the streets wide and straight; the houses showy, though in a heavy style of architecture. Since the year 1734, when a considerable part of the town was thrown down by an earthquake, the inhabitants are so afraid of another visitation, that they dare not raise their dwellings more than one story above the ground floor. The main street is handsome. The avenues to the gates are well planted, and afford a pleasant shade. The inhabitants subsist by the sale of oil and cotton, of which last they make very fine stockings. A great quantity of tobacco is raised in the lordship.

Francavilla, t. Naples, in the Basilicata; 15 SW. Tursi.

Francavilla, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 13 WSW. Squillace.

Francavilla, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 4 NE. Cassano.

Franca Villa, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra; 9 NE. Civita di Chieti.

Francavilla, t. Sicily, in the valley of Demona; 12 WNW. Taormina. Lon. 15. 20. E. Lat. 17. 54. N.

Francavilla, t. Genoa; 6 S. Novi.

FRANCE, country, Europe, bounded NW. by the English channel, NE. by the Netherlands, E. by Germany and Switzerland, SE. by Savoy and Piedmont, S. by the Mediterranean and the Pyrenees, which divide it from Spain, and W. by the bay of Biscay. It lies between Lon. 4. 30. W. and 7. 40. E. and between Lat. 42. 20., and 51. N.; 650 long, from E. to W., 500 broad, from N. to S. It contains, exclusive of Corsica, according to Chaptal, 128,000,000 English acres, equal to 200,000 sq. m.; according to the National Assembly, 26,463 square leagues, 25 leagues to a degree; equal to 204,500 sq. m.; according to Le Sur, 27,490 sq. leagues, equal to 212,442 sq. m.; and according to Malte Brun, including Corsica and other islands in Europe, 215,700. sq. m.

Possessions. The limits of France are nearly the same now as before the revolution. Avignon and Venaissin, which before that event, belonged to the pope, now make a part of it, and Corsica forms one of the departments. The foreign possessions of France are not very important; consisting, in the West Indies, of Guadeloupe, Martinico, and Marie Galante; in S. America, of Cayenne; in Asia, of Pondicherry, Karikal, and Chandernagore; in Africa, of the isle of Bourbon, Goree, and factories at the mouth of the Senegal and in Barbary.

Divisions. Before the revolution France was divided into 32 great provinces; it is now, including Corsica, divided into 86 departments, each department being divided into arrondissements or districts, each arrondissement into cantons, and each canton into communes.—Number of each—Departments, 86; arrondissements, 368; cantons, 2,669; communes, 38,990.

The following table exhibits a view of the provinces and departments, with the population and chief towns.

<i>An. Prov.</i>	<i>Departments.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Chief towns.</i>
Flanders	North	889,890	Lille
Artois	Pas de Calais	580,457	Arras
Picardy	Somme	495,058	Ameins
Normandy	Lower Seine	642,948	Rouen
	Calvados	505,420	Caen
	La Manche	583,429	Coutances
	Orne	425,920	Alençon
	Eure	421,581	Evreux
Isle of France	Seine	780,000	PARIS
	Seine & Oise	439,972	Versailles
	Oise	383,500	Beauvais
	Seine Marne	304,068	Melun
	Aisne	442,989	Laon
Champagne	Marne	311,037	Chalons
	Ardenes	275,792	Mezieres
	Aube	238,819	Troyes
	Upper Marne	237,785	Chaumont
	Meuse	284,703	Bar Ornain
Lorraine	Moselle	385,949	Metz
	Meurthe	365,810	Nancy
	Vosges	334,169	Epinal
Alsace	Upper Rhine	318,577	Colmar
	Lower Rhine	391,642	Strasburg
	Ille & Vilaine	508,544	Rennes
Brittany	Cotes du Nord	519,620	St. Brieux
	Finisterre	452,895	Quimper
	Morbihan	403,423	Vannes
	Lower Loire	407,900	Nantes

<i>An. Prov.</i>	<i>Departments.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Chief towns.</i>
Maine	Mayenne	332,250	Laval
	Sarthe	410,380	Le Mans
Anjou	Maine & Loire	403,864	Angers
Touraine	Indre & Loire	275,292	Tours
Orleanois	Loiret	286,153	Orleans
	Eure & Loire	265,996	Chartres
	Loir & Cher	212,552	Blois
Berry	Indre	204,721	Chateauroux
	Cher	228,158	Bourges
Nivernois	Nievre	241,520	Nevers
	Yonne	325,994	Auxerre
	Cote d'Or	355,436	Dijon
Burgundy	Saone & Loire	471,457	Macon
	Ain	304,468	Bourg. Bresse
	Upper Saone	300,156	Vesoul
Franche Comte	Doubs	240,792	Besançon
	Jura	292,882	Lons Saunier
	Vendee	268,786	Bourbon Ven.
Poitou	Two Sevres	254,105	Niort
	Vienne	253,048	Poitiers
	Creuse	226,224	Gueret
La Marche	Upper Vienne	243,195	Limoges
	Correze	254,271	Tulle
Limousin	Allier	260,266	Moulins
Burbonnois			
Saintonge & Angoumois	Charente	326,885	Angouleme
Aunis and Saintonge	L. Charente	393,011	Rochelle
Auvergne	Puy de Dome	548,834	Clermont
	Cantal	251,436	Aurillac
Lyonnois	Rhône	347,381	Lyons
	Loire	315,858	Montbrison
	Isere	471,660	Grenoble
Dauphiny	Upper Alps	124,763	Gap
	Drome	253,372	Valence
	Dordogne	424,113	Perigueux
	Gironde	514,562	Bordeaux
	Lot Garonne	326,150	Agen
Guyenne	Lot	268,150	Cahors
	Tarn Garonne	238,722	Montauban
	Aveiron	331,373	Rhodez
	Gers	286,493	Auch
	Landes	235,550	Mont Marsan
Bearn	U. Pyrenees	198,763	Tarbe
	L. Pyrenees	383,502	Pau
	Arriege	222,936	Foix
	E. Pyrenees	126,625	Perpignan
	U. Garonne	367,551	Toulouse
Roussillon	Aude	240,993	Carcassonne
	Tarn	295,885	Alby
	Herault	301,099	Montpellier
	Gard	322,144	Nimes
	Lozere	143,247	Mende
Languedoc	Upper Loire	268,202	Le Puy
	Ardeche	290,833	Privas
	Lower Alps	146,994	Digne
	Mouths of the Rhone	293,235	Marseilles
	Var	283,296	Draguinan
Provence			
County of Venaissin	Vaucluse	205,832	Avignon
Corsica	Corsica	147,702	Ajaccio
Population. In 1791, France, 26,363,074.			
In 1807, French empire under Bonaparte.			
France,		26,775,397	
Netherlands,		4,144,055	
Savoy and Italian states,		3,487,481	
German territories,		3,655,987	
Holland, annexed in 1810,		1,868,416	
Total,		38,419,403	

Population of France, with the French foreign possessions, in 1820, according to Malte-Brun.—

France, with the islands in Europe, 29,217,465
Martinico, Guadaloupe, part of St.

Domingo, &c. 658,000

St. Pierre and Miquelon, isls. N. A. . . . 2,000

Cayenne, or French Guiana, S. A. . . . 33,500

Bourbon isle, Senegal, Goree, and factories on the coast of Barbary, . . . 92,000

Pondicherry, Mahe, Karikal, and Chandernagore, 50,000

Total, 30,052,965

The inhabitants, according to their race or descent, are distributed as follows:—

French inhabitants about 25,400,000

German, 2,800,000

Kimri, or Low Breton, 900,000

Italian, 190,000

Basque, 108,000

Number of the different religions in the following proportions:—

Catholics about 26,000,000

Calvinists, 2,300,000

Lutherans, 1,100,000

Jews, 60,000

Quakers, 2,550

Moravians, 2,000

The annual number of births is as 1 to 25; of deaths as 1 to 30; and of marriages, as 1 to 110. Of the births, in 1780, every 47th was illegitimate; every 11th throughout France, and every 3d or 4th in the city of Paris were stated, a few years since, to be illegitimate.—In 1817, births, 944,571, of which 63,591 were out of wedlock; marriages, 205,804; deaths, 742,933. In 1818, births 914,351, males 440,802, females, 414,124; births out of wedlock, 59,425; marriages, 212,987; deaths, 743,642. In 1820, births 990,907; deaths 786,338; excess 203,685.

Government. The government, since 1814, is a limited monarchy, resembling that of Great Britain, but females are excluded from the throne. The responsibility of public measures rests with the ministry. The cabinet consists of a keeper of the seals, the ministers of foreign affairs, of finance, of police, of war, of the navy and colonies, of the home department, and finally of the head of the king's household. The parliament is composed, 1st, of a chamber of peers, consisting of upwards of 200 members, possessing privileges similar to those of the peerage of Great Britain, the dignity being hereditary; 2dly, of a house of commons, or chamber of deputies, elected by the people; whose number cannot be less than 256. No person can be an elector without paying an annual tax of £12, or a deputy without paying £40 a year.

Rivers. The great rivers are the Loire, the Rhone, Garonne, Seine, and the Rhine. Other rivers are the Somme, Adour, Var, Moselle, Isere, Marne, Meuse, &c.

Climate. The climate is generally very fine, warmer, drier, and less changeable than that of England. In the north it resembles that of

England; in the south the heat is intense, and crops are often blighted by droughts.

Face of the country. France is mostly an open champaign country, agreeably diversified by hill and dale. In the north it is very level. The *mountains* are found chiefly towards the eastern and southern parts. The largest are Jura, Vosges, Cevennes, Puy de Dôme, Cantal, Pyrenees, and Alps.

Soil. The soil is generally fertile, yet subject to many inequalities. Large tracts in Brittany, Anjou, and Gascony are unfit for cultivation.

Productions. The productions in the northern half of the kingdom consist of wheat, barley, oats, pulse, and potatoes; in the southern half, of vines, mulberries, olives, and corn, particularly maize. There are mines of iron, lead, copper, and silver.

Religion. The established religion is the Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated. Before the revolution there were 19 archbishoprics, 121 bishoprics, 34,498 parishes, and 7,774 monasteries, abbeys, and convents. There are now 9 archbishoprics, viz. Paris, Besançon, Lyons, Aix, Toulouse, Bourdeaux, Bourges, Tours, and Rouen; and 41 bishoprics.—The number of the clergy, together with their income, was stated, in 1821, as follows.—

	No.	Francs.
Cardinals,	3	90,000
Archbishops,	9	912,000
Bishops,	41	
Catholic clergy, 40,500		22,288,000
Calvinist pastors, 183 }		485,000
Lutheran pastors, 174 }		

Education. Before the revolution there were 23 universities in France; in that grand convulsion, education was suspended, but its establishments have since been reinstated in a different form. The *lycées*, now called royal colleges, are 36 in number. The name of university is now confined to Paris, but the provincial establishments, bearing the name of academies, are constituted like the universities of other countries. These, including Paris, are 26 in number, and belong to the following towns.—

Aix	Cahors	Metz	Pau
Amiens	Clermont	Montpellier	Poitiers
Angers	Dijon	Nancy	Rennes
Besançon	Douay	Nismes	Rouen
Bourdeaux	Grenoble	Orleans	Strasbourg
Bourges	Limoges	Paris	Toulouse
Caen	Lyons		

The Protestants have two seminaries for studying divinity, at Strasbourg and Montauban.

Return made in 1815 of the public seminaries and number of pupils throughout France.

	Seminaries. Pupils.	
Universities	26	6,329
Lycées or royal colleges	36	9,000
Divinity schools of the 2d class	41	5,233
Secondary schools	368	28,000
Boarding schools	1,255	39,623
Primary schools	22,300	737,379

The French excel in chemistry, mathematics, astronomy, and belles lettres. Literary associations are very numerous, at the head of

which stands the Institute in Paris, the most celebrated scientific body in the world. Every provincial town of consequence has its public library, a museum, and in general a society for promoting literature and the arts. There are 273 such libraries in France; of which 193 contain 3,345,287 volumes; of these 1,125,347 are in Paris.

Language. The French language is derived from the Latin. It is esteemed of all languages the most polished, the best adapted to conversation, and the most generally diffused among the nations of Europe.

Army and Navy. The French army under Bonaparte, was composed, in time of peace, of upwards of 400,000, and in time of war of nearly 600,000 effective men; in 1818, of only about 90,000. The navy consisted, in 1817, of 68 vessels of the line, 38 frigates, and 271 corvettes and smaller vessels.

Revenue. The revenue, in 1819, amounted to 891,435,000 francs; the expenditure to 874,595,975 francs.

Trade. The French navigation, since the loss of St. Domingo, is not extensive. The principal commercial ports are Marseilles, Bourdeaux, Nantes, Havre de Grace, St. Maloes, Bayonne, Rochelle, and Rochefort. Brest, Toulon, and Cherburg are the chief naval stations. The exports consist of silks, woollens, linens, wines, brandy, &c. There is very little paper money, almost all the business being transacted in gold and silver.

Manufactures. The French have been long noted for their silks, linen, and woollens. Some of the chief manufacturing towns are Lyons, Rouen, Lille, Valenciennes, Strasburg, Tours, Abbeville, Cambray and Angouleme.

Agriculture. The revolution had the effect of dividing landed property into a multitude of petty possessors. One half of the population is now stated to be composed of landed proprietors, great and small. Sheep are numerous; poultry very abundant; horses in proportion to horned cattle as 1 to 5. The following statement is from La Borde, in 1818.—

Employed in agriculture, . . .	17,500,000
manufatures, . . .	6,200,000
various, . . .	4,000,000
indigent, . . .	800,000
Annual produce of agriculture, £140,000,000	
manufatures, 38,000,000	

France is computed to contain upwards of 128,000,000 English acres; the following liable to taxation.—

	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rents.</i>
Arable land, . . .	56,600,000	£24,007,640
Land in underwood, 12,656,790		2,938,520
Meadow land, . . .	8,612,345	7,390,400
Pasture land, . . .	8,703,703	1,812,800
Vineyards, . . .	4,881,481	3,442,560
Forest lands, . . .	1,135,800	201,520

Total rent of land, £40,864,920

The remainder is either wholly uncultivated, or so little productive, as not to be subject to taxation.

France, (Isle of,) part of France, so called before the revolution, being bounded by the rivers Seine, Marne, Oise, Aisne, and Ourque.

Paris was the capital, and situated in the centre. *France, (Isle of,)* see *Mauritius*.

Francescas, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 9 SW. Agen. Pop. 1,353.

Franceses, small isl. near the coast of Brazil. Lat. 20. 12. S.

Francesstown, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H.; 12 NW. Amherst, W. 496. Pop. 1,479. It is a considerable town, and contains two valuable quarries of soap stone.

Francfort, see *Frankfort*.

Franch-Comté, or *Upper Burgundy*, before the revolution a province of France, and anciently a part of the kingdom of Burgundy. Almost one half of the country is level, abounding in grain, wine, pasture, hemp, &c., the rest is mountainous, but breeds excellent cattle, and produces some corn and wine. It is now divided into the three departments of Jura, Doubs, and Upper Saone.

Francheville, t. France, in Eure, on the Iton; 6 NW. Verneuil. H. 310.

Franchimont, t. Neth., with a small country, between Limburg and Luxemburg, to which the title of marquis was annexed; 13 SE. Liege.

Francia, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 8 NE. Nicotera.

Francisco de Prado, t. Brazil; 80 SE. Paxis.

Francisville, v. in Plymouth, N. Y.

Frackenau, &c. see *Frankenau*, &c.

Frankocci, t. Spoleto; 7 WNW. Spoleto.

François, t. Canada, on E. coast of lake St. Pierre. Lon. 72. 36. W. Lat. 46. 5. N.

François, see *Cape François*.

Françoise, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 20. 15. N.

Françoise, (La,) t. France, in Lot; 7 NW. Montauban, 19 SSW. Cahors. Lon. 1. 20. E. Lat. 44. 7. N. Pop. 3,203.

Francoli, r. Spain, which runs into the sea, near Tarragon, in Catalonia.

Francolino, t. Italy; 8 NE. Ferrara.

Franconia, p-t. Grafton co. N. H.; 28 NE. Haverhill, W. 538. Pop. 373. There are two manufactories of iron in this town. The New Hampshire Iron Factory Company was incorporated in 1805, and is an extensive establishment. The works are situated in the northwest part of the town, on the S. branch of the Lower Ammonoosuc, and consist of a blast furnace, smelting, when in blast, from 12 to 15 tons of iron in a week, which is run into pig iron, potash kettles, stoves, solid castings, and hollow ware; a steel furnace, an air furnace, a forge capable of manufacturing from 150 to 200 tons of bar iron a year; and a trip hammer shop. The quantity of ore is inexhaustible; it is accounted the richest in the United States, and has yielded in the blast furnace, for 12 weeks, 62 per cent of metal, and one week, 70 per cent.—The Haverhill and Franconia iron works consist of a blast furnace, forge, and trip-hammer shop.

Franconia, t. Montgomery co. Pa. Pop. 847.

Franconia, one of the late 9 circles, Ger., bounded N. by Meissen and Thuringia, E. by Bohemia, and the Upper Palatinate, S. by Bavaria, and Swabia, and W. by the Lower Palatinate and the electorate of Mentz. It is situated near the centre of Germany, the form inclin-

ed to a circle, whose diameter is about 150 miles. In the centre the land is fertile in corn, wine, fruit, &c.; but the frontiers are full of forests and mountains, and little cultivated. The principal river is the Maine. The states which composed this circle were the bishoprics of Wurzburg, Bamberg, and Aichstadt; the principalities of Anspach, Bayreuth, Hohenlohe, and Limburg; and the counties of Schwarzenburg, Wertheim, Erbach, and Henneberg. The inhabitants are Lutherans, who are most numerous, Catholics, Calvinists, some Jews, &c. Sq. m. 11,000. Pop. about 1,500,000.

Franconville, t. France; 10 N. Paris. Pop. 1,082.

Francozo, t. Portugal, in Beira; 22 E. Visen.

Frane, t. France, Doubs; 7 SW. Pontarlier.

Franeke, t. Neth., in Friesland; 5 E. Harlingen, 9 W. Lewarden. Lon. 5. 28. E. Lat. 53. 11. N. Pop. 3,841. It is situated in Westergoo, in the canton of Franekeadeel, to which it gives name; it is watered by two canals, navigable for barges, and has a castle, built in the 15th century, where the governors of the country sometimes resided. It had a celebrated university, established in 1585, but after the French revolution, it was converted into an athenæum or provincial academy, and has 3 curators, 8 professors, and a library. It is one of the neatest towns in Friesland, and the ordinary residence of the noblesse of the country.

Frani, t. Italy; 8 SW. Breno.

Frankenau, t. Bav., on the Berge; 12 N. Dinkelsbühl. Pop. 1,155.

Frankenburg, t. Hesse Cassel; 16 N. Marburg, 29 SW. Cassel. Pop. 2,681.

Frankenmark, t. Austria; 8 SW. Voglabruck.

Frankenau, t. Hesse Cassel; 24 SW. Cassel, 30 SSW. Waldeck. Pop. 785.

Frankenberg, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg, on the Tschopa; 7 NNE. Chemnitz, 9 W. Freyberg. Lon. 12. 59. E. Lat. 50. 50. N. Pop. 3,039. This is a place of great antiquity, and was fortified against the Saxons, by Charlemagne.

Frankenburg, t. Austria; 6 WSW. Voglabruck.

Frankendal, t. Bavaria, circle of the Rhine, situated in a fertile plain, on a navigable canal, which communicates with the Rhine; 8 NNW. Mannheim, 8 S. Worms. Pop. 3,459. The inhabitants are engaged in manufactures of porcelain, cloth, serges, silk, stuffs, stockings, soap, &c. It contains 3 churches, a handsome hospital, and a gymnasium.

Frankenfels, t. Austria, on the river Noderspach; 20 WSW. Hainfelden, 36 W. Vienna.

Frankenhausen, t. Germany, in Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, divided into Old and New Town, situated on a branch of the Wipper; 10 E. Sondershausen. 26 N. Erfurt. Lon. 11. 10. E. Lat. 51. 16. N. Pop. 2,931. It contains a chateau, 3 churches, and a school with 6 teachers, formerly a Cistercian convent; with rich salt-works.—Native, Zacharia.

Frankenhausen, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 8 NNW. Zwickau.

Frankenheim, t. Ger.; 14 W. Meinungen.

Frankenstein, t. Silesia, Munsterburg, on the Bautze; 9 W. Munsterburg, 12 SSW. Glatz. Lon. 16. 42. E. Lat. 51. 25. N. Pop. 4,119.

Frankenstein, t. Hesse; 5 SE. Darmstadt.

Frankenstein, t. Bav.; 20 SE. Deux Ponts.

Frankenwinheim, t. Bavaria; 4 SW. Geroltshofen.

Frankerau, t. Prussia; 10 S. Heilsberg.

Frankford, t. Sussex co. N. J., bordering on Newtown. Pop. 2,008.

Frankford, t. Cumberland co. Pa. Pop. 1,274.

Frankford, bor. Philadelphia co. Pa., on W. side of the Delaware; 5 NE. Philadelphia, W. 142. Lon. 75. 7. W. Lat. 40. N. Pop. 1,405. It has an elevated and pleasant situation. Here is the Friend's Asylum, an establishment for the accommodation of persons deprived of the use of reason, belonging to an association of the society of Friends; and conducted on a mild system of restorative treatment, so successfully pursued at the "Retreat," near York, Eng. The building is 260 feet in front.

Frankford, p-t. Hampshire co. Va., on Patterson's creek; 12 NW. Winchester, 15 N. Romney, W. 119.

Frankfort, p-t. Penobscot co. Maine, on W. side of the Penobscot; 12 S. by W. Bangor, 26 NNW. Castine, 240 NE. Boston, W. 676. Pop. in 1810, 1,493; in 1820, 2,129. It is situated at the head of winter navigation, and comprises various local advantages for a commercial town.

Frankfort, p-t. Herkimer co. N. Y., on S. side of the Mohawk, opposite to Schuyler, W. 398. Pop. 1,860.

Frankfort, p-v. Beaver co. Pa., W. 260.

Frankfort, p-v. Greenbriar co. Va.; W. 261.

Frankfort, t. Guernsey co. Ohio; 15 E. Cambridge.

Frankfort, p-t. & metropolis of Kentucky, in Franklin co., on Kentucky river, 60 miles above its confluence with the Ohio, 22 WNW. Lexington, 52 E. Louisville, W. 565. Lon. 84. 40. W. Lat. 38. 14. N. Pop. in 1810, 1,099; in 1820, 1,679. It contains a state house, a court house, a penitentiary, a jail, a market house, a state bank, an academy, 2 houses of public worship, and 3 printing offices, from each of which is issued a newspaper. The state house is built of rough marble, 86 feet by 54. The town contains several rope walks, 2 bagging manufactories, a tobacco ware house, and powder mills.

The site of the town is a semicircular alluvial plain, 200 feet lower than the ground in its rear. The river which is here 100 yards wide, having bold limestone banks, forms a handsome curve, and waters the southern and western parts of the town. The bottoms on both sides of the river are very broad, and are subject to inundation. For several years after the settlements commenced, the inhabitants were afflicted with bilious complaints; but the low situations have been rendered healthy by draining. Several large brigs have been built here and sent to New Orleans.

Frankfort, p-t. & cap. Franklin co. Illinois.

Frankfort on the Maine, (an. *Helenopolis*), free city, Germany, in the Upper Rhine, on the Maine, 20 miles above its influx into the Rhine; 20 ENE. Mentz, 50 SE. Cologne, 160 WSW. Leipsic, 160 S. Bremen. Lon. 8. 36. E. Lat. 50. 7. N. Pop. in 1817, 60,000, of whom about 9,000 are Jews. Frankfort is one of the 4 free

cities of Germany, and is the permanent seat of the Germanic diet. It is divided by the Maine into 2 parts, Frankfort Proper, much the larger part, on the north bank, and Sachsenhausen on the south; and the two are connected by a stone bridge with 14 arches. The principal streets are wide, and there are 3 spacious squares, which add greatly to the beauty of the town. The best houses are built of red or white stone, and many of them are splendid edifices; but the greater part of the houses are constructed of timber, lath, and plaster, in the antique form, having the upper stories projecting over the lower, but they are kept in good repair, and have a fresh appearance. The city was formerly fortified, but most of its out-works are now converted into gardens and promenades. It contains 9 Catholic churches, 7 Lutheran, 2 Reformed, 2 synagogues, several hospitals, a Lutheran gymnasium with 13 teachers, a Catholic gymnasium with 10 teachers, an anatomical theatre, a botanic garden, and a public library of 100,000 volumes.

Frankfort is one of the principal trading towns in Germany; its commercial activity is aided by the navigation of the Rhine and Maine, and by two great annual fairs in spring and autumn. It was formerly the great mart of German literature, a distinction now given to Leipsic; but it is still the seat of extensive bookselling and printing business. It is a great thorough fare, the principal roads of Germany passing in this direction, and is celebrated for its excellent inns. It was formerly one of the Hanse towns.—The kings of the Franks resided here, likewise the immediate successors of Charlemagne; and the emperors of Germany were elected, and usually crowned here.—Natives, Sclosser, Klinger, and Goethe.

The territory belonging to Frankfort is pleasant, fertile, and well cultivated, and contains several villages and a great number of country seats, having 106 sq. m. and 73,400 inhabitants. The established religion is Lutheran.

Frankfort, gov. Pru., in Brandenburg, divided into 17 circles, viz. Frankfort, Arenswalde, Friedburg, Soldin, Königsberg, Custrin, Landsberg, Sternberg, Züllichau, Crossen, Lebus, Guben, Sorau, Lubben, Luckau, Kalau, Spremberg-Hoyerswerda, and Cotbus. Pop. 524,891. Sq. m. 6,742.

Frankfort on the Oder, t. Pru. Brandenburg, capital of the government and circle of Frankfort, on the Oder; 12 SSW. Custrin, 48 E. Berlin. Lon. 14. 33. E. Lat. 52. 22. N. Pop. 11,969. H. 1,355. It is without walls, but the bridge across the Oder is defended by a fort, and the town is tolerably well built, and has considerable trade, and 3 annual fairs. It is connected with the North sea by Muhldroze canal, and the number of boats and barges employed on the Oder and canal, is stated at 2,000. Frankfort contains 5 Lutheran churches, 1 Reformed, 1 Catholic, 1 synagogue, 3 hospitals, a Lutheran gymnasium, and a Reformed school or college. Here was a Reformed university, founded in 1506, which had, in 1802, 180 students; but several years since it was united with that of Breslau, and the buildings converted into a military magazine.—Native, Albinus.

Frankland's Islands, cluster of islands on NE. coast of New Holland, in the S. P. Ocean, about 6 miles from the land. Lon. 146 E. Lat. 17. 12. S.

Franklin, co. NW. part of Vt., bounded N. by Canada, E. by Orleans co., S. by Chittenden co., and W. by lake Champlain. Pop. in 1810, 16,427; in 1820, 17,192. Chief town, St. Albans.

Franklin, p-t. Franklin co. Vt.; 45 NW. Montpelier, W. 541. Pop. 631.

Franklin, co. NW. part of Mass., bounded N. by Vermont and New-Hampshire, E. by Worcester co., S. by Hampshire co., and W. by Berkshire co. Pop. in 1810, 27,201; in 1820, 29,268. Chief town, Greenfield.

Franklin, p-t. Norfolk co. Mass.; 26 SW. Boston, W. 430. Pop. 1,630.

Franklin, p-t. New-London co. Ct., on W. side of the Shetucket; 6 N. Norwich, W. 370. Pop. 1,161.

Franklin, co. N. part N. Y., bounded N. by Canada, E. by Clinton and Essex cos., S. by Essex and Hamilton cos., and W. by St. Lawrence co. Pop. in 1810, 2,717; in 1820, 4,439. Chief town, Malone.

Franklin, p-t. Delaware co. N. Y., on the Susquehanna, N. of Delhi; W. 346. Pop. 2,481.

Franklin, t. Somerset co. N. J., Pop. 3,071.

Franklin, t. Bergen co. N. J. Pop. 2,968.

Franklin, t. Gloucester co. N. J. Pop. 1,137.

Franklin, co. S. part of Pa., bounded NE. by Cumberland co., E. by Adams co., S. by Maryland, and W. by Bedford and Mifflin cos. Pop. in 1810, 23,083; in 1820, 31,892. Chief town, Chambersburg.

Franklin, t. York co. Pa. Pop. 973.

Franklin, t. Adams co. Pa. Pop. 1,456.

Franklin, p-t. & cap. Venango co. Pa., at the junction of French Creek with the Alleghany; 25 SE. Meadville, 63 N. Pittsburg, W. 287. Pop. 252. The celebrated *Oil Springs* are 11 NE. of this town. They rise from the bed of Oil creek, and by the side of them many oblong pits have been dug, from the bottom of which the Seneca oil, or petroleum oozes and floats on the surface of the water. Fifteen barrels have been taken in one season from a single pit. It is of a very penetrating nature; much esteemed for its efficacy in rheumatic complaints, and burns well in lamps.

Franklin, t. Franklin co. Pa. Pop. 2,405.

Franklin, t. Huntingdon co. Pa. Pop. 870.

Franklin, t. Fayette co. Pa. Pop. 1,749.

Franklin, t. Bradford co. Pa. Pop. 297.

Franklin, t. Westmoreland co. Pa. Pop. 1,757.

Franklin, co. S. part of Va., bounded NW. by Botetourt co., NE. by Bedford co., E. by Pittsylvania co., S. by Henry and Patrick cos., and W. by Montgomery co. Pop. in 1810, 10,724; slaves, 2,672. Pop. in 1820, 12,017. Chief town, Rocky Mount.

Franklin, p-t. Pendleton co. Va., on S. branch of the Potomac; 35 SW. Moorfields, 55 N. Bath, W. 190.

Franklin, t. Russell co. Va.; 20 WNW. Abingdon.

Franklin, co. N. part of N. C. Pop. in 1810, 10,166; slaves, 5,330. Pop. in 1820, 9,741. Chief town, Louisburg.

Franklin co. NW. part of Georgia. Pop. in 1810, 10,815; slaves, 1,659. Pop. in 1820, 9,040. Chief town, Carnesville.

Franklin co. central part of Ohio. Pop. 10,292. Chief towns, Franklinton and Columbus.

Franklin, p-t. Warren co. Ohio, on the Great Miami; 10 NW. Lebanon, 34 N. by E. Cincinnati, W. 496.

Franklin, t. Portage co. Ohio. Pop. 348.

Franklin, t. Ross co. Ohio. Pop. 340.

Franklin, t. Clermont co. Ohio. Pop. 1,871.

Franklin, t. Columbiana co. Ohio. Pop. 620.

Franklin, t. Coshocton co. Ohio. Pop. 345.

Franklin, t. Jackson co. Ohio. Pop. 536.

Franklin, t. Licking co. Ohio. Pop. 713.

Franklin, t. Richland co. Ohio. Pop. 360.

Franklin, t. Stark co. Ohio. Pop. 503.

Franklin, t. Warren co. Ohio. Pop. 2,090.

Franklin, t. Wayne co. Ohio. Pop. 462.

Franklin, co. N. part of Ken. Pop. in 1810, 8,013; slaves, 1,201. Pop. in 1820, 11,024. Chief town, Frankfort.

Franklin, co. West-Tennessee. Pop. in 1810, 5,730; in 1820, 16,571. Chief town, Winchester.

Franklin, p-t. & cap. Williamson co. Ten., on the Harpath; 17 SSW. Nashville, W. 745. Pop. in 1818, about 1,500. It is a pleasant town, and one of the largest and most flourishing in the state. It contains the county buildings, a bank, and a printing office, where a weekly newspaper is published.

Franklin, co. SE. part of Indiana. P. 10,763. Chief town, Brookville.

Franklin, co. Illinois. Pop. 1,763. Chief town, Frankfort.

Franklin, co. Alabama. Pop. 4,988. Chief town, Russellville.

Franklin, co. Mississippi. Pop. 3,821.

Franklin, co. Missouri. Pop. 3,379. Chief town, Newport.

Franklin, p-t. and cap. Howard co. Missouri, on N. bank of the Missouri, 200 miles above St. Louis, 130 WNW. Potosi, W. 1,069. Lon. 92. 54. W. Lat. 38. 57. N. Pop. in 1821, 1,800. This town was laid out in 1816, and in 1821, contained about 500 buildings, some of them handsomely built of brick, others framed, but the greater part of logs. It contains a court house, a jail, a market house, a land office, an academy, and a printing office, from which is issued a weekly newspaper. It has about 20 mercantile stores, 10 lawyers, 4 physicians, and a variety of mechanics. It is regularly laid out, the streets 82½ feet wide, with a public square of 2 acres, for the erection of public buildings. It has a healthy situation, in a district of country very fertile and rapidly settling. It is the second town in business and importance in Missouri, and the present western limit of steam boats and other boats.

Franklin, or *Franklinton*, p-t. Attakapas co. Louisiana, in St. Mary's parish; 145 W. New-Orleans, W. 1,327.

Franklin Creek, r. Ohio, which runs SE. into the Great Miami, below Franklin.

Franklinton, p-t. Franklin co. Ohio, on SW. branch of the Scioto, opposite to Columbus, 1 mile distant; 42 N. Chillicothe. W. 419. It is the seat of justice for the county, and contains

a court house, a jail, and about 70 dwelling houses.

Franklinton, p-t. Washington co. Louisiana, 73 New Orleans, W. 1,256.

Franklinville, p-v. in Ischua, Cataraugus co. N. Y.; 289 W. Albany. W. 362.

Franks, t. Huntingdon co. Pa. Pop. 1,297.

Frankstadt, t. Moravia, in Prerau; 4 S. Freyberg, 35 E. Prerau. Lon. 18. 17. E. Lat. 49. 29. N. Pop. 2,707.

Frankstown, p-v. Huntingdon co. in the township of Franks; 106 Harrisburg, W. 179. Pop. 101.

Frankstown, p-v. Northampton co. Va.; 220 Richmond, W. 200.

Frankwald, or *Puskowitz*, t. Silesia, in Oels; 4 NW. Festenberg.

Franleu, t. France, in Somme; 7 W. Abbeville.

Franque, t. on E. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 49. 20. E. Lat. 18. 40. N.

Franquemont, t. Switz., Berne, on the Loubs. 16 N. Neufchâtel, 23 W. Soleure.

Franqueville, t. France, in Lower Seine; 6 SE. Rouen.

Franisila, t. Finland; 30 SE. Brahested.

Frantzdorf, t. Silesia, in Neisse; 4 N. Neisse.

Franzburg, t. Pomerania, founded in 1587, on the place where stood a rich abbey; 14 SSW. Stralsund, 27 ENE. Rostock. Lon. 12. 56. E. Lat. 54. 10. N. Pop. 528.

Frascaruola, t. Italy; 3 NE. Valenza, 8 SW. Lumello.

Frascati, or *Frescati*, (an. *Tusculum*,) t. Pope-don, in the Campagna di Roma; 10 SE. Rome. Lon. 12. 42. E. Lat. 41. 48. N. Pop. about 9,000. It is the see of a bishop, who is a cardinal, contains a seminary richly endowed, and 7 convents, and is celebrated for the number of palaces and country seats of Italian princes and cardinals, in which are found most beautiful paintings and sculptures.

Fraserburgh, s-p. Scot., in NE. part of Aberdeenshire, on S. side of Kinniard's head, in the Frith of Murray; 42 N. Aberdeen, 157 N. Edinburgh. Lon. 1. 55. W. Lat. 57. 33. N. Pop. 1,000. The harbour is small, but good, with from 11 to 16 feet of water, and 20 immediately out of the harbour.

Fraser's River, r. N. A., which rises about Lon. 124. W. Lat. 55 N., and flows into the gulf of Georgia, about Lat. 49. N.

Frasignone, t. Tuscany; 7 N. Pistoia.

Frasla, t. Stiria; 10 W. Cilley.

Frassineto, t. France, Lot; 15 NW. Cahors.

Frassineto, t. Naples, in Bari; 9 SSW. Conversano.

Frassineto, t. Italy, in Padua; 2 N. Montagnana.

Frastentz, t. Ger.; 2 E. Feldkirch.

Frat, see *Euphrates*.

Fratelli, two small islands in the Mediterranean; 25 W. Scarpanto. Lon. 26. 22. E. Lat. 35. 45. N.

Frating, or *Wrateni*, t. Moravia, in Znaym; 22 WNW. Znaym.

Fratino, t. Italy, in Friuli; 25 SW. Udina.

Fratla, t. Papedon, Urbino; 12 N. Perugia, 32 S. Urbino. Lon. 12. 18. E. Lat. 43. 18. N.

Fratla, t. Italy, in Friuli; 25 SSW. Udina.

Fratia, (La,) t. Aust. Italy, in Rovigo, on the Scortico. Pop. 6,300.

Fraubrunnen, or *Frauenbrun*, t. Switz., in Berne, which takes its name from a celebrated monastery, founded in 1246; 7 N. Berne.

Frauenaurach, see *Aurach*.

Frauenbach, r. Thuringia, which runs into the Lossa, 2 SW. Colleda.

Frauenburg, or *Przinda*, t. Bohemia, Pilsen; 5 SW. Hayd. H. 128.

Frauenburg, or *Hluboka*, t. Bohemia, Prachattitz; 12 SE. Woodnian.

Frauenbreitungen, see *Breitungen*.

Frauenburg, t. Prussia, in Ermeland, on the Frisch-Haff; 16 NE. Elbing. Lon. 19. 40. E. Lat. 54. 22. N. Pop. 1,392. Bp. see. It is a handsome town, and has a large cathedral ch. Copernicus, the celebrated astronomer, was a canon of this church, and died here in 1543.

Frauenburg, t. Courland; 20 SSE. Goldingen, 30 W. Mittau.

Frauentorf, t. Bay.; 14 NNE. Bamberg.

Frauentorf, t. Brandenburg; 10 S. Custrin.

Frauenfeld, t. Switz., and capital of Thurgow; 14 SW. Constance, 20 NE. Zurich. Pop. 1,500. It is the residence of a bailiff. The Protestants and Roman Catholics have each a church.

Frauenmarck, t. Hungary, 6 NE. Levens.

Frauenpriesnitz, t. Weimar; 15 W. Weimar.

Frauenstadt, see *Freudenstadt*.

Frauenstein, citadel, Carniola; 5 N. Crainburg.

Frauenstein, t. Sax., Erzgebirg, on the Mulda; 11 SSE. Freyburg, 18 SSW. Dresden. Lon. 13. 31. E. Lat. 50. 43. N. Pop. 814.

Frauenthal, t. Stiria; 10 S. Voitzberg.

Frauenwald, t. Pru. Erfurt; 4 NE. Schleusingen. Pop. 382.

Frauheim, t. Stiria; 4 N. Windisch Weistritz.

Frauhofen, t. Bavaria; 3 S. Landshut.

Fraunberg, t. Stiria; 7 ESE. Oberwoltz.

Fraureuth, t. Ger., in Reuss; 6 NE. Greitz.

Fraustadt, or *Frauenstadt*, t. Pru. Posen, capital of a circle on the frontiers of Silesia; 20 N. E. Glogau, 70 NNW. Breslau. Pop. 5,585. It contains 3 Protestant churches, and is chiefly inhabited by Germans, who trade principally in cattle and wool.—A remarkable battle was fought here in 1706, in which the Saxons were defeated by the Swedes.

Frazula, now *Ashbourn*.

Frayles, (Los,) cluster of small islands in the West-Indies, about 6 NE. from the island of Margarita. Lon. 63. 46. W. Lat. 11. 15. N.

Fraypont, t. Neth., Liege, on the Weze; 8 SE. Liege.

Frazé, t. France, in Eure-and-Loir; 12 E. Nogent le Rotrou.

Frazersburgh, see *Fraserburgh*.

Frechilla, t. Spain, Leon; 17 NW. Palencia.

Freckelben, t. Ger., Anhalt Dessau; 30 WSW. Dessau.

Freckenhaust, Pru. Munster; 1 SW. Warendorff. Pop. 1,000.

Freddo, r. Sicily, in the valley of Demona, which runs into the sea.

Freddo, r. Calabria, which runs into the sea, Lon. 16. 15. E. Lat. 39. 18. N.

Fredeburg, t. Pru. Arensburg; 14 S. Brilon, 52 E. Cologne. Pop. 644.

Fredeland, t. Prussia; 60 SSW Dantzie.

Fredensborg, t. Denmark, Zealand; 18 N. Copenhagen. Lon. 12. 25. E. Lat. 55. 59. N.

Fredenwalde, t. Pru. Brandenburg, Potsdam; 11 S Prenzlau, 40 N. Berlin. Lon. 13. 50. E. Lat. 53. 7. N. Pop. 333.

Frederica, p-t. Kent co. Delaware, on the Motherkill; 7 N. Milford, W. 122.

Frederica, p-t. Georgia, on the island of St. Simon, at the mouth of the Altamaha; 80 SW. Savannah, W. 739. Lon. 81. 25. W. Lat. 31. 13. N. It had a regular fortress of brick, which is now suffered to decay. The river Altamaha forms a bay before the town, which affords a good and safe harbour for the largest vessels.

Frederichrode, t. Gotha; 6 S. Gotha. Pop. 1,476.

Frederichule, t. Pru. Brandenburg; 5 SE. Zulichau.

Frederichsthal, t. Pru. Brandenburg; 6 W. Senftenberg. Pop. 500.

Frederichswalde, t. Pomerania, on the Ihna; 6 NW. Stargard.

Fredericia, strong s-p. Denmark, in North Jutland, and diocess of Ripen. Lon. 9. 44. E. Lat. 55. 35. N. Pop. 3,066. It is situated on the Little Belt, with a custom-house, where all vessels pay a toll. The walls enclose a large extent of ground. Here are two Lutheran churches, a Calvinist church, a Cath. church, a synagogue, a grammar school, and a good arsenal. A considerable quantity of tobacco is planted both within and without the walls.

Frederick, t. Upper Canada, on N. side of lake Ontario; 25 SW. Kingston.

Frederick, t. Montgomery co. Pa. P. 927.

Frederick, t. Washington co. Pa., on the Monongahela; 26 E. Washington.

Frederick, co. Md.; bounded N. by Pennsylvania, SE. by Baltimore and Montgomery cos., SW. by the Potomac, and W. by Washington co. Pop. in 1810, 34,437; slaves, 5,171. Pop. in 1820, 40,459. Chief town, Fredericktown.

Frederick, t. Cecil co. Md., on the Sassafras, opposite Georgetown; 19 NE. Chestertown.

Frederick, co. N. part of Va.; bounded N. by Berkley and Jefferson cos., E. by Loudoun and Fauquier cos., S. by Shenandoah co., and W. by Hampshire co. Pop. in 1810, 22,574; slaves, 6,417. Pop. in 1820, 24,706. Chief town, Winchester.

Frederick Island, isl. in Passamaquoddy bay, Maine; belonging to Eastport.

Fredericksburg, t. Anhalt; 1 SW. Zerbst.

Fredericksborg, t. Denmark, in the island of Zealand; 18 NNW. Copenhagen. Lon. 12. 20. E. Lat. 55. 56. N.

Fredericksburg, p-t. Spotsylvania co. Va., on SW. side of the Rappahannoc; 70 miles above Tappahannoc, 68 N. Richmond, W. 58. Lon. 77. 38. W. Lat. 38. 34. N. Pop. in 1812, 2,550, and in 1817, 3,255. It is pleasantly situated, regularly laid out, and is one of the most healthy, flourishing, and commercial towns in the state. It contains a court house, a jail, a spacious town house, a market house, a masonic hall, a Lancasterian school, a tobacco warehouse, two banks, and 4 houses of public worship, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Methodists. Nearly 100 of the

houses are of brick. It is the seat of the superior court of law and of chancery for the district. This town exports large quantities of corn and flour, and considerable quantities of tobacco, flaxseed, pease, and beans. The annual amount of exports is about \$4,000,000. On the waters of the Rappahannoc within two miles of the town, there are 8 flour mills. The river is navigable as far as this place for vessels of 130 or 140 tons, having $9\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water. The shipping of this town is entered at the port of Tappahannoc. Much of the surrounding country is fertile, well cultivated, and contains many fine plantations.

Fredericksburg, p-t. Gallatin co. Ken.; W. 573.

Fredericksburg, p-t. Washington co. Indiana, on Big Blue river; 12 S. Salem, 20 NW. Corydon, W. 645.

Fredericksburg, p-t. Washington co. Ken.; 82 Frankfort, W. 574.

Fredericksburg, t. Pomerania, formerly called *Quarckenburg*; 25 NNE. Stargard, 30 SSW. Colberg.

Fredericksburg, t. Africa, on the Gold coast. Lat. 6. 40. N.

Frederick Hendrick, shoal, in E. Indian sea, between Banca and Sumatra.

Frederick Henry's Bay, bay on the coast of New Holland. Lat. 43. 10. S.

Frederickshall, s-p. Norway, on the frontiers of Sweden, situated at the mouth of the river Tiste, in a bay called the Swinesund; 50 N. Uddevalla, 52 S. Christiania. Pop. 3,842. The principal commerce is in timber.

Frederickshamn, t. & fortress, Russia, Viborg; 50 W. Viborg. Lon. 28. 18. E. Lat. 60. 36. N.

Frederick's House, station or settlement in Canada. Lon. 82. 6. W. Lat. 48. 34. N.

Frederick's Werder, see *Berlin*.

Fredericksholm, fortress, Norway; 3 S. Christiansand.

Frederick's Ode, see *Fredericia*.

Frederickstadt, fortress & s-p. Norway, on the river Glomme, containing a well supplied arsenal; 43 S. Christiania. Lon. 11. 1. E. Lat. 59. 2. N. Pop. 1,837. The inhabitants carry on some trade in planks, masts, and timber.

Frederickstadt, t. Denmark, in Sleswick, on N. coast of the Eider; 18 WSW. Sleswick. Lon. 9. 11. E. Lat. 54. 28. N. Pop. 2,270. The inhabitants are principally employed in manufactures of silk and woollen, navigation, and commerce.

Frederickstadt, see *Berlin*.

Fredickstown, formerly *St. Ann*, t. America, capital of New Brunswick, on the right bank of St. John's river, 80 miles from its mouth. Lon. 66. 45. W. Lat. 46. 3. N. Pop. 500. It is regularly laid out, and contains a province hall, for the general assembly, a market house, a Baptist and a Methodist meeting house. Vessels of 50 tons pass 4 miles above the town.

Fredericksville, p-v. Sampson co. N. C.

Fredericksvorn, t. Norway, in Aggerhuus; 3 S. Laurvig.

Frederickswerk, s-p. Denmark, in a bay, on N. coast of Zealand; where are a cannon foundry, and manufactures of military articles, established in the year 1756.

Frederickswerth, t. Gotha; 5 NW. Gotha.

Fredericksund, s-p. Denmark, in Zealand, in the gulf of Roeschild; 19 NW. Copenhagen. Lon. 12. 5. E. Lat. 55. 50. N. Pop. 200. The chief trade is in corn.

Fredericktown, p-t. Washington co. Pa., W. 261.

Fredericktown, p-t. & cap. Frederick co. Md., on Carrol's creek, a branch of the Monocacy; 43 NNW. Washington, 45 W. Baltimore. Pop. 3,637. It is pleasantly situated, regularly laid out, and well built, and contains a court house, a jail, a bank, a market house, an academy, and 7 houses of public worship, 1 for German Lutherans, 1 for German Calvinists, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Roman Catholics, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Methodists. Several of the public buildings and many of the private houses are spacious and elegant. A considerable proportion of the houses are built of brick, many are framed, and some are constructed of logs. The streets intersect each other at right angles, and some of them are paved. All the marketing is finished here in the morning before sunrise. The town is situated in a fine plain, and the soil in the vicinity is extremely fertile. It has an extensive trade with the surrounding country, and transports great quantities of wheat and flour to Baltimore.—Four newspapers are published here.

Fredericktown, p-t. Knox co. Ohio; 7 N. Mount Vernon, 44 NE. Columbus, W. 415.

Frederick Town, v. Coecil co. Md., on Sassafras river, 3 S. Coecilton, 60 E. Baltimore. H. 18.

Fredericktown, t. & fort, on Algoa bay, in Africa; 9 SE. Bethelsdorp.

Fredonia, p-t. Chataque co. N. Y.; about 55 WSW. Buffalo, 340 W. Albany, W. 401. A newspaper is published here.

Fredonia, p-v. Crawford co. In., W. 662.

Fredorea, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 20. 59. E. Lat. 63. 1. N.

Freebooter's Point, cape at W. extremity of the island of Anagada, in the West Indies.

Freeburg, p-v. Union co. Pa., W. 159.

Freedom, p-t. Kennebeck co. Maine; 28 NE. Augusta, W. 641. Pop. 788.

Freedom, t. Dutchess co. N. Y., formed since 1820 from Fishkill and Beekman; 84 S. Albany.

Freedom, p-v. Baltimore co. Md., W. 59.

Freehold, p-v. Greenville, Greene co. N. Y.; 26 Albany, W. 345.

Freehold, (Upper,) t. Monmouth co. N. J. Pop. 4,541.

Freehold, p-t. & cap. Monmouth co. N. J.; 13 SW. Shrewsbury, 22 NE. Allentown, W. 208. The village contains a court house, a jail, an Episcopal church, and 40 or 50 houses. Pop. of the township, 5,156.

Freeman, p-t. Somerset co. Maine; 38 NW. Norridgewock, W. 674. Pop. 517.

Freeport, p-t. Cumberland co. Maine, at the head of Casco bay; 19 NE. Portland, 134 NNE. Boston, W. 572. Lon. 70. 6. W. Lat. 44. 51. N. Pop. 2,184.

Freeport, p-t. Armstrong co. Pa.; W. 220.

Freeport, p-t. Harrison co. Ohio; 109 Columbus, W. 331. Pop. 1,194.

Freelown, p-t. Bristol co. Mass., on E. side of

Taunton river; 9 SSE. Taunton, 40 S. Boston. W. 448. Pop. 1,863.

Freetown, t. Courtland co. N. Y., about 10 SE. Homer. Pop. 663.

Freetown, t. Africa, capital of the English colony of Sierra Leone, on the river Sierra Leone; about 6 miles from its mouth, having an excellent harbour. Pop. in 1820, including the suburbs, 4,785. See *Sierra Leone*.

Freewill's Islands, or *Joseph Freewill's Islands*, three small islands, in E. Indian sea; they are severally called by the natives *Pegan*, *Onata*, and *Onello*. They are very small and low, the largest not being more than 5 miles in compass. Lon. 137. 51. E. Lat. 0. 50. S.

Freezeland Peak, small isl. in the S. Atlantic ocean, near the coast of Sandwich Land. Lon. 27. W. Lat. 59. S.

Fregolo, v. Piedmont, near Alexandria, where Suwarrow had his head quarters in the year 1799.

Freiburg, t. Bremen; 16 N. Stade.

Freiddegg, t. Austria; 7 SSW. Ips.

Freidnau, t. Stiria; 6 W. Rakelspur.

Frejenal, or *Frexenel*, t. Spain, in Seville; 47 N. Seville.

Freienhagen, t. Ger., Waldeck, on the Wetter; 7 N. Waldeck, 18 W. Cassel.

Freienstein, t. Pru., in Brandenburg; 20 NE. Perleburg, 60 NW. Berlin. Lon. 12. 27. E. Lat. 53. 17. N. Pop. 751.

Freienwalde, t. Pru. Pomerania; 15 NE. Stargard, 34 SSE. Caramin. Lon. 15. 23. E. Lat. 53. 36. N. Pop. 886.

Freigné, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 20 W. Angers. H. 300.

Freimersheim, t. Bav., circle of the Rhine; 4 NNE. Landau, 12 SW. Spire.

Frein, or *Wranow*, t. Moravia, in Znaym; 8 W. Znaym.

Freindorff, t. Austria; 4 SE. Tulln.

Freinsheim, t. Bav., circle of the Rhine; 10 WNW. Mannheim, 20 WNW. Heidelberg. Pop. 1,428.

Freisach, t. Carinthia, on the Metnitz; 4 NNE. Gurck, 8 N. St. Veit. Pop. 1,400. It has a castle, a college, a convent of Dominicans, and the commandery of the Teutonic order.

Freischbach, t. Bav., Rhine; 6 ENE. Landau.

Freisingen, see *Freysingen*.

Freislett, t. Baden; 9 N. Kehl.

Freistein, t. Moravia, in Znaym; 10 SW. Budweiss, 20 WNW. Znaym.

Frejus, see *Freejuls*, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Var, formerly a seaport, but now 2 miles from the sea; 10 posts SW. Nice, 115 SSE. Paris. Lon. 6. 44. E. Lat. 43. 25. N. Pop. 2,229. It was flourishing as early as the time of Julius Cæsar, being called *Forum Julii*, and as is supposed to have been founded by a colony from Marseilles; and many monuments of its ancient grandeur still remain, such as an aqueduct, an amphitheatre, statues, inscriptions, &c. Before the revolution it was the see of a bishop.—Natives, *Agricola* and the *Abbe Sieyes*.

Freixiera, t. Portugal, Entre-Duero-e-Minho; 7 NE. Amarante.

Freixel, t. Portugal, in Tra-los-Montes; 15 S. Mirandela.

Frelighsburg, v. Lower Canada, on Pike river, 12 miles from Phillipsburg. H. 17.

Fremona, t. Abyssinia, in Tigré, where the Portuguese missionaries took up their first residence; 50 NE. Siré. Lon. 38. 18. E. Lat. 14. 40. N.

Fremur, (Le,) r. France, which runs into the English channel, Lon. 2. 12. W. Lat. 48. 35. N.

Frenay le Vicomte, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Sarte; 9 SSW. Alençon, 18 N. le Mans. Lon. 0. 6. E. Lat. 48. 17. N.

Frenaye, (La,) t. France, in Sarte; 6 E. Alençon. Pop. 2,015.

French Bay, or *Baie Française*, bay in the straits of Magellan, on the coast of Patagonia. Lon. 72. 24. W. Lat. 53. 51. S.

French Broad, r. which rises in N. C., and joins the Holston in Tennessee, 4 miles above Knoxville. It is navigable for boats of 15 tons to Dandridge.

French Creek, r. Pa., which flows into the Alleghany, 80 NNE. Pittsburg. It is navigable to Waterford.

French Creek, t. Venango co. Pa. Pop. 521.

French Creek, r. Chester co. Pa., which flows into the Schuylkill.

French Mills, see *Fort Covington*.

French, or *Stony River*, r. which rises in Mass., and joins the Quinibaug, in Thompson, Connecticut.

French Harbour, port on S. coast of the island of Ruatan.

French Key, small isl. in the Spanish Main, near the Mosquito shore. Lon. 82. 50. W. Lat. 11. 12. N.

French Keys, two small islands among the Bahamas, S. Mayaguana. Lon. 73. 36. W. Lat. 22. 35. N.

French Village, v. Illinois; 5 E. St. Louis.

French River, r. Upper Canada, which runs from lake Nipissing to lake Huron, 75 miles long. It is connected with Outawas river by short portages.

Frenchman's Bay, bay, America, in Maine situated between Mount Desert island and Schoodic point. Lon. 68. 1. W. Lat. 44. 20. N.

Frenchman's Bay, bay, Jamaica, between Great Pedro bay and Starvegut bay.

Frenchman's Key, small isl. in the Spanish Main. Lon. 82. 51. W. Lat. 12. 16. N.

Frenchtown, p-v. Dinwiddie co. Va., W. 166.

Frenchtown, landing in Cæcil co. Md., on E. side of Elk river, 2 miles below Elkton; 16 SW. Newcastle.

Frenchtown, p-t. Monroe co. Michigan, on N. bank of the river Raisin, 6 miles from its mouth, opposite to Monroe; 34 SSW. Detroit, W. 531. It is inhabited chiefly by French from Canada, and was settled about 30 years ago.

Frencke, r. Ger., which runs into the Ergetz, near Lichstall, in the bishopric of Bâle.

Frène sur Avance, t. France, Upper Marne; 4 ESE. Bourbonne.

Frenoy-le-Grand, t. France, in Oise; 7 SW. Compiègne.

Frenswegen, t. Han., in Bentheim; 3 NNW. Northorn.

Frenzano, t. Italy; 8 WSW. Brescia.

Freren, or *Vreren*, t. Han., in Lingen; 6 SE. Lingen. Pop. 406.

Frescati, see *Frascati*.

Freselone, t. Naples, Molise; 2 SW. Molise.

Freshford, t. Ireland, in Kilkenny; 7 SW. Kilkenny. H. 207.

Freshwater, r. Wales, in the county of Pembroke, which runs into the sea, 6 SE. Pembroke haven, forming a bay at its mouth, to which it gives name. Lon. 5. W. Lat. 51. 42. N.

Freshwater Bay, bay in the straits of Magellan. Lon. 72. 13. W. Lat. 53. 27. N.

Freshwater Bay, bay on SW. coast of the Isle of Wight. It takes its name from a village. Lon. 1. 31. W. Lat. 50. 37. N.

Freshwater Bay, bay on E. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 53. 30. W. Lat. 49. 10. N.

Freshwater Island, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of S. Carolina. Lon. 79. 15. W. Lat. 33. 5. N.

Freshwater Key, small island in the Spanish Main, near the Mosquito shore. Lon. 82. 25. W. Lat. 14. 23. N.

Fresnay, t. France, in Sarthe; 22 N. by W. Le Mans. Pop. 1,556.

Fresneda, (La,) t. Spain, in Aragon, once strongly fortified; 12 SSE. Alcaniz. Pop. 2,200.

Fresne, t. France, in Meuse; 4 NNE. St. Mihiel, 10 SE. Verdun. Pop. 829.

Fresne St. Mametz, t. France, Upper Saone; 12 NE. Gray, 12 SW. Vesoul.

Fresnau, t. France, in Oise; 5 E. Chaumont, 10 S. Beauvais.

Fresnes, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 7 NE. Arras.

Fresnes, t. France, in Calvados; 12 S. Vire.

Fresnillo, t. Mexico, in Zacatecas; 40 N. Zacatecas.

Fresno, t. Spain, in Old Castile; 5 S. Borgo d'Oasma.

Fresno, t. Spain, Andalusia; 20 N. Cordova.

Frespach, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 9 NNE. Agen. Pop. 1,839.

Fresquel, r. France, which runs into the Aude, near Carcassonne.

Fresselines, t. France, in Creuse, on the Creuse; 15 NNW. Gueret.

Fressenville, t. France, in Somme; 10 W. Abbeville.

Fressin, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 4 N. Hesdin.

Fresta, t. Sweden, in Upland; 21 SE. Upsal.

Freswick Water, small r. Scot., which runs into the sea, near Wick, in Caithness.

Freteval, see *Fretteval*.

Frethun, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 3 S. Calais.

Fretoy, (Le,) t. France, Oise; 5 NW. Noyon.

Fretteval, t. France, Loir-and-Cher; 6 NE. Vendôme, 18 N. Blois. Pop. 365. In 1194, a battle was fought here between some English and French troops.

Freudah, t. Algiers; 10 S. Mascar.

Freudenberg, t. Prussia; 12 N. Rastenburg.

Freudenberg, t. Pru. Coblenz; 5 WNW. Siegen. Pop. 604.

Freudenberg, t. Bav.; 4 E. Amberg. Pop. 870.

Freudenberg, t. Baden, on the Maine; 8 N. Wertheim, 28 NE. Heidelberg. Pop. 1,307.

Freudenberg, t. Prussia; 7 S. Heilsberg.

Freudenburg, t. Han., in Hoya; 16 S. Bremen. Pop. of its district 3,847.

Freudenstadt, t. Wurtemberg; 24 ESE. Stras-36 SW. Stuttgart. Lon. 8. 25. E. Lat. 48. 28. N. Pop. 2,408. It is situated in the Black Forest, fortified and defended by a citadel.

Freudenthal, or *Brunnthal*, t. Aust. Silesia, in Troppau; 11 SW. Jagerndorf, 17 W. Troppau. Lon. 17. 21. E. Lat. 49. 50. N. Pop. 2,823. It is the capital of a district, and is celebrated for its breed of horses, and manufacture of fine linen.

Freudenthal, or *Bistra*, v. Carniola, with a Carthusian monastery, situated near the rise of the Feistritz; 5 N. Cirknitz.

Freudenthal, t. Bav.; 5 WNW. Volckach.

Frevenstein, t. Stiria; 3 NE. Windisch Weistritz.

Frevent, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 6 W. Arras, 7 S. St. Pol.

Freville, t. France, in Lower-Seine; 5 NE. Caudebec.

Freundsburg, t. Tyrol; 2 E. Schwatz.

Freundsheim, t. Tyrol; 24 W. Innsbruck.

Freusberg, t. Pru. Coblenz, on the Sieg; 7 SE. Siegen. Pop. 700.

Frexenal, see *Frejenal*.

Freyberg, or *Przibor*, t. Moravia, in Prerau; 28 ENE. Prerau, 36 E. Olmutz. Lon. 18. 15. E. Lat. 49. 34. N. Pop. 3,319.

Freyberg, or *Friedberg*, t. Saxony, capital of Erzgebirg, and of a circle of the same name, on a branch of the Muldaw, near some mountains which separate the country from Bohemia, and is 1,200 feet above the level of the sea; 18 SSW. Meissen, 19 WSW. Dresden. Lon. 13. 18. E. Lat. 50. 53. N. Pop. 8,737. H. 1,377. It contains 5 churches, a gymnasium, a famous mineralogical academy, with 4 professors and 2 under teachers, esteemed the leading school of that science, and a superb cabinet of minerals, collected by the celebrated Werner, and valued at 56,000 rix dollars. The environs are full of mines, which employ about 5,000 workmen. The number of mines in a state of activity, amounts to 250, all belonging to private individuals, except one, which is the property of the crown. The establishment for amalgamating, is said to be the most perfect in Europe. About a mile from the town are the silver mines, of which the annual produce is from 10, to 15,000 lbs. of lead; the Freyberg mines yield only 1,000 lbs.; but they afford quantities of copper, tin, silver, and vitriol. Here are also manufactures of hardware and cloth. The soil, though mountainous, is fertile. Pop. of the circle, 45,918.

Freyberg, t. Switz., Glarus; 7 S. Glarus.

Freyburg, or *Friburg*, t. Baden, capital of the circle of the Treisam, formerly capital of the Austrian Brisgau, at the foot of a mountain, at the entrance of the Black Forest, on the Treisam; 30 NNE. Bâle, 34 SSE. Strasburg. Lon. 7. 54. E. Lat. 42. 2. N. Pop. 10,108. H. 890. The streets are broad and well paved; and the town is tolerably well built, and contains several churches, 2 hospitals, a gymnasium, and a Catholic university, founded, in 1457, by Albert IV. duke of Austria. It has a botanic garden, an anatomical theatre, a cabinet of natural history, a library of 80,000 vols., and 28 professors; and had, in 1817, 311 students.—One of the principal employments of the inhabitants is polishing precious stones.

Freyburg, or *Freyberg*, t. Silesia, in Schweidnitz, near the Polnitz; 7 W. Schweidnitz, 14 S. Jauer. Lon. 16. 16. E. Lat. 50. 42. N. Pop. 1,550.

Freyburg, t. Pru. Merseburg, on the Unstrutt; 4 NNW. Naumburg, 16 S. Halle. Lon. 11. 54. E. Lat. 51. 14. N. Pop. 1,625.

Freydenbach, t. Bavaria; 5 ENE. Creglingen.

Freye Aemler, country, Switz., surrounded by the cantons of Zurich, Berne, Lucerne, and Zug. It was anciently called the *Country of Rori*, or *Woggenthal*. The country is about 7 or 8 leagues in length, and 3 or 4 in breadth. Pop. about 20,000, chiefly Catholics. It was united to the canton of Aargau, in 1803.

Freyen, small isl. in the North sea, near the coast of Norway. Lat. 63. 42. N.

Freyenseen, t. Hesse, in Solms; formerly an imperial town. Pop. 960.

Freyenstadt, t. Bavaria, on the Schwarzach; 20 SE. Nuremberg. 31 NW. Ratisbon. Lon. 11. 15. E. Lat. 49. 9. N.

Freyenstein, see *Frienstein*.

Freyenthurn, t. Middle Carniola, on the Kulp; 7 S. Rudolfswerth.

Freyenwalde, t. Pru., in the Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the Oder; 24 NW. Custrin, 32 NE. Berlin. Lon. 14. 5. E. Lat. 52. 51. N. Pop. 2,150. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in fish, corn, beer, linen, medicinal waters, and alum.

Freyhan, t. Silesia, in Oels, on the borders of Poland; 24 N. Oels, 30 NE. Wohlau. Lon. 17. 20. E. Lat. 38. 12. N. Pop. 750.

Freyheil, t. Bohemia, Konigingratz; 6 NW. Trautenau. Pop. 800. In the neighbourhood are some warm baths.

Freyhoff, t. Carniola, on the Kulp; 7 SW. Landstrass.

Freyhung, t. Bavaria; 11 N. Amberg.

Freylla, t. Spain, Grenada; 18 NNE. Guadix.

Freyling, t. Austria; 4 ESE. Efferding.

Freysingen, or *Friesingen*, or *Frisingen*, (*Bishopric of*,) ci-devant ecclesiastical principality of Germany, in Bavaria, situated between the cities of Munich and Landshut.

Freysingen, t. Bavaria, in Iser; 17 NNE. Munich, 18 SW. Landshut. Lon. 11. 45. E. Lat. 48. 24. N. Pop. 3,510. It is situated on the Mosach, not far from the Iser, one part at the foot of a mountain, and the other on its summit.

Freystadt, t. Prussia; 80 SW. Konigsberg. Pop. 877.

Freystadt, t. Pru. Silesia, in Liegnitz; 12 NE. Sagan, 24 WNW. Gros-Glogau. Lon. 15. 31. E. Lat. 51. 52. N. Pop. 2,869. It contains a Roman Catholic church, a convent, and a Lutheran church and school. Here is a manufacture of good cloth.

Freystadt, t. Aust. Silesia, in Teschen; 7 NNW. Teschen. Lon. 18. 34. E. Lat. 49. 44. N. Pop. 850.

Freystadt, t. Bavaria, district of Newmark. Pop. 760.

Freystadt, (*Old*,) t. Baden, on the Rhine; 9 NNE. Kehl. Pop. 980.

Freystatt, or *Freustadt*, t. Austria, capital of the circle of Muhl; 13 N. Enns, 82 W. Vienna. Lon. 14. 25. E. Lat. 48. 30. N. Pop. 4,000. It contains a college and high school.

Freystattel, t. Moravia, in Hradisch; 20 NE. Hradisch. Pop. 860.

Freystattl, t. & castle, Hungary, on the Waag; 2 NE. Leopoldstadt.

Freystett, or *Freystaett*, t. Hesse, on the Maine; 12 NW. Darmstadt.

Freyung, t. Bavaria; 14 N. Passau.

Freywalde, t. Aust. Silesia, in Neisse; 15 S. Neisse, 21 W. Jagerndorf. Lon. 17. 5. E. Lat. 50. 5. N. Pop. 2,061.

Freywalde, Pru. Silesia, in Sagan; 12 SW. Sagan. Pop. 499.

Friangombi, t. Africa, Congo, on the Zaire, near Lembo.

Friars, cluster of rocks, 1 S. Tasman's Head, on the coast of New Holland.

Friar's Head, cape on E. coast of Antigua. Lon. 61. 22. W. Lat. 17. 11. N.

Friar's Hood, mt. Ceylon, near E. coast; 68 E. Candi.

Friar's Island, on the coast of Panama. Lon. 63. 48. W. Lat. 11. 14. N.

Friar's Island, isl. near W. coast of Ireland; 3 S. Inis Baffin.

Friars, t. Spain, in Old Castile, on an eminence near the Ebro; 20 NNE. Burgos, 138 N. Madrid. Lon. 3. 2. W. Lat. 42. 40. N.

Friauville, t. France, in Moselle; 6 S. Briey, 12 W. Metz.

Friburg, or *Freyburg*, called *Friburg in Uchland*, to distinguish it from *Friburg in the Brisgau*, t. Switz., capital of a canton to which it gives name; 16 SW. Berne, 27 NE. Lausanne. Lon. 6. 48. E. Lat. 46. 50. N. Pop. 6,461. It contains 4 churches, 8 convents, 3 hospitals, and a college with 15 professors. It is situated on the Sanen, and almost surrounded by it. Part of it is built on an elevated rock, part of it in a deep valley, and towards the W. it occupies a small plain. The streets are irregular, steep, clean, and tolerably wide; the houses are well built, and some of them handsome. It is surrounded with walls, towers, and sharp rocks.

Friburg, canton, Switz., almost surrounded by the cantons of Berne and Vaud, except a narrow part which touches the lake of Neuchâtel. The NW. part of the country is more level than the rest, and produces abundance of corn and fruit; the other parts are mountainous, but contain good pastures, which feed great herds of cattle. The chief exports are cattle, butter, and particularly the excellent cheese, known by the name of *Gruyere*. Sq. m. 795. Pop. 67,874; 7,300 Reformed, the rest Catholics.

Friburg, t. Bavaria; 15 SSE. Braunau.

Friburg, t. Thuringia; 5 N. Naumburg.

Friburg l'Eveque, t. France, in Meurte; 6 E. Dieuze, 7 W. Sarburg.

Fribus, t. Bohemia, in Elnbogen; 9 W. Joachimsthal.

Fricala, t. Thessaly; 35 W. Larissa.

Fricenti, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; Bp. see; 10 NW. Conza, 18 SE. Benevento. Lon. 15. 2. E. Lat. 40. 59. N.

Frickthal, district, Switz., in Aargau, on the left bank of the Rhine, extending from Augst to Botzberg, included in the Brisgau till 1801. Pop. 19,494.

Fridau, t. Austria; 4 S. St. Polten.

Fridau, t. Stiria; 9 ESE. Pettau, 104 S. Vienna. Lon. 16. 10. E. Lat. 46. 28. N.

Fridberg, or *Friedberg*, t. Stiria, at the foot of Mount Wechsel; 23 E. Pruck, 42 S. Vienna. Lon. 15. 35. E. Lat. 47. 27. N. Pop. 1,500.

Fridberg, or *Friedburg*, t. Bavaria; 4 SE. Augsburg, 28 WNW. Munich. Lon. 10. 58. E. Lat. 48. 17. N. Pop. 1,781.

Fridberg, or *Friedberg*, t. Hesse, on the Usbach; 12 N. Frankfort on the Main, 28 ENE. Mentz. Lon. 8. 41. E. Lat. 50. 22. N. Pop. 1,740.

Fridek, or *Wombrina*, t. Prussia, in Culm; 16 E. Culm. Pop. 800.

Fridek, or *Friedek*, t. Aust. Silesia, Teschen; 10 SW. Teschen. Lon. 18. 28. E. Lat. 49. 52. N. Pop. 2,267.

Friderichsherg, fort and settlement on the coast of Guinea; 70 from Cape Coast Castle.

Friderichsfeld, or *Hundsfeld*, t. Pru. Silesia, in Oels; 5 NE. Breslau, 10 SW. Oels. Lon. 17. 9. E. Lat. 51. 7. N. Pop. 746.

Friderichshall, see *Frederichshall*.

Friderichs-Ode, see *Fredericia*.

Friedwalde, t. Nassau; 9 S. Siegen. Pop. 1,059.

Friedwalde, t. Ger., in Hesse Cassel; 18 W. Eisenach, 35 SSE. Cassel. Pop. 998.

Fridingen, t. Wurtemberg, on the Danube; 20 SE. Tubingen. Pop. 721.

Fridman, t. Hungary; 17 NNW. Palotza.

Frido, t. Naples, Basilicata; 7 ESE. Potenza.

Fridrichstein, t. Carniola; 1 NW. Gottschee.

Friedburg, t. Silesia, in Troppau, on the Neisse; 14 SSW. Neisse, 22 E. Glatz. Lon. 16. 15. E. Lat. 50. 5. N. Pop. 714.

Friedberg, or *Friedenberg am Queis*, t. Pru. Silesia, in Liegnitz, on the Queis; 11 SW. Lowenberg, 30 W. Jauer. Lon. 15. 27. E. Lat. 50. 52. N. Pop. 1,637.

Friedberg, (*Hohen*), t. Silesia, Schweidnitz; 5 SW. Striegau, 10 NW. Schweidnitz. Here the King of Prussia defeated the Austrians, on the 4th of June, 1745.

Friedberg, t. Han., in Bremen, on the Elbe; 20 NNW. Stade, 37 NW. Hamburg.

Friedeberg, t. Pru., in Brandenburg, in Frankfort; 45 NE. Frankfort on the Oder, 82 ENE. Berlin. Lon. 15. 40. E. Lat. 52. 56. N. Pop. 2,887.

Friedeberg, t. Pru. Merseburg; 4 E. Gerbstadt.

Friedeberg, t. Han., East-Friesland; 22 ENE. Emden. Lon. 7. 48. E. Lat. 53. 36. N.

Friedeland, t. Silesia, Schweidnitz; 16 SW. Schweidnitz. Lon. 16. 3. E. Lat. 50. 27. N.

Friedeland, or *Briland*, t. Pru. Lower Lusatia, on the Spree; 12 NW. Guben, 15 ENE. Lubben. Lon. 14. 12. E. Lat. 52. 7. N. Pop. 800.

Friedelshausen, t. Ger.; 7 NW. Meinungen.

Friedenweiler, t. Baden; 2 E. Neustadt. Pop. 1,450.

Friederichsfeld, (*Hundsfeld*), t. Silesia; 5 NE. Breslau. Pop. 746.

Friederichstædt, t. on W. coast of the isl. of Santa Cruz. Lon. 93. 25. W. Lat. 17. 48. N.

Friederichstein, castle, Pru. Coblenz, on a rock near the Rhine; 2 N. Neuweid. The boatmen called it the *Devil's Castle*.

Friederick's Fiord, bay, West-Greenland. Lon. 48. 20. W. Lat. 62. 12. N.

Friedersdorf, t. Saxony, in Upper Lusatia, on the Spree. Pop. 1,338.

Friedersdorf, t. Bav.; 3 NW. Teuschintz.

Friedewalde, t. Silesia, Neisse; 6 S. Grotkau.

Friedland, or *Fridland*, t. Prussia, in Königsberg, on the left bank of the Alle; 28 SE. Königsberg. Lon. 21. 10. E. Lat. 54. 24. N. Pop. 2,118. In June, 1807, a bloody battle was fought near this place between the main armies of the French and Russians & Prussians, in which the former obtained a complete victory. This battle led to the peace of Tilsit. The loss of the allies in killed and wounded was nearly 20,000.

Friedland, t. Moravia, in Olmutz; 18 NNE. Olmutz. Pop. 604.

Friedland, t. Bohemia, in Buntzlau; 9 NE. Krottau. Pop. 2,273.

Friedland, t. Mecklenburg Strelitz; 14 NE. New Brandenburg, 25 SE. Demmin. Lon. 13. 30. E. Lat. 53. 39. N. Pop. 3,400.

Friedland, or *Fridland*, t. Silesia, in Oppeln, on the Steinau; 20 SW. Oppeln. Lon. 17. 30. E. Lat. 50. 25. N. Pop. 1,030.

Friedlingen, or *Fridlingen*, t. & fort, Baden, near the Rhine, between Huningue and Bâle. In 1702, a battle was fought here between the Imperialists and the French.

Frieded, t. Sweden, Smaland; 33 NW. Wexio.

Friera, t. Portugal, in Tra-los-Montes; 12 SW. Outeiro.

Friendly Cove, or *Santa Cruz*, harbour in Nootka Sound, where a settlement was formed in 1788, by Mr. Meares, and some other Englishmen, for the sake of carrying on the fur trade. Lon. 126. 30. W. Lat. 49. 35. N.

Friendly Islands, cluster of islands in the S. Pacific ocean, of great extent, and upwards of 150 in number; some of which are large, and some lofty, with volcanoes. The most important are the following, Tonga, Eaoowe, Annamooka, Hapae islands, Mayorga islands, Feejee islands, Vavaoo, and Toofoa. Lon. 184. 46. to 185. 45. E. Lat. 19. 40. to 21. 30. S. They are in general fertile, and well planted with cocoa-nut and bread-fruit trees, plantains, sugar-canes, yams, &c.: fowls are large and good; parrots and paroquets are found of various kinds; pigeons, with plenty of wild ducks and other water-fowl. The inhabitants appeared to Captain Cook, who first discovered these islands in 1773, hospitable and kind, and to be united in a firm alliance, on which account he gave them the name they bear. But the accounts of subsequent visitors, particularly that of Mariner, shews them to be capable of the most ferocious cruelty and to be in the practice of cannibalism. They are a shade darker than copper brown, of common stature, muscular, healthy, cleanly, and some of them handsome. The population is supposed to be about 200,000. The climate is healthy; the inhabitants are active and industrious, and acquainted with neither riches, want, nor oppression. The sea-coast abounds with fish, in catching which they are extremely expert, and on their coasts are found great numbers and variety of shell-fish. They are exceedingly fond of iron; and will readily give the

produce of the islands in exchange, such as hogs, fowls, fish, yams, bread-fruit, plantains, cocoa-nuts, sugar-canes, &c.: good water is scarce, or it is generally difficult for navigators to obtain it in sufficient quantity.

Friar's Head, cape on E. coast of the island of Antigua. Lon. 61. 22. W. Lat. 17. 11. N.

Friendship, p-t. Lincoln co. Maine; 30 E. Wiscasset, W. 673. Pop. 587.

Friendship, t. Alleghany co. N. Y. 10 SW. Angelica. Pop. 662.

Friendship, p-v. Susquehanna co. Pa.; W. 174.

Friendship, p-t. Ann Arundel co. Md.; two miles west of Herring bay, 25 S. Annapolis, W. 78. Here are 2 Methodist meeting houses.

Friendsville, p-v. Alleghany co. N. Y.; W. 348.

Friesach, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam, on the Rein; 28 NW. Berlin. Lon. 12. 41. E. Lat. 52. 48. N. Pop. 1,400.

Friesburg, p-v. Salem co. N. J.; W. 188.

Friesen, t. Stiria; 9 NNE. Windischgratz.

Friesenheim, t. Baden, 3 N. Lahr. Pop. 1,500.

Friesland, pr. Neth., bounded N. by the German ocean, E. by Groningen and Overissel, S. by Overissel and the Zuyder Zee, and W. by the river Flie. Friesland, in its air and soil, resembles Holland, especially in the NW. parts, which lie lower than the sea, and are particularly remarkable for fine pastures, in which, besides excellent oxen, cows, and sheep, a great number of large horses are bred for sale in Germany and other countries. In the more elevated parts is found good corn land. Lewarden is the capital. Sq. m. 1,152. It is divided into the three following districts.

	Pop.
Lewarden	93,220
Sneek	45,769
Heerenveen	37,568

Total 176,557

Friesland, (East,) pr. Hanover, bounded N. by the sea, E. by Oldenburg, S. by Oldenburg and Meppen, and W. by Groningen; about 38 miles from N. to S. and 36 from E. to W. The air is moist and thick, but much purified by sea breezes; the spring and harvests are late; the land is flat, low, and defended by strong and lofty dikes against the waves of the sea. The land along the coast is rich and fertile, chiefly meadow land, with a few corn-fields. The inhabitants are mostly Lutherans and partly Calvinists; the Catholics have a free toleration in many towns, and the Moravians at Emden, Leer, and Norden. The principal towns are Aurich, Norden, and Emben. It is divided into 12 districts. Sq. m. 1,113. Pop. 120,826. H. 21,673.

Frigate Bay, bay on S. coast of the island of St. Christopher; 2 ESE. Basseterre.

Frigeno, t. Italy; 7 NNE. Breno.

Frigent, see *Fricento*.

Frigiliara, t. Spain, in Granada; 13 E. Velez Malaga.

Frignano, t. Italy; 15 S. Modena.

Friken, lake, Sweden, in Warmeland; 40 m. in length, but narrow.

Frillendorf, t. Hesse Cassel; 5 NNE. Ziegenhayn.

Fringy Bazar, t. Bengal, in Dacca, on Dullasery, near its junction with the Megna. Lon. 90. 23. E. Lat. 23. 33. N.

Fringypet, t. Canary; 6 E. Mangalore.

Frio, r. Spain, which rises in Grenada, and runs into the sea, at Toros.

Frisawa, r. Moravia, which runs into the Marsch, 5 N. Muglitz.

Frischbach Allen, mt. Stiria; 10 E. Pruck.

Frisch Haff, gulf, or arm of the sea, on the coast of Pomerania, S. of the Baltic; 25 miles in length from E. to W. and 8 from N. to S. The Oder passes through it at E. extremity.

Frisch Haff, bay, or arm of the sea, between Königsberg and Elbing, separated from the Baltic by a tongue of land, called Frisch Nerung; about 54 m. in length, and hardly 6 in breadth. It communicates with the Baltic by a narrow passage, near Pillau.

Frisch Nerung, narrow slip of land, Prussia, which lies between the Baltic and the Frisch Haff; 26 miles long, and hardly 2 wide.

Frischling, r. Prussia, which rises about 10 N. Preussisch Eylau, and runs into the Frisch Haff, 2 SW. Brandenburg.

Frisnik, t. Moravia, in Iglau; 4 SSE. Iglau.

Frisoit, see *Frysoyta*.

Fritzlar, t. Hesse Cassel, capital of a province of the same name, on the Edder; 13 SSW. Cassel. Lon. 9. 13. E. Lat. 50. 8. N. Pop. 2,237. 2 Cath. chh., 1 convent.—Pop. of the province, 15,328, of whom 13,622 are Catholics. Sq. m. 132.

Friuli, pr. Italy, subject to Austria, bounded N. by Carinthia, S. by the gulf of Venice; divided into two parts, Austrian and Venetian. Pop. of Austrian Friuli about 120,000. Sq. m. 2,500. Chief town, Trieste. Venetian Friuli, lying westward, is more fertile and populous, containing about 370,000 inh., and produces silk in great abundance. Chief town, Udina. The language is neither Italian nor German, but bears a resemblance to the ancient French. Venetian Friuli now forms a part of the Austrian government of Venice, and Austrian Friuli, a part of the Austrian kingdom of Illyria.

Friuli, or *Civdad del*, or *Citta di Friuli*, (an. *Forum Julii*,) t. Aust. Illyria, Goritia; 32 NNW. Trieste, 185 ENE. Milan. Lon. 13. 21. E. Lat. 46. 10. N. Pop. 4,000. Bp. see. It is situated at the foot of the mountains which separate Friuli from Carniola, on the river Natisone, and is well built, and contains a collegiate church with a chapter, 3 monasteries, and 2 nunneries.

Frobisher's Straits, or *Forbisher's Straits*, narrow sea on the W. of Davis's Strait, to the S. of Cape Walsingham of Frobisher. Lon. 65 to 70. W. Lat. 61. 50. to 63. 20. N.

Frodersdorf, t. Saxony; 3 NE. Belzig.

Frodlingham, t. Eng., in Yorkshire, market on Thursday; 12 N. Beverley, 194 N. London. Pop. 484.

Frodsham, t. Eng., in Cheshire, at the conflux of the Weaver and the Mersey, market on Thursday; 10 NE. Chester, 182 NNW. London. Lon. 2. 57. W. Lat. 53. 21. N. Pop. 1,349. The principal trade is in salt, of which near 7,000 tons are annually refined.

Frog Lake, lake, N. America. Lon. 91. 50. W. Lat. 53. 15. N.

Froges, t. France, Isere; 9 NNW. Grenoble.

Frogose, t. Portugal, in the province of Entre-Duero-e-Minho; 3 N. Barcelos.

Frohbürg, t. Sax., in Leipsic, on the Wichra; 5 SSE. Borna, 15 SSE. Leipsic. Lon. 12. 28. E. Lat. 51. 5. N. Pop. 1,950. The inhabitants have a manufacture of stuff and earthen-ware.

Frohens-le-Grand, t. France, in Somme; 6 NW. Doullens.

Frohn Stockheim, t. Bav.; 3 E. Wurzburg.

Frohna, t. Sax., in Erzgebirg; 8 NW. Chemnitz. Pop. 454.

Frohnsdorf, t. Pru. Erfurt; 7 SE. Weissensee.

Frohnsburg, t. Austria; 1 S Hardegg.

Frojan, t. Spain, Galicia; 22 NNE. Orense.

Frojered, t. Sweden, in West-Gothland; 70 E. Uddevalla.

Froissy, t. France, Oise; 5 SSW. Breteuil.

Frollersdorf, t. Moravia, Znaym, on the Taya. Pop. 490.

Frolois, t. France, Côte-d'Or; 21 NW. Dijon.

Fromail, t. Walachia; 15 NE. Bucharest.

Frome, r. Eng., in Somerset, which joins the Avon, about 5 SE. Bath.

Frome, r. Eng., which runs into the Lug, near Hereford.

Frome, r. Eng., in Dorsetshire, which passes by Dorchester, &c., and runs into the sea in Poole Harbour, a little below Wareham.

Frome, r. Eng., Gloucestershire, which joins the Avon, at Bristol.

Frome, r. Eng., which runs into the Severn, near Berkeley, in Gloucestershire.

Frome, or *Frome Selwood*, t. Eng., in Somerset; 13 S. Bath, 104 W. London. Lon. 2. 18. W. Lat. 51. 13. N. Pop. 9,493. It is situated on the Frome, near the forest of Selwood; long celebrated for its manufactures of woollen cloth, of which 600,000 yards are made annually. It has a weekly market on Wednesday.

Fromeries, t. France, Somme; 7 SW. Poix.

Fromiguère, t. France, East-Pyrenees; 7 N. Montlouis.

Fromista, t. Spain, Leon; 18 N. Palencia.

Fronenberg, t. Pru., Mark; 2 W. Unna.

Fronsac, t. France, in Gironde, on the Ille; 2 NW. Libourne. Pop. 1,339.

Front Royal, p-v. Frederick co. Va.; W. 74.

Fronte, t. Piedmont, on the Marlon; 5 NE. Lanzo, 11 N. Turin.

Fronteira, t. Portugal, in Alentejo; 10 N. Estremos. It is remarkable for a victory which the Portuguese obtained over the Spaniards, in the year 1663.

Fronteitten, t. Stiria; 14 NNW. Gratz.

Frontenhausen, t. Bavaria, in Iser; 5 S. Dingelfingen, 14 E. Landshut. Pop. 866.

Frontignan, t. France, in Herault; 4 NE. Cette, 12 SSW. Montpellier. Lon. 3. 45. E. Lat. 43. 27. N. Pop. 1,420. It is celebrated for its wine, generally called Frontigniac.

Fronto, now *Fortore*.

Fronton, t. France, in Upper Garonne; 15 N. Toulouse, 18 SE. Castle Sarasin. Pop. 1,687.

Froogarde, t. Norway, in the diocese of Drontheim; 60 SSE. Drontheim.

Frookaboo, t. Africa, in Bambarra. Lon. 5. 20. W. Lat. 12. 45. N.

Frocasco, t. Piedmont; 13 SW. Turin.

Frosburg, p-v. Alleghany co. Md.; W. 143.

Froschgrun, t. Bav.; 3 SE. Lichtenberg.

Frose, t. Pru. Saxony, in Magdeburg; 10 S. Magdeburg. Pop. 593.

Froso, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 22. 14. E. Lat. 63. 34. N.

Frosön, t. Sweden, in Jamtland, on an island in lake Storsjö; 100 NW. Hernösand. Lon. 15. E. Lat. 63. 10. N.

Frossay, t. France, in Lower-Loire; 4 SE. Painbœuf.

Frouard, t. France, in Meurte, on the Moselle; 4 NNW. Nancy, 10 NE. Toul.

Froulay-Tessé, t. France, in Orne; 7 SE. Domfront.

Frouquie, small isl. in the English channel, 1 mile from W. coast of Jersey.

Froyen, isl. North sea, near the coast of Norway; 35 m. in circ. Lon. 9. E. Lat. 63. 45. N.

Frozen Ocean, or *Icy Sea*, sea extending N. of Asia into the unknown regions of the pole, between Nova Zembla and Fohutski Noss.

Frozes, t. France, in Vienne; 5 W. Poitiers. H. 230.

Fruchilan, small isl. near W. coast of Scot. Lon. 5. 10. W. Lat. 58. 3. N.

Frudenburg, see *Freudenburg*.

Fruga, t. Africa; 20 SSE. Morocco.

Fruges, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 9 N. Hesdin, 12 SW. Arras. Pop. 2,223.

Fruhitan, isl. near W. coast of Ireland; 3 W. Masa Point.

Fruitstown, p-v. Lycoming co. Pa.; W. 169.

Frumo, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 37. E. Lat. 65. 23. N.

Fruur, or *Nobfleur*, or *Tavem*, small isl. in the Persian gulf. Lon. 54. 20. E. Lat. 26. 10. N.

Frusinone, t. Popedom, in the Campagna, anciently a town of the Volsci; 18 N. Terracina, 25 E. Velettri. Lon. 13. 13. E. Lat. 41. 40. N.

Frutingen, t. Switz., in Berne, which gives name to a bailiwick, and esteemed one of the most beautiful places in Switzerland; 8 S. Spietz, 30 SE. Friburg.

Fryberg, t. Bohemia, in Bechin; 9 W. Rosenberg.

Fry's Bay, bay on SW. coast of the island of Antigua; 2 S. Reed Point.

Fryeburg, p-t. Oxford co. Maine, on the Saco; 35 WSW. Paris, 60 NW. Portland, 120 N. by E. Boston, W. 563. Lon. 70. 47. W. Lat. 42. 2. N. Pop. 1,057. It is a considerable town, and contains a pleasant and handsome village, with a respectable academy, and some trade. Great quantities of maple sugar are made in this vicinity.

Fryingpan, dangerous shoal in the Atlantic, near the coast of N. Carolina, at the mouth of Cape Fear river; 24 SSE. of the light house on Bald head. Lon. 75. W. Lat. 33. 32. N.

Frykeryd, t. Sweden, in Warmeland; 10 NW. Philipstadt.

Fryksande, t. Sweden, in Warmeland; 35 NW. Philipstadt.

Frysoyta, t. Oldenburg; 38 SSE. Emden, 64 N. Munster. Lon. 7. 46. E. Lat. 52. 17. N. Pop. 789.

Fuca, (*Straits of*), see *Juan de Fuca*.

Fuccage, t. Japan, Ximo; 30 E. Nangasaki.

Fuchini, see *Idsumé*.

Fucecchio, t. Tuscany, on a lake; 18 SSW. Pistoia, 22 W. Florence. Pop. 4,600.

Fuchswinke, t. Silesia, in Neisse; 3 S. Patschkau.

Fucinus, now *Celano*.

Fuco, r. Canada, which runs into lake St. Clair, Lon. 82. 30. W. Lat. 42. 42. N.

Fudal Baba, mt. Natolia; 10 m. from Cogni.

Fuddah, r. Algiers, which runs into the Shellif, 5 E. Sinaab.

Fudia, one of the Western islands of Scotland, small and mountainous. Lon. 7. 23. W. Lat. 57. 2. N.

Fuê, see *Faoua*.

Fuego, see *Terra del Fuego*.

Fuego, or *Fugo*, or *St. Philip*, one of the Cape Verd islands. The former name it received from a volcano, that throws out flames which may be seen at a great distance in the night; clouds of ashes, which suffocate cattle; pumice-stones, which float on the sea; and torrents of sulphur. The island is about 15 miles in length. Lon. 24. 20. W. Lat. 15. 0. N. Pop. 4,000.

Fuegos, one of the Philippine islands; about 36 miles in circ., and pretty high land in the centre. Lon. 123. 26. E. Lat. 9. 20. N.

Fueloe, see *Fogloe*.

Fuen, r. China, which runs into the Hoang, in Chan-si, Lon. 110. 14. E. Lat. 35. 29. N.

Fuencaliente, t. Spain, in Old Castile, near the source of the Xalon; 15 N. Sigüenza.

Fuensalida, t. Spain, in New Castile; 18 NNW. Toledo.

Fuen-si, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-si; 12 WNW. Teho.

Fuen-tcheou, city, China, of the first rank, in the province of Chan-si, situated on the river Fuen; celebrated for its hot baths; 280 SW. Peking. Lon. 111. 20. E. Lat. 37. 20. N.

Fuente, (*La*), t. Spain, in Asturia; 20 SW. Santillana.

Fuente Duenna, t. Spain, in New Castile, on the Tagus; 24 SE. Madrid.

Fuente de la Figuera, t. Spain, in Valencia, on a rock at the foot of a calcareous mountain; 56 SE. Valencia. Pop. 2,250.

Fuente-Ginaldo, t. Spain, in Estramadura, used in the war of succession by the Spaniards as a depôt of corn and cattle; 16 NW. Coria.

Fuente de Nansa, t. Spain, in Asturia; 28 SW. Santander.

Fuente el Olmo, t. Spain, in Old Castile, between Segovia and Aranda de Duero.

Fuente Ovejuna, t. Spain, in Cordova; 32 NW. Cordova. Pop. 6,424.

Fuente de la Piedra, t. Spain, in Grenada; 6 miles from Antiquera. Here is a medicinal spring, whose virtues were known to the ancients, and celebrated for curing several disorders, particularly the gravel.

Fuente de la Reyna, t. Spain, in Valencia; 15 N. Segorbe.

Fuente del Sahuco, or *Fuente de Sahurro*, t. Spain, in Leon; 16 miles from Salamanca.

Fuentelsol, t. Spain, Old Castile; 32 N. Avila.

Fuenterabia, see *Fontarabia*.

Fuentes, t. Spain, with a Carthusian monastery, Aragon, on the Ebro; 20 SSE. Saragossa.

Fuentes, t. Spain, Leon; 13 NW. Placentia.

Fuentes de Onoro, t. Spain, in Leon; 13 W. Ciudad Rodrigo. A severe battle was fought here, May 3, 1811, between the French under Massena, and the Allies under Wellington.

Fuerbach, v. Baden; 18 S. Freyburg. In 1796, the French were defeated here by the Austrians.

Fuersbrun, t. Austria; 2 NE. Haderstorf.

Fuerte, r. Mexico, which runs into the gulf of California, Lat. 27. N. Length, 150 miles.

Fuerte de St. Josef, t. S. America, in Tucuman; 95 NE. St. Miguel de Tucuman.

Fuerte de Valbena, t. S. A., in Tucuman, on the Salado; 60 ENE. St. Miguel de Tucuman.

Fuerteventura, see *Forteventura*.

Fuessen, or *Fussen*, t. Bav. Upper Danube, capital of a district, on the Lech; 47 S. Augsburg, 65 E. Constance. Lon. 10. 43. E. Lat. 47. 34. N. Pop. 1,550. In the year 1745, a peace between the emperor of Germany and the elector of Bavaria was settled in this town.

Fufa, t. Japan, in Nippon; 140 WNW. Jedo.

Fuga, one of the islands called Babuyanes, 22 miles in circ. Lon. 121. 27. E. Lat. 19. N.

Fugas, r. Africa, which runs into the Indian sea, near Jubo, on the coast of Zanguebar.

Fugger, name of certain lordships of Swabia, possessed by a family called Fugger, who were raised in the 16th century to the dignity of counts of the empire. The family was divided into 7 branches, whose possessions collectively contained a population of about 30,000, now subject partly to Bavaria, and partly to Wurtemberg. Chief towns, Babenhhausen and Kirchberg.

Fugitiva, (*La*), small isl. in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 151. 50. W. Lat. 14. 20. S.

Fugloe, see *Fogloe*.

Fuhrfeld, t. Baden; 4 SW. Wimpfen.

Fulme, r. Saxony, which runs into the Mulda, 2 S. Ragune.

Fuh-sannah, t. Tunis; 10 WSW. Tunis.

Fuhse, r. Ger., which runs into the Allier, near Zell.

Fuicht, or *Waldfuicht*, t. Neth. Limburg; 3 E. Susteren.

Fuillee, (*La*), t. France, in Lower-Seine; 9 W. Gournay.

Fula, see *Foulah*.

Fulda, formerly a bishopric & principality, Ger., in Upper-Rhine; bounded N. by Hesse Cassel, E. by the county of Henneberg, S. by the bishopric of Wurzburg, and W. by the principality of Isenburg and Hesse; about 40 miles in length, and from 7 to 25 in breadth. The country is mountainous and woody, with some rich arable lands, and some salt and medicinal springs. Pop. 80,200.—In 1814 it was divided, and a district containing 27,000 inhabitants, was given to Saxe Weimar, and the rest to Prussia. Prussia has since ceded her portion to Hesse Cassel, and it now forms a province of the latter government. Sq. miles of the province 619. Pop. 63,200. H. 8,040.

Fulda, city, Hesse Cassel, capital of the province of the same name, situated on the Fulda; 43 E. Wetzlar, 63 ENE. Mentz. Lon. 9. 44. E. Lat. 50. 34. N. Pop. 7,468. H. 995. Bp. see. It has manufactures of woollens, linen, and earthen ware, and 4 Catholic churches, 1 Lutheran, a Franciscan convent, 3 hospitals, and a gymnasium. Here was formerly a Catholic university, founded in 1734, which has been converted into a lyceum with six professors. The library contains a number of ancient and rare manuscripts.—Native, A. Kircher.

Fulda, r. Ger., in Upper-Rhine, which passes by the town of Fulda, and joining the Werra at Minden, they together form the Weser.

Fulfinio, now *Veglia*.

Fulgo, r. Hind., which runs into the Mahany, 10 NNW. Bahar.

Fulham, v. & parish, Eng., in Middlesex, by the side of the Thames, over which is a bridge, where foot passengers are subject to a toll, as well as horses and carriages; 4 W. London. Pop. 5,903. The bishop of London has a palace here, with fine and extensive gardens.

Fullertol, t. Hind., in Rohilcund; 20 ESE. Pillibeat.

Fullerton Point, cape on W. coast of Antigua. Lon. 61. 35. W. Lat. 17. 13. N.

Fullertool, t. Hind., in Oude, district of Pillibeat; 20 ESE. Pillibeat. Lon. 80. E. Lat. 28. 35. N.

Fullmoon Shoal, shoal, off Cape Hatteras, N. C., with 10 or 12 feet depth at low water.

Fulneck, v. Eng., in Yorkshire; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Leeds; settled by Moravians.

Fulnek, t. Moravia, in Prerau; 21 NE. Prerau. Lon. 17. 54. E. Lat. 49. 37. N. Pop. 3,045. This is a place of considerable consequence in the history of the Moravian church.

Fulta, t. Bengal, on E. side of the Hoogly, where some of the English retreated when they fled from Calcutta, in 1756; 24 SSW. Calcutta. It is a considerable town.

Fultawary, t. Bengal; 26 N. Purneah.

Fullton, p-v. Sumpter district, S. C.; W. 507.

Fulwar, t. Hind., in Lahore, on the Setledge; 35 NW. Sirhind, 100 SE. Lahore.

Fumay, t. France, Ardennes; $2\frac{1}{2}$ posts N. Rocroy, $2\frac{3}{4}$ S. Givet. Lon. 4. 44. E. Lat. 50. N. Pop. 1,740. The principal trade is in slates.

Fumbo, one of the Querimba islands, in the Indian sea. Lat. 13. 6. S.

Fumel, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne, on the Lot; 8 N. Tournais, 9 ESE. Monflanquin. Pop. 2,079.

Fumen, t. Persia, in Ghilan; 10 NW. Reshd.

Fumone, t. Popedom, in Campagna, with a castle seated on an eminence; 4 NW. Alatri.

Funai, or *Fugeo*, t. Japan; situated on a bay on E. coast of Ximo. Lon. 133. 20. E. Lat. 33. 20. N.

Funchal, or *Funchial*, s-p. capital of the island of Madeira. Lon. 17. 4. W. Lat. 32. 38. N. Pop. 12, or 15,000. H. 2,000. Bp. see. The harbour is defended by several batteries, and a castle. It contains 6 parishes, several chapels, 6 convents, and 3 hospitals. The streets are narrow, winding, and dirty, and the city is irregularly built. Some of the houses are neat, and the windows sashed with lath-work, but with openings wide enough for those within to see and be seen. The principal trade of the inhabitants consists in wine and sweetmeats.

Funcheon, r. Ireland, which runs into Black-water river, 5 N. Rathcormuck, in Cork.

Fundaon, t. Portugal, in Beira; 22 W. Alfayates.

Fundo, t. Moldavia; 44 WNW. Birlat.

Fundi, see *Fondi*.

Fundy, (*Bay of*), bay, N. America, between New Brunswick and Nova-Scotia, extending about 200 miles in a NE. direction. It is 12

leagues across from St. John's, N. B. to the gut of Annapolis, N. S.; here the tides rise 30 feet. In the basin of Minas, the eastern arm of the bay, the tides rise 40 feet; and at the head of the northeastern arm, called Chignecto channel, they rise 60 feet. These tides are so rapid as to overtake animals feeding on the shore.

Funen, or *Fyen*, isl. Denmark, at the entrance of the Baltic, nearly of an oval form, with some irregularities, extending from N. to S. about 35 miles, and from E. to W. about 30. Pop. 112,000. Sq. m. 1,194. It is a fertile and pleasant island; most of the Danish nobility have seats here. The soil yields great crops of corn, so that nearly 100,000 barrels are exported annually to Norway and Sweden, exclusive of the consumption at home. The inhabitants keep a great number of bees, and with the honey produced, make mead, which formed a considerable article of trade, being sent to every part of the kingdom. Odensee is the capital. Lon. 9. 40. to 10. 50. E. Lat. 55. 7. to 55. 36. N.

Funes, t. S. A., in Popayan; 15 S. Pastro.

Funfkirchen, or *Five Churches*, or *Pets*, royal free t. Hungary, capital of Baranya, between the Drave and the Danube; 100 S. by W. Pest, 140 WNW. Belgrade, 175 SSE. Vienna. Lon. 18. 45. E. Lat. 46. 5. N. Pop. 8,487. H. 2,000. Bp. see. It is situated on the ascent of a limestone ridge, in a district fertile especially in wine, is moderately well built, and has an imposing aspect. It contains a fine cathedral, 7 churches, several monasteries, a public library of upwards of 20,000 vols., a military and a civil academy, and 2 hospitals. Each of the churches and monasteries has 2 or more steeples. It is the most considerable trading town in this part of Hungary, and is noted for its tobacco, and for the swine and cattle sold at its markets. A university was founded here in 1364 by Louis I., at one period containing upwards of 2,000 students, but was destroyed after the battle of Mohacs in 1526, and not afterwards re-established. The Jesuits founded a college here in 1694, which grew into much repute.

Fungeno, or *Fungando*, km. Africa, between the Zaire and the Coanza, subject to Anziko.

Funikedy, t. Africa, Kaarta; 36 N. Kemmoo.

Funk Island, small isl. in the Atlantic, near NE. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 52. 15. W. Lat. 50. N.

Funkabun, t. Persia, in Mazanderan; 15 W. Fehrabat.

Funkstown, p-t. Washington co. Md., on Antietam creek; 3 SE. Hagerstown, W. 68. P. 538.

Funza, see *Bogota*, and *Tequendama*.

Fuorli, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra; 21 SSE. Sulmona.

Fur, see *Dar Fur*.

Fura, small isl. near W. coast of Scotland; 5 W. Udrigill head.

Fura, mt. Africa, in Mocaranga, rich in gold; 30 miles from Massapa.

Furajanno Soo, t. Africa, in Fooladoo. Lon. 7. W. Lat. 13. 16. N.

Furans, r. France, which runs into the Isere, near Romans.

Furca, mt. Switz., on NE. extremity of the

Valais, whose height is 13,171 feet above the sea.

Furcula, mt. Switz.; 13 W. Chiavenna.

Furiana, r. Sicily, which runs into the sea, on N. coast, Lon. 12. 45. E. Lat. 38. 11. N.

Furina, r. Cuba, which runs into the Spanish main, Lon. 76. 10. W. Lat. 20. 3. N.

Furmion, t. Istria; 18 ESE. Umago.

Furna, small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago. Lon. 26. 19. E. Lat. 37. 42. N.

Furneaux Island, island in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 143. 16. W. Lat. 17. 5. S. This is a low, half-drowned island, or rather a coral shoal, of about 20 leagues in circuit. A very small part of it is land, which consisted of little islets ranged along N. side, and are connected by sand-banks and breakers.

Furnes, or *Veurne*, t. Neth., in W. Flanders, capital of a district, on the canal made from Bruges to Dunkirk, about 3 miles from the sea; 15 SW. Ostend, 20 NNW. Ypres. Lon. 2. 40. E. Lat. 51. 5. N. Pop. 3,452. The town-house is a good building, adorned with figures of kings and princes: it has a handsome tower, with musical chimes.

Furet la Valette, t. France, in Loire; 12 miles from St. Etienne.

Furripour, t. Hind., in Rohilkund; 12 S. Bareilly.

Furruckabad, t. Hind., in Agra, on W. side of the Ganges; 75 E. Agra, 76 NW. Lucknow. Lon. 79. 52. E. Lat. 27. 23. N. It is capital of a small district, about 30 miles in length, along the bank of the Ganges. It is a flourishing town, and carries on a considerable trade. The streets are wide, and the houses are shaded with trees.

Furruckabad, t. Bengal, near the Ganges; 42 NNW. Moorshedabad.

Furrys Town, t. Jamaica, in St. James co.; 20 NE. Savanna la Mer.

Fursey, small isl. Eng., at the entrance into Pool harbour.

Farshout, see *Farshiut*.

Furstenau, t. Han., in Osnabruck; 8 SE. Lingen, 15 NNW. Osnabruck. Pop. 942.

Furstenau, t. Saxony, in Meissen; 3 S. Lauenstein.

Furstenau, t. Prussia; 8 N. Marienburg.

Furstenau, t. Silesia, in Breslau; 15 SW. Breslau.

Furstenau, t. Hesse, on the Mumling; 4 N. Erbach.

Furstenberg, t. Ger., in Waldeck; 10 W. Waldeck, 27 W. Cassel.

Furstenberg, t. Baden, which gave name to a principality, in Swabia, with a ruined castle; 14 NNW. Schaffhausen, 62 SSW. Stuttgart. Lon. 8. 27. E. Lat. 47. 57. N. Pop. 212. The principality contains 82,990 inhabitants. Sq. m. 826. It is now chiefly included in the grand duchy of Baden. Smaller portions belong to Wurtemberg and Siegmaringen.

Furstenberg, t. Pru. Minden; 2 NE. Wunnenburg.

Furstenberg, t. Pru. Lusatia, in Frankfort, on the Oder; 11 N. Guben, 13 S. Frankfort on the Oder. Lon. 14. 48. E. Lat. 52. 7. N. Pop. 1,360.

Furstenberg, t. Ger., in Mecklenburg Strelitz, on the Havel; 10 SE. Strelitz, 40 N. Berlin. Lon. 13. 14. E. Lat. 53. 10. N. Pop. 1,800.

Furstenneck, t. & castle, Hesse Cassel, in Fulda; 13 N. Fulda.

Furstenfeld, t. Stiria, situated on the confines of Hungary, near the conflux of the Feistritz and Lauffnitz; 30 E. Gratz, 68 S. Vienna. Lon. 15. 59. E. Lat. 47. 3. N. Pop. 1,694.

Furstenfeld, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Frankfort; 10 N. Custrin, 50 ENE. Berlin. Lon. 14. 42. E. Lat. 52. 48. N. Pop. 929.

Furstenwalde, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Frankfort, on the Spree; 20 W. Prankfort on the Oder, 26 E. Berlin. Lon. 14. 8. E. Lat. 52. 22. N. Pop. 2,625.

Furstenwalde, t. Saxony, in Meissen; 2 S. Lauenstein.

Furstenwerder, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam; between the Damsee and Wahrensee. 10 WNW. Prenzlau. Lon. 13. 36. E. Lat. 53. 23. N. Pop. 904.

Furth, t. Bavaria, on the Champl; 56 NNW. Passau, 86 NNE. Munich. Lon. 12. 42. E. Lat. 49. 17. N. Pop. 1,738.

Furth, t. Hesse; 6 SE. Heppenheim.

Furth, t. Bavaria, circle of Rezat, at the conflux of the Rednitz and Pegnitz; 4 W. Nuremberg. Pop. 12,705; 2,673 Jews. It contains 2 churches, 4 synagogues, and a Jewish university with 200 students. The inhabitants are mostly employed in manufactures, as glass of all kinds, watches, saddles, stockings, gold-beating, joinery, &c.

Furtwangen, t. Baden, circle of the Danube; 13 E. by N. Freyberg. Pop. 2,058.

Furum, small isl. Baltic, near E. coast of Sweden. Lon. 16. 32. E. Lat. 57. 17. N.

Furuo, small isl. in N. part of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 22. 24. E. Lat. 65. 40. N.

Furusund, isl. in the Baltic, belonging to Sweden. Lon. 18. 45. E. Lat. 59. 46. N.

Fusana, t. Africa, in Tunis; 28 SW. Keff.

Fuscado, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 15 NW. Cosenza.

Fusheng, t. Persia, Chorasán; 36 N. Herat.

Fusignano, t. Italy; 16 SSW. Comachio.

Fusini, t. Japan, in Nippon; 16 SE. Meaco.

Fusivata, t. Japan, Nippon; 56 SSE. Meaco.

Futak, t. Hungary, on the Danube, opposite Peter Wardein; situated in a plain, where the Imperialists had a camp in 1736; 16 SSE. Bacs.

Futtagunge, t. Hind., Oude; 15 SE. Fyzabad.

Futtasing, circar, Bengal, bounded NE. and E. by Rajeshy and Kishenagur, S. by Burdwan, and NW. by Rajeshy and Birboom; of a triangular form, and about 60 miles in circ.

Futtahpour, (formerly *Sikry*), t. Hind., in Agra, 24 Agra. Lon. 77. 34. E. Lat. 27. 5. N. Here is a tomb of the saint Shak Seleem Cheesty, situated on a mountain, and resorted to by Mahometan pilgrims.

Futtiapour, t. Bahar; 24 SSW. Patna.

Futtigur, t. Oude; 5 S. Furruckabad.

Futtiapour, t. Hind., in Oude; 30 SE. Corah.

Futtiapour, t. Bahar; 40 NNW. Durbungah.

Futtiapour, t. Bahar; 13 SSE. Durbungah.

Futtiapour, t. Hind., in Bahar; 18 NE. Cuprah. Lon. 85. 8. E. Lat. 26. 3. N.

Futtiapour, t. Hind., in Allahabad; 27 NW. Currah. Lon. 81. 13. E. Lat. 25. 58. N.

Futtiapour, t. Bengal; 12 N. Nagore.

Futtiapour, t. Bengal; 56 NE. Purneah.

Futwa, t. Hind., in Bahar, at the union of the Little Pompon with the Ganges; 7 SE.

Patna. Lon. 85. 28. E. Lat. 25. 30. N. It is famous for the manufacture of table cloths and sheeting.

Fuur Land, island, Denmark, at Lymfiord gulf, about 12 miles in circ., of an irregular triangular form. Lon. 9. 2. E. Lat. 56. 50. N. It contains a town, called *Fuur*, and 2 or 3 villages.

Fuzir, t. Hungary; 12 SSE. Caschau.

Fyal, see *Fayal*.

Fyen, see *Funen*.

Fyers, r. Scot., which runs into Loch Ness, in Inverness, 10 NE. Fort Augustus. It is chiefly noted for its stupendous falls, the upper one of 70 feet; the lower one 2 miles from its mouth of 207 feet. Though the river is not large, yet the mass of water thrown down, is sufficient to create the most violent agitation,

and to excite in the beholder the strongest emotions.

Fygareara, t. Hind., in Aurungabad; 10 S. Jaffierabad.

Fyki, t. Japan, in Nippon; 40 NE. Jedo.

Fylingdale, t. Eng., in North Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1,568.

Fythe el Bothna, t. Africa, in Sahara; 34 SW. Booferjoone.

Fyvie, t. Scot., in Aberdeenshire, near the Ythan, in the road from Aberdeen to Bamff; 19 S. Bamff, 25 N. Aberdeen. Near it is a castle, the seat of general Gordon; and not far from the church are the ruins of a priory.

Fyzabad, or *Bungala*, t. Hind., in Oude, on the Gogra; 65 E. Lucknow, 80 N. Allahabad. Lon. 82. 24. E. Lat. 26. 45. N. It was once the capital of the province, and though much reduced, is still a considerable city.

G.

GAB

GAARDE, t. Norway, in Aggerhuus; 56 NW. Christiania.

Gabæ, now *Kauos*.

Gabala, t. Arabia Felix; 64 NNE. Aden.

Gabala, or *Gabulon*, now *Gebileh*.

Gabaret, t. France, in Landes, on the Gelise; 15 W. Condom, 24. E. Mont de Marsan. Pop. 950.

Gabarous Bay, bay on E. coast of the isl. of Cape Breton. Lon. 60. W. Lat. 45. 50. N.

Gabaselki, t. Rus. Viborg; 36 N. Serdopol.

Gabbiano, t. Piedmont, on the Po; 17 WNW. Casal. Pop. 2,058.

Gabel, or *Gablona*, t. Bohemia, in Buntzlau; 44 N. Jung Buntzlau, 45 N. Prague. Lon. 14. 54. E. Lat. 50. 44. N. Pop. 1,918.

Gaberstorf, t. Stiria; 10 WSW. Gnaa.

Gabes, see *Gabs*.

Gabey, isl. in E. Indian sea. Lon. 126. 24. E. Lat. 0. 6. S.

Gabeziab, see *Gebizeh*.

Gabian, t. France, in Herault, with a mineral spring; near it from a rock issues petroleum, or native tar; 7 NW. Pezenas. Pop. 979.

Gabin, t. Poland; 40 W. Warsaw.

Gabinda, or *Kapinda*, t. Africa, in Loango.

Gabise, t. Natolia; 28 SE. Constantinople.

Gable End Foreland, cape on E. coast of the northern island of New-Zealand, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lat. 38. 15. S.

Gablens, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 6 NNW. Zwickau.

Gablons, t. Bohemia, Buntzlau, near Turnau. Pop. 1,500.

Gabon, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic,

GAC

near Cape St. Clara. Lon. 9. 39. E. Lat. 0. 26. N. It gives name to a country through which it passes.

Gaboong, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near SW. coast of the isl. of Palawan. Lon. 117. 20. E. Lat. 8. 9. N.

Gabou, or *Jabou*, country, Africa, between Benin and Dahomy, about 150 miles from the coast; the chief trade is in slaves.

Gabriac, t. France, Aveiron; 12 NE. Rhodéz.

Gabriel, mt. Ireland, in the county of Cork; 12 S. Bantry.

Gabriel, tide harbour, Lapland, 3 N. Salensi, 12 E. Yiry Biry. Lon. 35. 50. E. Lat. 69. 25. N.

Gabs, or *Gabes*, or *Cabes*, t. Africa, in SE. part of Tunis, in a bay of the Mediterranean, called the Lesser Syrtis, anciently called *Tacape*; and *Epichus*, by Scylax; 170 S. Tunis. Lon. 10. 2. E. Lat. 34. N. A heap of ruins of the ancient city yet remains, with some beautiful granite pillars, square, and about 12 feet in length. The old city, where these ruins are found, was built upon a rising ground, at half a mile distance from the new. The trade of Gabs is chiefly supported by the cultivation of the alhennah, an odoriferous plant. At Gabs are several plantations of palm-trees.

Gacé, t. France, in Orne; 12 W. l'Aigle, 13 E. Argentan. Pop. 1,186.

Gachansipa, t. New Grenada; 20 N. Santa Fé. It is situated in a beautiful and fertile valley.

Gacheta, t. New Grenada; 45 E. Santa Fé.

Gacilly, t. France, in Morbihan; 28 E. by N. Vannes. Pop. 1,180.

Gacs, see *Gatsch*.

Gadamis, or *Ghedemes*, (an. *Cydamus*,) country, Africa, W. of Fezzan, and 100 leagues from the Mediterranean; it is said to contain 92 villages. The capital bears the same name, about 300 SW. Tripoli. Lon. 10. 25. E. Lat. 30. 40. N.

Gadara, now *Kedar*.

Gadebusch, t. Ger., in Mecklenburg Schwerin, near which the Swedes defeated the Danes in 1712; 15 SW. Wismar, 16 WNW. Schwerin. Lon. 11. 14. E. Lat. 53. 45. N. Pop. 1,468.

Gade, r. Eng., which rises in N. part of Hertfordshire, and runs into the Coln, near Rickmansworth.

Gaden, t. Austria; 10 SW. Vienna.

Gaderow, t. Hind., Guzerat; 42. E. Junagur.

Gaderows Choultry, t. Hind., in the Carnatic; 17 SSE. Tanjore.

Gadersleben, t. Pru. Magdeburg; 20 E. Halberstadt.

Gadi, see *Ai*.

Gadiag, or *Gadtsch*, t. Russia, in Tchernigov; 112 SE. Tchernigov. Lon. 33. E. Lat. 50. 24. N. Pop. 2,300.

Gadibunda, t. Hind., Mysore; 13 N. Chinna Balabaram.

Gadin, or *Gades*, now *Cadiz*.

Gadirtha, now *Rahabeh*.

Gaditanum Fretum, now *Straits of Gibraltar*.

Gadou, or *Gadona*, or *Gadua*, country, Africa, on S. side of the river Senegal, containing mines of gold, iron, and saltpetre. Lon. 7. to 9. W. Lat. 12. 10. to 13. 10. N.

Gael, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine; 3 S. St. Meen, 9 W. Montfort. Pop. 2,334.

Gaesbeck, t. Brabant; 7 SW. Brussels.

Gaeta, s-p. Naples, Lavora; anciently *Cajeta*, which name, according to Virgil, it received from Æneas's nurse; 40 NW. Naples. Lon. 13. 32. E. Lat. 41. 5. N. Pop. 14,810. H. 1,200. Bp. see. 10 chh. Its harbour is good, and tolerably secure. Gaeta is not large; most of its streets are very narrow, and the houses are built on porticoes. The places adjacent to it are very pleasant, and its soil exceedingly fertile. This town is very well fortified, and as regular as the ancient wall would permit.

Gætulia, now a part of *Biledulgerid*.

Gafda, see *Gaza*.

Gaferaid, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 32 SE. Cogni.

Gafflentz, t. Austria; 16 SSE. Steyr.

Gaffsa, see *Gabs*.

Gafle, t. Sweden, in the lapmark of Asele, on a river of the same name; 25 ESE. Asele.

Gafsa, t. Africa, in Tunis, bordering on Biledulgerid, anciently called *Capsa*, and one of the strong towns of Jugurtha; 140 SSW. Tunis, 160 SE. Constantinople. Lon. 8. 54. E. Lat. 34. 29. N. It is situated on a rising ground, and surrounded with trees of almonds, olives, pistachios, and other fruits. In the walls of some private houses, and particularly of the citadel, (a weak modern building,) there is a great confusion of altars, granite pillars, entablatures, &c. which, when entire and in their proper situations, must have been great ornaments to the city.

Gaga, small uninhabited island, Eastern seas, between Waygiou and Gilolo. Lon. 126. 40. E. Lat. 0. 18. S.

Gaganigurra, t. Hind., in Baramaul; 5 E. Caveripatnam.

Gagarawau Bay, bay on N. coast of the isl. of St. Vincent.

Gagalun, t. Bengal; 25 E. Dacca.

Gage Town, t. New Brunswick, on the St. John's; 30 SE. Frederickstown.

Gages, t. France, Aveiron; 6 NE. Rhodéz.

Gaggenau, t. Baden, on the Murg; 7 ESE. Rastadt. Pop. 798.

Gagnano, t. Naples, Capitanata; 17 E. Lesina.

Gagnef, t. Sweden, in Dalecarlia; 15 SW. Fahlun.

Gago, km. Africa, with a town of the same name in Negroland. Lon. 2. E. Lat. 12. N. It is fertile, and abounds in corn, rice, mines of gold, &c.

Gaguimpar, t. Hind., in Golconda; 15 WSW. Hyderabad.

Gagul, r. Bessarabia, which runs into the Danube; 8 E. Reni.

Gaharrn, t. Algiers; 60 WSW. Tūbnah.

Gaja, t. Italy; 20 S. Modena.

Gajara, t. Hind., in Gohud; 12 N. Narwa.

Gaicken, t. Prussia; 5 NE. Strasburg.

Gaidronisi, or *Gaitheronesi*, i. e. *Asses Island*, (an. *Patroclea*,) small isl. in the Mediterranean, near S. coast of Candia. This is little more than a rock, with only a few bunches of thyme. Lon. 25. 45. E. Lat. 34. 48. N.

Gajeram, t. Hind., in Rajamundry; 15 NW. Rajamundry.

Gaildorf, or *Gailendorf*, or *Geildorf*, t. Wurtemberg, formerly capital of the county of Limburg, on the Kocher; 5 S. Swabian Hall, 38 WSW. Anspach. Lon. 9. 54. E. Lat. 49. N. Pop. 1,377.

Gaillac, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Tarn; 8 NNW. Castres, 27 NE. Toulouse. Lon. 1. 58. E. Lat. 43. 53. N. Pop. 6,465. It is a place of considerable trade, and the wine made in the environs is much esteemed. It is situated on the Tarn, which is here navigable.

Gaillac, t. France, in Aveiron; 7 NW. Severac le Château.

Gaillac Toulza, t. France, in Upper-Garonne; 12 E. Rieux, 21 S. Toulouse. Pop. 1,438.

Gaillefontaine, t. France, in Lower-Seine; 9 SE. Neufchateau, 9 SW. Aumale. Pop. 950.

Gaillon, t. France, Eure, on the Seine; 7 SE. Louviers, 9 NW. Vernon. Pop. 980. Near it was a Carthusian monastery, burned in 1764.

Gailnau, t. Franconia; 5 S. Rothenburg.

Gailovskoi, fortress, Russia, government of Caucasus, on the Ural; 12 NE. Uralsk.

Gaimersheim, t. Bavaria; 2 NW. Ingoldstadt, 9 ENE. Neuburg. Pop. 816.

Gainbatesa, t. Naples, Molise; 18 ESE. Molise.

Gainfarhn, t. Austria; 1 SSW. Baden.

Gaines, p-t. Genesee co. N. Y., on lake Ontario; 260 W. Albany, W. 430. Pop. 1,134.

Gaines, p-v. Boone co. Ken.; W. 524.

Gaines' Cross Roads, p-v. Culpepper co. Va.; W. 96.

Gainesville, p-t. Genesee co. N. Y.; 25 W. Albany. Pop. 1,088.

Gainesborough, p-t. Jackson co. Ten.; 73 Murfreesborough, W. 719.

Gainsborough, t. Eng., in Lincoln, on E. bank of the Trent; 18 NW. Lincoln, 148 N. London. Lon. 1. 45. W. Lat. 53. 26. N. Pop. 5,172. It is pleasantly and advantageously situated; vessels of considerable burden come up to it; its commerce is benefitted by canals; and its trade is considerable. Market on Tuesday. In the year 1643, a bloody battle was fought here between the Royalists and the Parliament forces under Cromwell, in which Lord Cavendish was killed.—Native, Bp. Patrick.

Gainesburg, p-t. Christian co. Ken.; 227 Frankfort, W. 780.

Gairsay, one of the smaller Orkney islands, a little to the NE. of Pomona; 4 m. in circ. Lon. 2. 51. W. Lat. 58. 51. N. Pop. 50.

Gaissern, t. Stiria; 12 E. Rottenmann.

Gaiszin, t. Russia, in Podolia; 100 E. by S. Kaminiec.

Gala Water, r. Scot., which runs into the Tweed, about 2 miles above Melross, in Roxburghshire. The scenery on the banks of this stream is beautifully romantic; and "The braw lads of Gala Water," is a beautiful Scotch song.

Galacz, or *Galatz*, or *Galasi*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Moldavia, on a lake, near the conflux of the Pruth and the Danube, chiefly inhabited by Greeks; 54 W. Ismail, 120 SSW. Bender. Lon. 28. 24. E. Lat. 45. 24. N. Pop. 5,000. In the year 1790, it was taken by the Russians, after a bloody battle, in which the Turks lost 8,000 men.

Galam, see *Gallam*.

Galan, or *Gallan*, t. France, in Higher-Pyrenees; 15 E. Tarbes. Pop. 908.

Galantha, t. Hungary, co. of Presburg; 6 Tyrnau. Pop. 2,300.

Galapagar, t. Spain, in New Castile; 6 E. Escorial.

Galared, t. Sweden, in Blekingen; 28 N. Halmstadt.

Galargue, t. France, in Gard; 6 SE. Sommières, 12 S. Nîmes.

Galars, t. Transylvania; 16 SE. Hunvad.

Galashiels, t. Scot., in Selkirk, on the Gala Water, at its union with the Tweed; 5 N. Selkirk, 30 SE. Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 53. W. Lat. 55. 38. N. Pop. 1,000. This town and its environs have been long famous for the manufacture of coarse woollen cloth, called Galashiels Grey, of which 50,000 yards are made annually. The mode of husbandry likewise of the neighbourhood has been much commended.

Galaso, r. Naples, which runs into the sea, near Tarento.

Galata, one of the faubourgs of Constantinople; see *Constantinople*.

Galata, small isl. Mediterranean, near the coast of Tunis. Lon. 9. 30. E. Lat. 38. 15. N.

Galateo, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 6 S. Mileot, 8 ESE. Nicotera.

Galati, t. Sicily, in the valley of Demona; 12 SW. Patti, 20 E. Mistretta.

Galatia, ancient country, Asia Minor, N. of Phrygia, and S. of the Euxine; now a part of Natolia. Chief city, Ancyra.

Galatola, t. Naples, in Otranto; 4 ESE. Nardo, 10 N. Ugento.

Galaton, see *Gallaton*.

Galatz, see *Galacz*.

Galder, t. of the island of Canary.

Galdetoor, t. Hind., in Cicacole; 15 SW. Cosimcotta, 86 WSW. Visigapatam.

Galdheim, t. Bavaria; 7 E. Schweinfurt.

Gale, r. Ireland, which rises in Kerry, and uniting with the Feal, forms the Cashing.

Gale, see *Galle*.

Gale's Creek, r. N. Carolina, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 77. 12. W. Lat. 34. 44. N.

Galeachabad, t. Hind., in Allahabad; 3 NW. Jionpour.

Galeapour, t. Bengal; 60 WNW. Midnapour.

Galegos, t. Portugal, Entre-Duero-e-Minho; 4 NE. Barcelos.

Galeien, t. Prussia; 25 SSE. Brandenburg.

Galela, t. on E. coast of Gilolo. Lon. 127. 51. E. Lat. 1. 58. N.

Galen, p-v. in Junius, N. Y., W. 419.

Galengarrif Harbour, bay at N. part of Bantry bay, in the county of Cork, Ireland.

Galera, t. Spain, in Grenada; 5 SSE. Huesca, 5 NW. Baza.

Galrea, t. Spain, in Catalonia; 5 SSW. Tortosa, 6 NW. Amposta.

Galera, t. Papedom; 9 SE. Bracciano.

Galera, r. Mexico, which runs into the Pacific Ocean, Lat. 15. 55. N.

Galeria, (*Gulf of*,) on the NW. coast of Corsica. Lon. 8. 44. E. Lat. 42. 27. N.

Galeron, t. Celebes, celebrated for its fishery; 15 from Macassar.

Galeso, (an. *Galesus*,) r. Italy, which flows into the sea, 4 W. Tarento.

Galette, (*La*,) r. Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence, Lon. 75. 27. W. Lat. 44. 46. N.

Galfete, now *Garfete*.

Galgala, t. Hind., Visiapour; 40 S. Merritch, 48 S. Visiapour. Lon. 75. 25. E. Lat. 16. 42. N.

Galgon, t. France, Gironde; 5 N. Libourne, 20 SE. Blaye.

Galhano, t. Portugal, in Beira; 12 NE. Coimbra.

Galiata, t. Italy, between the Tesino and the Gogna; 4 NE. Novara.

Galicana, t. Lucca; 13 N. Lucca.

Galicia, (an. *Callæcia*,) pr. Spain, bounded N. and W. by the sea, E. by Asturia and Leon, and S. by Portugal, from which it is separated by the river Minho. The soil in general is unequal and the country mountainous, with some small plains on the sea coast. It contains 64 cities and towns, but few considerable ones, 3,242 parishes, 242,264 families, 12,637 religious, 11 cathedrals, 34 hospitals, 14 colleges, 79 convents of men, and 24 of women. The principal towns are Compostella, Corunna, Lugo, Orense, Ferrol, and Vigo. Sq. m. 16,736. Pop. 1,400,000. The inhabitants are styled Gallegos, and remarkable for their quiet and hospitable disposition, and simplicity of manners.

Galicia, pr. Austria, formerly a part of Poland, bounded N. by the kingdom of Poland, E. by Russia, S. by Moldavia, Transylvania, and Hungary, and W. by Austrian Silesia. Lon. 18. 35. to 26. 50. E. Lat. 47. 50. to 50. 45. N. Sq. m. 32,189. Pop. 3,755,454; of whom about 1,850,000 are Poles, 1,409,000 Russians, 200,000 Walachians, 190,000 Jews, 72,000 Germans, 5,500 Armenians.—Another statement makes

the number of Jews, in 1817, 422,000. The state religion is Catholic, though the majority are of the Greek church. Greek parishes 2,800; Catholic 1,066. Both have an archbishop at Lemberg.

It contains a part of the late palatinates of Lublin, Sandomir, Cracow, Red Russia, &c., and formerly had the title of Galicia and Lodomeria. It is now divided in 18 districts or circles. The chief towns are Lemberg, the capital, Halicz, Brody, Jaroslaw, Prezemyśl, Stanislowow, Tarnopol, and Czernowitz. The last is the capital of Bukowine, which is included in Galicia.—The rivers are the Vistula, Dniester, Dunajez, San, and Wisloka.

It consists of an immense plain, with scarcely an elevation, except in the south where it is intersected by branches of the Carpathian mountains. The climate is temperate, rather warm; the soil generally fertile, producing corn, flax, rape-seed, and fruit. Corn and cattle are exported, but agriculture is in a very backward state. The inhabitants are indolent. The commerce is in the hands of the Jews; the land is possessed by the nobles, and the peasantry are extremely poor.

Galicia, (*New*,) see *Guadalaxara*.

Galilee, (*Sea of*,) see *Gennesareth*.

Galilee, pr. in N. part of Palestine, divided into Upper and Lower; the former was called Galilee of the Gentiles.

Galignana, t. Istria; 14 NE. Rovigno. Pop. 1,300.

Galina Point, cape on N. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 76. 41. W. Lat. 18. 26. N.

Galinazzo, t. Italy; 12 N. Brescia.

Galinga, t. Italy; 16 E. Bergamo.

Galingen, t. Prussia; 7 S. Bartenstein.

Galinhas, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 11. 15. W. Lat. 7. 5. N. The Portuguese call it *Magualbari*.

Galiola, small isl. in the gulf of Venice, SW. Cherso. Lon. 14. 20. E. Lat. 44. 54. N.

Galipa, t. on E. coast of the island of Gilolo. Lon. 127. 50. E. Lat. 2. 4. N.

Galisteo, t. Spain, in Estramadura; 10 E. Coria.

Galitsch, t. Russia, in Kostrom, on S. side of a lake to which it gives name; 56 ENE. Kostrom. Lon. 60. 40. E. Lat. 57. 56. N. Pop. 3,200.

Galitsch, lake, Russia, about 50 miles in circ. in Kostrom; 50 S. Kostrom.

Galla, t. Arabia Felix; 24 SE. Táas.

Galla, savage people, Africa, occupying the countries south of Abyssinia, and have latterly gained possession of some of the finest provinces of that country; viz. Gojam, Demot, Dembea, Amhara, Bejemder, and Angott. They are divided into various distinct tribes.

Gallam, or *Galam*, t. Africa, and capital of a kingdom called Kajaaga, and by the French, Gallam, on the river Senegal. Lon. 10. 50. W. Lat. 14. 35. N. It is a considerable town, forming the emporium of the surrounding regions. The French built a fort here called *Fort St. Joseph*, now in ruins.

Gallam, see *Kajaaga*.

Gallant, t. Hungary; 3 SSW. Serat.

Gallao, t. Africa, Bambarra; 140 E. Sego.

Gallapagos, or *Gallipagos*, a number of unin-

habited islands in the Pacific ocean, on each side of the equator; about 200 W. of the coast of New Grenada. There are only 9 of them of any considerable size. The largest, called by the English navigators Albemarle, is about 65 miles long, and 45 broad. They were first discovered by the Spaniards, who gave them the name of Gallapagos, from the number of turtles found on them. Lon. of the southernmost, 90. 0. W. Lat. 1. 22. S.

Gallapagos Rocks, rocks on E. coast of the isl. of Lucaya. Lon. 77. 10. W. Lat. 27. N.

Gallarato, t. Aust. Italy, in Milan; 15 SW. Como, 20 WNW Milan. Pop. 3,345.

Gallardon, t. France, in Eure-and-Loir; 9 NE. Chartres, 12 W. Dourdan. Pop. 1,253.

Gallatin, co. Illinois, bordering on the Ohio. Pop. 3,155. Chief town, Shawneetown.

Gallatin, co. N. part of Ken., on the Ohio. Pop. in 1810, 3,307; slaves 688. Pop. in 1820, 7,075. Chief town, Port William.

Gallatin, p-t. & cap. Sumner co. Ten.; 27 ENE. Nashville, W. 725. Here is a printing office.

Gallatin, r. one of 3 forks of the Missouri, in the Rocky mountains. It is a very rapid stream, navigable to a considerable distance.

Gallaton, or *Gallowtown*, t. Scot., in Fife-shire; 15 NE. Edinburgh.

Gallbrunn, t. Austria; 7 NW. Brugg.

Galle, see *Point de Galle*.

Galle, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Brazil. Lat. 27. 50. S.

Gallego, t. Spain, Leon; 18 SSE. Salamanca.

Gallego, r. Spain, which runs into the Ebro, opposite Saragossa.

Gallegos, t. Spain, in Old Castile; 35 NW. Avila.

Gallemburg, t. Carniola; 30 E. Laubach.

Gallen Head, cape on W. coast of the island of Lewis. Lon. 7. 4. W. Lat. 58. 11. N.

Gallenbulon, t. Madagascar. Lon. 54. 4. E. Lat. 17. 20. S.

Gallenek, t. Carniola; 14 SE. Stein.

Gallenstain, t. Stiria; 3 W. Reiffling.

Gallese, t. Popedom, in Patrimonio; 25 N. Rome.

Gallia, co. S. part of Ohio. Pop. 7,098. Chief town, Gallipolis.

Gallia, the ancient name of France, including Switzerland, Flanders, and Holland.

Gallia Cisalpina, the N. part of Italy, between Etruria and the Alps.

Gallian, see *Callian*.

Galliano, t. Italy; 6 SSE. Como.

Galliard's Island, small isl. S. Carolina, in the Santee. Lon. 80. 10. W. Lat. 33. 30. N.

Gallico, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 5 N. Reggio.

Gallicum Fretum, now *Strait of Dover*.

Galignana, see *Galignana*.

Gallinara, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Genoa; 10 S. Finale. Lon. 8. 25. E. Lat. 44. 2. N.

Gallinas, (*La*,) see *Bissagos*.

Gallipoli, (an. *Callipolis*,) s-p. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, on N. side the strait called Dardanelles, or strait of Gallipoli, and near the sea of Marmora; 80 S. Adrianople, 108 WSW. Constantinople. Lon. 26. 37. E. Lat. 40. 25. N.

Pop. 17,000. Greek bp. see. It gives name to a government, and is the residence of the governor, called Capudan Pacha. It is tolerably well built, has two good harbours, and contains elegant fountains and mosques, and extensive bazars, furnished with every kind of merchandise.

Gallipoli, (an. *Callipolis*,) s-p. Naples, in Otranto, on a rock surrounded by the sea, and attached to the land only by a bridge; 25 WSW. Otranto. Lon. 15. 58. E. Lat. 40. 29. N. Pop. 9,137. Bp. see. It has a castle, cathedral, 4 churches, 5 convents, and a seminary. The environs are planted with olive and cotton trees, which produce the chief articles of its commerce.

Gallipoli, (*Strait of*,) see *Dardanelles*.

Gallipolis, p-t. & cap. Gallia co. Ohio, on NW. side of the Ohio, 3 miles below the Great Kenhawa, 51 SE. Chilicothe, 268 below Pittsburg, W. 389. Pop. 830. It is pleasantly situated on an elevated bank of the river, and contains a court house, a jail, and an academy.

Gallo, or *Punta de Gallo*, small island in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Peru. It furnishes vessels with wood and water; but is uninhabited. Lon. 76. 47. W. Lat. 2. 28. N.

Gallo, country, Africa, in the Indian sea, about Lat. 17. S.

Gallomew, t. Pegu, on the Ava; 60 S. Lundsay.

Galloo, t. Africa, in Bambarra. Lon. 5. 10. W. Lat. 14. 43. N.

Galloo, isl. in E. end of lake Ontario, W. of Sackett's Harbour.

Gallop Islands, cluster of small islands, in the river St. Lawrence. Lon. 75. 18. W. Lat. 44. 55. N.

Galloway, t. Gloucester co. N. J. Pop. 1,895.

Galloway, (*New*,) t. Scot., in Kircudbright, near the Ken; 15 N. Kircudbright, 80 SW. Edinburgh. Lon. 4. 8. W. Lat. 55. 10. N. Pop. 770.

Galloway, (*Upper*, or *West*,) name sometimes given to the county of Wigton, in Scotland. See *Wigtonshire*.

Galloway, (*Mull of*,) cape, Scot. on S. coast of the county of Wigton, at E. entrance into Glenluce bay. Lon. 4. 56. W. Lat. 54. 44. N.

Gallstad, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 50 E. Gottenburg.

Gallunio, now *Aldborough*.

Gallyhead, cape on S. coast of Ireland, in the county of Cork; 18 SSW. Bandonbridge. Lon. 8. 54. W. Lat. 51. 31. N.

Galneikirchen, t. Austria; 5 N. Steyregg.

Galombatz, t. Servia; 20 WSW. Orsova.

Galovskoi, fortress, Russia, in Kolivan; 86 SW. Biisk.

Galouwah, or *Ghalvah*, t. Nubia, situated on the Nile.

Galsta, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 23 ENE. Udevalla.

Galston, v. Scot., in Ayrshire; 22 S. by W. Glasgow. Pop. 600.

Galtees, mts. Ireland, between the counties of Limerick, Tipperary, and Cork; 25 N. Cork.

Galtelli, t. Sardinia, anciently the see of a bishop, but now decayed; 14 S. Lode.

Gallen, small island on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17. 17. E. Lat. 62. 12. N.

Galtrigal Head, see *Dunvegan Head*.

Galveas, t. Portugal, in Alentejo; 24 WNW. Estremoz.

Galveston, v. Louisiana, in the parish of Iberville, on S. side of the Amite, at its junction with the Iberville; 18 N. Donaldsonville; 25 SE. Baton Rouge.

Galveston, small island or sand bank, situated in the bay of St. Bernard in NW. part of the gulf of Mexico, on the coast of Texas, about 90 W. of the Sabine. Lat. 29. 5. N. It has been a resort of pirates.

Galuta, t. Arabian Irak; 5 N. Shehrban.

Galway, p-t. Saratoga co. N. Y.; 8 NW. Ballston, W. 410. Pop. 2,579.

Galway, co. Ireland, in Connaught, next to Cork, the most considerable in point of size in the kingdom, but the least populous; bounded N. by Mayo and Roscommon, E. by Roscommon, King's county, and Tipperary, S. by Clare and arm of the sea called Galway Bay, and W. by the Atlantic; about 76 miles from E. to W., and 40 from N. to S., containing 116 parishes, and 28 chh. H. in 1797, 28,212. Pop. 142,000; Catholics to Protestants as 40 or 50 to 1. The soil is warm and fertile, with a limestone bottom. The principal towns are Galway, Tuam, Ballinasloe, and Loughrea.

Galway, t. Ireland, and capital of the county to which it gives name, situated on a river, which runs from Lough Corrib into the sea; 96 W. Dublin. Lon. 8. 58. W. Lat. 53. 15. N. Pop. in 1814, 24,684. It was originally surrounded by walls, which are now decayed. The old buildings of which the town formerly consisted, have generally given place to better ones. It contains a large Gothic collegiate church, an exchange, 3 nunneries, 3 friaries, barracks for 2 or 3 regiments, a charter school, 2 court houses, an infirmary, &c. It has some manufactures of linens and coarse cloths, and its trade is considerable. The port is very commodious and safe, but so distant from the city, that lighters are necessary to carry goods into the town. It sends 1 member to parliament.

Galway Bay, large bay on W. coast of Ireland, sheltered at the entrance by the South Arran Islands; about 20 m. long, and 7 broad.

Galzha, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Black sea; 10 S. Varna.

Gamaches, t. France, in Somme; 7 SE. Eu, 12 SW. Abbeville. Pop. 1,037.

Gamazé, t. Egypt; 12 N. Atfieh.

Gambach, t. Hesse; 2 W. Munzenberg.

Gambais, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise; E. Hotun.

Gambalone, t. Italy; 3 Vigevano.

Gambara, t. Italy; 18 S. Brescia. Pop. 2,000.

Gambaro, t. Italy, in Piacenza; 24 S. Piacenza.

Gambara, t. Italy, on the Brenta; 5 SW. Venice.

Gambasca, t. Piedmont, on a small river which runs into the Po; 6 W. Saluzzo.

Gambia, country, Africa, which takes its name from the river that passes through it; ceded to England by the peace of 1783.

Gambia, or *Gambria*, or *Gamba*, (an. *Stachir*,) r. Western Africa, which rises from the mountains on the borders of Foota Jallo, and flows westerly into the Atlantic, about Lon. 16. 30

W. Lat. 13. 30. N. It is navigable to Barraconda, about 400 miles. In the higher part of its course, it is called by the natives Ba Deema. It annually overflows its banks. The territory along its banks is divided among a multitude of petty sovereignties, the most considerable of which is Boor Salum. The northern side is inhabited chiefly by the Jaloffs and Mandingoes; the southern by the Feloops. The commerce of the Gambia is chiefly in the hands of the English, who have erected James Fort near its mouth, and formed the settlement of Bathurst.

Gambier's Islands, group of small isls., about 5 or 6 leagues in length, lying NE. by N. and SW. by S. *Duff's Mountains*, two lofty mountains, visible at the distance of 14 or 15 leagues, and so called by Capt. Wilson, from the name of his ship, lie in the centre, and are situated Lon. 225. E. Lat. 23. 12. S.

Gambino, r. Italy, formed by several streams, which run into the Oglio, near Torre d' Oglio.

Gamble's Station, fort, Ten., 12 Knoxville.

Gambon, r. France, which runs into the Seine, near Andely.

Gambron, or *Gamron*, see *Gombroon*.

Gambrovissa, t. Istria; 9 E. Capo d' Istria.

Gambshurst, t. Baden; 12 ENE. Strasburg. Pop. 1,100.

Gamelora, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near NE. coast of Tunis; 3 E. Cape Zibeeb.

Gamelsbach, t. Hesse; 7 SE. Erbach.

Gamesfield, t. Franconia; 5 SW. Rothenburg.

Gamet, or *Old Mandoe*, small isl. in the N. Sea, belonging to Denmark; 3 miles from the continent. Lon. 8. 30. E. Lat. 55. 20. N.

Gameza, t. New-Grenada, Tunja; 10 leagues N. Tunja.

Gamgo, r. Africa, which runs into the Coanza, 15 SE. Maopongo.

Gamling, r. Silesia, which runs into the Oder, 9 S. Oderberg.

Gamlitz, t. Stiria; 11 NNW. Marburg.

Gammacanor, or *Gammadour*, t. island of Banchian, one of the Moluccas.

Gammalamma, t. Ternate, where the king usually resides.

Gamming, t. Austria; 10 ESE. Bavarian Waidhofen.

Gamming, (*Markt*,) t. Austria; 10 E. Bavarian Waidhofen.

Gammo, t. Africa, on the Ivory coast.

Gambs, t. Switz., in St. Gall, in which is a sulphureous medicinal spring; 5 S. Appenzel.

Gamry Head, cape, Scot., on the N. coast of Bamfshire; 6 E. Bamf. Lon. 2. 20. W. Lat. 57. 36. N.

Gan, city, China, of the first rank, and metropolis of Se-tchuen. Lon. 103. 30. E. Lat. 31. 16. N.

Gan, city, China, of the second rank, in Petche-li; 15 E. Paoting, 70 SSW. Peking. Lon. 115. 29. E. Lat. 38. 54. N.

Gan, t. France, in Lower-Pyrenees; 4 S. Pau, 10 E. Oleron. Pop. 2,552.

Gana, t. Arabian Felix; 150 N. Mocha.

Gana, or *Ghana*, city, Africa, and capital of a country governed by a sultan, subject to Houssan, on N. side of the Niger, near a lake. The name of this country is by Horneman written *Cano*; about 100 E. Cashna, 680 E.

Tombuctoo. Lon. 12. 40. E. Lat. 16. 10. N. From the imperfect notices respecting the present state of this country, it appears to be much less flourishing than it was several centuries ago.

Ganado, t. Bondou; 60 WSW. Fatteconda.

Gananouqui, r. U. Canada, which flows into the St. Lawrence, at Leeds, 20 miles below Kingston.

Ganara, country, Africa, with a town of the same name, situated on the banks of the Niger. Lon. 16. E. Lat. 12. 20. N. The country is populous and fertile: the articles of commerce are gold, senna, and slaves.

Ganat, t. Africa, in Sahara, inhabited by the Tuarick; 200 S. Mourzouk. Lon. 13. 56. E. Lat. 24. 40. N.

Ganat-sur-Loire, t. France, in Allier, on the Loire; 15 NE. Moulins.

Gandaysville, p-v. Monongalia co. Va.; W. 206.

Gande, r. Ger., which runs into the Leine, 4 WSW. Gandersheim.

Gandeli, t. Italy; 20 NE. Bergamo.

Gandelu, t. France, Aisne; 8 WNW. Château Thierry, 9 N. La Fetre sous Jouarre. Pop. 500.

Gandersheim, t. Ger., in Brunswick; 20 W. Goslar, 33 SW. Brunswick. Lon. 10. 1. E. Lat. 51. 51. N. Pop. 1,941. It is the capital of a district containing 8,599 inh. It is situated on the river Gande, and had formerly a celebrated abbey.

Gandeusen, t. Algiers; 40 WSW. Tubnah.

Gandgourly, t. Hind., Golconda, at the union of the Manzorah and Godavery; 40 NW. Indolovoy.

Gandhar, t. Hind., in Rantampour; 30 SSW. Rantampour.

Ganja, or *Gangea*, t. Georgia; 100 SE. Teflis. Lon. 45. 10. E. Lat. 41. 32. N.

Gandia, s-p. Spain, in Valencia; 28 S. Valencia, 40 NNE. Alicant. Lon. 0. 19. W. Lat. 39. 0. N. Pop. 6,300. It has an academy of sciences.

Gandicotta, t. & fortress, Hind., on the top of a lofty mountain, by the river Pennar, in Cuddapa; 33 NW. Cuddapa, 87 WNW. Nellore. Lon. 78. 29. E. Lat. 14. 45. N. The road to it is narrow, and formed in the rock, by the side of a frightful precipice. Near it was formerly a diamond mine.

Gandina, t. Italy; 10 NE. Bergamo.

Gandola, t. Italy; 8 NW. Bergamo.

Gandonville, t. France, in Gers; 10 E. Lectoure.

Gandora, r. Abyssinia, which runs into the Tacazzé, 60 S. Dekin.

Ganegam, t. Ceylon; 60 SSE. Columbo.

Ganet Islands, cluster of small islands near E. coast of Labrador. Lon. 56. 10. W. Lat. 54. N.

Ganeygon, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 33 SW. Amednagar.

Gangacotty, t. Thibet; 68 S. Gangotri.

Gangalagutta, t. Hind., in Cuddapa; 34 N. Combam.

Gangamar, t. Thibet; 18 S. Jhansu Jeung.

Gangapatnam, t. Hind., in the Carnatic, at the mouth of the Pennar; 14 E. Nellore, 80 N. Madras. Lon. 80. 12. E. Lat. 14. 25. N.

Gangarono, small island in the gulf of Venice. Lon. 15. 35. E. Lat. 44. 12. N.

Gangelt, t. Pru. Aix la Chapelle; 12 SSE. Ruremond. Lon. 5. 59. E. Lat. 50. 58. N. P. 976.

Ganges, t. France, in Herault; 19 E. Lodeve, 21 N. Montpellier. Pop. 3,622.

Ganges, called by the natives *Ganga*, i. e. the river, one of the greatest rivers of Asia, which rises from the south side of the Himmala mountains, between Lon. 78. & 79. E. Lat. 31. & 32. N. After flowing through Serinagur, it is joined in Lat. 30. 9. N. by the Alacananda. Pursuing a course of 30 or 40 miles further, it issues from the mountains of Hurdwar. At Allahabad it is joined by the large river Jumna, and this junction forms the most venerated place of Hindoo ablution. It afterwards receives the Goomty, Gogra, Soane, Bagmutty, Gunduck, Coosy, Teesta, and numerous smaller rivers. It divides into numerous branches, called the *Mouths of the Ganges*, which flow into the bay of Bengal, between Lon. 88. & 91. E. Lat. 21. 40. & 22. 30. N. The main branch receives the great river Burrampooter, about 40 miles above the bay of Bengal. Its general course is southeasterly; its length upwards of 1,600 miles; at 500 m. from its mouth it is 4 miles wide and 60 feet deep in the rainy season, and 30 feet deep in the dry. Its descent is computed at 4 inches per mile; its motion in the dry season less than 3 miles an hour; in the wet season, 5 or 6, and in particular circumstances and situations, 7 or 8. It is supposed to discharge, on an average throughout the year, 180,000 cubic feet of water in a second.

The Ganges, like the Nile, has a very wide Delta, extending east and west about 200 miles, and commencing about 200 miles or 300 by the course of the river, from the sea, and intersected by numerous branches. A part of it is an uninhabited country, called *Sunderbunds*, overgrown with forests and infested with tigers. The westernmost branch, called the Hoogly, which is formed by the Cossimbazar and Jellinghy, is the only branch commonly navigated by ships. The country through which it flows, except the Sunderbunds, is healthy, and the water salubrious, and highly esteemed by the natives.—Some of the principal cities on this river and its branches are Calcutta, Dacca, Moorshedabad, Patna, Benares, Allahabad, Lucknow, Agra, and Delhi.

Ganges Islands, or *North Natunas*, two small isls. between the island of Borneo and the gulf of Siam. Lon. 106. 45. E. Lat. 4. 55. N.

Gangi, t. Sicily, Demona; 14 SSW. Mistretta.

Gangia Regia, see *Gour*.

Gan-gin, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang; 36 ESE. Heng-tche.

Gangkofen, t. Bavaria, in Iser, on the Bina. Pop. 646.

Gangoutri, t. N. Hind., in Serinagur, on the Ganges; 138 N. Delhi. Lon. 78. 9. E. Lat. 31. 4. N. It is situated among the Himmaleh mountains, and is a celebrated place of Hindoo pilgrimage. The Ganges is here only 15 or 20 yards wide.

Gangpour, t. Hind., cap. of a circar in Orissa; 140 NW. Cattack, 244 W. Calcutta. Lon. 84. 10. E. Lat. 22. 2. N.

Gangpour, circar, Hind., in Orissa, bounded N. by Jushpour and Bahar, E. by Koonjoor, S. by Sumbulpour, and W. by Ruttunpour. The chief towns are Gangpour and Pada.

Gangra, now *Kiangari*.

Gangu, t. Bambarra. Lon. 4. W. Lat. 13. 51. N.

Gangud, t. Guzerat; 35 SSW. Amedabad.

Ganheim, t. Bavaria; 6 NW. Volckach.

Ganjam, t. Hind., in Cicacole, near the bay of Bengal; 80 SSW. Cattack, 95 NE. Cicacole. Lon. 85. 18. E. Lat. 19. 22. N. It is the capital of a district, and situated on a river navigable during the rainy season, and the port is much frequented by country vessels.—The London society has a missionary here. In it is a pagoda, dedicated to an obscene deity.

Ganka, t. Arabia, Oman; 124 S. Mascot.

Gan-king-foo, city, China, in Kiang-nan, on the Yangste-kiang. Lon. 117. 20. E. Lat. 31. 30. N. It is a large commercial city, surrounded by walls.

Ganku, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen; 12 W. Ho.

Gan-nan, t. China, of the third rank, in Koeitcheou; 35 E. Pou-ngan.

Gannat, t. France, principal place of a district, in Allier; 27 S. Moulins. Lon. 3. 16. E. Lat. 46. 6. N. Pop. 4,134.

Gannemie, t. Arabia 28 NW. Dsjebi.

Gannet Island, small island near N. coast of New Zealand, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 184. 46. W. Lat. 37. 57. S.

Ganning, t. China, of the second rank, in Yunnan; 1,162 SSW. Peking. Lon. 102. 16. E. Lat. 25. N.

Ganowitz, t. Stiria; 6 SW. Windisch Weistritz. Pop. 604.

Ganor, t. Hind.; 40 NNW. Delhi.

Ganos, now *Tekkier-Dag*.

Ganos, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, on the sea of Marmora; 33 NE. Gallipoli. Lon. 27. 13. E. Lat. 40. 48. N.

Gan-pin, t. China, of the third rank, in Koeitcheou; 20 NE. Ngan-chun.

Gan-ping, t. China, of the third rank, in Petche-li; 12 N. Ching.

Gansbach, t. Austria; 6 SSW. Mauttern.

Ganscha, see *Kanja*.

Gansigni, t. Hind., in Aurungabad; 32 ESE. Aurungabad.

Gansor, see *Wan-nash-reese*.

Gant, t. France, Lower-Pyrenees; 4 S. Pau.

Gant, t. Tyrol; 7 WNW. Landeck.

Gantinga, t. on E. coast of the island of Celebes. Lon. 122. 6. E. Lat. 0. 14. N.

Ganuara, t. Hind., in Golconda; 10 N. Hydrabad.

Gan-ye, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen; 50 W. Ho.

Gaoga, country, Africa, W. of Nubia, with a town of the same name, situated on a large lake. Lon. 26. E. Lat. 16. N. The inhabitants are said to be barbarous and uncivilized.

Gap, p-v. Lancaster co. Pa.; W. 124.

Gap, (an. *Vapineum*,) t. France, capital of Higher-Alps; 24 N. Sisteron, 45 S. Grenoble. Lon. 6. 4. E. Lat. 44. 34. N. Pop. 8,598. It contains a literary society, and a museum of painting and natural history. It is an ancient town, neatly built, with narrow streets, and low, crowded houses. Before the revolution it was the see of a bishop, and capital of a county called *Gapençois*, about 9 leagues long and 6 wide. Near it is a mineral spring.—Native, Farel.

Gapennes, t. France, Somme; 7 NE. Abbeville.

Gapsal, or *Hapsal*, t. Russia, in Revel, on a small gulf of the Baltic; formerly the see of a bishop, and subject to the Danes; 36 WSW. Revel. Lon. 42. 24. E. Lat. 59. 5. N.

Gapton, see *Wind Gap*.

Gara, lake, Egypt; 12 S. Fayoum.

Garabusa, see *Grabusa*.

Garac, t. France, in Charente; 4 ESE. Angoulesme.

Garachio, or *Garachico*, t. on W. coast of the island of the Teneriffe.

Garagoe, t. New-Grenada, in Tunja; 40 SE. Tunja, 40 NE. Santa Fé.

Garagu, or *Guaragualara*, t. Brazil, in Pernambuco; 28 S. by W. Olinda. Lat. 8. 38. S.

Garah, see *Karek*.

Garajam, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 3. N.

Garama, see *Jerma*.

Garan, small isl. in the North sea, near N. coast of Scotland; 3 ESE. Cape Wrath. Lon. 4. 45. W. Lat. 58. 35. N.

Garan, t. Candahar; 12 miles from Cabul.

Garaphi, now *Zickar*.

Garativa, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 23. S.

Garay, t. Africa, Cayor; 80 SE. Amboul.

Garb, (*El*), fertile province, Morocco, extending along the coast from the straits of Gibraltar to the river Saboe. Chief towns, Tangiers and Larache.

Garban, t. Candahar, on the Behat; 30 N. Cabul.

Garbe Dendour, t. Nubia, on W. coast of the Nile, where there is an ancient temple; 60 S. Syene. Near this place is the most difficult passage in the navigation of the Nile; the whole breadth being filled up with rocks under water, and between the rocks with eddies and whirlpools.

Garbe Dirsche, t. Nubia, on E. coast of the Nile; 3 N. Garbe Dendour. Here are some ancient ruins.

Garbia, district, in N. part of Egypt, between the E. and W. branches of the Nile. Chief town, Mehallet Kebir.

Garbo, (*Il*), t. Tuscany; 6 ESE. Leghorn.

Garchanskoi, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the river Tobol; 80 S. Tobolsk.

Garcia, t. Spain, Catalonia; 18 N. Tortosa.

Gard, (*Pont du*), a Roman aqueduct, France, in Gard, joining two mountains, and passing over the Gardon. It consists of three tiers of arches; is 157 feet high, 350 long at the bottom, and 872 at the top. The grandeur and simplicity of this monument excite the admiration of every traveller.

Gard, dep. France, bounded N. by Lozere and Ardeche, E. by the Rhone, S. by the Mediterranean and Herault, and W. by Herault and Aveyron. Pop. 322,144; of whom about 90,000 are Calvinists. It is divided into 4 arrondissements, Nimes, the capital, Uzes, Alais, and Vigan.

Gard, see *Gardon*.

Garda, (an. *Benacus*), lake, Aust. Italy, lying S. of Tyrol, between the governments of Venice and Milan; 35 miles long from N. to S., from 2 to 14 wide; greatest depth about 300 feet. It is one of the finest lakes of Italy, ce-

lebrated by the ancient poets Virgil and Catullus; surrounded by mountains, which so confine the winds that they blow only from the N. or S., and are noted for their impetuosity.

Garda, t. Aust. Italy, in Verona, on E. bank of a lake to which it gives names; 16 NW. Verona, 27 N. Mantua. Lon. 10. 43. E. Lat. 45. 36. N. In the time of the Guelphs and Ghiblines, it was a celebrated fortress with a citadel. At present Garda is but an open place; and on the ruins of its citadel has been built a hermitage or convent of the Carthusian monks.

Garda, t. Hind., in Orissa; 75 SE. Cattack.

Gardanne, t. France, Mouths-of-the-Rhone; 4 SSE. Aix; 9 NNE. Marseilles. Pop. 2,279.

Garde, (*La*), t. France, in Var; 4 E. Toulon, 6 W. Hieres. Pop. 2,691.

Garde, t. Hinder Pomarania, on a fresh-water lake abounding in fish, near the sea; 16 NE. Stolpe.

Gardeiah, t. Africa, capital of Beni Mezzab; 180 E. Fighig. Lon. 2. 30. E. Lat. 32. 15. N.

Gardeleben, or *Gardelegen*, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Magdeburg, containing 4 churches, 4 hospitals, and a manufacture of cloth; celebrated for its beer; 44 WNW. Brandenburg, 72 W. Berlin. Lon. 11. 36. E. Lat. 52. 32. N. Pop. 3,240.—Native, Joachim Lange.

Garden Bay, bay on E. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 54. 50. W. Lat. 49. 42. N.

Garden Islands, cluster of small islands in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 146. 20. W. Lat. 21. 45. N.

Gardensee, t. Prussia; 7 S. Marienwerder, 25 NNE. Culm. Lon. 18. 43. E. Lat. 53. 35. N.

Gardensk, t. Samogitia; 35 SW. Miedniki.

Gardenston, small s-p. Scot., Bamff, in a bay at the entrance into the frith of Murray; 7 E. Bamff. Lon. 2. 15. W. Lat. 57. 37. N. Pop. 300.

Gardiechi, t. on W. coast of the island of Corfu; 7 SW. Corfu.

Gardiner, p-t. Kennebeck co. Maine, on W. side of the Kennebeck, opposite to Pittstown; 4 S. Hallowell, 6 S. Augusta, W. 606. Pop. in 1810, 1,029; in 1820, 2,053. It is a pleasant and flourishing town, and contains a very elegant Episcopal church, built of granite in the Gothic style, a Methodist meeting house, a bank, a large flour mill, a paper mill, a cotton manufactory, iron works, a plaster mill, and other valuable mills, and has some trade. The seat of R. Gardiner, Esq., the principal proprietor of the town, is one of the most elegant in the country. The Cobbisseconte flows through the town into the Kennebeck; about a mile from its mouth there are falls which afford good mill seats.

Gardiner's Bay, large bay on E. extremity of Long island, on the coast of America. Lon. 72. 15. W. Lat. 41. 3. N.

Garding, or *Gardingen*, t. Denmark, in Sleswick; 28 WSW. Sleswick. Lon. 8. 52. E. Lat. 54. 24. N. Pop. 900.

Gardiolle, (*La*), t. France, in Tarn; 18 SSE. Lavaur.

Gardner, t. Worcester co. Mass.; 25 NNW. Worcester, 58 NW. Boston. Pop. 911.

Gardner's Canal, inlet on the coast of New-Hanover, extending 40 m. from E. to W. Lon. of the entrance 231. 17. E. Lat. 53. 35. N.

Gardner's Island, or *Isle of Wight*, isl. N.Y. near E. end of Long island, belonging to East-hampton.

Gardner's Island, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean. Maurelle, who fell in with it in 1781, called it *Amarguba*. Lon. 175. 17. W. Lat. 17. 57. S.

Gardon, or *Gard*, r. France, which rises in dep. Lozere, crosses dep. Gard, receiving another river in its course, called *Gardon d'Alais*, and runs into the Rhône, 4 N. Tarascon.

Gardone, t. Italy, on the Mela; 15 E. Brescia.

Gardone, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 36 S. Amednagur.

Gardouch, t. France, in Upper-Garonne; 15 SE. Toulouse.

Gardsby, t. Sweden, Smaland; 28 N. Wexio.

Gardstrum, t. Sweden, Smaland; 9 N. Calmar.

Gared, t. Africa, in Suz, on the river Suz, celebrated for its Morocco leather.

Gar-el-Mailah, i. e. the *Cave of Salt*, s-p. on E. coast of Tunis; 4 W. Cape Zibeeb.

Gareea, t. Bengal; 24 NNW. Moorshedabad. In 1763, a battle was fought near this place.

Garencieres, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise; 3 NW. Montfort.

Garenne, (*La*,) t. France; 6 ENE. Paris.

Garcoult, t. France, in Var; 5 S. Brignoles.

Garewdun, t. Thibet. Lon. 80. 50. E. Lat. 33. 18. N.

Garezso, or *Garessio*, t. Piedmont, on the Tanaro; 9 S. Ceva. Pop. 4,720.

Garfete, t. Portugal, Alentejo; 12 W. Crato.

Gargano, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 7 N. Mount St. Angelo.

Gargano, (an. *Garganus*,) mt. Naples, near the town of Gargano.

Garganvillard, t. France, in Landes; 7 NW. Riviere Verdun.

Gargara, t. A. Turkey, in the gulf of Adramytti, in Natolia; 20 W. Adramytti.

Gargarus, the highest mountain of the ridge of Ida, in Natolia, near the gulf of Adramytti, on the N. Gargarus, like Etna, is characterized by a triple zone; first a district of cultivated land, afterwards an assemblage of forests, and lastly, towards the summit, a region of snow and ice. Its modern name is *Kasdaghy*.

Gargatha Inlet, narrow channel between two small islands on the coast of Virginia. Lon. 75. 32. W. Lat. 37. 44. N.

Gargillesse, t. France, in Indre; 5 SE. Argenton, 9 NE. St. Benoist du Sault.

Gargnago, t. Italy, on the left bank of the Garda lake; 17 N. Peschiera, 21 NE. Brescia. Pop. 3,400.

Gargonza, t. Tuscany; 14 SW. Arezzo.

Garha, r. Hind., which runs into the Chumbul, 3 NE. Suissopour, in Agimere.

Garia, t. Persia, in Irak; 65 SE. Hamadan.

Garia Bay, bay on S. coast of Newfoundland; 22 E. Cape Ray.

Garian, t. Africa; 37 S. Tripoli.

Garianonum, see *Yarmouth*.

Garievitsa, or *Mount Cladius*, mt. Sclavonia; 16 N. Craliovavelika.

Garigliano, (an. *Liris*,) r. Naples, which runs into the gulf of Gaeta, Lon. 13. 45. E. Lat. 41. 15. N.

Garitena, (an. *Gortys*,) t. Eu. Turkey, in the Morea; 32 W. Argos. Pop. 2,500.

Garican, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria, near the Danube; 22 SW. Dristra.

Garland, p-t. Penobscot co. Maine; 25 NW. Bangor, W. 685. Pop. 275.

Garlieston, s-p. Scot., in Wigton, in a cove of Wigton bay, called Garlieston bay; 6 S. Wigton. Lon. 4. 25. W. Lat. 54. 50. N. Pop. 470. It is of modern date, pleasantly built in the form of a crescent, and esteemed an excellent fishing station, with safe anchorage.

Garlin, t. France, in Lower-Pyrenees; 16 N. Pau. Pop. 338.

Garmisch, t. Bavaria, in Iser, district Wurdensfels. Pop. 1,320.

Garmouth, s-p. Scot., in Murray; 4 N. Fochabers, 8 E. Elgin. Lon. 3. W. Lat. 57. 39. N. Pop. 700. It is situated at the mouth of the Spey, which from Gordon castle has a fall of 60 feet, so that the tide does not run above half a mile up the river. Besides the salmon fishery, established as an article of commerce, here is the most considerable trade for wood, the growth of the country, as is supposed, in all Scotland, brought from the forests of Strathspey and Badenoch.

Garn, t. Sweden, in Upland; 12 NE. Upsal.

Garnache, (*La*,) t. France, in Vendee; 3 NNE. Challans, 6 Machecoul. Pop. 1,470.

Garnenberg, t. Sweden, in Dalecarlia; 5 NE. Hedemora.

Garnerans, t. France, in Saône-and-Loire; 6 S. Macon.

Garner, r. Eng., which joins the Garran, and runs with it into the Wye, 4 SW. Ross, in Herefordshire.

Garoga Creek, in Montgomery co. N. Y., which runs into the Mohawk; 20 miles long.

Garonne, (an. *Garumna*,) r. France, which rises in the Pyrenees, and joining with the Dordogne, about 12 miles below Bourdeaux, changes its name to *Gironde*. It is upwards of 400 miles long, and navigable from Muret.—By means of this river and the canal of Languedoc, a navigation is opened between the Mediterranean and the Atlantic.

Garonne, (*Upper*,) dep. France, bounded N. by Lot and Tarn, E. by Aude and Arriege, S. by Spain, and W. by Upper Pyrenees and Gers. It is composed of a part of Languedoc, and takes its name from the Garonne, which flows through it. It is divided into 4 arrondissements, Toulouse, the capital, St. Gaudens, Muret, and Villefranche. Sq. m. 2,371. Pop. 367,551; Reformed 18,000.

Garouai or *Garovay*, t. Africa, on the Grain coast, on the river St. Clement.

Garrachica, t. isl. of Teneriffe, formerly a seaport, but the harbour was destroyed by an earthquake.

Garracoury, t. Hind., in Marawar; 20 SSE. Trumian.

Garraf, t. Spain, in Catalonia, near the sea coast; 10 SW. Barcelona.

Garran, r. Eng., which runs into the Wye, in the county of Hereford.

Garrard, co. central part of Ken. Pop. in 1810, 9,186; slaves 2,083. Pop. in 1820, 10,551. Chief town, Lancaster.

Garrardstown, p-t. Berkley co. Va.; W. 98.

Garratsville, p-v. New Lisbon, Otsego co. N. Y.; 80 W. Albany, W. 361.

Garraway, t. Africa, on the Slave coast. Lon. 8 W. Lat. 4. 10. N.

Garresio, t. Piedmont; 9 SW. Ceva.

Garret Dennis, isl. in the E. Pacific ocean, about 42 miles in circ., inhabited by blacks, who are armed with lances, bows and arrows, situated to the N. of New Ireland. Lon. 151. 25. E. Lat. 2. 30. S.

Garrider, t. Hind., Guzerat; 60 WSW. Gogo.

Garrinish Point, cape on W. coast of the county of Cork, in Ireland; 1 N. Cood's Mead, 27 W. Bantry.

Garris, t. France, in Lower Pyrenees; 1 S. Palais, 20 SE. Bayonne. Pop. 454.

Garrows, mountainous country, Asia, situated between Bengal and Assam, S. of the Burham-pooter. The soil of this country is said to be rich, producing excellent rice and hemp. The inhabitants are represented as stout and well shaped; surly and ferocious in their appearance, but gentle in their disposition, honest and observant of their word.

Garry, r. Scot. which runs into the Tay, 6 N. Dunkeld.

Garsaura, now *Akserai*.

Garsh, t. Austria; 4 SSE. Horn. H. 96.

Garschaw, t. Prussia; 16 S. Dantzie.

Garsden, t. Samogitia; 30 W. Miedniki.

Gardstadt, t. Bavaria; 3 SSW. Schweinfurt.

Garstang, t. Eng., in Lancashire, near the Wier, with a market on Thursday; 10 S. Lancaster, 227 NNW. London. Lon. 2. 42. W. Lat. 53. 52. N. Pop. 790.

Gartach Gross, t. Wurtemberg, on a small river which runs into the Neckar; 5 NW. Heilbronn. Pop. 1,391.

Gartau, or *Gartow*, t. Han., in Luneburg; 12 E. Lucho, 48 ESE. Luneburg. Pop. 574.

Gartempe, r. France, which runs into the Creuse, near Roche-Posay, in Indre-and-Loire.

Gartz, or *Garz*, t. Pomerania, in the island of Rugen, built in the spot on which formerly stood a powerful city, called *Carenz*, which was destroyed by the dukes of Pomerania, in the twelfth century. Pop. 750.

Gartz, or *Garz*, t. Pru. Pomerania, in Stettin, on the Oder, surrounded with walls, in 1258; 15 S. Old Stettin, 53 NE. Berlin. Lon. 14. 28. E. Lat. 53. 16. N. Pop. 2,665.

Garu, t. Sweden, Upland; 20 NNE. Stockholm.

Garvao, t. Portugal, in Alentejo, on the Tagus; 12 E. Abrantes.

Garvao, or *Gaviao*, t. Portugal, in Alentejo; 6 W. Ourique.

Garvelach, small isl. near W. coast of Scotland, in Argyle; 8 SE. Mull island. Lon. 5. 44. W. Lat. 56. 14. N.

Garvie, see *Inch Garvie*.

Garvilans, small isl. on N. coast of Ireland, in the county of Donegal; about 2 ESE. Malin Head.

Garumna, now *Garonne*.

Garwolin, t. Poland, in Masovia; 12 SE. Czersk. H. 81.

Gary, t. Hind., in Guzerat; 57 E. Janagur.

Garzis, t. Fez, surrounded with walls, the houses built with black stone, situated in a fertile country, on the Mulu; 56 S. Melilla.

Garzo, r. Italy, which passes by Brescia, and joins the Mela, near Manerbio.

Gasandi, now *Ghezan*.

Gasborn, t. Sweden, in Warmeland; 43 N. Carlstadt.

Gasconade River, r. Missouri, which empties itself into the Missouri, 100 miles above its junction with the Mississippi. It is navigable for small boats 100 miles.

Gascony, before the revolution, a considerable province of France, situated between the Garonne, the sea, and the Pyrenees. Sometimes, but improperly, under the name of Gascony, Languedoc and the whole of Guienne were included. The Gascons have a great deal of spirit; but their exaggeration in describing their exploits, has made the term *Gasconade* proverbial. The Gascons who dwell near the Pyrenees, were originally from Spain.

Gascuena, t. Spain, in New Castile; 30 NW. Cuenca.

Gasholma, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17. 5. E. Lat. 61. 1. N.

Gasholma, (*Oster*), small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17. 20. E. Lat. 61. 57. N.

Gasholma, (*Wester*), small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17. 17. E. Lat. 61. 57. N.

Gasima, t. Japan, near E. coast of Nippon; 45 NE. Jedo.

Gasmak, t. Sweden, in Warmeland; 30 E. Philipstadt.

Gasnitz, t. Bohemia, in Saatz; 6 E. Eger.

Gaspar Island, or *Glassa*, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, which gives name to a channel between the islands of Banca and Billiton, called *Gaspar straits*. Lon. 107. 5. E. Lat. 2. 24. S.

Gaspe, district, L. Canada, bounded N. and E. by the river and gulf of St. Lawrence, S. by Chaleur bay and New Brunswick, and W. by the district of Quebec. Pop. in 1808, 3,200, besides 300 or 400 fishermen. Chief town, New Carlisle. It forms only one county. It is divided into two parts by a ridge of mountains, is mostly rugged and uneven, and much of it covered with impenetrable forests.

Gaspe Bay, bay on the coast of Canada, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, a little to the N. of Cape Gaspe; near which is an Indian settlement.

Gassago, t. Italy; 8 NW. Brescia.

Gasso, t. Piedmont; 5 S. Chivasso.

Gassen, t. Pru. Lusatia; 15 SE. Guben. Pop. 467.

Gassino, t. Piedmont; 9 E. Turin. Pop. 2,700.

Gastein, t. Austria, in Salzburg; 16 WSW. Rastadt, 36 S. Salzburg. It is situated 2,652 feet above the sea, and is celebrated for its warm baths, and mines of lead, iron, and gold.

Gast, t. France, in Calvados; 9 W. by S. Vire. H. 210.

Gastdorf, t. Bohemia, on the Elbe; 8 SE. Leitmeritz. Pop. 950.

Gastel, t. N. Brabant; 5 N. Rozedael. Pop. 1,600.

Gastel, r. Wales, which runs into the Conway, in Caernarvon.

Gaster, fortress, Africa, in Sugulmessa.

Gaster, bailiwick, Switz., belonging to the Schweiz and Glaris, to whom it was sold by the house of Austria, in the year 1438.

Gastorf, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 8 SE. Leitmeritz.

Gastouni, t. Eu. Turkey, in the Morea, on the Igliaco; 12 E. Chiarenza. Pop. 3,000. The inhabitants cultivate cotton, silk, and wine. The environs are fertile, and it is one of the most thriving towns in the Morea.

Gata, t. Spain, in Estramadura, on a river of the same name; 15 NNW. Coria.

Gata, r. Spain, which rises near the town of Gata, and runs into the Alagon, 15 SW. Coria.

Gatehouse of Fleet, t. Scot., in Kircudbright; 13 W. Kircudbright, 16 SW. New Galloway. It is situated near the mouth of the Fleet, not far from the Irish sea, with a cotton manufacture. Sloops come up near to the town.

Gatel, t. on E. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 126. 18. E. Lat. 7. 52. N.

Gates, t. Monroe co. N. Y., at the mouth of the Genesee, on W. side; 33 NE. Batavia. Pop. 2,643.

Gates, co. NE. part of N. C.; W. 258. Pop. in 1810, 5,965; slaves 2,790. Pop. in 1820, 6,837. Chief town, Hertford.

Gateshead, t. Eng., in Durham, on S. side of the Tyne, opposite to Newcastle, to which it appears like a suburb. Pop. 8,782. It is celebrated for its grindstones, which, under the name of Newcastle, are exported to various parts of the world.

Gath, or *Geth*, ancient capital of the Philistines. See *Jebna*.

Gatingoly, t. on E. coast of Celebes. Lon. 123. 46. E. Lat. 0. 22. N.

Gatinois, or *Gastinois*, before the revolution a province of France, which had in the 11th century counts of its own; it was afterwards joined to Anjou. Of late years it has partly belonged to the government of Orleans, and partly to the government of the Isle of France, and was distinguished by the names of *Gatinois Orleanois*, and *Gatinois François*. It now forms part of the departments of Seine-and-Marne, Seine-and-Oise, and Loiret.

Gato, small isl. in the E. Indian sea; 12 N. Sib. Lon. 123. 36. E. Lat. 11. 42. N.

Gatron, or *Katron*, t. Africa, in Fezzan; 40 S. Mourzouk.

Gatsch, or *Gacs*, t. Hungary, with a castle, in Neograd; 12 E. Korpona. Pop. 4,000.

Gatsela, t. Bengal; 46 W. Midnapour.

Gatt, strait, between the Frisch Haff and the German sea.

Gattan, t. Hind., Allahabad; 10 N. Jionpour.

Gattar, or *Kattar*, s-p. Arabia, in Lachsa, on the coast of the Persian gulf, opposite Bahrein; 40 S. El Catif.

Gattenhofen, t. Bav.; 3 N. Rothenburg.

Gattendorf, t. Bav.; 2 W. Munchberg.

Gatteville, t. France, Channel; 2 N. Barfleur.

Gattinara, t. Piedmont, on the Sesia; 6 S. Borgo di Sesia, 15 N. Vercelli. Pop. 3,622.

Gatton, see *Agatton*.

Gatton, v. Eng., in Surry; 3 NE. Ryegate, 20 S. London. Pop. 99. It was once a considerable town, and still sends two members to parliament.

Gau, *Gaw*, *Gou*, or *Gow*, termination in the German language, signifying country, canton, or district.

Gau Scherkie, t. Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, opposite Tahta, supposed by Nordon

to be the ancient *Diospolis*. Here is a temple, 60 paces in length, and 40 in breadth.

Gavals, t. Russia, in Viborg; 28 S. Viborg.

Gavardo, see *Guardo*.

Gaudio, t. Naples, in Basilicata; 10 NE. Venosa.

Gaudischkehn, t. Prussia in Gumbinnen, situated on the Angerap; 5 ESE. Gumbinnen.

Gaudke, t. Prussia, in Samland; 8 N. Pillau.

Gave, a term used in SW. part of France, to express a river or brook, as the Gave of Oleron, the Gave of Pau, &c.

Gavelkovon, t. Bavaria; 20 SE. Landshut.

Gavello, t. Italy, in Rovigo; 8 SW. Adria.

Gavenny, r. Wales, which runs into the Usk, near Abergavenny.

Gauer, r. Scot., which forms a communication between Loch Lydoch and Loch Rannock.

Gaveren, see *Waveren*.

Gaveren, t. Flanders, on the Scheldt; 7 E. Ghent.

Gauers, t. Silesia, in Neisse; 5 WNW. Patschau.

Gaveta, (*La*), t. Naples, in Capitanata; 16 SSW. Manfredonia.

Gavetto, s-p. Algiers, on E. side of the gulf of Stora; 30 W. Bona, 45 NE. Constantina. Lon. 7. 21. E. Lat. 36. 47. N.

Gauga, see *Gaoga*.

Gaugamela, v. Assyria, on the Bumadus; 12 W. Arbela. At this place the battle was fought which is called the battle of Arbela, between Alexander and Darius, B. C. 331.

Gaughofen, t. Bavaria; 17 E. Landshut.

Gavi, t. Genoa, once so very strong as to command the pass of the Bochetta, but now dismantled, 20 N. Genoa. Lon. 8. 48. E. Lat. 44. 43. N. Pop. 1,600.

Gavia, t. Spain, Grenada; 4 SSW. Grenada.

Gaujac, t. France, in Landes; 12 SE. Dax. Pop. 1,189.

Gavino, t. Portugal, in Alentejo; 20 NW. O Crato.

Gaukarna, t. Hind., in N. Canara. Lon. 74. 25. E. Lat. 14. 32. N. H. 500.

Gaul, the ancient name of France.

Gaulen, r. which rises in N. part of Norway, and after a course of about 20 leagues W., runs into the sea, 3 W. Drontheim.

Gauley, r. Va., SE. of Gauley mountain, and NW. Greenbrier co. It runs into the Kenhawa.

Gaulos, now *Golo*.

Gault, (*Le*), t. France, in Loir-and-Cher; 8 N. Montdoubleau.

Gaunersdorff, t. Austria; 9 W. Zistersdorf, 16 NNE. Vienna. Pop. 1,000.

Gaunitz, r. S. part of Africa, which runs into the sea, Lon. 21. 40. E.

Gaunlesse, r. Eng., in Durham, which runs into the Wear, at Bishop's Auckland.

Gaulon, or *Golon*, one of the 6 cities of refuge, Palestine, on SE. side of the sea of Tiberias. It gave name to the district *Gaulonitis*.

Gaunodurum, see *Stein-am-Rein*.

Gavnøe, small isl. Denmark, near SW. coast of Zealand. Lon. 11. 43. E. Lat. 55. 12. N.

Gaur, or *Ghore*, or *Zouf*, city, Cabulistan, and capital of a district; 150 SSW. Balk, 220 W. Cabul. Lon. 63. 54. E. Lat. 34. 40. N. It was once the capital of an independent king-

dom, but was sacked by Jenghiz Khan and Tamerlane, and has never recovered, and is now little known. The district was formerly a Persian government. It is mountainous, and very cold in winter.

Gaura, t. Peru, in Chançay, containing about 200 houses and 2 churches, situated in a fertile country, and watered by a river of the same name. Its chief commerce is in salt and salt beef.

Gavray, t. France, in Channel; 9 S. Coutances, 12 N. Avranches. Pop. 1,452.

Gaurbend, see *Ghourbend*.

Gavre, t. France, in Lower-Loire; 20 NE. Savenay. Pop. 1,000.

Gaurianisi, small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, W. of Andros. Lon. 24. 50. E. Lat. 37. 52. N.

Gauritz, r. Africa, colony of the Cape of Good Hope, which rises in the Nieuweldt mountains, and flows into the Indian ocean, Lon. 21. 40. E. Lat. 34. 35. E.

Gauswanny, t. Hind., Gohud; 30 NW. Narna.

Gauts, see *Ghauts*.

Gautty, t. Bengal; 28 W. Nagore.

Gautumpour, t. Hind., Oude; 20 W. Corah.

Gauxa, see *Xauxa*.

Gawaitan, t. Pru., Samland; 7 W. Goldap.

Gawelghur, or *Gyalghur*, or *Gawile*, strong fortress, Hind., in Berar; 30 NNW. Ellichpour. Lon. 77. 52. E. Lat. 21. 46. N.

Gawrah, t. Hind.; 5 NE. Benares.

Gawrah, r. Asia, which rises in the mountains of Kemaon, and runs into the Ganges with the Ramgonga.

Gawzygur, t. Hind., Gohud; 30 NW. Narwa.

Gay Head, a kind of peninsula on Martha's Vineyard, 3 or 4 miles long, and 2 broad. Lon. 70. 45. W. Lat. 41. 18. N.

Gaya, or *Kygow Gaya*, t. Moravia, in Hradisch; 14 WSW. Hradisch, 54 NNE. Vienna. Lon. 17. 2. E. Lat. 48. 59. N.

Gaya, t. Hind., in Bahar; 50 S. Patna. Lon. 85. 8. E. Lat. 24. 46. N.

Gaya, r. Spain, from which Scipio made an aqueduct to Taragona.

Gaya, small isl. in the Indian sea, near E. coast of Borneo. Lon. 118. 48. E. Lat. 4. 46. N.

Gayach, r. Bavaria, which runs into the Danube, 5 W. Passau.

Gayah, or *Boodh Gayah*, t. Hind., in Bahar. Lon. 85. 5. E. Lat. 24. 49. N. It is one of the most celebrated places of Hindoo pilgrimage, having been the birthplace of Boodh, or Budha, one of the supposed incarnations of the Deity; and it is also the residence of the civil establishment of Bahar proper.

Gayeta, t. Spain, Valentia; 30 S. Valentia.

Gaylah, t. Hind., in Oude; 8 S. Bansey.

Gazah, t. Palestine, about a mile from the Mediterranean sea; 44 SW. Jerusalem. Lon. 34. 40. E. Lat. 31. 25. N. Pop. 5,000. It is often mentioned in scripture, and was formerly a magnificent city, and strongly fortified; it is now much reduced from its ancient grandeur. The environs are exceedingly fertile, and produce pomegranates, oranges, dates, and flowers, in great request even at Constantinople. Here is a manufacture of cotton, which employs 500 looms in the town and neighbour-

hood: there are likewise great quantities of ashes made by the Arabs, and used in the manufacture of soap; but this manufacture has declined. Gaza, at present, is a large village, divided into two parts, called the Upper and Lower. Both of these parts taken together are called *Gazara*; and the upper part, where the castle is situated, has the same name; but the lower part is by the Arabs distinguished under the name of *Haret el Segiayè*.

Gazd, or *Gazaca*, chief city of Atropatene, see *Tauris*.

Gazaupony, t. France, in Gers; 5 NE. Condom. Pop. 996.

Gazeideen, t. Hind.; 14 E. Delhi.

Gazer, t. Africa, in Asben; 50 N. Asouda.

Gazille, t. France, in Morbihan, district of Vannes. Pop. 1,180.

Gazna, see *Ghizni*.

Gaznin, t. Candahar; 106 E. Candahar.

Gazoldo, t. Italy; 13 WNW. Mantua.

Gazuan, mt. Arabia; 60 E. Mecca.

Gazypour, pr. or circar, Hind., bounded NE by the Dewah, S. by the Ganges, and W. by Benares and Jionpour; of a triangular form, and about 180 miles in circumference.

Gazypour, t. Hind., and capital of Gazypour, on the left bank of the Ganges; 92 E. Allahabad, 315 NW. Calcutta. Lon. 84. 48. E. Lat. 25. 36. N.

Gdansk, see *Dantzic*.

Gdov, t. Russia, in Petersburg, on E. coast of Tchudskoe lake; 90 SSW. Petersburg.

Gearon, or *Jaroon*, t. Persia, in Farsistan; 70 SE. Schiras. It is celebrated for its excellent fruits, raisins, pomegranates, dates, and quinces.

Geauga, co. NE. part of Ohio, on lake Erie. Pop. 7,791. Chief town, Chardon.

Geaune, t. France, in Landes; 12 SE. St. Sever, 18 ENE. Orthez. Pop. 360.

Geba, t. & country, Africa, on a river of the same name, which soon after runs into the river St. Domingo, Lon. 14. W. Lat. 11. 55. N.

Gebau, t. Bohemia, Buntzlau; 6 S. Benatek.

Gebau, (*New*), t. & castle, Silesia, in Oppeln; 10 SE. Falkenburg.

Gebbar, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir; 10 SE. Jadida.

Gebel Aroe, cluster of small islands in the Red sea. Lat. 13. 46. N.

Gebel Camar, mt. Arabia, extending NE. from Fartach.

Gebel Docan, mt. Egypt; 100 S. Suez.

Gebel Ezzeit, mt. Egypt, near the coast of the Red sea; 110 SSE. Suez.

Gebel Geranat, mt. Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile; 28 N. Enseneh.

Gebel Farah, mt. Arabia; 15 SW. Ailah.

Gebel Ibn Jakub, mt. Arabia; 65 SSE. Hali.

Gebel Naklon, mt. Egypt; 8 SW. Fayoum.

Gebel Ollaki, mt. Abyssinia, rich in gold. Lon. 20. 50. N.

Gebel el Silsili, or the *Chained Mountain*, (an. *Silsilis*), mt. Egypt, on E. side of the Nile, so called, because in ancient times a chain was thrown across the river; 42 N. Syene.

Gebel Sinan, mt. Arabian Irak; 25 NW. Basora.

Gebel Tar, (an. *Combusta*), volcanic isl. in the Red sea. Lon. 59. 19. E. Lat. 15. 18. N.

Gebel Teilemon, mt. Egypt, on W. side of the Nile; 12 NNW. Syene.

Gebel Teir, or *Mountain of Birds*, mt. Egypt, on E. bank of the Nile; 24 N. Enseneh. It has its name from a conceit of the Arabs, that all the birds of the universe hold a council here annually.

Gebel Zeghir, isl. in the Red sea. Lon. 60. 28. E. Lat. 14. N.

Gebele, see *Esbele*.

Gebersdorf, t. Pru. Saxony, in Potsdam; 1 N. Dahme.

Gebesee, t. Pru. Saxony, in Erfurt, at the conflux of the Gera and Unstrut, on the Gera; 8 NNW. Erfurt. Lon. 10. 59. E. Lat. 51. 10. N. Pop. 1,360.

Gebileh, (an. *Gabala*), t. Syria, near Ladikieh.

Gebizeh, or *Gebsa*, or *Gabezia*, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, supposed to be the ancient *Libyssa*, where Hannibal killed himself; 18 W. Ismid.

Geblitz, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 2 SW. Leitmeritz.

Gebrooken, one of the smaller Japanese islands, near S. coast of Nippon. Lon. 139. E. Lat. 34. 36. N.

Gebstatel, citadel, Franconia, on the Tauber; 3 S. Rothenburg.

Gebul, t. Syria; 20 SE. Aleppo.

Geby, isl. in the E. Indian sea, between Waygoo and Gilolo; about 15 miles long and 3 broad, on the equinoctial line. Lon. 129. 25. E.

Gedan, small island in the Red sea. Lat. 16. 20. N.

Gedan, or *Ziden*, t. Arabia; 30 SSE. Jidda.

Gedanum, now *Dantzic*.

Geddesburg, p-v in Selina, Onondago co. N. Y.; 150 W. Albany, W. 401.

Gedding, fortress, Palestine, situated on the borders of Mount Sharon, built on the ruins of an ancient castle called *Dinden*; 12 miles from Acre. It is the residence of a chief.

Geddington, v. Eng., in Northamptonshire; where was anciently a royal castle, in which Henry II. held a council of debate on an expedition to the Holy Land.

Geder, t. A. Turkey, in Sivas; 15 SW. Amasieh.

Gedern, or *Geudern*, t. Hesse, on the Nidder; 25 SE. Giessen. Pop. 1,614.

Gedida, t. Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates; 16 SE. Bagdad.

Gedney, t. Eng., in Lincolnshire; 8 S. Holbeach. Pop. 1,113.

Gedingooma, t. Africa, in Kaarta; 30 NW. Kemmoo. It is fortified with high walls of stone.

Gedrosia, now *Mecran*.

Gedumah, country, Africa, on E. side of the river Senegal, governed by a king who is a Mahometan, bounded N. by Sahara, or the Great Desert, E. by Jaffnoo, S. by Jaaga, and W. by Foota Torra; of a square form, about 60 miles each way. Lon. 9. 40. to 11. 20. W. Lat. 14. 50. to 16. N.

Gedwabenen, t. Prussia; 6 NW. Passenheim.

Geele, or *Gheele*, or *Ghele*, t. Brabant; 10 NW. Diest. Pop. 3,460.

Geemskerskoi Nos, cape on E. coast of Nova Zembla. Lon. 77. 14. E. Lat. 77. 10. N.

Gecong, t. Borneo. Lon. 117. 10. E. Lat. 5. 10. N.

Geerabar, t. Bengal; 8 NW. Koonda.

Geerar, t. Hind., Oude; 21 ENE. Notchegong.

Geersberghe, see *Grammont*.

Geervliet, t. Holland, in the island of Putten; 5 miles from the Brill. Pop. 416.

Geesh, v. Abyssinia, near the source of the Bahr-el Azrek. It gives name to a mountainous district. Lon. 86. 56. E. Lat. 10. 59. N.

Geeste, r. Bremen, which fills the ditches of Carlsburg, and runs into the Weser, a little below.

Geeston, t. Neth., in Guelderland; 2 S. Rheenen. Pop. 1,300.

Geetura, now *Baku*.

Geete, r. Brabant, which runs into the Demer, at Helen.

Geevah, mt. Ireland, between the counties of Leitrim and Roscommon; 9 NE. Boyle.

Gefell, or *Markt Gefell*, t. Saxony, in the Voigtland; 9 SW. Plauen. Pop. 795.

Geffen, t. Neth.; 7 ENE. Bois le Duc. P. 900.

Gefle, r. Sweden, which passes by the town so called, and runs into the gulf of Bothnia, about 10 miles below.

Gefle, or *Gianle*, t. Sweden, chief town in Norland, & capital of Gestricia and Gefleborg, on an arm of the gulf of Bothnia, which divides the town, and surrounds it; forming two islands; 60 N. Upsal. Lon. 17. 8. E. Lat. 60. 40. N. Pop. in 1815, 6,595. The town is ancient and commercial, with many rich merchants, but neither regular nor handsome. The harbour is good: the principal exports are iron, pitch, tar, and planks. Two thirds of the inhabitants are fishermen.

Gefleborg, gov. Sweden, situated between Dalecarlia and West Norland, and extending from the gulf of Bothnia to the Norwegian mountains, and formed from the provinces of Herdejalen, Helsingland, and Gestricia. Sq. m. 9,000. Pop. 89,083. Chief town, Gefle.

Gefrees, t. Bavaria, in Upper Maine; 12 NNE. Bayreuth, 14 SSW. Hof. Lon. 10. 50. E. Lat. 50. 5. N. Pop. 1,016.

Gegadivay, t. Hind., in Mysore; 8 SE. Kistnagheri.

Gege, t. Hind., in Cochin; 25 SE. Cochin.

Gegende, t. En. Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Danube; 20 W. Nicopoli.

Gegeny, t. Hungary; 23 E. Gros Wardein.

Geglake, t. Prussia; 10 NNE. Rastenburg.

Gegno, t. Italy; 3 N. Como.

Gehanpenna, t. Hind.; 7 NW. Delhi.

Geharconda, t. Hind., in Candeish, on the river Oodah Ootale; 50 E. Burhanpour.

Gehmen, t. Pru., in Westphalia, on the Aa, in Munster; 16 NE. Wesel. Lon. 6. 45. E. Lat. 51. 55. N. Pop. 810.

Ge-ho, t. Chinese Tartary; 23 SSE. Pora, 100 NE. Pekin. Lon. 117. 32. E. Lat. 41. 3. N.

Ge-hofen, t. Pru. Erfurt; 3 S. Artern. P. 650.

Gehrden, t. Hanover, in Calenberg; 6 WSW. Hanover. Pop. 905.

Gehren, t. Ger., Schwartzburg Sondershausen; 10 S. Arnstadt. Pop. 1,085.

Geibach, t. Bavaria; 3 NNE. Volekach.

Geibenheim, t. France, in Upper-Rhine; 12 NE. Beforte.

Geiersberg, mt. Silesia, Niesse; 7 S. Ziegenhals.

Geierswalde, t. Prussia; 9 SE. Osterrod.
Geihoun, (an. *Pyramus*,) r. Syria, which runs into the bay of Alexandretta, Lat. 36. 40. N.
Geikin, r. Persia, which separates the province of Kerman from Mecran, and runs into the Indian sea, 60 SW. Cape Jasques.
Geil, r. which rises in the county of Tyrol, passes through Upper Carinthia, and joins the Drave, near Villach.
Geilberg, t. Carinthia; 6 NW. Mauten.
Geildorf, see *Gaildorf*.
Geilenkirchen, t. Pru. Aix la Chapelle; 8 NW. Juliers. Lon. 6. 10. E. Lat. 50. 57. N. P. 1,773.
Geilgarben, t. Prussia, in Samland; 15 NNE. Königsberg.
Geilsdorf, t. Sax., Vogtland; 5 SSW. Plauen.
Geilstatt, t. Bav.; 3 N. Bamberg.
Geilzheim, t. Bav.; 3 NE. Wassertrudingen.
Geirā, t. Natolia, (an. *Aphrodisias*,) a city of Caria; 60 ESE. Guzelhisar.
Geirkopf, mt. Salzburg, in the Prinzgau, near Zell. Height 8,500.
Geis, t. Weimar, in Eisenach. Pop. 1,598.
Geisberg, mt. Carinthia, near Friesach. Height 3,950.
Geisel, r. Saxony, which runs into the Saale, 5 S. Halle.
Geiseland, t. Bav.; 16 N. Schainfeld.
Geiselhoring, t. Bav., district of Pfaffenburg; 9 SW. Straubing. Pop. 866.
Geiselwinden, t. Bav., in Regen, on the Ebrach; 8 E. Schainfeld. P. 808.
Geisenfeld, t. Bav.; 9 SE. Ingolstadt, 10 N. Pfaffenhofen. Pop. 865.
Geisenheim, t. Nassau; 17 W. Mentz. P. 1,200.
Geisshubel, t. Bohemia; 20 ENE. Königgratz. H. 200.
Geising, t. Sax., in Meissen; 20 S. Dresden.
Geisingen, t. Baden; 14 N. Schaffhausen, 29 NW. Constance.
Geislede, r. Ger., which runs into the Leine, near Heiligenstadt, in Eichsfeld.
Geislingen, t. Wurtemberg, on the Kocher; containing 2 churches, and 4 gates; 12 W. Ulm. Lon. 9. 50. E. Lat. 48. 34. N. Pop. 1,650.
Geismar, t. Ger., in Hesse Cassel; 14 NNW. Cassel, 22 W. Gottingen. Lon. 9. 24. E. Lat. 51. 20. N. Pop. 581.
Geisselboring, t. Bavaria; 9 SW. Straubing.
Geissern, t. Salzburg; 32 S. Salzburg.
Geissing See, lake, Carinthia; 12 N. Feltkirchen.
Geistal, r. Stiria, which runs into the Kainach, near Moskirchen.
Geist un Frau, t. Stiria; 6 m. from Windisch Weistriz.
Geispoltzheim, or *Geispotsheim*, t. France, in Lower-Rhine; 6 SSW. Strasburg, 6 E. Molsheim. Pop. 2,086.
Geiszlingen, see *Geislingen*.
Geithayn, or *Geithen*, t. Saxony, in Leipzig; 20 SSE. Leipzig, 40 W. Dresden. Lon. 12. 39. E. Lat. 51. 1. N. Pop. 1,701.
Gela, see *Terra Nora*, and *Ghilan*.
Gelbfreuth, t. Bav.; 10 SSW. Culmbach.
Gelderland, or *Geldern* see *Guelderland*.
Geldorp, t. N. Brabant; 4 ESE. Eyndhoven. Pop. 1,100.
Geleitsstein, t. Bav.; 10 S. Gemungen.
Gelemar, t. Hind., in Oude; 21 SSW. Gooracpour.

Gelenau, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 5 WNW. Greiffenstein.
Geligonda, t. Hind., in the Carnatic; 50 SW. Ongole.
Gelise, r. France, which runs into the Baise, at Lavardac.
Gellah, or *Collah*, or *Gallah ad Snaan*, t. Algiers, in Constantina, near the river Serratt; 86 E. Constantina. It is built on a high pointed mountain, with only one narrow road leading up to it. This place, which is only to be conquered by hunger and surprize, is a convenient sanctuary for rebels and villains.
Gellah, (an. *Castra Corneliana*,) t. Africa, in Tunis, on a rugged promontory, to which it gives name, near the river Mejerdah; 18 N. Tunis.
Gelle, t. Africa, in Dar Fur; 40 NW. Cobbé.
Gellheim, t. Bav., circle of the Rhine; 13 W. Worms, 23 NW. Mannheim. Pop. 834. In 1297, a battle was fought here, in which fell Adolphus, emperor of Germany, by the hands of Albert of Austria, who succeeded him.
Gellivare, t. Sweden, in the Lapmark of Lulea; 98 NNW. Lulea, 120 NW. Tornea. Lon. 20. 25. E. Lat. 67. 7. N.
Gelly Cairn, mt. Scot., in Perthshire; 8 N. Crieff.
Gelmah, or *Kalmah*, t. Africa, in Algiers; 50 E. Constantina.
Gelmah, (an. *Cilma*, or *Oppidum Cilmanense*,) t. Africa, in Tunis; 40 SW. Cairoan, 84 SSW. Tunis. Lon. 9. 20. E. Lat. 35. 18. N. It appears to have been a large city, and the area of a temple is still remaining.
Gelmuden, or *Gelmuyen*, or *Genémuyden*, t. Holland, in Overissel, situated on S. side of the Vecht, near the Zuyder Zee; 3 SE. Vollenhove, 6 ENE. Campen. Lon. 5. 57. E. Lat. 52. 40. N. Pop. 1,095.
Gelnhausen, t. Hesse Cassel, Hanau, on the Kintzig; 12 E. Hanau. Lon. 9. 14. E. Lat. 50. 13. N. Pop. 2,613.
Gell, r. Eng., which runs into the Irthing, 1 SE. Brampton, in Cumberland.
Geluda, t. Hind., in Kotta; 40 E. Kotta.
Gelves, isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Tripoli, so called by the Spaniards. See *Gerba*.
Gelzoe, small isl. in the North sea, near the coast of Norway. Lat. 69. 30. N.
Gemaagidid, or *Delgumulu*, t. Morocco; 40 SW. Morocco.
Gemappe, or *Gemappel*, or *Jemappe*, t. Hainaut, situated at the junction of the rivers Haisne and Trouille; 3 SW. Mons. It is remarkable on account of a battle fought here the 5th of November, 1792, in which, after a most obstinate resistance, the Austrians were compelled to leave the field, and retire to Mons.
Gemappe, late dep. France, composed of Hainaut. Pop. 412,192. Chief town, Mons.
Gemarkte, t. Pru. Dusseldorf; 20 SE. Dusseldorf. Pop. 5,000. It has manufactures of linen, cotton, silk, and woollen.
Gembice, or *Gembock*, t. Pru. Posen, on the Netze; 16 ENE. Gnesna. Pop. 555.
Gemblours, or *Giblou*, t. Brabant, on the small river Orneau, which runs into the Sambre, 10 NW. Namur, 11 NE. Charleroy. Pop. 1,660. It

is considerable on account of its ancient abbey, which had once the privilege of coining money, and was formerly in possession of a celebrated library.

Gêmeaux, t. France, in Cote-d'Or; 2 SE. Is sur Tille.

Gemelle, now *Jimmelah*.

Gemerurch, t. Persia, in the province of Irak; 60 SW. Kermansha.

Gemiana, t. Egypt; 18 S. Damietta.

Gemingen, t. Baden; 6 NW. Heilbronn. Pop. 1,020.

Gemme, (El,) see *Jemme*, (El.)

Gemmi, mt. Switz., making part of the great chain which separates the canton of Berne from the Valais; 20 E. Sion. Height 6,953 feet.

Gemnize, see *Jamnitz*.

Gemonia, t. Italy, in Friuli; 12 NNW. Udina, 21 NW. Friuli; Lon. 12. 59. E. Lat. 46. 20. N. Pop. 2,000. This is an old but opulent town, where all the merchandize coming from Germany is detained and searched by officers of the customs. Its district contains 32 villages.

Gemons, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone, S. of Roquevaire. Pop. 1,560.

Gemozac, t. France, in Lower-Charente; 5 W. Pons, 10 S. Saintes. Pop. 2,396.

Gemund or *Gmund*, t. Wurtemberg, on the Rembs; 24 E. Stuttgart. Lon. 9. 50. E. Lat. 48. 44. N. Pop. 5,341. It has a Cath. gymnasium, and was an imperial town till 1802.

Gemund, or *Gemunden*, t. Bav., in Lower-Maine, on the right bank of the Maine, where it is joined by the united streams of the Saal and the Sinn; 25 W. Schweinfurt, 37 E. Frankfurt. Lon. 9. 52. E. Lat. 50. 5. N. Pop. 1,159.

Gemund, t. Carinthia; 10 NE. Saxenburg, 32 NW. Clagenfurt. Lon. 13. 21. E. Lat. 46. 50. N.

Gemund, or *Gemunden*, t. Austria, on the Traun See; 24 SSW. Lintz, 108 WSW. Vienna. Lon. 13. 42. E. Lat. 47. 64. N. Pop. 2,000. It is celebrated for its salt-works.

Gemund, t. Austria; 12 NNW. Zwettl, 60 NW. Vienna. Lon. 15. 3. E. Lat. 48. 44. N.

Gemunde, t. Pru. Aix la Chapelle, on the Ruhr; 41 WNW. Coblenz. Lon. 6. 28. E. Lat. 50. 37. N. Pop. 997.

Gemunden, t. Nassau; 3 E. Westerburg.

Gemunden, t. Hesse-Cassel; 16 SW. Fritzlar, 28 SW. Cassel. Lon. 9. E. Lat. 50. 59. N. Pop. 1,142.

Gemunden, t. Han.; 13 SW. Göttingen.

Genadendal, t. Africa; 50 E. Cape Town.

Genadge, t. Egypt; 12 S. Faoua.

Genadil, mt. Nubia, over which the Nile passes and forms a cataract; 45 N. Jalac, 120 SSW. Syene.

Genap, or *Geneppe*, t. Brabant, on the Dyle; 5 E. Nivelles. Pop. 1,073.

Genapilla, t. Hind., Carnatic; 36 W. Nellore.

Genberaba, t. Persia, Irak; 100 E. Hamadan.

Genbita, t. Nubia; 65 NE. Dekin.

Gençay, t. France, in Vienne; 12 NNE. Civray, 12 S. Poitiers. Pop. 706.

Gendie, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile; 4 N. Abugirgé.

Gendray, t. France, Jura; 10 E. Auxonne.

Gendur, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 24 W. Naldowrouk.

Genebum, now *Orleans*.

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Genemuyden, see *Gelmuden*.

Genenenne, (El,) t. Egypt; 60 S. Girgé.

Generac, t. France, in Gard; 5. S. Nîmes.

Genesagenagua, lake, on E. side of Maine, at the sources of the St. Croix.

Genesan, t. Arabian Irak; 90 S. Bagdad.

Genesareth, or *Gennezareth*, called also *Chinnereth*, *Cinneroth*, *Genesar*, *Sea of Galilee*, and *Sea of Tiberias*, lake, Palestine, 28 E. Acre, 45 N. Jerusalem. It is 17 miles long, and 6 broad. The Jordan passes through it. Its waters are sweet and transparent, and abound with fish. "Its broad and extended surface," says Dr. Clarke, "covering the bottom of a profound valley, environed by lofty and precipitous eminences, added to the impression of a certain reverential awe under which every Christian pilgrim approaches it, give a character of dignity unparalleled by any similar scenery."

Genesee, r. which rises in Pennsylvania, and runs north through New-York, and flows into lake Ontario at Charlotte, 6 miles below Rochester. At the distance of 6 miles from its mouth, are falls of 96 feet, and one mile higher up, other falls of 75 feet. Above these it is navigable for boats nearly 70 miles, where are two other falls, of 60 and 90 feet, one mile apart, in Nunda, S. of Leicester. This river waters one of the finest tracts of land in the state. its alluvial flats are extensive and very fertile.

Genesee, co. N. Y., bounded N. by lake Ontario, E. by Monroe and Livingston cos., S. by Alleghany and Cataraugus cos., and W. by Erie and Niagara cos. Pop. in 1810, 12,588; in 1820, 58,093. Chief town, Batavia.

Geneseo, p-t. & cap. Livingston co. N. Y., on E. side of the Genesee; 20 WSW. Canandaigua, 238 W. Albany. W. 356. Pop. 1,598.

Genest, t. France, Channel; 8 N. Pontorson. Pop. 913.

Genest, t. Prussia; 12 SSE. Bartenstein.

Geneteil, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 5 SW. Le Lude, 6 N. Bauge.

Geneva, p-v. Ontario co. N. Y., in NE. corner of the township of Seneca, at N. end of Seneca lake; 16 E. Canandaigua, 22 W. Auburn, 58 N. Elmira, 192 W. Albany, W. 349. Pop. 1,357. It is a pleasant, handsome, and flourishing village, and contains a bank, an academy, a glass manufactory, and 3 houses of public worship, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Dutch Reformed, and 1 for Episcopalians, and has an extensive trade. It is handsomely built on the banks of the lake, elevated 50 or 60 feet above the surface of the water, and commands a fine view of the lake, which is here 3 miles wide. Two newspapers are published here. The surrounding country is fertile and well cultivated.

Geneva, p-t. Delaware co. Ohio; 21 Columbus, W. 414.

Geneva, t. Ashtabula, Ohio, on lake Erie. Pop. 315.

Geneva, p-t. Jennings co. Indiana; 54 Indianapolis, W. 616.

Geneva, (New,) p-t. Fayette co. Pa., on E. side of the Monongahela, opposite Greensburg; W. 226. The nearest portage between the Monongahela and the Potomac commences here; distance 60 miles. It is a flourishing village, situated in a fertile country.

Geneva, city, Switz., capital of a small canton; 42 miles N. Chambery, 70 NE. Lyons, 72½ posts SE. Paris, by Bourg en Bresse and Macon, 58 by Dijon and Mount Jura. Lon. 6. 9. W. Lat. 46. 12. N. Pop. 25,000. It is situated on the confines of Savoy and France, at the southern extremity of the lake of Geneva; the Rhone passes through it, dividing it into two unequal parts. It is elevated 1,220 feet above the level of the sea.

Geneva is greatly celebrated for its romantic and delightful situation, and has beautiful walks in every direction. The adjacent country is wonderfully picturesque, and abounds in magnificent views, formed by the town, the lake, the numerous hills and mountains, particularly the Saleve and the Mole, rising suddenly from the plain in a variety of fantastic forms, backed by the glaciers of Savoy, with their frozen tops glistening in the sun, and the majestic Mont Blanc, rearing its head far above the rest. The city is irregularly built; the houses are high, consisting frequently of 4 or 5 stories, and many of them have arcades of wood, which are raised even to the upper stories. The public buildings are the Hotel de Ville, the arsenal, the college or university, the public library, the hospital, the theatre, the cathedral, 5 Reformed churches, and 1 Lutheran ch. Geneva has been long celebrated for watch-making, which employs nearly 7,000 individuals, and a great part of Europe is supplied with watches from this place. Other manufactures are the making of mathematical, surgical, and other instruments, jewellery, toys, woollens, muslin, chintz, silk, and porcelain. The inhabitants are distinguished for their industry, good morals, intelligence, and politeness. It is much resorted to by strangers, who enjoy uncommon privileges; and though comparatively small, it has acquired a celebrity equal to that of the first capitals.

The system of education, which prevails at Geneva, is perhaps not surpassed by that of any other city in Europe. The course of instruction in the literary seminary here, is divided into two parts, the public school and the academy or university. Children, from the age of 5 to 14 or 16, are taught, in the first department of the seminary, the various elementary branches of learning, together with the Greek and Latin languages. In this department there are 11 instructors. After having finished this part of the course, they are admitted into the second department, where they pass 4 years under the instruction of the professors. The two first years are devoted to belles lettres, and the two last, to the different branches of philosophy. The number of professors, in 1814, was 22, and the number of students in the two departments, 1,000. The public library contains 50,000 printed volumes and 200 MSS., among which are 24 vols. of Calvin's sermons, and a large collection of the letters of that celebrated reformer. Geneva is famous for having been the centre and asylum of the reformed religion. It has long been distinguished as a seat of learning, and has given birth to many persons of eminence; among whom are Diodati, Tronchin, Turretin, Pictet, Vernet, Casaubon, Le

Clerc, J. J. Rousseau, Mallet, Burlemaqui, De Lome, Bonnet, Le Sage, Saussure, Necker, and Madame de Stael.

The late *republic of Geneva*, was a very small territory, containing 34,704 inhabitants. This republic, together with some acquisitions from Savoy, now forms the small canton of Geneva. The soil is gravelly, not very fertile, but remarkably well cultivated. The climate is healthy, but rather cold. Pop. 44,000. Sq. m. 101.

Geneva, (*Lake of*,) or *Lake of Lemman*, (an. *Lemanus*,) large lake between Switzerland and Savoy, in a valley which separates the Alps from Mount Jura. The length along the coast of Switzerland is 50 miles, on the side of Savoy 42; the greatest breadth 10 miles; its greatest depth, about 1,000 feet. Sq. m. 242. It is greatly celebrated for its beauty and picturesque scenery, and is undoubtedly the finest lake in Europe; that of Constance only has been supposed to equal it. The water is clear, except where the entrance of the Rhone makes it foul by the quantity of mud it brings along with it in its course. Near Geneva it is shallow, but in some parts exceedingly deep, but it is never frozen. It abounds in fish, remarkable as well for their excellence as size. The scenery all around is most magnificent, the north side being fertile and beautifully diversified, while the south rises gradually till its mountains form the highest of the Alpine range.

Genevieve, see *St. Genevieve*.

Genevieve Bay, bay on W. coast of Newfoundland, in the straits of Belleisle; 20 N. St. John's bay.

Genevilliers, t. France, Seine; 2 W. St. Denis.

Genevois, or *Duchy of Geneva*, pr. Savoy, bounded N. by the Swiss territories, E. by Faucigny, S. by Savoy Proper, and W. by France, from which it is separated by the Rhone. Pop. 70,249. Sq. m. 700. It belonged to France from 1793 to 1815, forming a part of the dep. of Mont Blanc.

Genevray, t. France, Isere; 10 S. Grenoble.

Geneuro, mt. which divides Piedmont from the ancient Dauphiny, in the road from Briançon to Susa.

Gengenbach, t. Baden, formerly imperial, on the Kinzig; 15 SE. Strasburg, 22 N. Freyburg. Lon. 8. 1. E. Lat. 48. 27. N. Pop. 1,842.

Genille, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire; 3 N. Loches.

Genipabu, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 34. 46. W. Lat. 5. 35. S.

Genite, t. France, in Correze; 18 W. Brive.

Genito Bridge, p-v. Powhatan co. Va., W. 159.

Genlis, t. France, in Aisne; 3 N. Chauny, 12 S. St. Quentin. Pop. 634.

Gennaba, t. Persia, in Farsistan, on the Persian gulf; 15 NW. Bender Rigk.

Genne, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire, near the Loire; 9 NW. Saumur. Pop. 1,455.

Gennep, t. Neth., Limburg, on the Niers, near the Meuse; 9 SSW. Cleves. Lon. 5. 50. E. Lat. 51. 43. N. Pop. 978.

Gennes, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine; 5 NE. La Guerche.

Genneppe, t. Brabant; 9 SE. Waterloo.

Genoa, once *Milton*, p-t. Cayuga co. N. Y., on E. side of Cayuga lake; 25 S. Auburn, 180 W. Albany, W. 375. Pop. 2,585.

Genoa, country, Italy, once an independent republic, now a province of Sardinia, bounded W. by Nice, N. by Piedmont, Milanese, and Parmesan, E. by Tuscany, and S. by the Mediterranean; about 120 miles in length, but scarcely in any part more than 20 in breadth, and is divided into 6 districts. The country is mountainous, and part of it covered with barren rocks, which serve for its defence. Some of the mountains are covered with wood, and some yield good pasture. There is but a small quantity of arable land. Sq. m. 2,332. Pop. in 1819, 636,728. This country was anciently styled Upper Liguria. In 1798 it took the name of the Ligurian republic; in 1805 it was incorporated with the French empire; and in 1815 it was made over to the king of Sardinia by the congress of Vienna.

Genoa, (an. *Genua*,) city, Italy, capital of the country of Genoa; 64 S. Milan, 66 SE. Turin. Lon. 8. 58. E. Lat. 44. 25. N. Pop. in 1766, 100,000; in 1806, 75,861. H. 15,000; in 1819, stated at 85,000. Abp. see. It is situated at the northern point of the Mediterranean, called the gulf of Genoa, anciently the *Ligustic gulf*, and stands on the declivity of a hill. On the land side it is surrounded by a double wall; the inner inclosing the town with a circuit of 6 miles; the outer taking in several hills with a circuit of nearly 12 miles. From the commanding situation of the ground, it is a place of great strength. When viewed from the harbour Genoa and its environs present the form of an amphitheatre, of which the city forms one side, and the harbour the centre. The white buildings, erected on successive terraces, form a contrast with the naked appearance of the Apennines, and give the town an air of great magnificence; but the interior does not altogether correspond with these impressions. The houses are indeed well built, but the streets are generally irregular and so narrow that it is difficult to pass them in a carriage; and the extreme density makes the town appear dark and melancholy, particularly in winter.

Three of the streets form exceptions to the rest; they are regular, spacious, and lined with the palaces of great families, of vast and lofty dimensions, some entirely of marble, and all ornamented with marble portals, porticos, and columns; and no less magnificent in the interior. The public edifices are no less splendid than the abodes of the citizens, and are profusely ornamented with marbles and gilding. Among the most remarkable are the palace, the ancient residence of the doge, the arsenal, the cathedral, and the great hospital. The city contains 32 parish churches, 69 cloisters, 3 public libraries, 2 gymnasia, a university, and academies of painting, sculpture, architecture, sciences, and literature.

The harbour is in the form of a semicircle, inclosed by two strong moles; the water in the deepest is sufficient to admit ships of 80 guns; but the entrance is difficult. Commerce was always the favourite pursuit of the Genoese; and the trade of the city though less than in the 15th and 16th centuries, is still considerable. The exports consist of rice, fruit, and olive oil, the produce of the adjacent country;

also the manufactures of the city, viz. silks, damasks, and particularly velvets. The bank of Genoa was, in the day of its prosperity, one of the greatest establishments of the kind in Europe. It was founded in 1407, and finally dissolved by Bonaparte.

Genoa Bar, reef of rocks, extending some miles from N. coast of the island of Bahama. Lon. 79. 36. W. Lat. 26. 20. N.

Genola, t. Piedmont; 3 NE. Savigliano.

Genolhac, or *Genouillac*, t. France, in Gard; 15 NW. Alais, 36 NNW. Nimes. Pop. 1,367.

Genosa, t. Naples, Otranto; 10 SE. Otranto.

Genouillac, t. France, Creuse; 9 W. Boussac. Pop. 1,049.

Genouille, t. France, in Charente; 10 W. St. Jean d'Angelly.

Genouillé, t. France, Vienne; 3 S. Civray.

Genowi, t. Africa; 6 Sennaar.

Gensac, t. France, in Gironde; 9 SE. Libourne, 9 N. Castelmoron d'Albert. Pop. 2,786.

Gentiah, t. Asia, in Assam; 370 E. Patna. Lon. 92. 10. E. Lat. 25. 10. N.

Gentilly, t. France, in Seine; the residence of the kings of France of the 1st and 2d race; 3 S. Paris. Pop. 4,495.

Gentimanelour, t. Carnatic; 30 W. Cuddalore.

Gentiox, t. France, Creuse; 9 SW. Felletin.

Genthin, t. Pru., Magdeburg; 30 NE. Magdeburg. Pop. 1,348.

Gen-tsing, t. China, in Se-tchuen; 87 NW. Hoei-li.

Genusus, now *Semno*.

Genzano, t. Naples, in Basilicata; 12 ESE. Venosa.

Genzano, t. Papedom, Campagna di Roma; 3 W. Veletri.

Genzin, t. Pru. Brandenburg; 2 E. Arendsee.

Genzingen, t. Hesse; 5 NE. Creutznach. Pop. 583.

George, t. Fayette co. Pa. Pop. 2,039.

George, t. Africa, E. of Cape Good Hope.

George, (*Lake*,) lake, N. Y., between Washington and Warren cos., 36 miles in length, but rarely exceeding 2 in breadth. It lies south of lake Champlain, with which it communicates by an outlet 3 miles long. This outlet during its course descends upwards of 100 feet. The lake is said to contain as many islands as there are days in the year, on some of which are found beautiful crystals of quartz. It is a body of pure transparent water, never rendered turbid; and the bottom is perfectly visible, even where the depth is great. It abounds with the finest fish, bass, trout, and various other kinds. It is surrounded by high mountains, covered with evergreens, and is greatly admired on account of its beautiful and picturesque scenery. It is much visited in summer in connexion with the waters of Ballston and Saratoga.—This lake has been conspicuous in American wars, several battles have been fought on its borders, and remains of military works around it are still visible.

George Bank, rocky shoal, near W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 96. 12. E. Lat. 3. 48. N.

George Island, between lake Superior, and lake Huron. Lon. 84. 20. W. Lat. 46. 15. N.

Georgenberg, t. Hungary, in Zips, on the Porpat. Pop. 985.

Georgenburg, t. Russia, in Wilna, on the Milwa; 35 E. Tilsit.

Georgenthal, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz.

Georgetown, t. Lincoln co. Maine, on E. side of the Kennebeck, at its mouth; 15 SW. Wiscasset, 160 NE. Boston. Pop. 1,165.

Georgetown, p-t. Madison co. N. Y.; 120 W. Albany. Pop. 824.

Georgetown, p-t. Beaver co. Pa.; 44 miles below Pittsburg, W. 265.

Georgetown, p-t. & cap. Sussex co. Delaware; 16 WSW. Lewiston, 103 S. Philadelphia, W. 130. It contains an academy and a bank.

Georgetown, p-t. & port of entry, Washington co. and District of Columbia, on NE. bank of the Potomac, about 200 miles from its mouth, and 300 from the capes of Virginia, 3 W. of the capitol in Washington. Lon. 77. 5. W. Lat. 38. 55. N. Pop. in 1810, 4,948; in 1820, 7,360. It is separated from Washington by a small river, called Rock creek, over which there are two bridges. It contains a market house, a college, a Lancasterian school, a public library of 1,200 volumes, 4 banks, and 5 houses of public worship, 2 for Episcopalians, 1 for Presbyterians, and 2 for Methodists.

The situation is very pleasant, commanding a beautiful view of the river, the city of Washington, and the surrounding country. The houses are principally built of brick, and many of them are elegant. On the hills near the town, there are several fine country seats. The situation is very healthy, and the water excellent. It is a flourishing town, and a place of considerable trade. The shipping owned here, in 1816, amounted to 6,839 tons. In consequence of the difficulties of navigation occasioned by a bar 3 miles below the town, a considerable part of the produce is transported to Alexandria, and exported from that place.

Georgetown College is a Catholic institution, under the direction of the incorporated Catholic clergy of Maryland. It was first incorporated in 1799, and was duly authorised to confer degrees by act of Congress in 1815. The number of students, in 1813, was 137; college officers 12. There are 2 college edifices, both of brick, spacious, handsome, and convenient; finely situated on elevated ground, commanding a delightful prospect. The library contains between 6 and 7,000 volumes; and the philosophical apparatus is valuable.

Georgetown, district, E. part of S. C. Pop. in 1810, 15,679; slaves 13,867. Pop. in 1820, 17,603.

Georgetown, p-t, port of entry, & cap. Georgetown, district, S. C., on W. side of Winyaw bay, at the entrance of Sampit river, 12 miles from the sea; 60 NNE. Charleston, 134 S. Fayetteville, W. 482. Lon. 79. 29. W. Lat. 32. 22. N. Pop. about 2,000. It contains a court house, a jail, a bank, an academy, and 4 houses of public worship, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Methodists. The Pedee, Waccamaw, and Black river flow into Winyaw bay, and connect Georgetown with the back country. At the mouth of the bay there is a bar which prevents the entrance of vessels drawing more than 11 feet of water. The shipping owned here in 1816, amounted to 773 tons.

Georgetown, p-t. Dearborn co. Indiana, 89 Indianapolis, W. 537.

Georgetown, v. Coecil co. Md., on Sassafras river, nearly opposite to Fredericktown, 1 NW. *Georgetown Cross Roads*, 17 N. Chestertown, 60 E. Baltimore. It is pleasantly situated, and contains a Presbyterian meeting house and 18 dwelling houses, mostly of brick.

Georgetown, p-t. & cap. Scott co. Kentucky; 12 N. Lexington, 17 E. Frankfort, W. 570. Lon. 85. 8. W. Lat. 38. 15. N. Pop. in 1810, 548; in 1820, 1,056. It is situated in a pleasant and fertile country, and contains a court house, a jail, a bank, a printing office, an academy, 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Methodists, and has several manufacturing establishments. It is situated on Royal Spring, which flows into the N. Elkhorn, nearly a mile from the town.

Georgetown Cross Roads, p-v. Kent co. Md.; 1 S. Georgetown, W. 95.

Georgetown Entrance, the mouth of the Great Pedee river, on the coast of S. C.

Georgetown, t. New Brunswick, on the river St. John. Lon. 66. 12. W. Lat. 45. 48. N.

Georgetown, see *Stabroek*.

George Town, t. on E. coast of the island of St. John, on the gulf of St. Lawrence.

George Town, or *George's Town*, t. Scot., in Perthshire, with some barracks, at the end of Loch Rannock; 36 NW. Perth. Lon. 4. 25. W. Lat. 56. 41. N.

Georgenberg, t. Pru. Silesia, in Oppeln; 9 N. Beuthen, 40 E. Oppeln. Lon. 18. 52. E. Lat. 50. 30. N. Pop. 400.

Georgenfeld, or *St. Georgenfeld*, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 2 S. Altenberg.

Georgenthal, t. Gotha; 6 S. Gotha. Pop. 430.

Georgenzells, t. Ger., in Meiningen; 5 SSE. Salzungen.

Georgia, p-t. Franklin co. Vt., on lake Champlain; 21 N. Burlington, W. 522. Pop. 1,703. This is an excellent township for grazing.

GEORGIA, *Grusia*, or *Guesia*, country, Asia, between the Black and Caspian seas, north of Armenia, and south of Circassia, on the frontiers of Russia and Persia, since 1801 in the possession of Russia. Sq. m. 18,600. Pop. about 320,000. It combines the mountainous character of the Caucasian region with that of the fertile plains of Persia, and unites the products of both the temperate and tropical climates. It is well watered, and possesses great natural advantages. Being situated on the frontiers of Russia and Persia, it has suffered much by war: a struggle was long maintained between its native princes and the sovereigns of Persia. The inhabitants consist mostly of Christians of the Greek church; also Jews, Armenians, Tartars, and Russians. The Georgians, like the Circassians, are celebrated for their beauty. See *Circassia*. Georgia and Circassia occupy the Caucasian regions between the Black and Caspian seas, and their limits are not well distinguished. Georgia originally included nearly the whole southern declivity of Caucasus, extending from the Black to the Caspian seas; but recently the name has been restricted to that part of the region which was subjected by Persia; and Mingrelia, Imiretta, and Guriel

were detached from it. It is divided into 4 provinces, Cartuel, Kaketi, or Kacheti, Kisik, and Georgian Armenia. The rivers are the Kur and Araxes. Teflis is the capital, and the only considerable town.

GEORGIA, one of the U. S., bounded N. by Tennessee and N. Carolina, NE. by S. Carolina, E. by the Atlantic, S. by Florida, and W. by Alabama. Lon. 80. 50. to 86. 6. W. Lat. 30. 30. to 35. N.; 270 miles long, and 250 broad; containing 60,000 square miles. Pop. in 1790, 82,548; in 1800, 162,682; in 1810, 215,433; in 1820, 340,989; whites, 189,691; slaves, 149,531; free people of colour, 1,763. Persons engaged in agriculture, 101,185; in manufactures, 3,557; in commerce, 2,130. Militia, in 1821, 29,661.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

Counties. Pop. 1810. Pop. 1820. Chief towns.

Appling	1,264	
Baldwin	6,356	7,734
Bryan	2,827	3,021
Bullock	2,305	2,578
Burke	10,858	11,577
Camden	3,941	4,342
Chatham	13,540	14,737
Clarke	7,628	8,767
Columbia	11,242	12,695
Earley		768
Effingham	2,586	3,018
Elbert	12,156	11,788
Emanuel		2,928
Franklin	10,815	9,040
Glynn	3,417	3,418
Greene	11,679	13,589
Gwinnet		4,589
Habersham		3,145
Hall		5,086
Hancock	13,330	12,734
Irwin		411
Jackson	10,569	8,355
Jasper	7,573	14,614
Jefferson	6,111	7,056
Jones	8,597	16,570
Laurens	2,210	5,436
Liberty	6,228	6,695
Lincoln	4,555	6,458
Madison		3,735
M'Intosh	8,739	5,129
Montgomery	2,954	1,869
Morgan	8,369	13,520
Oglethorpe	12,297	14,046
Pulaski	2,093	5,283
Putnam	10,029	15,475
Rabun		524
Richmond	6,189	8,608
Scriven	4,477	3,941
Tattal	2,506	2,644
Telfair	744	2,104
Twiggs,	3,405	10,640
Walton		4,192
Warren	8,725	10,630
Washington	9,940	10,627
Wayne	676	1,010
Wilkes	14,887	17,770
Wilkinson	2,154	6,992

253,407 340,989

Towns. Milledgeville is the seat of government. Savannah and Augusta are the largest

towns. The other most considerable towns are Washington, Louisville, Darien, St. Mary's, Greensborough, Petersburg, and Sparta.

Education. The legislature has established a college at Athens, styled Franklin college, and has made provision for an academy in each county; the college and academies all to be united under the name of the University of Georgia. An increasing attention is now paid to education. The state has a common school fund of \$500,000; and a fund for internal improvement of the same amount.

Religion. The Baptists and Methodists are the most numerous denominations. Other denominations are Presbyterians and Episcopalians; a few Roman Catholics, German Lutherans, Quakers, and Jews.

Government. The legislature consists of a senate and a house of representatives, chosen annually by counties, each county sending one senator, and not less than one, nor more than four representatives. The governor is elected for two years, by a joint vote of both houses. The legislature meets on the 2d Tuesday in January. —The constitution provides for a census of the state to be made once in 7 years.

Rivers. The principal rivers are the Savannah, Ogechee, Alatamaha, Satilla, Oakmulgee, Oconee, St. Mary's, Flint, Chatahoochee, Tallapoosa, and Coosa.

Islands. The coast of Georgia for 4 or 5 miles inland is a salt marsh, mostly uninhabited. In front of this, towards the sea, there is a chain of islands of grey rich soil, covered in their natural state with pine, hickory, and live oak, and yielding on cultivation sea-island cotton. The principal of these islands are Tybee, Wassaw, Ossabaw, St. Catharine's, Sapello, St. Simon's, Jekyl, and Cumberland.

Face of the country and soil. Back of the salt marsh there is a narrow margin of land, of nearly the same quality with that of the islands. In the rear of this margin commences the pine barrens. The rivers and creeks are every where bordered with swamps or marsh, which, at every tide, for fifteen or twenty miles from the coast, are either wholly or partially overflowed. These constitute the rice plantations. The pine barrens extend from 60 to 90 miles from the sea, beyond which the country becomes uneven, diversified with hills and mountains, of a strong, rich soil, producing cotton, tobacco, Indian corn, wheat, and other kinds of grain. The northwestern part of the state is mountainous, and abounds in sublime and picturesque scenery. The soil is various; but a large proportion of it is very productive. At a distance from the sea it changes from grey to red; in some places it is gravelly, but fertile; and farther back in the country its tint is gradually deepened, till it becomes what is called the molatto soil, consisting of black mould and red earth. This sort of land is generally strong, and affords abundant crops of wheat, tobacco, corn, &c. It is succeeded in its turn by a soil that is nearly black, and very rich, on which are large quantities of black walnut and mulberry.

Productions. The staple production is cotton; next to that rice. The forests afford an abun-

tant supply of fine timber, consisting chiefly of oak, pine, hickory, mulberry, and cedar. The kinds of fruit are melons in great perfection, figs in plenty, oranges, pomegranates, olives, lemons, limes, citrons, pears, and peaches. The pine barrens produce grapes of large size and excellent flavour. The exports, which consist chiefly of cotton, rice, lumber, tobacco, canes, deer skins, and maize, amounted, in 1817, to \$8,790,714.

Climate. The winters are mild and pleasant; snow is seldom seen, nor is vegetation interrupted by severe frosts. The thermometer usually fluctuates between 40 and 60 degrees. In the low country, in the vicinity of the swamps, bilious complaints and fevers are very common during the months of July, August, and September. At the approach of this season, the rich planters, with their families, remove either to the sea islands, or to more elevated situations.

Mineral waters. There are several valuable mineral springs; Indian springs, the most celebrated, 16 W. Monticello; one near Washington; one 12 SE. Louisville; and another 5 N. Danielsville.

Indians. A large part of Georgia is in the possession of the Creek and Cherokee Indians. The Creeks possess a tract of about 15,000 sq. m. in the SW., watered by Flint river, and lying between the Oakmulgee and Chatahoochee. The Cherokees possess the NW. part. Their territory formerly comprised about 16,000 sq. m., but in 1819, they ceded a large district to the U. S. The white population is in the eastern part.

Georgia, (New,) or South Georgia, isl. in S. Atlantic ocean, about 90 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. It abounds in bays and harbours, but the prodigious quantity of ice on the coast renders it inaccessible during a great part of the year. The coasts are bounded with high perpendicular rocks of ice. The interior country is not less savage in appearance; the summits of the rocks are lost in the clouds, and the valleys are covered with eternal snow; there is neither tree nor shrub. Lon. 37. W. Lat. 54. 30. S.

Georgia, (New,) country on W. coast of N. America; S. of New-Albion. Lat. 45. to 50. 30. N.

Georgia, (Gulf of,) large gulf of the N. Pacific ocean, between the continent of N. A. and Quadra and Vancouver's island; about 120 m. in length from N. to S.; the breadth varies greatly in its different parts, from 6 m. to 20. It contains several clusters of islands, and branches off into a great number of canals. It communicates with the ocean, on the north by Queen Charlotte's sound, and on the south by the strait of Juan de Fuca.

Georgiev, or Georgievsk, t. A. Russia, capital of the government of Caucasus, and of a circle of the same name; 32 WNW. Ekaterinograd. Pop. 800.

Georgitz, t. Walachia; 18 NNE. Bucharest.

Geppe, r. Ger., which rises near Neustadt, in the county of Mark, and runs into the Bigge, 2 N. Olpe, in Westphalia.

Ger, t. France, in Channel; 6 NE. Montain. Pop. 2,514.

Gera, t. Ger., Upper Saxony, cap. of a district

belonging to Reuss younger line, on the White Elster; 30 SSW. Leipsic, 68 W. Dresden. Lon. 12. 4. E. Lat. 50. 53. N. Pop. 7,373. H. 850. It is surrounded by walls, is well built, and has considerable manufactures. Pop. of the district, 22,836. Sq. m. 159. It is separated from the rest of the principality, lying to the north.

Gera, (an. *Aceria*,) t. Italy; 3 SW. Pizzighitona.

Gera, r. Ger., which runs into the Unstrutt, 6 N. Erfurt.

Gerach, t. Baden, district of Mosbach, on the Neckar. Pop. 632.

Geraufingen, t. Switz.; 4 SE. Soleure.

Geranger, t. Norway, in the diocese of Drontheim; 22 SSW. Romsdal.

Geranzago, t. Italy; 9 ENE. Pavia.

Gerar, city of the Philistines, about 12 E. Gaza.

Gerardmer, t. France, in Vosges; 10 SE. Bruyeres, 11 E. Remiremont. Pop. 4,285.

Gerasa, anciently a city of Decapolis, now Dgerrasch.

Gerastorff, t. Austria; 7 E. Korn-Neuburg.

Gerau, (Gross,) t. Hesse, on the Schwarzbach, 10 SE. Mentz. Pop. 1,649.

Gerba, or Jerba, (an. *Lotophagilis*,) small isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Tripoli. Lon. 11. 20. E. Lat. 33. 56. N. Pop. 30,000. Its principal produce is barley and fruit. It has flourishing manufactures of shawls, linen and woollen cloths.

Gerberoy, t. France, in Oise; 6 NE. Gournay, 12 NW. Beauvais. Lon. 1. 57. E. Lat. 49. 32. N. Pop. 403. It was fortified in the 9th century, to stop the incursion of the Normans.

Gerbeviller, t. France, in Meurte; 5 S Luneville, 15 E. Vezelize. Pop. 2,070.

Gerbstadt, t. Pru. Merseburg; 30 SW. Dessau, 36 S. Magdeburg. Lon. 11. 47. E. Lat. 51. 40. N. Pop. 2,326.

Gerdau, r. Luneburg, which runs into the Ilmenau, at Oldenstadt.

Gerdauen, t. East Prussia, defended by two castles; situated on the Omet, near a considerable lake, which is called the calendar of Gerdauen, as prognosticating the weather; 30 SE. Konigsberg. Lon. 21. 27. E. Lat. 54. 16. N. Pop. 1,632.

Gerden, or Gehrden, t. Pru. Minden; 2 SE. Dringenberg, 14 E. Paderburn. Pop. 645.

Gerdin, t. Russia, in Perm, on the Colva; 152 N. Perm. Lon. 56. 14. E. Lat. 59. 40. N.

Gerdoba, mt. Africa; 80 E. Augela.

Geredeh, t. Turkey; 20 E. Boli. It is large and populous, and has considerable trade.

Gereek, t. Hind., in Bahar; 12 S. Bahar.

Gerem, t. Grand Bukharia; 15 SSW. Badakshan.

Geremschankaia, t. Russia, in Upha; 36 WNW. Bugulma.

Geren, t. Prussia, in Pomerelia, on the Vistula; 9 WSW. Marienburg.

Gerenna, or Jerenna, t. Spain, in Seville; 12 NNW. Seville. It is remarkable for a number of huge rocks, which lie about it, supposed to have been the effect of an earthquake.

Gerenschanskoi, fortress, Russian Siberia, in Kolivan; 240 SSW. Kolivan. Lon. 79. 14. E. Lat. 50. 45. N.

Gerenza, see *Cerenza*.

Gerersdorf, t. Austria; 3 ESE. Crems.

Gerersheim, t. Pru. Dusseldorf; 5 E. Dusseldorf. Pop. 500.

Gerestadt, t. Norway, in Aggerhuus; 32 SW. Tonsberg.

Geresto, t. Negropont; 15 S. Caristo.

Gereuth, t. Bavaria; 5 N. Ebern.

Gergar, t. Spain, in Grenada; 10 SSW. Purchena.

Gergofalva, t. Transylvania; 16 WNW. Hermanstadt.

Gerghonge, see *Ghergong*.

Gergis, t. Africa; 80 W. Tripoli.

Gerhardsbron, t. Bav.; 28 W. Anspach. Lon. 10. E. Lat. 49. 17. N.

Gerhardsborn, or *Markt Gerhardsborn*, t. Wurtemberg; 28 E. Heilbron.

Gerines, see *Cerines*.

Gerinswalde, t. Sax., Leipsic; 20 SSE. Leipsic. Lon. 12. 46. E. Lat. 51. 5. N. Pop. 1,500.

Geris, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile; 8 N. Ashmunein.

Gerizim, mt. Palestine, opposite Ebal, and S. of Nablous.

Gerkow, or *Jorkow*, or *Borek*, t. Bohemia, in Saatz; 22 NE. Saatz. Pop. 1,520.

Gerlatzskoi, fortress, Russia, on E. side of the Irtisch, in Kolivan; 212 W. Kolivan. Lon. 75. 24. E. Lat. 54. 20. N.

Germa, or *Germah*, see *Jermah*.

Germaisti, (an. *Caicus*), r. Natolia, which runs into the sea, opposite Metelin.

German, p-t. Chenango co. N. Y.; 15 NW. Norwich, 115 W. Albany, W. 350. Pop. 2,675.

German, t. Clark co. Ohio. Pop. 897.

German, t. Coshocton co. Ohio. Pop. 302.

German, t. Montgomery co. Ohio. Pop. 2,079.

German Coast, p-v. & district, Louisiana; 25 New-Orleans, W. 1,285.

German Flats, p-t. Herkimer co. N. Y., on S. side of the Mohawk; 5 S. Herkimer, W. 407. Pop. 2,665. It is an excellent agricultural town. The German flats in this town and Herkimer, are an alluvial tract on both sides of the Mohawk, of great fertility.—Fort Herkimer, mentioned in the history of American wars, was in this town.

German Settlement, p-v. Preston co. Va.; 275 Richmond, W. 170.

Germantown, t. Columbia co. N. Y., on E. side of the Hudson; 12 S. Hudson. Pop. 891.

Germantown, p-t. Philadelphia co. Pennsylvania; 7 N. Philadelphia, W. 143. Pop. 4,311. It contains a bank, an academy, and 5 houses of public worship, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for German Calvinists, 1 for Lutherans, 1 for Friends, and 1 for Mennonists. It is pleasantly situated, and has considerable manufactures.—Most of the houses are built on one street, which is about 2 miles in length. Here is the principal congregation of the Mennonists in America. A battle was fought here on the 4th of October, 1777, between the Americans, under general Washington, and the British. The Americans lost 200 killed, 500 wounded, and 4 taken prisoners. The British lost 70 killed, and 430 wounded and taken prisoners.

Germantown, p-t. Hyde co. N. C., on a small bay which makes up from Pamlico sound, 40 E. by S. Washington, W. 375.

Germantown, p-t. & cap. Stokes co. N. C., on the Town Fork of Dan river, 10 NE. Bethania, W. 347. It contains a court house, a jail, and 40 or 50 houses.

Germantown, (New,) p-t. Hunterdon co. N. J.; 47 N. Trenton, W. 203.

Germantown, t. Montgomery co. Ohio; 13 SW. Dayton.

Germantown, p-t. Mason co. Ken.; W. 504.

Germantown, p-t. Montgomery co. Ohio; 13 SW. Dayton, 100 Columbus, W. 502.

GERMANY, country, Europe, bounded N. by the German ocean, Denmark, and the Baltic, E. by Poland, Hungary, and Croatia, S. by the gulf of Venice, Italy, and Switzerland, and W. by France and the Netherlands. Lon. 6. 80. to 19. 52. E. Lat. 45. 4. to 54. 40. N.; 650 miles long from N. to S., 600 broad from E. to W. Sq. m. 225,000.

Divisions. The divisions of Germany have been various at different times. In 1552, Maximilian divided it into 10 circles; Austria, Burgundy, Upper Rhine, Lower Rhine, Franconia, Bavaria, Swabia, Westphalia, Upper Saxony, and Lower Saxony; the first two Catholic, the last two Protestant, the other six mixed. Burgundy, which contained the 17 provinces of the Low Countries, or Netherlands, having long since been detached from the empire, it latterly contained only 9 circles. In addition to these great divisions, there were other countries which formed portions of the German empire, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Lusatia, and some smaller districts. The electors were 9 in number, of Mentz, Treves, Cologne, Bavaria, Palatine, Saxony, Brunswick-Luneburg, Brandenburg, and Bohemia.

The number of princes, secular and ecclesiastical, was upwards of 300, each independent in the administration of his own territory, but subject to the emperor as head of the empire, and to certain laws, enacted at different times, for the common advantage. There were besides a number of free towns, and a class of nobles, who acknowledged no sovereign but the emperor. The constitution of this great body was extremely complicated: the emperor was at first chosen by the princes at large; in the course of time the princes deputed their votes to certain representatives called electors; and the latter eventually took on themselves the nomination without the interference of their constituents.

The states of Germany passed through various changes from the commencement of the French revolution to the sitting of the congress of Vienna, in 1814 and 1815. The states, reduced in number, but augmented in extent, were formed anew by the congress into a federative body, to be governed by a diet. The German territories now comprise about one third part of the empire of Austria, the greatest part of Prussia, Holstein and Lauenburg belonging to Denmark, Luxemburg belonging to the Netherlands; the kingdom of Hanover, of which his Britanic majesty takes the title of king; the kingdoms of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Saxony; 27 smaller independent states governed by native German princes; and 4 free cities.

The following is a list of the number of votes in the diet, population in 1818, square miles, revenue, military contingent, and capital towns of each state. The total population, 30,091,849. Revenue, £18,646,000 sterling. The pop. of the German part only of Austria & Prussia is included.

States.	Votes.	Pop.	Sq.m.	Revenue.	Con.	Capital.
1. Austria	1 4	9,482,227		£6,370,000	94,822	Vienna
2. Prussia	1 4	7,923,439		4,300,000	79,233	Berlin
3. Bavaria	1 4	3,560,000		1,800,000	35,600	Munich
4. Saxony	1 4	1,232,000		850,000	12,320	Dresden
5. Hanover	1 4	1,305,351		900,000	13,053	Hanover
6. Wurtemberg	1 4	1,395,462		1,000,000	13,954	Stuttgart
7. Baden, <i>grand duchy</i>	1 3	1,001,000	5,777	550,000	10,000	Carlsruhe
8. Hesse-Cassel, <i>electorate</i>	3	540,000	4,345	380,000	5,400	Cassel
9. Hesse-Darmstadt, <i>grand duchy</i>	1 3	619,500	3,965	370,000	6,190	Darmstadt
10. Holstein and Lauenburg, <i>duchies</i>	1 3	360,000	3,680	200,000	3,600	Kiel
11. Luxemburg, <i>grand duchy</i>	1 3	214,058	2,289	120,000	2,140	Luxemburg
12. Brunswick, <i>duchy</i>	} 1 2	209,600	1,520	180,000	2,096	Brunswick
13. Nassau, <i>duchy</i>		302,767	2,183	176,000	3,027	Wisbaden
14. Mecklenburg-Schwerin, <i>gr. duchy</i>	} 1 2	358,000	4,742	150,000	3,580	Schwerin
15. Mecklenburg-Strelitz do.		71,769	627	50,000	717	Strelitz
16. Saxe-Weimar, <i>grand duchy</i>	} 1 1	201,000	1,416	150,000	2,010	Weimar
17. Saxe-Gotha, <i>duchy</i>		185,682	1,155	150,000	1,856	Gotha
18. Saxe-Coburg, do.	} 1 1	80,012	543	55,000	800	Coburg
19. Saxe-Meiningen, do.		54,400	424	35,000	544	Meiningen
20. Saxe-Hildburghausen, do.	} 1 1	27,707	212	20,000	277	Hildburghausen
21. Oldenburg, <i>grand duchy</i>		217,769	2,616	150,000	2,177	Oldenburg
22. Anhalt-Dessau, <i>duchy</i>	} 1 1	52,947	360	60,000	529	Dessau
23. Anhalt-Bernberg, do.		37,046	339	30,000	370	Bernberg
24. Anhalt-Cothen, do.	} 1 1	32,454	318	23,000	324	Cothen
25. Schwartzburg-Sondershausen, <i>prin.</i>		45,117	487	25,000	451	Sondershausen
26. Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, do.	} 1 1	53,937	466	22,000	539	Rudolstadt
27. Hohenzollern-Hechingen do.		14,500	95	80,000	145	Hechingen
28. Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen do.	} 1 1	35,360	429	30,000	353	Sigmaringen
29. Lichtenstein		5,546	53	3,000	55	Vadutz
30. Waldeck, <i>county</i>	} 1 1	51,877	459	40,000	518	Corbach
31. Reuss-Greiz, <i>principality</i>		22,255	148	13,000	222	Greitz
32. Reuss-Lobenstein, do.	} 1 1	52,205	688	29,000	522	Lobenstein
33. Schauenburg-Lippe, do.		24,000	195	18,000	240	Buckeburg
34. Lippe-Detmold, do.	} 1 1	69,062	436	50,000	690	Detmold
35. Hesse-Homburg, do.		20,000	106	17,000	200	Homburg
36. Lubeck, <i>free city</i>	} 1 1	45,527	116	30,000	455	Lubeck
37. Frankfort, do.		73,400	90	60,000	734	Frankfort
38. Bremen, do.	} 1 1	48,500	75	40,000	485	Bremen
39. Hamburg, do.		129,739	133	120,000	1,297	Hamburg

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Government. The ordinary concerns of the Germanic confederation are entrusted to a federative diet of 17 members, and the making or altering of its fundamental laws to a general assembly of 70 members, from the various states or members of the confederation, as stated in the above table. The sessions are held at Frankfort on the Maine. The members are equal in rights, but Austria presides. The prince of Hesse Homburg has lately been admitted as a member of the confederation.

Military Force. The military contingent in time of peace is 120,000 men; 96,000 infantry, 18,000 cavalry, and 6,000 artillery. In war, the force in the field is to be 1 in 100 on the population, making a total of little upwards of 300,000, as in the above table.

Universities. Germany is famous for its universities, which are much resorted to from other countries. The number before 1802 was 36; since that period several have been suppressed, and the present number is 20. Of those which stand in the first rank are Gotttingen, Halle, Jena, Leipsic, and Heidelberg.—Vienna is the most eminent as a medical school. The following is a list of the universities, to-

gether with the number of students, as stated in 1817-18. Those designated by P. are Protestants, C. Catholic, and M. Mixed.

	Students,
Vienna, C. Austria,	957
Prague C. Bohemia, Austria	880
Berlin P. Prussia	600
Breslau M. Pru. Silesia	366
Halle P. Pru. Saxony	500
Bonn M. Pru. Cologne	500
Greifswalde P. Pru. Pomerania	55
Landshut C. Bavaria	640
Wurzburg C. Bav. Franconia	365
Erlangen P. Bav. Franconia	180
Leipsick P. Saxony	911
Gottingen P. Hanover,	1,132
Tubingen P. Wurtemberg	355
Heidelberg P. Baden	363
Freyburg C. Baden	275
Marburg P. Hesse-Cassel	197
Giessen P. Hesse-Darmstadt	241
Kiel P. Holstein, Denmark	107
Jena P. Weimer	659
Rostock P. Mecklenburg-Schwerin	100

Religion. The Protestant religion prevails in the north, and the Catholic in the south. Gen-

eral toleration in religion was adopted by the congress of Vienna as a leading principle.—
Computed number of different persuasions.—

Catholics, above 15,000,000 Jews, . 183,000
Lutherans, . 12,000,000 Moravians, 25,000
Reformed, . 2,200,000 Greek ch. 14,000

Libraries, &c. In about 150 towns there are libraries open to the public, many of which are very large. Besides the universities, there are numerous seminaries styled gymnasia, many of which are celebrated schools of learning.

Literature. The Germans are distinguished for attainments in literature, science, and the arts. They are particularly eminent in biblical and critical learning, statistics, political economy, mathematics, astronomy, chemistry, and mechanics. In no other country is authorship so extensively made a business for life.

Language. The German language is spoken by a greater population than any other in Europe, except perhaps the French. It is derived from the Teutonic, and is divided into a number of dialects. The Saxon dialect, called High German, is the language of books and genteel society.

Cities. The following are the most populous cities.—

Vienna . . . 260,000	Dresden . . . 49,074
Berlin . . . 188,000	Bremen . . . 36,630
Hamburg . . 106,920	Cologne . . . 41,706
Prague . . . 81,966	Trieste . . . 36,000
Breslau . . . 76,813	Gratz . . . 34,012
Munich . . . 60,024	Leipsic . . . 32,492
Frankf't, Maine 60,000	Magdeburg . . 30,250

The principal trading towns are Vienna, Hamburg, Lubeck, Bremen, Brunswick, Magdeburg, Frankfort on the Maine, Breslau, Leipsic, Augsburg, Nuremberg, Prague, and Trieste. Leipsic is the greatest mart of German literature, and a centre for booksellers. The largest fairs are at Leipsic, Frankfort, Brunswick, and Bolzano.

Rivers and Canals. Germany is intersected by numerous rivers, which afford great advantages to commerce. It counts 520 rivers in all; 60 navigable to a great extent; and 6, viz. the Danube, Rhine, Elbe, Oder, Weser, and Maine, ranking among the noblest in Europe. The canals are comparatively few. The principal are the canal of Kiel, joining the Baltic to the North sea; the canal of Travemunde, extending from Lubeck to Hamburg; and some others, chiefly in the Prussian states.

Face of the country. Germany is divided into two great portions, the northern and southern, by a range of mountains called the Sudetic chain, which commences near the western side, on the north of the Maine, and traverses Hesse Cassel and the south part of Saxony and Silesia, till it ends in the Carpathian chain. The northern part is styled Lower Germany, and is mostly level; the southern part, styled Upper Germany, is greatly diversified, consisting in part of extensive plains, but traversed also by vast ranges of mountains.

Climate. The climate in the north is rather severe, in the south mild, and generally healthy, except in the marshy districts around the North sea. Vienna is also considered unhealthy from its humid position.

Soil. The soil is very various; sandy plains
Vol. I.

and barren heaths abound in the northeast; swamps and marshes in the northwest; but large portions of the interior and southwest parts are uncommonly fertile

Productions. The productions are wheat, barley, oats, other kinds of grain, flax, madder, rape seed, hops, wine, cattle, horses, sheep, &c. Agriculture is backward in many parts, particularly in the south.

Minerals. These are iron, copper, tin, lead, silver, cobalt, bismuth, quicksilver, salt, marble, fuller's earth, and porcelain clay.

Mineral springs. Germany contains upwards of 1,000 mineral springs and baths, of which the most celebrated are Carlsbad in Bohemia, Toplitz in Austria, Seltzer in Nassau, Pyrmont in Westphalia, and Aix la Chapelle.

Germi, one of the Laccadive islands. Lon. 72. 50. E. Lat. 11. 6. N.

Gemersheim, t. Bav., circle of the Rhine, at the conflux of the Queich and the Rhine; 5 S. Spire, 18 S. Mannheim. Lon. 8. 25. E. Lat. 49. 12. N. Pop. 1,468. It is surrounded partly by a wall, and partly by the Queich, the Rhine, and some marshy ground. It is a place of strength; and £600,000 were appropriated by the Germanic diet, in 1818, to increase its fortifications.

Germigny, t. France, in Yonne; 3 SE. St. Florentin. Pop. 592.

Germigny, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne; 3 E. Meaux.

Germisch, t. Bav.; 21 S. Weilheim.

Germs, t. Austria; 4 W. Zwettl, 62 WNW. Vienna. Lon. 15. E. Lat. 48. 32. N.

Germuk, t. A. Turkey; 45 W. Diarbekir.

Gern, t. Russia, in Tula; 28 WSW. Tula.

Gern, t. Bavaria; 13 SSE. Dingelfingen.

Gernach, t. Bav.; 5 WNW. Geroldshofen.

Gernoi, fortress, Russia, in Kolivan, on the Irtisch; 204 SW. Kolivan. Lon. 78. 14. E. Lat. 51. 44. N.

Gernoiarskoi, fortress, Russia, in Kolivan, on the Irtisch; 196 WSW. Kolivan. Lon. 77. 14. E. Lat. 52. 30. N.

Gernorietzskoi, fortress, Russia, in Kolivan, on the Irtisch; 180 WSW. Kolivan. Lon. 77. 14. E. Lat. 52. 45. N.

Gernrode, t. Ger., in Anhalt Bernburg; 22 W. Bernburg, 30 W. Dessau. Lon. 11. 20. E. Lat. 51. 45. N. Pop. 1,630.

Gernsheim, or *Gerensheim*, t. Hesse-Darmstadt, in Starkenburg; 18 SSE. Mentz, 27 WNW. Heidelberg. Pop. 2,243.

Gernspach, t. Baden, capital of a district, on the Murg; 4 E. Baden, 9 SE. Rastadt. P. 1,640.

Gernyoszeg, t. Transylvania, on the river Maros; 10 SW. Keresztur.

Geroda, t. Hanover; 8 NE. Duderstadt.

Gerodot, t. France, in Aube; 9 E. Troyes.

Geroldseck, (*Hohen*), castle, Swabia, which gives name to a small county situated on the left side of the Kinzig; 3 SSE. Gengenbach.

Geroldsgrun, v. Bav., with a mineral spring; 4 SW. Lichtenberg.

Geroldstein, t. Nassau; 7 S. Nastede.

Gerolsingen, t. Switz.; 14 NW. Berne.

Gerolsingen, t. Bav.; 2 NW. Wassertrudingen.

Gerolstein, or *Geroldstein*, t. Pru. Coblenz, on the Kill; 24 N. Treves. Lon. 6. 38. E. Lat. 50. 16. N. Pop. 350.

Geroldshofen, t. Bav., Lower Maine; 9 SE. Schweinfurt, 20 NE. Wurzburg. Pop. 1,807.

Geron Point, cape, Ireland, in the county of Antrim; 32 N. Belfast. Lon. 5. 50. W. Lat. 55. 5. N.

Gerona, or *Girona*, (an. *Gerunda*.) t. Spain, and capital of a viguery, in Catalonia; 44 S. Perpignan, 47 NE. Barcelona. Lon. 2. 50. E. Lat. 41. 59. N. Pop. 14,000. Bp. see. A university was founded here in 1521, which was abolished in 1715. The means of public instruction have since been concentrated in one college where there are 900 students, who are instructed by professors in various branches. The library is extensive and valuable. In 517, a council was held here.

Geronte, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Natolia. Lon. 30. 4. E. Lat. 36. 20. N.

Gerontissa, small isl. in the gulf of Engia; 4 S. Engia.

Gerra, see *Catif*.

Gerrhæ, see *Jerabees*.

Gerri, t. Spain, Catalonia; 37 N. Balaguer.

Gerri, t. Africa, in Nubia, situated on the Nile; 150 NNE. Sennaar. Lon. 33. E. Lat. 16. 15. N. It contains about 140 houses.

Gerrisheim, see *Geresheim*.

Gerry, see *Phillipston*.

Gerry, t. Chataouque co. N. Y. Pop. 947.

Gers, r. France, which rises near La Barthe de Nestes, in Upper Pyrenees, crosses the department of the Gers, passing by Masseuer, Seissan, Auch, Fleurance, Lectoure, &c., and runs into the Garonne, about 3 SE. Agen.

Gers, dep. France, bounded N. by Landes and Lot-and-Garonne, E. by Upper Garonne, S. by Upper and Lower Pyrenees, and W. by Landes; about 55 miles long, and from 22 to 45 broad. It takes its name from the river Gers, which crosses it from S. to N. Auch is the capital. Pop. 286,497.

Gersau, t. Switz., in Unterwalden, on N. side of the lake of Lucerne, 6 SW. Schweitz. Lon. 8. 20. E. Lat. 46. 55. N. It is the capital of a district, formerly independent, and the smallest free state in Europe. The whole territory is about 6 miles long, and 1 wide. Pop. 1,500.

Gerschitz, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 9 NW. Konigingratz.

Gersdorf, t. Pru. Potsdam; 4 NE. Jutterbock.

Gersdorf, t. Sax. Erzgebirg, district of Nossen. Pop. 221.

Gerschnitz, t. Bavaria; 6 E. Bayreuth.

Gerspach, see *Gernspach*.

Gersprentz, r. Germany, which runs into the Maine, near Stockstad.

Gersprintz, t. Hesse; 7 NW. Erbach.

Gerstungen, t. Weimar, in Eisenach, on the Werra; 8 W. Eisenach. Pop. 1,282.

Gerswalde, t. Prussia, in the Ucker Mark of Brandenburg; 9 S. Prenzlau. Pop. 499.

Gerthausen, t. Germany; 10 W. Meinungen.

Gertica, now *Wamba*.

Gertrudenberg, t. Han., in Osnabruck; 1 E. Osnabruck.

Gertrudenberg, or *St. Gertruydenberg*, t. Brabant; 7 NE. Breda, 10 SE. Dort. Lon. 4. 52. E. Lat. 51. 42. N. Pop. 1,342. It has a good

harbour formed by the Merwe, which is here extended to a very considerable lake, called *Bies Bosch*, of about two hours' passage across to Dort. It is built in the form of a crescent, with regular fortifications, and good bastions. In ancient charters it is called *Mons Littoris*, the Mountain of the Shore.

Gertz, t. Bav.; 5 WSW. Munerstat.

Gerumenha, see *Xerumenha*.

Gerweil, t. Baden; 6 N. Klein Lauffenburg. Pop. 1,800.

Gerzat, t. France, in Puy-de-Dome; 4 NE. Clermont. Pop. 500.

Gerzen, t. Bavaria; 7 S. Dingelfingen, 11 E. Landshut.

Gesan, t. Arabian Irak; 8 SE. Mendali.

Gesas, t. Silesia, in Neisse; 3 SE. Patschau.

Geschinen, v. Valais; 25 E. Leuk. In 1799, the Austrians were defeated here by the French.

Geseke, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Arensburg; 9 ESE. Lipstadt, 14 N. Ruden. Pop. 2,523. 2 Catholic churches, 1 gymnasium.

Gesenke, mts. Germany, forming a natural boundary between Austria, Silesia, and Moravia.

Geserhisar, t. Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile; 3 N. Syene.

Geserich, lake, Prussia, near Dutch Eylau.

Geservagherd, t. Persia, in Chorasán; 30 S. Esferan.

Geskendorf, t. Prussia, in Oberland; 7 SSE. Salfeldt.

Gesmold, t. Han., in Osnabruck; 12 SE. Vorden. Pop. 594.

Gesoriacum, now *Boulogne*.

Gessene, t. Bohemia, Boleslaw; 9 NE. Turnau.

Gessigo Point, cape, Ireland, in the county of Sligo; 11 NW. Sligo. Lon. 8. 33. W. Lat. 54. 22. N.

Gesso, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra; 15 NE. Civita Borella.

Gesta, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 23 NE. Uddevalla.

Geste, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 12 NW. Chollet. H. 210.

Geste, or *Geiste*, r. Ger., which runs into Weser, near its mouth.

Gestel, t. N. Brabant, near Eyndhoven. Pop. 1,900.

Gestinen, t. Switz., in Uri; 15 S. Altorff.

Gestricia, pr. Sweden, about 51 miles long and 10 wide; bounded N. by Helsingland, E. by the gulf of Bothnia, S. by Upland, Westmanland and Dalecarlia, and W. by Dalecarlia. The mines, forges, forests, lakes, and rivers, furnish the principal riches and support of the inhabitants, who do not much concern themselves with agriculture. Gefle is the capital. Sq. m. 1,240. Pop. 27,000.

Gestungshausen, or *Geshausen*, t. Ger., in Coburg; 7 E. Coburg. Pop. 400.

Gesvaldo, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra; 12 NW. Conza. Pop. 3,138.

Gesves, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic a little N. of the island of Bissagos.

Geta, t. Sweden, on N. coast of the island of Aland. Lon. 9. 50. E. Lat. 60. 25. N.

Getafe, t. Spain; 6 SW. Madrid. Pop. 5,000.

Ge-tchao, t. China, of the third rank, in Chang-tong; 27 ESE. Lu.

Gethsemane, v. Palestine, E. of Jerusalem, between Mount Olivet and the brook Kidron.

Getstorf, t. Austria; 6 SE. Meissai.

Geltendorf, t. Austria; 5 S. Aigen.

Gettersheim, t. Wurzburg; 6 S. Kissingen.

Gettysburg, p-t. & cap. Adams co. Pa. on a branch of Rock creek; which flows into the Monocacy; 28 WSW. York, 113 W. Philadelphia, W. 73. Lat. 39. 51. N. Pop. 1,102. It contains the county buildings, and a bank, and has some trade.

Getzendorf, t. Austria; 4 S. Zistersdorf.

Getzendorff, t. Austria, situated on the river Reisenpach; 10 W. Bruck, 12 SE. Vienna.

Gevasi, t. Arabian Irak, on the Tigris; 95 SE. Bagdad.

Gevaudan, before the revolution a mountainous country of France, in Languedoc, of which Mende was the capital.

Geudern, t. Hesse, on the Nidder; 25 SE. Giessen. Pop. 1,614.

Gevelsberg, or *Grettelberg*, t. Pru. Arensburg, 6 SE. Blankenstein. Pop. 797.

Geves, t. Africa, situated on a river of the same name, S. of the river St. Domingo.

Geveze, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine; 4 S. Hedée, 7 NNW. Rennes.

Gevisa, t. Turkey, on the NE. of the sea of Marmora; 25 E. Constantinople.

Geul, r. which runs into the Meuse, about 5 miles below Maestricht.

Geul, t. Neth., in Limburg; 5 N. Wyck.

Gevray, t. France, in Côte-d'Or; 7 S. Dijon. Pop. 1,128.

Gevollung, t. Austria; 8 S. St. Polten.

Geuszenitz, t. Pru. Merseburg; 3 E. Zeitz.

Geutz, t. Anhalt Cothen, near Cothen.

Gewicze, or *Gewitz*, or *Gewitsch*, t. Moravia, in Olmutz; 18 N. Brunn, 24 W. Olmutz. Lon. 16. 35. E. Lat. 49. 45. N. Pop. 2,036.

Gex, t. France, in Ain, at the foot of Mount Jura, capital of a district; 9 NNW. Geneva, 36 NE. Nantua. Lon. 6. 8. E. Lat. 46. 20. N. Pop. 2,461.

Geyer, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 6 WSW. Wolkenstein. Pop. 1,800. It is situated in the midst of mines. Here are manufactures of vitriol, sulphur, alum, and arsenic.

Geyersberg, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 28 ESE. Konigingratz, 28 ENE. Chrudim.

Geyrach, t. Stiria; 9 SSE. Cilley.

Geys, or *Geysa*, t. Hesse Cassel, in Fulda, on the Ulster; 15 NE. Fulda, 20 SSW. Eisenach. Lon. 10. E. Lat. 50. 43. N.

Geys Rucken Jaffelek, mt. Ger., which separates Upper Carniola from the county of Cilley; 6 NE. Stein.

Geysers, boiling springs, Iceland, N. of Skalholt. The water rises from an aperture, 19 feet in diameter, and springs up at intervals from 50 to 100 feet.

Geysingen, t. Baden, on the Danube; 16 N. Schaffhausen. Pop. 992.

Geyszing, t. Gotha; 2 E. Altenberg.

Geyszing, (*New*), t. Saxony, in Meissen; 12 SE. Pilnitz. Pop. 450.

Gezael, t. Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates; 120 WNW. Bassora.

Gezan, or *Dsjesan*, s-p. Arabia Felix, on the Red sea, which carries on a considerable trade

in senna and coffee; 23 W. Abu-Arisch. Lon. 24. 6. E. Lat. 16. 53. N.

Gezeid, t. Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile; 27 NNW. Cairo.

Gezira, or *Jesseera*, t. A. Turkey, and capital of a pachalic, in Diarbekir, on the right bank of the Tigris; 75 SE. Diarbekir. Lon. 40. 42. E. Lat. 37. 16. N. The whole province of Diarbekir is also called *Al Gezira*.

Gezirat al Dahab, or *Gezirat Iddabab*, or *the Golden Island*, isl. in Lower Egypt, formed by canals cut from the left bank of the Nile, opposite Fayoua.

Gezirat ibn Omar, (an. *Bezabde*), t. on the Tigris.

Gezirat el Teir, or *Island of Birds*, (an. *Hieracum*), isl. in the Red sea. Lon. 37. 56. E. Lat. 22. 18. N.

Gezula, or *Gazula*, country, Africa, the most southern province of the empire of Morocco.

Gfoll, t. Austria; 8 WNW. Crems.

Chalefka, t. Arabia Felix, once a celebrated city and seaport, but now gone entirely to decay, and only 20 cottages remaining, to show the place where it stood; 20 S. Hodeida.

Ghana, see *Cano*.

Ghana, or *Ghanara*, strong town, Africa, in a kingdom of the same name, situated on N. side of the Niger, near a lake of the same name; 150 ESE. Cashna. Lon. 13. 5. E. Lat. 16. 20. N.

Ghana, country, Africa, on the borders of the Niger, bounded N. by Cashna, E. by Wangara, S. by Milli, and W. by Mekzara and Cashna.

Ghanara, city, Africa, and capital of the country of Wangara, on a river which runs into the Niger; 300 SE. Cashna. Lon. 15. 40. E. Lat. 13. 40. N.

Ghassa, t. Bootan, capital of a district. Lon. 89. 3. W. Lat. 28. N.

Ghat, small island in the river St. Lawrence. Lon. 93. 10. W. Lat. 35. 30. N.

Ghauts, or *Gauts*, mountainous ridges, Hind. The ridges are 2, the Eastern and Western. The *Western Ghauts*, the longest ridge, extends from Cape Comorin to the Taptee, or Surat river; including about 13 deg. of latitude, with a single opening of 16 miles, which admits the Paniany. Their distance from the coast is usually about 40 miles, seldom more than 70: their height computed from 3 to 4,000 feet. The *Eastern Ghauts*, extend from the north of the Cauvery, Lat. 11. 20. N. to the banks of the Kistna, Lat. 16. N.—The word Ghaut signifies a pass through the mountains, and the high land is called *Bala-Ghaut*, i. e. above the passes; and the low land *Payeen Ghaut*, i. e. below the passes. The country between the ridges is generally table land, and some of it very fertile. These mountains are generally composed of granite, and on the western side are extensive forests of teak timber.

Ghavkani, t. Persia, in Irak; 25 E. Ispahan.

Ghebraba, t. Persia, in Irak; 5 NW. Ispahan.

Ghedi, t. Italy; 10 S. Brescia. Pop. 3,200.

Ghedemis, see *Gadamis*.

Gheder, t. A. Turkey, Sivas; 15 S. Amasieh.

Ghedman, t. Persia, in Chorasán; 18 S. Herat.

Gheel, or *Ghelen*, t. Neth., Antwerp; 6 E. Herentals, 9 S. Turnhout. Pop. 7,015.

Gheira, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia; 20 SW. Degnizlu, 38 NNE. Mogla.

Gheive, t. Natolia; 20 ENE. Isnik.

Ghela, (an. *Ocelis*,) t. Arabia, on the coast of the Red sea; 48 SSE. Mocha.

Ghelindjak, t. Circassia, on the Black sea, on a bay of the same name; 55 SE. Anapa.

Gheleuse, t. Neth., W. Flanders; 3 WNW. Menin. Pop. 3,100.

Gheme, t. Italy; 13 NNW. Novara.

Ghemish, t. A. Turkey, in Sivas; 24 W. Amasieh.

Ghent, p-t. Columbia co. N. Y.; 6 ENE. Hudson. Pop. 2,379.

Ghent, p-v. Gallatin co. Ken.; W. 563.

Ghent, (*Gand* in French, *Gandavum* in Latin,) city, Neth., capital of East Flanders; 30 SW. Antwerp, 35 N. Lille. Lon. 3. 44. E. Lat. 51. 3. N. Pop. 60,765. H. 10,000. Bp. see. It is situated on the conflux of the rivers Scheldt, Lys, Moeze, and Lieve, which, with a great number of canals, cut through it every way, divide the town into 26 small islands, which are joined together by upwards of 300 small wooden bridges. The Nervii chose it for their city, and after them the Vandals, who gave it the name of *Wanda*, from whence the name of *Gand*, or *Ghent*, is probably derived. The city is surrounded by a wall, about 15 miles in circ., enclosing numerous cornfields and gardens. Ghent is entitled to notice on the score of literature, having a public library, and academies of drawing, architecture, and the fine arts. But the chief establishment of this nature is the college, having been long in repute, and was in 1816 erected into a university.

Besides the cathedral, it has 6 parish churches, 49 cloisters, and 24 hospitals. The streets are wide and straight, the houses large, but not elegant, and the market places spacious. It has considerable trade in corn, with lace, cloth, linen, and silk manufactures, much assisted by two navigable canals, one to Sas de Ghent, the other to Burges, Ostend, &c. It was formerly much more populous and commercial than at present. It was for a time the capital of the Belgic provinces. Its prosperity goes back to the 12th and 13th centuries; and it was from this town that the woollen manufacture was introduced into England.—A treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, was signed here, on the 24th December, 1814.—Natives, John of Gaunt or Ghent, Charles V., and Heinsius.

Gher, t. Africa, in Sugulmessa, on the Ziz; 90 NW. Sugulmessa.

Gherangol, t. Africa, in the country of the Foulahs, on S. side of the Senegal. Lon. 14. W. Lat. 16. 40. N.

Gherede, (an. *Cratia* & *Flaviopolis*,) t. A. Turkey, in Natolia; 28 E. Boli.

Ghergisten Mountains, chain of mountains of Asia, situated on N. of Candahar; 15 N. Candahar.

Gherghonge, or *Ghergong*, t. Assam, formerly the capital of the country, on the river Degoo. Lon. 93. 10. E. Lat. 25. 35. N. The houses are built of wood, and every one has a garden, or some cultivated ground in front, consequently it is of great extent. It is fortified, and has four

gates. The rajah's palace is surrounded by causeways, planted with bamboos, and on the outside the ditch is full of water; the palace contains many lofty and spacious apartments, particularly a saloon 150 cubits long and forty broad, supported by 66 pillars, placed at intervals.

Gheriah, s-p. Hind., on the W. of Pirate coast, in Concan; 80 NNW. Goa. Lon. 73. 7. E. Lat. 16. 45. N. It was strongly fortified by the pirate Angria. The harbour is very good.

Gherma, or *Germa*, t. Africa, in the desert country of Berdoa. Lon. 18. 20. E. Lat. 24. 50. N.

Ghermansik, t. Natolia; 15 E. Scalanova.

Gherri, see *Gerri*.

Gherua, t. Arabia, Hadsjar; 45 WNW. El Catif.

Gherze, t. Tripoli; 50 S. Mesurada.

Ghesilpour, t. Hind., Ratampour; 28 SSW. Suisopour.

Gheuk Sha, (i. e. *Blue Water*,) lake of Persian Armenia, 60 miles long and 6 broad; 50 ENE. Erivan.

Gheurel, t. Natolia; 28 WNW. Angura.

Geutsi, t. A. Turkey, Caramania; 16 E. Cogni.

Ghez, t. Grand Bukharia; 24 SSE. Balk. Lon. 65. 40. E. Lat. 36. 16. N.

Ghezan, or *Dsjesam*, (an. *Gasundi*,) t. Arabia, in Yemen, on the coast of the Red sea; 300 SSE. Mecca. Lat. 16. 45. N.

Ghiabunder, t. Bengal; 25 SSW. Goragot.

Ghidore, pr. Bengal; bounded N. by Bahar, NE. & E. by Curruckpour, S. by Birboom, and SW. by Curruckdeah and Moy. Ghidore is the chief place.

Ghidore, t. Bengal, and capital of a province of the same name; 70 SE. Patna, 180 NW. Calcutta. Lon. 86. 23. E. Lat. 24. 53. N.

Ghiez, fortress, Persia, in Irak, taken by the Afghans in 1723.

Ghilan, or *Kilan*, (an. *Gela*,) pr. Persia, bounded N. by Adirbeitzan and Schirvan, NE. by the Caspian sea, E. by the Caspian sea and Mazanderan, S. by the Persian Irak, and W. by Curdistan and Adirbeitzan; about 200 miles from E. to W., and 150 from N. to S. It is one of the most beautiful and fertile provinces of all Persia, producing silk, olives, rice, tobacco, and most excellent fruits of all kinds, and in so great quantity, as not only to supply its own wants, but sufficient to supply a great part of Persia and Armenia. Whole forests are seen of mulberry, box, and walnut trees. Every peasant has a garden to his cottage, filled with orange-trees, citrons, figs, and vines. The inhabitants are Mahometans of the sect of Omar, brave, haughty, and industrious, and speak a peculiar language, neither Persian nor Arabic. Pop. estimated at 50,000 families. Reshd is the capital.

Ghildi, t. Africa, in the Senegal; 39 NW. Gallam.

Ghiljie, district, Afghanistan; 180 miles long, and 85 broad.

Ghilnedilna, island, Nubia, in the Nile, near Dongola.

Ghilon, t. Curdistan; 50 SSW. Erbil.

Ghinala, or *Guinala*, t. & kingdom, Africa, on the river Grande. Lon. 14. 0. W. Lat. 11. 15. N.

Ghinuc, t. Natolia; 24 NW. Sinob.

Ghio, see *Kemlik*.

Ghio, t. Africa, belonging to the Foulahs, on the Senegal; 12 SW. Goumel.

Ghirgirov, see *Giorgiev*.

Ghir, r. Africa, which rises in the Atlas mountains, and runs into a lake in the desert of Hair.

Ghirgin, see *Guinguin*.

Ghirnah, r. Hind., which runs into the Taptee, 36 SW. Burhanpour.

Ghisciola, t. Italy; 15 E. Cremona.

Ghistel, t. Flanders; 5 S. Ostend, 11 SW. Bruges. Pop. 1,824.

Ghivira, t. Italy; 30 NW. Milan.

Ghizni, or *Gazna*, city, Cabulistan, capital of a district, once the capital of a powerful empire of the same name; 54 S. Cabul, 150 E. Candahar. Lon. 68. 20. E. Lat. 33. 40. N. The city is called *the Second Medina*, from the great number of illustrious persons who have been interred there. It contains within the walls only about 1,500 houses.

Ghoban, see *Góban*.

Ghoer, t. Holland, in Overissel, on the Riggee; 10 NNE. Borkeloe.

Ghor, or *Araba*, valley, Syria and Arabia Petraea, extending from the Dead sea to the extremity of the eastern branch of the Red sea. In this valley manna is found, which drops from the sprigs of several trees, and is collected by the Arabs, who make cakes of it.

Ghor, see *Gaur*.

Ghoraghaut, t. Bengal, capital of a district of the same name, on the Curruthya. Lon. 89. 25. E. Lat. 25. 13. N.

Ghoraib, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 15 E. Jambo.

Ghosegong, t. Garrows, on NE. frontier of Bengal, on the Natee river. It carries on a trade in hemp and butter.

Ghourbend, t. Cabulistan; 42 NW. Cabul. Lon. 67. 52. E. Lat. 34. 55. N.

Ghour, t. Balk. Lon. 66. 56. E. Lat. 35. 40. N.

Ghula el Aljaib, t. Arabia Felix; 10 NNE. Chamir.

Ghuipaigan, t. Persia, in Irak; 36 W. Casham, 100 NNW. Ispahan. Lon. 50. 40. E. Lat. 33. 45. N.

Ghumischkana, t. A. Turkey, in Trebisonde; 50 SSW. Trebisonde.

Ghunfude, or *Comfodah*, s-p. Arabia in the Red sea, belonging to the sheriffe of Mecca; 145 S. Mecca. Lat. 29. 7. N. All vessels which carry coffee to Jidda are compelled to anchor here, and pay a duty.

Ghuni, one of the smaller Cape Verde Islands, little more than a rock.

Ghurka, see *Aurungabad*.

Ghurman, t. Persia, in Segestan; 30 NNE. Ferah.

Ghysapour, t. Hind., in Bahar; 20 WNW. Chuprah.

Giabbar, fortress A. Turkey, in Diarbekir; 120 SSW. Diarbekir.

Giaden, t. Arabia; 60 WSW. Mecca.

Giadhoff, t. Stiria; 8 SSW. Gratz.

Giadila, t. Arabia, in Nedsjed; 90 SW. Kariatim.

Giadri, t. Albania, on the Drino; 8 N. Alessio.

Gialakova, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania; 60 NE. Filippopoli.

Giarau, t. Transylvania; 8 SSW. Clausenburg.

Giamani, t. Persia, in Chusistan; 28 SSW. Suster.

Giamobash, t. Natolia; 20 SSE. Smyrna.

Gianab, t. Persia, Kerman; 50 E. Sirgian.

Giannuti, small isl. Mediterranean, near the coast of Italy. Lon. 11. 20. E. Lat. 42. 24. N.

Giant of the Valley, mt. in Elizabethtown, Essex co. N. Y.; 1 SW. of the court house. It is estimated to be 1,200 feet above the plain, and commands a very extensive prospect. On the NE. side there is an almost perpendicular declivity of 700 feet.

Giant's Causeway, promontory, Ireland, in the county of Antrim, on N. Coast, W. of Bengore Head; 8 NE. Coleraine, 120 N. Dublin. It consists of many hundred thousands of columns, composed of a hard black rock, rising perpendicularly from 200 to 400 feet above the water's edge. The columns, or basaltes, are generally pentagonal, or have 5 sides, and are so closely attached to each other, that though perfectly distinct from top to bottom, scarcely any thing can be introduced between them. This extraordinary disposition of the rocks continues below the water's edge; it also obtains in a small degree on the opposite shore in Scotland. The columns are not each of one solid stone in an upright position, but composed of several short lengths exactly joined, not with flat surfaces, but are articulated into each other, as a ball in a socket, the one end of the joint having a cavity of 3 or 4 inches deep, into which the convex end of the opposite joint is exactly fitted. This is not visible till the stones are disjointed.—The Giant's Causeway, is accounted the greatest natural curiosity in Ireland, and one of the most remarkable of the kind in the world.

Giant's Head, cape on E. coast of the island of St. Christopher, a little E. Ragged point.

Giar, t. Persia, in Farsistan; 70 E. Schiras.

Giar, (*Al*), or *Dsjar*, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 16 S. Jambo, 76 SW. Medina.

Giaratta, (an. *Semætus*), r. Sicily, which flows into the sea, near Catania.

Giarecan, t. Grand Bukharia; 45 N. Vashgherd.

Giarga, t. Corsica; 9 E. Calvi.

Giaritchas, group of small islands, among the Moluccas. Lon. 127. 18. E. Lat. 0. 3. N.

Giarmal, t. Hungary; 20 ESE. Levens.

Giarra, see *Jagra*.

Giarud, t. Persia, Kerman; 20 W. Rauand.

Giarura, t. Candahar; 25 SW. Candahar.

Giasan, t. Persia, in Segestan; 25 NE. Kin.

Giat, t. France, in Puy-de-Dome; 27 WSW. Riom, 27 W. Clermont. Pop. 1,929.

Giavenna, t. Piedmont, at the foot of the Cottian Alps, near the Sangon; 10 SE. Susa, 15 W. Turin. Pop. 7,500. The air is salubrious, and the situation agreeable; it is surrounded with an ancient wall, with 4 gates.

Giauf, (*Al*), district, Egypt, in SE. part of the Delta.

Giavi, t. Sardinia; 21 ESE. Algeri.

Giaukiri, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, anciently *Sigeum*, chiefly inhabited by Greeks. See *Yeny Sheyr*.

Giaur, see *Firuzabad*.

Giaza, t. Italy, Verona; 14 NNE. Verona.

Gibau, t. Moravia, Olmutz; 8 NE. Olmutz.

Gibben, t. Courland ; 32 NE. Piltyn.

Gibbonsville, v. Watervliet, N. Y., opposite to Troy ; 6 N. Albany. Here is a large U. S. arsenal and an iron foundery.

Gibby, cluster of small islands, in the E. Indian sea, about 12 leagues in circumference, well inhabited ; on the equator. Lat. 126. 25. E.

Gibé, t. Arabia, Nedsjed ; 130 ENE. Hajar.

Gibeah, city of the tribe of Benjamin ; 6 N. Jerusalem.

Gibease, t. Arabia, in Hadramaut ; 140 NNE. Hadramaut.

Gibel el Silsili, see *Gebel el Silsili*.

Gibel el Tor, see *Tabor*.

Gibelet, or *Gabye*, (an. *Gabala*, and *Gabulon*;) s-p. Syria ; 12 SSW. Tripoli. It is situated on the coast of the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the river Jebilee.

Gibelin, t. Palestine ; 8 E. Gaza.

Gibello, t. Parma, on the Po ; 16 NW. Parma. Lon. 10. 7. E. Lat. 45. 1. N.

Gibichenstein, v. Pru. Magdeburg, on the Saale ; 1 N. Halle. Pop. 621.

Giblien, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile ; 14 N. Asna.

Giboldehausen, t. Hanover, in Gottingen ; 6 N. Duderstadt. Pop. 1,707.

Gibon, t. Cuba ; 22 NNE. Bayamo.

Gibrleon, t. Spain, in Seville, on the Odiel, with a harbour for small fishing vessels. It contains about 150 houses, divided into two parishes ; 44 W. Seville. Lon. 7. 1. W. Lat. 37. 20. N. Pop. 2,800.

Gibraltar, promontory and town in the south of Spain, on the straits to which it gives name, near the part where the entrance into the Mediterranean between Europe and Africa is narrowest ; 16 N. Ceuta in Africa, 70 S. Seville. Lon. 5. 19. W. Lat. 36. 7. N. Pop. of the town 12,000, exclusive of the garrison. The promontory consists of a great rocky mountain running from north to south, about 3 miles in length, and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ m. in width ; and from 1,200 to 1,449 feet in height. On the north side is a low isthmus, no where more than 10 feet high, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, and $\frac{1}{4}$ m. wide, connecting this vast mass of rock with the continent. The northern front of the rock is almost perpendicular ; the east side formed of frightful precipices ; the south narrow and abrupt ; the west front is almost as abrupt, but it may be approached by shipping from the bay, and it is here that the efforts of assailants have been directed, and here are the great batteries and works of defence. It was first fortified in the modern style, in the reign of Charles V. It was taken by the English in 1704, and it has since been repeatedly attacked, but always without success ; and is deemed impregnable. Its importance arises chiefly from its spacious bay, which is 9 miles long, and 5 broad. It is well protected from winds, and forms a convenient station for fleets and ships of war.

The town stands at the foot of the promontory on the northwest side. It contains a naval hospital, victualing office, barracks, an English church, a Catholic chapel, 3 synagogues, a theatre, a garrison, library, &c. The houses have flat roofs, and large bow windows. The inhabitants are composed of British, Spaniards,

Italians, Jews, Moors, &c.—The rock composing this vast promontory, consists chiefly of primary marble, which runs in large strata of 20, 30, 40, and 50 feet in thickness, and contains a number of caves. Of these the most remarkable is St. Michael's cave, on the south side of the rock about 1,000 feet above the level of the sea. The mouth is only 5 feet wide, but within the cavern is very spacious, leading to a number of smaller caves.—Gibraltar was called *Calpe* by the ancients, and in their mythological language *one of the Pillars of Hercules*, opposite to *Abyla* the other *Pillar*.

Gibraltar, (*Straits of*;) form an entrance from the Atlantic into the Mediterranean. The narrowest part is a little to the west of Gibraltar, and 15 miles across. A remarkable peculiarity of these straits, is that a strong current always runs from the ocean into the Mediterranean. The ancients called them *Gaditanum* and *Herculaneum Fretum*, or *Straits of Hercules*.

Gibraltar, t. Venezuela, in Maracaybo, situated on E. coast of the lake of Maracaybo ; 100 SSE. Maracaybo. Lon. 71. W. Lat. 9. 25. N. In the environs is gathered the best cocoa of the province ; and an excellent kind of tobacco grows, of high esteem in Old Spain. The air is exceedingly unwholesome in the rainy season, on which account the merchants and planters generally retire, at that time, to Maracaybo. It is defended by some fortifications.

Gibson, p-t. Susquehanna co. Pa. ; 170 NNE. Harrisburg, W. 286. Pop. 914.

Gibson, t. Clearfield co. Pa. Pop. 255.

Gibson, co. Indiana. Pop. 3,876. Chief town, Princeton.

Gibson Port, see *Port Gibson*.

Gibson's River, r. N. A., which runs into the Missouri, 2,177 miles from the Mississippi.

Gibrin, t. Syria ; 10 SE. Aleppo.

Giczin, see *Tilschein*.

Gidda, see *Jidda*.

Giddatoor, t. Hind., Cicacole ; 16 SW. Cosimcotta.

Giddri, t. Albania ; 8 N. Alessio.

Gidea, r. Sweden, which rises in the Lappmark of Asele, and crossing Angermanland, runs into the gulf of Bothnia, Lon. 18. 54. E. Lat. 16. 20. N.

Gideli, t. Candahar ; 50 SE. Gabul.

Gidid, t. Dar Fur ; 22 SE. Cobbé.

Gidid, t. Nubia ; 35 S. Gerri.

Gidi-shehri, t. Natolia ; 8 S. Beishehri.

Gidola, t. Russia, in Viborg ; 20 N. Viborg.

Gidy, t. France, in Loiret ; 6 N. Orleans.

Giebachstein, see *Gibichstein*.

Giech, t. Bavaria ; 7 N. Bamberg.

Giedkuliszki, t. Samogitia ; 24 S. Rosienne.

Giedroyce, t. Rus. Wilna ; 24 NNW. Wilna.

Giedungen, t. Norway, in Christiansand ; 18 NW. Stavanger.

Gieguzin, t. Lithuania ; 15 S. Wilkomiers.

Giellum, t. Norway, in Aggerhuus ; 53 N. Christiania.

Gien, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Loiret, situated on the Loire ; 21 S. Montargis, 33 SE. Orleans. Lon. 2. 42. E. Lat. 47. 41. N. Pop. 5,117.

Giengen, t. Wurtemberg, on the river Brentz ; 20 W. Donauwert, 28 NW. Augsburg. Lon. 10.

13. E. Lat. 48. 45. N. Pop. 2,000. It was an imperial town, till in 1802.

Giene, see *Kenè*.

Giensor, t. Africa; 10 S. Tripoli.

Gier, r. France, which runs into the Rhone, 12 miles below Lyons.

Gierace, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; bp. see; 34 N. Reggio, 62 SSW. St. Severina. Lon. 16. 30. E. Lat. 38. 6. N. Pop. 6,000. It contains 13 churches and 4 monasteries. Near it are some sulphureous baths.

Gierace, t. Sicily, in the valley of Demona; 10 SW. Mistretta. Lon. 14. 22. E. Lat. 37. 48. N.

Gieranony, t. Rus. Wilna; 20 NE. Lida.

Gierga, t. Bengal; 48 SE. Doesa.

Giersdorf, t. Silesia, Reichenbach. P. 1,356.

Giesenhagen, t. Holstein; 2 NW. Segeborg.

Giesen, see *Titschein*.

Giesim, t. Nubia, between Sennaar and Abyssinia; 100 ESE. Sennaar. Lon. 35. 15. E. Lat. 13. 16. N.

Giesmamsdorf, t. Silesia, in Neisse; 3 WNW. Neisse.

Giessen, t. Hesse Darmstadt, capital of Upper Hesse, on the Lahn; 6 E. Wetzlar, 36 NE. Mentz. Lon. 8. 43. E. Lat. 50. 35. N. Pop. 5,174. It is walled and defended by a good citadel and arsenal, and has some manufactures of woollen and cotton. It contains 3 churches, a hospital, a provincial school or college, and a Protestant university founded in 1605, which has 23 professors, and in 1817, had 241 students.

Giessenbach, r. Ger., which joins the Elbach, near Worms.

Giesshubel, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 20 ENE. Konigingratz. H. 204.

Giesin, t. Samogitia; 22 ESE. Rosienne.

Giffaumont, t. France, Marne; 12 SE. Vitry le François.

Gifford, v. Scot., in East Lothian, on Gifford Water; 4 S. Haddington. Pop. 400.

Gifhorn, t. Hanover, in Luneburg Zelle, situated on the Aller; 19 E. Zelle. Pop. 1,554.

Gifoni, t. Naples, Principato Citra; 7 ENE. Salerno. Pop. 739.

Gigantes, cluster of small islands among the Philippines, NW. of Sibiu. Lon. 123. 20. E. Lat. 11. 42. N.

Gigatchee, see *Segigatchee*.

Gigay, one of the smaller Hebrides. Lon. 7. 19. W. Lat. 57. 1. N.

Giggleswick, t. Yorkshire, in West Riding, on the Ribble, opposite Settle. Pop. 927.

Gigeau, t. France, in Herault; 7 S. Montpellier.

Gigeri, or *Gijel*, see *Jigel*.

Giglio, or *Isole del Giglio*, (an. *Ægilum*, or *Igilum*,) small isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Italy, belonging to Tuscany. Lon. 10. 58. E. Lat. 42. 28. N. Pop. 1,200.

Gignac, t. France, in Herault, in the Herault; 10 SE. Lodeve, 13 W. Montpellier. Lon. 3. 38. E. Lat. 43. 39. N. Pop. 2,785.

Gigny, t. France, in Jura, on the Surain; 7 SW. Orgelet, 13 S. Lons le Saunier. Pop. 888.

Gigo, or *Gigha*, or *Gia*, one of the smaller Western islands of Scotland, about 5 m. long, and one broad, separated by a narrow channel from the coast of Kintyre. Lon. 5. 43. W. Lat. 55. 44. N. Pop. 850.

Giglawa, see *Iglau*.

Gigondas, t. France, Vaucluse; 8 E. Orange.

Gihon, see *Jihon*.

Gijon, s-p. Spain, in Asturia, with an ancient castle; 18 N. Oviedo. Lon. 5. 45. W. Lat. 43. 35. N. Pop. 3,200. It was formerly the capital of Asturia, and the residence of king Pelagius and his immediate successors.

Gikri, t. Hind., in the circar of Nagore; 15 SE. Catchwara.

Gil, (*Island of*,) island in N. Pacific ocean, about 14 miles long, and 6 broad, between Princess Royal island and Pitt's Archipelago.

Gila, r. Mexico, which runs WSW. and joins the Colorado, near its entrance into the gulf of California, Lat. 33. N. Length about 600 miles.

Gilacan, small isl. in the N. Pacific ocean, N. of the Catanduanes. Lon. 124. 27. E. Lat. 14. 26. N.

Gilarza, t. Sardinia; 15 SE. Bosa.

Gilattelke, t. Transylvania; 14 N. Clausenburg.

Gilbach, r. Ger., which runs into the Nahe, 1 NE. Creutznach.

Gilberga, t. Sweden, in Warmeland; 24 W. Carlstadt.

Gilbert's Island, isl. near SW. coast of Terra del Fuego. Lon. 71. 7. W. Lat. 55. 13. S.

Gilbing, t. Prussia; 12 W. Allenstein.

Gilboa, mt. Palestine, near Bethsan, about 35 N. Jerusalem.

Gildehausz, t. Han., Bentheim; 3 SW. Bentheim. Pop. 850.

Gildenbach, r. Ger., which runs into the Rhine, near Bacarach.

Gildersome, t. Eng., in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1,232.

Gilead, t. Oxford co. Maine; 30 WNW. Paris. Pop. 328.

Gilead, chain of mountains, or hills, Palestine, which extend N. & S.—E. of the Jordan, celebrated for excellent balsam.

Giles, co. W. part of Va.; bounded NE. by Greenbrier and Monroe cos., SE. by Montgomery co., SW. by Tazewell co., and NW. by Kenhawa co., W. 322. Pop. in 1810, 3,745; slaves, 242. Pop. in 1820, 4,521.

Giles, co. on N. side of West Tennessee. Pop. in 1810, 4,546; slaves, 733. Pop. in 1820, 12,558. Chief town, Pulaski.

Gilford, t. Strafford co. N. H., on SW. side of lake Winnipiseogee; 28 NNE. Concord, 55 NW. Portsmouth. Pop. 1,816. This town was formed from the N. part of Gilmanton. It is connected with Merideth by a bridge, at which there is a considerable village.

Gilgal, place, Palestine; 3 SE. Jericho.

Gilge, t. Prussia, in Samland; 28 NW. Königsberg.

Gilge, r. Prussia, which branches off from the Memel, about 7 miles below Tilsit, and runs into the Curisch Haff, Lon. 21. 24. E. Lat. 55. 10. N.

Gilgeneau, t. Prussia, in Oberland; 15 NNW. Soldau, 45 S. Holland.

Gilgenburg, t. Prussia, Oberland; 60 E. Culm, 90 S. Königsberg. Lon. 19. 57. E. Lat. 53. 17. N. Pop. 1,045.

Gilion, isl. in the E. Indian sea, about 36 m. in circ. Lon. 114. 37. E. Lat. 7. 6. S.

Gilitzstain, t. Carinthia; 10 ENE. St. Veit.

Gill, t. Franklin co. Mass., on W. side of the Connecticut ; 3 ENE. Greenfield. Pop. 800.

Gillem's Bay, bay on S. coast of the island of St. Christopher ; 2 W. Basseterre.

Gillesay, or *Gillsay*, one of the smaller Hebrides, between Lewis and North Uist. Lon. 6. 59. W. Lat. 57. 45. N.

Gillesay Point, cape, on SW. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119. 48. E. Lat. 5. 15. S.

Gilleskaal, t. Norway, in Drontheim ; 240 N. Drontheim.

Gillesland, district, E. part of Cumberland, so called from the gills or vales in it, or from the river Gelt, with which it is watered.

Gillifree, see *Jillifree*.

Gilling, v. Eng., in Yorkshire, and is said once to have been the chief place of a royalty before Richmond ; 2 N. Richmond.

Gillingham, t. Kent, on the side of the Medway, with a castle well furnished with guns, to defend the coast ; two miles below Chatham. Pop. 5,135. Here is a manufacture of copperas.

Gillingham, v. Eng., in Dorset, on the Stour ; 4 W. Shaftesbury. Pop. 1,873. Here was a palace of Saxon and Norman kings, which was inhabited by Henry I., and repaired by king John. Near the town the Danes were defeated by Edmund Ironside.

Gillori, isl. near the coast of Alabama, at the mouth of the Mobile, near Dauphin's island.

Gillsland, watering place, Eng., in Cumberland ; 17 NE. Carlisle. It is much resorted to in summer, on account of its sulphureous mineral waters.

Gilmanton, p-t. Strafford co. N. H. ; 19 NNE. Concord, 50 NW. Portsmouth, W. 523. Pop. 8,527. This township is of large extent, and contains a court house, a cotton manufactory, a nail manufactory, an oil mill, and an academy.

Gilmanton, (*Lower*,) p-v. in the township of Gilmanton ; W. 523.

Gille sur Loire, t. France, in Saône-and-Loire ; 4 S. Bourbon Lancy.

Gilmarquey, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad ; 13 NE. Nander.

Gilolo, one of the Molucca islands, in the E. Indian ocean, about 70 leagues long, and 200 in circ., but little known. It is said the air is very hot and unwholesome : that the country is very fertile in rice and sago. The inhabitants are represented to be well made, but savage and cruel, living without laws or fixed habitations. It neither bears cloves nor nutmegs. The equinoctial line runs through the southern part of it. Lon. 128. E.

Gilowly, see *Fule*.

Gilibanta, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near the coast of Cumbava. Lon. 119. 36. E. Lat. 8. 22. S.

Gilly, t. Neth., in Hainault ; 3 E. by N. Charleroy. Pop. 3,050.

Gilmerton, v. Scot., in Mid Lothian ; 4 S. Edinburgh. Pop. 750.

Gilsum, t. Cheshire co. N. H. ; 6 N. Keene. Pop. 601.

Gimar, t. Cuba ; 6 E. Havannah.

Gimesch, t. Hungary ; 10 W. Bukans.

Gimigliano, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra ; 10 E. Nicastro.

Gimmer, t. Dar Fur ; 40 NNW. Cobbé.

Gimone, r. France, which runs into the Garonne, near Riviere Verdun.

Gimont, t. France, in Gers ; 12 E. Auch, 21 SSE. Lectoure. Lon. 0. 58. E. Lat. 43. 37. N. Pop. 2,108.

Gin, t. China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li ; 10 SE. Chun-te.

Ginairi, t. Africa, in Kumbo.

Ginaservis, t. France, Var ; 9 NW. Barjols.

Gindeli, t. Candahar, on the Behat ; 48 SSE. Cabul.

Gindere, t. Ceylon ; 5 N. Point de Galle.

Gindlingen, t. Baden ; 1 E. Old Brisach. Pop. 1,200.

Ginerea, t. Corsica, situated in a small bay to which it gives name ; 13 S. Calvi.

Ginesganslet, p-v. Chenango co. N. Y. ; W. 321.

Ginestas, t. France, Aude ; 7 NW. Narbonne, 9 E. Azille.

Gingee, t. & fortress, Hind., in the Carnatic, once the capital of a kingdom of the same name, situated on a mountain, defended by 3 castles ; 34 NW. Pondicherry, 70 SW. Madras. Lon. 79. 36. E. Lat. 12. 16. N.

Ginger, small isl. in the West Indies ; 10 SSW. Virgin Gorda.

Ginger, t. Egypt, on E. branch of the Nile, opposite Mansorah.

Gingerah, fortified isl., on W. coast of Hind., at the mouth of a river. Lon. 73. 6. E. Lat. 18. 15. N.

Ginger Key, see *Gutch Key*.

Gingham, t. on N. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 96. 10. E. Lat. 5. 10. N.

Gingiro, or *Zendoro*, km. Africa, situated on the SW. of Abyssinia. Lon. 31. to 34. E. Lat. 5. N.

Gingst, t. isl. of Rugen ; 2 NE. Bergen. P. 600.

Ginheim, t. Ger., in Hanau ; 3 WNW. Frankfurt on the Maine, 11 W. Hanau.

Gin-hoa, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong ; 22 N. Chao-tcheou.

Gin-Hoai, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen ; 32 S. Tche-li-leou.

Ginipaliagarum, t. Hind. ; 25 E. Calicut.

Gin-kia-cantze, t. Chinese Tartary. Lon. 123. 29. E. Lat. 41. 45. N.

Gin-kieou, t. China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li ; 17 N. Ho-gien.

Gin-lia, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra ; 12 NE. Teramo.

Ginniken, t. N. Brabant ; 6 SE. Breda. Pop. 2,142.

Ginnis, (an. *Gymnias*,) t. Turkish Armenia ; 21 WNW. Erzerum.

Ginnish, t. Guzerat ; 36 S. Amedabad.

Ginondayan, t. on E. coast of the island of Leyta. Lon. 125. 10. E. Lat. 10. 27. N.

Gin-pin, t. China, of the third rank, in Chantong ; 17 NE. Tong-chang.

Gintzellstorff, t. Austria ; 5 NNW. Ebenfurth.

Gintzersdorff, t. Austria ; 6 NNE. Zistersdorff.

Gio, cape, Scot., on N. coast of Shapinsha.

Giobar, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir ; 10 NW. Tecrit.

Giofa, (*Al*,) t. Arabia ; 8 SSE. Rabogh.

Giogi, t. Transylvania, near the Maros ; 14 SW. Millenbach.

Gioia, t. Naples, in Bari ; 14 SSW. Conversano. Pop. 1,800.

Gioia, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra ; 7 SE. Celano.

Gioia, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 7 S. Nicotera.

Giondeli, t. Abascia, on the Black sea; 33 W. Anakopia.

Giorash, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 60 NW. Saade, 150 N. Loheiah.

Giorgiev, t. Walachia, on N. side of the Danube; 40 SW. Bucharest, 235 NNW. Constantinople. Lon. 25. 18. E. Lat. 43. 38. N. Pop. 18,000. On the 2d of June, 1771, a battle was fought near this town between the Russians and the Turks, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of 5,000 killed; the Russians took 180 pieces of cannon, and all the artillery and baggage for 30,000 men. In 1810, it was taken again by the Russians.

Giornico, or *Irnis*, t. Switz., in Uri; 13 N. Belinzona. In the year 1478, 15,000 Milanois were defeated near this town by 600 Swiss.

Giostah, t. Africa, in Mozambique, at the bottom of a bay, not far from Sofala.

Giovain, t. Persia, Farsistan; 10 N. Schiras.

Giovain, t. Persia, Kerman; 57 SE. Sirgian.

Giovain, t. Persia, in Segestan; 55 WNW. Zareng.

Giovar, t. Persia, Farsistan; 55 SSW. Schiras.

Giovana, t. Lucca; 7 N. Lucca. Lon. 10. 40. E. Lat. 44. N.

Giovellino, t. Corsica; 25 E. Corte.

Giovenazzo, t. Naples, in Bari, near the sea; 8 W. Bari. Lon. 16. 42 E. Lat. 41. 17. N. Pop. 4,994. Bp. see. It contains 4 churches, 4 convents, and is defended by a castle.

Giovi, t. Tuscany, on the Chiano; 5 N. Arezzo.

Gipping, r. Eng., in Suffolk, which joins the Orwell, and falls with it into the Stour.

Gira, t. Persia, in Mazanderan; 18 S. Sari.

Giraglia, small isl. near N. coast of Corsica; 23 N. Bastia. Lon. 9. 24. E. Lat. 43. 1. N.

Giran, (an. *Arina*,) t. Algiers; 45 SE. Oran.

Girana, t. Abyssinia; 60 NW. Gondar. Lon. 36. 37. E. Lat. 13. N.

Girancourt, t. France, in Vosges; 5 W. Epinal; 10 SE. Mirecourt.

Girapietra, (an. *Hiera-pytina*,) t. Candia; 16 SW. Settia.

Girar, fortress, Hind., in Malwa; 32 ENE. Kimlassa, 40 SE. Chanderee. Lon. 79. 18. E. Lat. 24. 23. N.

Girbé, t. Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile; 26 N. Syene.

Girbeh, r. Switz., which runs into the Aar, 2 S. Berne.

Girch, r. North-Wales, which runs into the sea, near Pwllhely, in Caernarvonshire.

Girchsbeck, t. Holstein; 6 WSW. Oldeslohe, 11 SSW. Segeborg.

Girczeni, t. Moldavia; 30 NNE. Galatz.

Girdleness, cape, on E. coast of Scotland. Lon. 2. 2. W. Lat. 57. 4. N.

Girest, t. Persia, in Kerman; 100 ENE. Gomron, 130 SSE. Sirjian.

Giret, t. Persia, in Mazanderan; 30 S. Fehrabad.

Girgé, t. Egypt, situated about 400 yards from the left bank of the Nile; 160 N. Syene, 215 S. Cairo. Lon. 31. 55. E. Lat. 26. 20. N. Pop. according to Hassel, 10,000. It is about 3 m. in circ., and contains several mosques, bazars, and

squares, but no marble buildings, or remains of ancient edifices. This is the capital of Upper Egypt, and residence of a sangiac or governor, who is one of the beys. Here is a convent of Franciscans, who pass for physicians.

Girgenti, or *Agrigenti*, t. Sicily, near S. coast of the Valley of Mazara, founded near the ruins of the ancient *Agrigentum*; Bp. see, on the river St. Blaise, about 3 miles from the sea; 47 S. Palermo. Lon. 13. 33. E. Lat. 37. 22. N. Pop. 11,376. Agrigentum was celebrated for the luxury and hospitality of its inhabitants, who are said to have amounted to 200,000. The place now exhibits more venerable remains of antiquity than any other in Sicily.

Girgilza, t. Walachia; 40 NNE. Bucharest. Lon. 26. 19. E. Lat. 45. 1. N.

Giria, t. Cephalonia; 16 W. Cephalonia.

Girmaw, t. Prussia, in Samland; 25 NW. Königsberg.

Giroissens, t. France, in Tarn; 4 N. Lavaur, 10 SSW. Gaillac.

Giromagny, t. France, in Upper Rhine; 6 NW. Befort, 28 SW. Colmar. Pop. 1,652.

Giron, t. on the Ivory coast.

Giron, t. S. A. in Quito; 25 S. Cuenca.

Gironde, dep., France, bounded NE. by Lower-Charente, E. by Dordogne & Lot-and-Garonne, S. by Landes, and W. by the sea. It takes its name from the river Gironde. It is divided into six arrondissements, Bourdeaux, the capital, Blaye, La Reole, Lesparre, Libourne, and Bazas. The chief product is wine. Pop. 514,562; Calvinists about 60,000. Sq. m. 4,098.

Gironde, t. France, Gironde; 9 N. Bazas.

Gironde, r. France, formed by the union of the Garonne and Dordogne; 12 N. Bourdeaux; and runs into the Atlantic, after a course of about 27 miles NNW.

Gironella, t. Catalonia; 7 ENE. Solsona.

Girost, t. Persia, Kerman; 125 S. Sirjian.

Giru, t. Persia, Mazanderan; 5 E. Fehrabad.

Girvan, s-p. Scot., in Ayrshire, at the mouth of the Girvan, with a commodious harbour capable of great improvement; 21 SSW. Ayr, 36 N. Port Patrick. Lon. 4. 44. W. Lat. 55. 18. N. Pop. 3,097. It is burgh of barony, governed by bailies and counsellors annually elected. The chief employment is weaving cotton and wollen cloths. The neighbourhood abounds in limestone and coal.

Girvan, r. Scot., which rises in NE. part of the county of Ayr, and runs into the sea, a little below Girvan town.

Gisbourne, t. Eng., in West Riding of Yorkshire; 37 SE. Manchester, 220 NNW. London. Lon. 2. 25. W. Lat. 53. 56. N. Pop. 500.

Gisborough, see *Guisborough*.

Giselo, isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 22. E. Lat. 61. 40. N.

Gisgi, t. Transylvania, near the Maros; 14 SW. Millenbach.

Gishi, t. Georgia, Kaketi; 115 SE. Teflis.

Gishubel, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 20 Konigingratz.

Gising, t. Hungary; 14 SW. Stein-am Anger.

Gisio, t. Sweden, in Angermanland, on the Gidea; 16 W. Nordmalling.

Gislavy, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 20 SW. Jonkioping.

Gislebnitz, t. Bohemia, in Bechin; 5 NW. Tabor. H. 140.

Gisors, t. France, and seat of a tribunal, in Eure; 27 NE. Evreux, 27 E. Rouen. Lon. 1. 50. E. Lat. 49. 17. N. Pop. 3,500.

Gissing, or *Nement Ujvar*, t. Hungary, in Gomer.

Gissingheim, t. Ger.; 15 S. Wertheim.

Gistain, t. Spain, in Aragon, situated on a brook in the Pyrenees, on the confines of France; 15 N. Ainsa. In the neighbourhood are some mines of cobalt.

Gistitz, t. Bohemia, in Buntzlau; 4 N. Nimburg.

Gisto, small isl. in the Adriatic. Lon. 14. 51. E. Lat. 44. 36. N.

Gisund, t. Norway, in Drontheim; 44 NW. Drontheim.

Giti, t. Thibet; 234 NNE. Delhi. Lon. 79. 36. E. Lat. 32. 10. N.

Gitpour, t. Mocaumpour; 47 SW. Mocaumpour.

Gitschin, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 22 NW. Konigingratz, 44 NE. Prague. Lon. 15. 20. E. Lat. 50. 23. N. Pop. 2,395.

Gittelde, t. Ger., in Brunswick; 13 SW. Goslar. Pop. 928.

Giva, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia; 32 SE. Milets.

Givanirotondo, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 9 W. Monte St. Angelo.

Giubasco, t. Switz., in Tesin; 2 S. Bellinzona. Pop. 1,130.

Giudel, small isl. near S. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 9. 3. E. Lat. 39. 1. N.

Giuducca, (*La*), or *Zuecca*, one of the islands adjoining to the city of Venice, said to owe its name to the Jews who formerly resided there. It contains 10 churches, 4 monasteries, and as many nunneries.

Givet, t. France, in Ardennes; 15 NE. Rocroy, 24 N. Mezieres. Lon. 4. 51. E. Lat. 50. 7. N. Pop. 3,533. It is strongly fortified.

Giuf, (*La*), district, Arabia, in the province of Nedsjed, E. Mount Ramleah.

Giula, t. Hungary, situated on the river Keres; 52 NNW. Temeswar, 88 N. Belgrade. Lon. 20. 55. E. Lat. 46. 35. N.

Giulab, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir; 18 NNE. Ourfa.

Giulenci, small island in the Caspian sea; 130 S. Astrachan. Lon. 47. 49. E. Lat. 44. 15. N.

Giulia Nuova, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra, on the coast of the Adriatic; 12 ENE. Teramo.

Gium el Hascise, see *Curia Muria*.

Givonne, t. France, Ardennes; 3 NE. Sedan.

Givors, t. France, in Rhone; 12 S. Lyons. Pop. 1,690.

Givry, t. France, in Saone-and-Loire; 4 W. Châlons-sur-Saone, 7 S. Chagny. Lon. 4. 50. E. Lat. 46. 47. N. Pop. 2,582.

Giusmark, t. Curdistan; 80 SSE. Betlis.

Giustendil, (an. *Justiniana*), t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria; the see of a Greek archbishop; 80 WNW. Sophia. Pop. 8,000.

Giustendil, (an. *Justiniana*, and *Tanresium*), t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria; 24 S. Sophia.

Giuvogo, see *Giorgiev*.

Gizeh, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile; 3 SW. Cairo. Pop. 8, or 10,000. The walls are of great extent, with only one gate to the coun-

try; they are 10 feet high and 3 thick; the palace is in the south quarter, near the Nile. Here is a cannon foundry. The houses are built of brick and clay; and the town has no other ornament than 4 or 5 mosques, with minarets and some palm-trees. A great number of earthen pots are made here, and tiles, coarse and without varnish, of which the Egyptians do not well know the use. Gizeh is chiefly distinguished for the pyramids situated in its neighbourhood, 2 of which, those of Cheops and Cephrenes, are the most remarkable in Egypt. "If we credit some authors," says Norden, "the city of *Memphis* was situated in the place where this town now stands; and I own that this opinion does not want probability."

Giziginskaia, gulf at the NW. extremity of the Peninskoi sea, extending about 50 miles in length, and 16 in breadth. Lon. 160. 14. E. Lat. 67. to. 68. N.

Gladbeck, or *Gladbach*, t. Pru. Dusseldorf; 16 N. Juliers. Lon. 6. 15. E. Lat. 51. 14. N. Pop. 2,880.

Gladenbach, t. Hesse, in Upper Hesse; 8 W. Marburg, 12 N. Giessen. Pop. 799.

Gladka, fort, Russia, in the government of Caucasus, on the Malva; 37 W. Kizliar.

Glaize, see *Au-Glaize*.

Glamford Briggs, or corruptly *Glandford Bridge*, t. Eng., in Lincoln, on a river, or canal called *Ancholme*, navigable to the Humber, with considerable trade in corn, coals, and timber, and a large manufacture of skins; 23 N. Lincoln, 156 N. London. Lon. 1. 30. W. Lat. 53. 32. N. Pop. 1,361.

Glamis, or *Glamis*, t. & parish, Scot., in Angus; 6 SW. Forfar. Pop. 1,932.

Glamorganshire, co. S. Wales, bounded N. by Brecknockshire, E. by Monmouthshire, S. by the Bristol Channel, and W. by Caermarthen-shire; about 48 miles from E. to W. and 27 from N. to S. Glamorganshire contains one Episcopal town, Llandaff; and several others, as Cardiff, Caerphilly, Neath, Bridgend, Swansea, Llantrisant, Merthy-Tydvil, and Cowbridge. Sq. m. 822. Pop. 85,067. H. 17,017. Families 18,695; 8,217 employed in agriculture, 7,915 in trade and manufactures, 2,563 otherwise.

Glan, r. Germany, which runs into the Nahe; 3 E. Sobernheim.

Glan, r. Carinthia, which rises near Kostnberg, and joins the Gurck, 4 E. Clagenfurt.

Glanden, t. Prussia, in Natangen; 30 S. Brandenburg.

Glandeves, t. France, in Lower Alps, formerly flourishing, and the see of a bishop. See *Entrevaux*.

Glandore, harbour, Ireland, in Cork; 3 W. Ross bay.

Glane, r. France, which runs into the Dordogne, near Argental, in Correze.

Glandford Bridge, see *Glamford Briggs*.

Glanmen, or *Glomme*, see *Glomme*.

Glanoventa, now *Lanchester*.

Glanshammar, t. Sweden, in Nericia; 7 NE. Orebro.

Glaris, t. Switz., Grisons; 3 SW. Davos.

Glarus, or *Glaris*, canton, Switz., bounded N. and E. by St. Gall, S. by Grisons, and W. by

Uri and Schweitz. Pop. 24,100; six sevenths Protestants. Sq. m. 403. It is surrounded on all sides, except the NE. by lofty mountains, which are covered with perpetual snow. The aspect is by no means attractive; the soil stony, and little adapted to agriculture. The chief wealth arises from the pastures, which feed sheep, goats, and larger cattle; and large quantities of cheese are exported. The corn raised is not sufficient for the inhabitants. The chief river is the Linth; lakes Wallendstadt and Clonthal. It is divided into 15 small districts. The government is strictly democratic; all males above 16 years of age have a voice in the general assembly.

Glarus, or *Glaris*, t. Switz., cap. of the canton of Glarus, on a rising ground, near the Linth; 32 E. Lucerne. Lon. 9. 13. E. Lat. 47. 3. N. Pop. 2,500. It is well built, has a public library, with extensive bleachfields and manufactures of cotton.

Glarnish, mt. Switz.; 7 WSW. Glaris.

Glasendorf, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 6 NNW. Trautenau.

Glasendorf, t. Silesia, in Neisse; 11 SW. Patschkau. Pop. 800.

Glas Island, one of the smaller Hebrides, near E. coast of Lewis, at the entrance of East Loch Tarbet. Lon. 6. 40. W. Lat. 57. 50. N.

Glasgow, p-t. & cap. Barren co. Ken.; 61 ENE. Russellville, 148 SW. Lexington, W. 672. Pop. in 1810, 240. It is a flourishing town, situated in a fertile country, and contains the county buildings, a bank, and a printing office.

Glasgow, (*New*), p-t. Amherst co. Va.; about 20 N. by E. Lynchburg, W. 195.

Glasgow, city, Scot., in Lanerkshire; 42 W. Edinburgh, 496 N. London. Lon. 4. 16. W. Lat. 55. 52. N. Pop. in 1780, 42,832, in 1791, 66,578, in 1801, 83,769, in 1811, 100,749; and including the suburbs, 110,460, and, in 1815, the population of the city and suburbs was estimated at 120,000. It is situated on the banks of the Clyde, which, by an act of parliament, and at a considerable expense, has been within these last 40 years made navigable for vessels drawing 7 feet 6 inches of water.

In regard to population, commerce, and manufactures, Glasgow, is the first city in Scotland, and in the beauty and splendour of its buildings, and the importance of its institutions, the second. Its length and breadth are ascertained by 2 main streets, which cross each other at right angles; one 80 feet wide and $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, the other from 47 to 54 feet wide, and upwards of $\frac{3}{4}$ m. long. The city contains 3 elegant squares, and has many magnificent public edifices, of which the cathedral, or high church is the chief. This cathedral was begun in 1123, and is, perhaps, the most entire specimen of Gothic architecture in Scotland. It is 284 feet long, 65 broad, and 90 high within the walls, with 2 large towers, on one of which is a spire, making the whole 220 feet high. The charitable institutions are numerous and well administered. There are 36 places of public worship, 13 of which belong to the establishment. The situation of Glasgow is singularly favourable for carrying on manufactures, and commerce, being placed on the border of one of the rich-

est coal and mineral fields in Great Britain, and having the Atlantic open to it on the one hand, through the Clyde, and the North sea, on the other, through the Forth and Clyde canal and river Forth. There are belonging to Glasgow, 9 iron founderies, 17 calendering houses, 18 calico printing works, 18 works for weaving by power, which contain 2,800 looms, and produce 8,400 pieces of cloth weekly; and 52 cotton mills containing 511,200 spindles. A part of the cotton mills, which belong to the city, are situated in the country.

Glasgow is distinguished for the number and excellence of its literary institutions. The university was founded in 1450, and is under the direction of a lord chancellor, lord rector, dean of faculty, a reverend principal, and 16 professors. The number of students in 1814, was upwards of 1,400, and in 1819, upwards of 2,000. The buildings are very extensive, having a front of 305 feet to High street, and 282 from east to west. The university is richly endowed, and has a large library, a botanic garden, and a museum, the donation of Dr. William Hunter, one of the most valuable collections in Europe of natural history, paintings, medals, anatomical preparations, &c.; the medals alone are estimated at £30,000.—In an institution, founded in 1796 by Mr. John Anderson, there were, in 1814, 210 medical students; 280 students were instructed in natural philosophy, chemistry, materia medica, and mathematics; and the principles of natural philosophy and mechanics were explained to 490 operative mechanics.—The public grammar school in Glasgow has a rector, 4 teachers, and 520 students. The whole number of pupils at all the seminaries and schools in the city, in 1814, was 10,589.

Glasgow, (*Port*), s-p. Scot., in Renfrewshire, on the frith of Clyde, $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. above Greenock, 20 W. Glasgow. Lon. 4. 30. W. Lat. 55. 57. N. Pop. 5,116. It is neatly built, surrounded with pleasant villas and gardens, and the environs are very picturesque. The harbour is good, and long continued preferable in some respects to that of Greenock. The trade is chiefly dependent on Glasgow. The shipping registered here, in 1819, amounted to 19,133 tons.

Glassa, see *Gaspar*.

Glassborough, v. Gloucester co. N. J.; 20 SE. Philadelphia. Here is a considerable glass manufactory.

Glasshouse Bay, bay on E. coast of New-Holland, between Cape Moreton and the Glasshouses.

Glasshouses, three hills, on E. coast of New-Holland, so called from their supposed resemblance. Lat. 26. 28. S.

Glasshatten, or *Glasitten*, t. Hungary, celebrated for its hot baths, and near it are some rich gold mines; 7 miles from Schemnitz.

Glaslough, t. Ireland, in Monaghan; 5 NNE. Monaghan.

Glasscarrick Point, cape on E. coast of Ireland, in co. Wexford. Lon. 6. 12. W. Lat. 52. 55. N.

Glasshultten, t. Saxony, near which is a silver mine; 8 S. Dresden.

Glasslyn, r. N. Wales, which rises in Plim-

limmon mountain, and afterwards joins 2 or 3 other streams to form the Severn.

Glastenbury, t. Bennington co. Vt.; 11 NE Bennington. Pop. 48.

Glastenbury, p-t. Hartford co. Ct., on E. side of the Connecticut, opposite to Wethersfield; 6 SSE. Hartford, W. 343. Pop. 3,114. It is a pleasant town, and contains 4 houses of public worship, 2 Congregational, 1 Episcopalian, and 1 Methodist; a large manufactory of cotton, one of woollen, and one of glass.

Glastonbury, (an. *Leucarum*.) t. Eng., in Somerset; 5 SSW. Wells, 126 W. London. Lon. of the Tor, 2. 41. W. Lat. 51. 9. N. Pop. 2,940. It owes its origin to a celebrated abbey; situated in a low marshy country. Not only the town, but the environs of Glastonbury, abound with religious relics. A tower of an ancient church on Tor hill still remains, and lifts its head into the clouds; an object of admiration to travellers, and an ornament to the surrounding country.

Glatt, r. Ger., which runs into the Neckar, 2 N. Sultz, in Wurtemberg.

Glatt, or *Glatten*, t. Ger., in Hohenzollern Siegmaringen; 4 E. Dornstetten. Pop. 400.

Glatt, r. Switz., which runs into the Rhine, 2 miles below Eglisau.

Glatten, mt. Switz.; 10 SSW. Glaris.

Glatz, t. Silesia, capital of a circle of the same name, in the government of Reichenbach, formerly of the principality of the same name; 54 S. Breslau, 80 E. Prague. Lon. 16. 26. E. Lat. 50. 16. N. Pop. 6,681. It is situated on the Neisse, built on the side of a mountain, on the summit of which is a large and strong castle. The town contains about 400 houses within the walls, and as many in 4 faubourgs. It is a place of considerable trade. It has been frequently pillaged and burnt.

Glatz, principality, Silesia, lying on the borders of Bohemia, surrounded on all sides by mountains, now forming a part of the government of Reichenbach. It is every where mountainous, intersected with valleys, meadows, corn fields, woodlands, and small rivers. The country forms only one circle, divided into six districts.

Glatz Kogel, mt. Austria; 12 S. Steyr.

Glavacia, t. Walachia; 35 W. Bucharest.

Glaubotte, t. Prussia; 14 SE. Bartenstein.

Glauchau, or *Glauchau*, t. Saxony, in the lordship of Schonburg, on the Mulda; 6 N. Zwickau, 46 W. Dresden. Lon. 12. 25. E. Lat. 50. 45. N. Pop. 3,939. The inhabitants are engaged in manufactures of stuffs.

Glauchau, t. Pru. Merseburg, on the Saale, joining to the town of Halle, but governed by its proper magistrates. Pop. 2,793. Here are 4 schools, or seminaries, in which the languages, theology, mathematics, music, &c. are taught, and a large establishment for printing the scriptures. It is sometimes considered a faubourg of Halle.

Glaucus Sinus, now *Gulf of Macri*.

Glazic, small isl. in the English channel, near the coast of France. Lon. 2. 56. W. Lat. 47. 26. N.

Glazov, t. Russia, in Viatka, on the Tchevtza; 56 ESE. Viatka. Lon. 51. E. Lat. 58. 5. N.

Glean, r. Eng., which rises about 4 or 5 miles

N. Stamford, in Lincolnshire, and runs into the estuary called the Wash, 5 NE. Spalding.

Glebokie, see *Hlubokie*.

Glebow, t. Courland; 18 S. Mittaw.

Gleiberg, or *Glitzberg*, t. Pru. Coblenz; 2 N. Giessen, 8 NE. Wetzlar. H. 70.

Gleichen, district, Ger., adjacent to the principality of Gotha, and the government of Erfurt. It is divided into two parts, of which the larger, having a population of 7,070, is the property of 4 branches of the family of Hohenlohe. Chief town, Ohrdruff. The other part, containing only about 1,500 inhabitants, belongs chiefly to Schwartzburg-Sondershan, district of Arnstadt; the remainder to the Prussian government of Erfurt.

Gleichenberg, t. Stiria; 10 N. Racklsburg.

Gleichenbergen, or *Gleichen Berg*, t. Ger., in Meiningen; 4 E. Romhild.

Gleichenstein, t. Pru. Erfurt; 7 SE. Heiligenstadt.

Gleicherwiesen, t. Ger., in Meiningen; 6 ESE. Romhild. Pop. 324.

Gleina, t. Pru. Merseburg; 3 E. Zeitz.

Gleinck, t. Austria; 2 N. Styer.

Gleinstotten, t. Stiria; 14 SE. Voitsberg.

Gleisdorf, t. Stiria, on the Raab; 11 E. Gratz. Pop. 722.

Gleiss, t. Switz., in the Valais; 26 E. Sion.

Gleissenberg, t. Bav.; 3 ESE. Schlussenfeld.

Gleiwitz, or *Gliwice*, t. Silesia, in Oppeln; 21 NE. Ratisbon. Lon. 18. 35. E. Lat. 50. 17. N. Pop. 2,823.

Glems, r. Wurtemberg, which runs into the Enz, 2 N. Mark Gromingen.

Glemsford, t. Eng., in Suffolk; 4 NW. Sudbury. Pop. 1,148.

Glenan Islands, cluster of small islands, in the Atlantic, near the coast of France. Lon. 3. 55. W. Lat. 47. 43. N.

Glen Almond, vale, Scot., in the county of Perth; 8 N. Crieff.

Glen Alot, vale, Scot., in the county of Sutherland; 14 N. Dornoch.

Glen Artney, vale, Scot., in the county of Perth; 4 NE. Callender.

Glen Carell, vale, Scot., in the county of Sutherland; 12 N. Dornoch.

Glencoe, vale, Scot., in the county of Argyle, near Loch Leven; 17 N. Inverary. Where, in the year 1691, the inhabitants were massacred, contrary to the faith of a royal proclamation.

Glencroy, vale, Scot., in the county of Argyle, NE. of Loch Loung.

Glen Derby, vale, Scot., in the county of Perth; 10 N. Dunkeld.

Glenegad Head, cape, Ireland, in the county of Donegal. Lon. 7. 4. W. Lat. 55. 20. N.

Glenely, r. Ireland, in the county of Antrim, which runs into the sea, 3 S. Geron Point.

Glen Fichan, vale, Scot., in W. part of the county of Argyle.

Glen Fiddich, vale, Scot., in the county of Bamff; 12 SE. Inverary.

Glen Fine, vale, Scot., in the county of Argyle, N. of Loch Fine.

Glen Finglass, vale, Scot., in Perthshire.

Glengarriff, harbour, Ireland, in Cork, on NE. part of Bantry bay. Lon. 9. 22. W. Lat. 51. 43. N.

Glen Garry, vale, Scot., in the county of Inverness, N. of Loch Garry.

Glen Grudy, vale, Scot., in the county of Ross, N. of Loch Fairnish.

Glenicza, r. Warsaw, which runs into the Odra, near Kosten.

Glen Kinglass, vale, Scot., in the county of Argyle; 20 N. George's Town.

Glen Lednook, vale, Scot., in the county of Perth; 10 NW. Crieff.

Glen Lochy, vale, Scot., in the county of Argyle, NE. of Glenorchy.

Glenluce, t. Scot., in Wigton; 16 E. Port Patrick, 18 W. Wigton. Lon. 4 27. W. Lat. 54. 58. N. It is situated at N. extremity of a large bay to which it gives name.

Glenluce Bay, large bay on S. coast of Scotland, extending from the Mull of Galloway to Burrow Head. Lon. 4. 50. W. Lat. 54. 50. N.

Glen Lyon, vale, Scot., in Perthshire.

Glenmore, vale, Scot., in the county of Perth; 12 NE. Blair Athol.

Glenmore, small island on W. coast of Scot., at the mouth of Loch Stuart. Lat. 56. 38. N.

Glen Morriston, vale, Scot., in the county of Inverness; 5 W. Fort Augustus.

Glen Moy, vale, Scot., in the county of Angus, NW. of Brechin.

Glen Muik, vale, Scot., in the county of Ross.

Glenorchy, v. & vale, Scot., in Argyle; 13 N. Inverary.

Glen Queich, vale, Scot., in the county of Perth; 10 N. Crieff.

Glen Rinnes, vale, Scot., in the county of Bamff; 7 SE. Inveravon.

Glen Shee, vale, Scot., in the county of Perth; 15 E. Blair Athol.

Glenshiel, vale, Scot., on the borders of the counties of Perth and Ross, N. side of Loch Duich.

Glen Urquhart, vale, Scot., in the county of Inverness.

Glen Yalder, vale, Scot., in the county of Aberdeen, between Loch Gar and the river Dee.

Glenns, p-v. Gloucester co. Va.; W. 159.

Glen's Falls, p-v. in Queensbury, Washington co. N. Y., on the Hudson, at Glen's Falls; 3 W. Sandy Hill, W. 402. It is a thriving village, and contains a meeting house, and valuable mills. A weekly newspaper is published here. *Glen's Falls* present a beautiful and picturesque scenery. The descent is 28 feet in 3 rods. Here is a bridge across the river.

Glenville, t. Schenectady co. N. Y.; 16 Albany. Pop. 2,514.

Glers, t. Tyrol; 21 W. Bolzano.

Gleucherwiesen, see *Gleicherwiesen*.

Gliany, t. Aust. Galicia; 20 E. Lemberg.

Gliesa, t. Sweden, in West Bothnia; 25 WNW. Tornea.

Gligvi, t. Asia, in Daghestan; 90 N. Teflis.

Glikeon, t. Eu. Turkey, in Epire; 26 W. Arta.

Glimany, t. Aust. Galicia; 20 ENE. Lemberg.

Glims Holm, one of the small Orkney islands; 2 S. Pomona.

Glina, r. Croatia, which runs into the Save; 12 W. Petrinia.

Glinbotin, mt. Servia; 30 S. Jenibasar.

Glinnino, t. Russia, in Novgorod, on the Msta; 12 SE. Borovigi.

Glinsk, t. Russia, in Tchernigov; 80 SE. Tchernigov.

Glintzendorff, t. Austria; 5 NE. Entzersdorff.

Glisolles, t. France, in Upper Loire, on the Allier; 6 N. Brioude. Pop. 1,340.

Glitness, one of the smaller Shetland islands, on E. coast of Scotland; 11 N. Lerwick. Lon. 1. 16. W. Lat. 60. 22. N.

Glitschen, r. Switz., which runs into the lake of Thun, near Interlacken, in the canton of Berne.

Gliuben, t. Dalmatia; 18 SE. Mostar.

Glocester, see *Gloucester*.

Glocovni, r. Croatia, which runs into the Czernitz near Tsasma.

Gloeshti, t. Walachia; 50 N. Bucharest.

Glogau, (*Gros*), t. Silesia, in Liegnitz, capital of the principality of Glogau; 62 NW. Breslau, 100 ENE. Dresden. Lon. 16. 5. E. Lat. 51. 39. N. Pop. 9,458. H. 883. It contains 8 Catholic churches, 2 Lutheran, 1 Calvinist, 3 convents, 2 hospitals, and a Catholic seminary. It is built on S. side of the Oder, and now considered as a fortress. It is the seat of the governor, and a commandant, of divers tribunals, a bishop's court, &c.—Native, Andrew Gryphius.

Glogau, *Ober*, or *Little*, or *Gorny Glogowice*, t. Silesia, in Oppeln; 19 S. Oppeln, 22. ESE. Neisse. Lon. 17. 48. E. Lat. 50. 16. N. P. 2,251.

Glognitz, or *Glocknitz*, t. Austria; 16 SW. Ebenfurth, 28 S. Vienna. Pop. 1,430.

Glogovnitza, t. Croatia; 4 NNE. Creutz.

Glomme, r. Norway, which passes by Tonset, Kongswinger, &c., and runs into the North sea, near Frederickstadt. The current of this river is exceedingly rapid, and from the many cataracts, very precipitous, so that it undermines the banks. Length, 300 miles.

Glon, r. Bavaria, which runs into the Ammer, near Crantzberg.

Glons, t. Neth., Liege; 6 NW. Liege. P. 1,661.

Glorious Islands, two small islands in the Indian sea. Lon. 47. 15. E. Lat. 11. 32. S.

Gloss la Ferriere, t. France, in Orne; 6 N. L'Aigle, 24 W. Evreux. Pop. 1,052.

Gloskar, small isl. in the Baltic, E. of Aland. Lon. 20. 13. E. Lat. 60. 20. N.

Glossa, or *Ivola*, (an. *Drepanum*, & *Helenopolis*), t. Natolia, on SE. part of the sea of Marmora.

Glota, see *Clyde*.

Glott, t. Bav., Upper Danube. Pop. 500.

Gloucester, p-t. & s-p. Essex co. Mass., on Cape Ann, at N. extremity of Massachusetts bay; 16 NE. Salem, 30 NE. Boston, W. 468. Pop. in 1810, 5,943; in 1820, 6,384. It contains a bank, an insurance office, and 2 public libraries, the largest of which contains about 600 volumes. It is divided into 5 parishes, in each of which is a Congregational meeting house, and there is besides a meeting house for Universalists. The harbour is very open and accessible for large ships, and it is one of the most considerable fishing towns in the state. Besides the harbour, properly so called, there are 2 small out ports, Squam, and Sandy bay, at which the bay fishery is carried on with spirit. The shipping belonging to this port in 1816, amounted to 11,080 tons. The harbour is defended by a battery and Citadel. Thatcher's island, on which are 2 lights

of equal height, lies on SE. side of Gloucester, and is joined to the continent by a beach of sand which is rarely overflowed.

Gloucester, t. Providence co. R. I.; 16 WNW. Providence. Pop. 2,504. Here are several cotton manufactories. Chepachet village, which contains a post-office and a bank, is in this township.

Gloucester, co. N. J., bounded N. by Burlington co., E. by the Atlantic, S. by Cape May, Cumberland, and Salem cos., and NW. by the Delaware. Pop. in 1810, 19,744; in 1820, 23,089. Chief town, Woodbury.

Gloucester, t. Gloucester co. N. J., on the Delaware; 3 miles below Philadelphia. Pop. 2,059.

Gloucester, co. E. part of Va., bounded NNE. by Middlesex and Mathews cos., E. by Chesapeake bay, SSW. by York river, and W. by King and Queen co. Pop. in 1810, 10,427; slaves, 5,798. Pop. in 1820, 9,678. Gloucester C. H. is about 14 NE. Williamsburg; near it there is an academy.

Gloucester, p-t. Gloucester co. Va., on N. side of York river, opposite to Yorktown; 12 E. Williamsburg, 45 ESE. Richmond, W. 171.

Gloucester, (*New*,) p-t. Cumberland co. Maine; 23 N. Portland, W. 578. Pop. 1,658. Here is a handsome village of Shakers.

Gloucester, city, Eng., and capital of the county to which it gives name, on E. side of the Severn; 26 S. Worcester, 34 NNE. Bristol, 106 WNW. London. Lon. 2. 14. W. Lat. 51. 42. N. Pop. 8,280. Bp. see. It was formerly surrounded with walls, and defended by a castle. It contains a magnificent cathedral, which unites the architecture of successive ages, the Norman, Saxon, and Gothic; 5 parish churches, several meetinghouses, a synagogue, 2 grammar schools, &c. Its principal manufacture is that of pins, which is the greatest in England; and it has a bell foundry. It consists chiefly of 4 streets, and with its towers and spires, makes an imposing appearance from the surrounding country. It possesses considerable advantages for commerce by means of the Severn and canals. Two markets are held weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday. Gloucester sends two members to parliament.—Natives, George Whitefield and abp. Moore.

Gloucester, t. Africa, in Sierre Leone. Pop. 563. Here are 2 missionaries.

Gloucester Island, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean; about 6 miles long, and 1 wide: it is inhabited. Lon. 140. 4. W. Lat. 19. 15. N.

Gloucester Islands, two isls. in the S. Pacific ocean. One, Lon. 146. W. Lat. 20. 38. S.; the other, Lon. 146. 15. W. Lat. 20. 34. S.

Gloucestershire, co. Eng., bounded N. by Worcestershire and Warwickshire, E. by Oxfordshire, S. by Wiltshire and Somersetshire, and W. by Monmouthshire, the Bristol channel, and Herefordshire. It is divided into 28 hundreds, which contain 1 city, 26 market towns, and 280 parishes. The length from NE. to SW. is about 65 miles, and the breadth from 20 to 30. Sq. m. 1,220. Pop. in 1811, 285,514; 20,782 families employed in agriculture, 29,988 in trade and manufactures, 11,322 otherwise.

Gloucester-House, station, N. America, appointed for the fur trade with the Indians. Lon. 86. 59. W. Lat. 51. 24. N.

Glover, p-t. Orleans co. Vt.; 43 NNE. Montpelier; W. 580. Pop. 549.

Glover's Reef, rocks on the bay of Honduras. Lon. 88. 20. W. Lat. 16. N.

Glubokaia, t. Russia, in Kolivan; 72 E. Semipalatnoi.

Gluchov, t. Russia, in Tchernigov; 40 ESE. Novgorod Sieverskoi. Lon. 34. 20. E. Lat. 51. 40. N. Pop. 7,000.

Glucksburg, t. Denmark, with a fortress, in Sleswick; 9 E. Flensburg. Pop. 450.

Gluckstadt, s-p. Ger., in Holstein, belonging to Denmark; 28 NW. Hamburg. Lon. 9. 27. E. Lat. 53. 49. N. Pop. 5,178. It is situated on the Elbe, which at this place receives a small river, called the *Rhine*. It is regular and well built. This town is the seat of the king's regency, and the offices & courts connected with it. Both the garrison and the palace congregation frequent the town church. Here is also a free grammar school. The Calvinists are permitted a church, the Roman Catholics a chapel, and the Jews a synagogue.

Glummen, t. Prussia, in Natangen; 24 S. Königsberg.

Glurentz, or *Glurns*, t. Tyrol, on the river Adige, built in year 1362, and surrounded with walls in 1530; 13 W. Tyrol, 36 W. Brixen. Lon. 10. 26. E. Lat. 46. 38. N.

Glynn, co. SE. part of Georgia. Pop. in 1810, 2,417; slaves, 2,845. Pop. in 1820, 3,418. Chief town, Brunswick.

Gmeinfeld, t. Bav.; 4 NW. Ebern.

Gmund, t. Bav.; 3 SSW. Ebern.

Gmund, or *Gmunden*, see *Gemunden*.

Gnaa, t. Stiria; 24 SE. Gratz, 80 S. Vienna.

Gnadenhutten, p-t. Tuscarawas co. Ohio, on the Muskingum; 10 SSE. New-Philadelphia, W. 354. It is inhabited by Moravians.

Gnadenhutten, (*New*,) Moravian town, on the river Huron, in Ohio.

Gnadenthal, missionary settlement, S. Africa, among the Hottentots. Pop. 1,377; 465 communicants. Here are 8 Moravian missionaries.

Gnappeezeik, t. Birmah, on the Irawaddy; 110 NNW. Rangoon. This town is so named from the Gnapee, or Napee, a sort of sprat, half pickled and half putrid, used universally as a sauce by the Birmans, which forms an extensive branch of trade.

Gnarp, t. Sweden, in Helsingland; 20 N. Hudwicksval.

Gnatzkow, t. Pomerania; 3 SW. Wolgast.

Gnerden, (an. *Ecbatana Magorum*,) t. Persia, in Irak 150 E. Ispahan, 220 NNE. Schiras. Lon. 55. E. Lat. 32. 20. N.

Gnerrouloh, t. Birmah, on the Irawaddy; 10 NE. Pagham.

Gnesen, or *Gnesna*, city, Pru. Posen, in Bromberg, capital of a circle; 100 NE. Breslau, 130 W. Warsaw. Lon. 17. 42. E. Lat. 52. 26. N. Pop. 3,492. H. 501. Abp. see. It contains a cathedral, a collegiate church, 12 other churches, 3 cloisters, and a theological seminary. The kings of Poland were crowned, and the regalia kept here, till the year 1320, when they were removed to Cracow. It is a very ancient town, and was, in former ages, the capital of the country called Great Poland, and before the partition of Poland the archbishop of Gnesna was

the primate of the whole kingdom, the legate of the holy see, and in case of the king's death, regent, till the election of a new king. It suffered very much by fire in 1613, and has been declining ever since.

Gniafda, t. Hungary; WSW. Palotza.

Gniew, see *Mewe*.

Gnoiën, t. Mecklenburg Schwerin; 21 ESE. Rostock. Lon. 12. 52. E. Lat. 53. 59. N. P. 802.

Gnoino, t. Prussia, in Pomerelia; 5 W. Marienburg.

Gnosai, t. Eng., in Staffordshire; 4 W. Stafford. Pop. 814.

Gnossus, see *Candake*.

Goa, city, Hind., in Bejapour, on the western coast, capital of the Portuguese settlements in India; 215 SSE. Bombay. Lon. 73. 57. E. Lat. 15. 30. N. It is situated on an island, 24 miles in circ., at the mouth of the Mandova. It consists of two parts; the old city, 8 miles up the river, is now almost deserted by the secular Portuguese, it being unhealthy, and the seat of the inquisition. It, however, contains many magnificent churches, and exhibits specimens of architecture superior to any thing attempted by Europeans in other parts of India, particularly the church and convent of St. Augustine. The viceroy and principal inhabitants reside in the new city, which is at the mouth of the river, within the forts. It has two harbours, one on each side of the island, both of which are well defended by various forts and batteries mounting heavy cannon. In the time of its prosperity, it was a very large and splendid city, and had a great trade: but from the beginning of the 16th century, the Portuguese power in India declined. It still carries on a small trade with the mother country, with China, and the coast of Africa. Pop. of the city and island 20, or 30,000; but very few are genuine Portuguese.—The Portuguese district in Bejapour is fertile, but badly cultivated, and the settlement is almost abandoned by Portugal. Sq. m. 1,060. Pop. 109,000. Churches and chapels computed in 1808, at 200, and upwards of 2,000 priests.

Goa, t. on S. coast of the isle of Celebes. Lon. 120. 30. E. Lat. 5. 12. S.

Goach, t. on W. coast of Celebes, and capital of a principality. Lon. 119. 51. E. Lat. 5. 12. S.

Goacho, t. Peru, Lima, near the Pacific ocean; 65 NNW. Lima. Lat. 11. S.

Goaffi, t. Africa, Mandingo, on the Senegal.

Goalparah, t. Hind., in Bengal, on the Burampooter, and the borders of Assam; where the Europeans have factors, who carry on a considerable trade with Assam, Bootan, Thibet, &c.; 32 E. Rangamatty.

Goomally, t. Hind.; 200 N. Calcutta.

Goanagoody, t. Hind., in Marawar; 8 E. Tripalore.

Goas, t. Bengal; 11 E. Moorshedabad.

Goat Island, isl. of R. I., opposite Newport. Fort Wolcott and a citadel have been erected on it.

Goat Island, small isl. which divides the water at Niagara Falls into two sheets. It has lately been named *Iris*, in allusion to the perpetual rainbows by which it is characterised.

Goat Island, (*Great*), small isl. near S. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 76. 51. E. Lat. 17. 53. N.

Goat Island, (*Little*), small isl.; 1 NW. Great Goat Island.

Goat Island, the southernmost of the Bashee islands, in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 121. E. Lat. 20. 6. N.

Goat Island, small isl. among the Philippines, near SW. coast of Luzon. Lon. 120. 13. E. Lat. 13. 52. N.

Goatamala, see *Guatemala*.

Goatfell, mt. Scot., in the island of Arran. Its summit is 2,865 feet above the level of the sea.

Goave, (*Grand*), t. Hispaniola; 10 SW. Leogane.

Goave, (*Petit*), s-p. Hispaniola; 20 WSW. Leogane, 36. W. by S. Port au Prince. Lon. 72. 54. W. Lat. 18. 27. N. Pop. 3,000. It has a harbour capable of receiving vessels of the largest size safe from winds; the environs contain plantations of sugar, coffee, indigo, and cotton. This town is the staple to which the inhabitants of Grand Goave and other places send their commodities.

Goban, t. Persia, in Chusistan; 75 S. Suster.

Góban, or *Geban*, small isl. in the mouth of the Euphrates, or Shat El Arab, at the entrance into the gulf of Persia, with a town on it; 50 ESE. Bassora. Lon. 48. 25. E. Lat. 30. 10. N.

Gobannium, now *Abergavenny*.

Gobbi, country, Africa, between the country of Camma, and Cape Lopez Gonsalvo. Lat. 1. 30. N. The chief trade of the inhabitants consists in elephants and ivory; the principal town is situated about a day's journey from the Atlantic.

Gobelnow, t. Prussia; 24 ENE. Culm.

Gobygange, t. Bengal; 8 SE. Goragot.

Goccy, t. Hind., Allahabad; 30 N. Gazypour.

Goch, t. Pru. Cleves, on the Niers, surrounded with walls in the year 1291. It contains 3 chh.; 6 S. Cleves. Pop. 2,412.

Gochsheim, or *Gochsen*, t. Baden; 16 S. Heidelberg, 24 NNW. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,430.

Gochsheim, t. Bav. dist., Schweinfurt. P. 1,390.

Gociano, t. Sardinia; 30 E. Algeri.

Goculgur, t. Hind., in Agra; 16 NW. Agra.

Godagary, t. Bengal; 18 N. Moorshedabad.

Godalming, or *Gedalmin*, t. Eng., in Surry, in the road from London to Portsmouth, with a weekly market on Wednesday; 4 SSW. Guildford, 34 SSW. London. Lon. 0. 31. W. Lat. 51. 1 N. Pop. 3,543.

Godana, t. Persia, in Irak; 105. E. Ispahan.

Godavery, or *Gonga Godavery*, r. Hind., which rises about 70 NE. Bombay, and falls into the bay of Bengal by several mouths, between Lon. 81. 40. and 82. 30. E. Lat. 16. 20. and 16. 50. N. This river is reckoned sacred by the Hindoos. It is about 800 miles long. Its delta contains 3 small harbours, Yanam, Bunder Malanca, and Norsipore.

Goddard's River, r. N. America, which runs from the town of Ottagaumies to the carrying place on lake Superior.

Godens, t. East Friesland; 7 S. Jever. Pop. 850.

Goderville, t. France, Lower Seine; 9 NE. Montvilliers, 15 NW. Coudebec. Pop. 610.

Godesburg, t. Pru. Cologne; 2 Bonn. Pop. 1,600.

Godfrey's Ferry, p-v. Marion district, S. C.; W. 442.

Godheab, or *Good Hope*, settlement in West Greenland. Lon. 50. 10. W. Lat. 64. 25. N.

Goding, or *Hodoning*, t. Moravia, in Brunn; 16 ESE. Auspetz. Pop. 2,265.

Godmanchester, v. & parish, Eng., in Huntingdon; 1 mile from Huntingdon. Pop. 1,779.

Godo, t. Arabia, on S. coast of the Persian gulf; 140 W. Julfar.

Godolphin Hills, range of hills in Cornwall, celebrated for its mines; 4 E. Marazion.

Godoua, t. Fezzan; 30 N. Mourzouk.

Godra, t. Hind., and capital of a circar of the same name in Guzerat; 55 E. Amedabad. Lon. 73. 40. E. Lat. 22. 50. N.

God's Mercy, (*Islands of*), three or four small islands at NW extremity of Hudson's straits. Lon. 73. W. Lat. 63. 45. N.

Godstone, parish, Eng., in Surry; 9 Croydon, 19 SE. London. Pop. 1,556.

Goell, t. Holstein; 1 NE. Oldeburg.

Goell, isl. Denmark, in Lymiford gulf, about 10 miles in circ.; 6 W. Aalborg. Lon. 9. 49. E. Lat. 57. 5. N. On it are a town, and a village or two.

Goelma, port, Egypt, in the Red sea, fit only for small vessels.

Goelwara, circar, Hind., in Guzerat, on W. coast of the gulf of Cambay.

Goerce, see *Goree*.

Goerzeod, *Ghezere*, t. Natolia; 25 S. Sinob.

Goes, t. Portugal, in Beira; 9 E. Coimbra.

Goes, or *Ter Goes*, t. Holland, in Zealand, situated on N. coast of the island of South Beveland, on an arm of the Scheldt, with which it is connected by means of a canal; 10 E. Flushing. Lon. 3. 53. E. Lat. 51. 30. N. Pop. 3,711. It has at present 6 gates, that next the water fortified with 2 good bastions; on the other side of the town are 2 more. The town is not large, but carries on considerable trade, particularly in salt and grain.

Gofabad, t. Persia, in Irak; 55 E. Ispahan.

Goffstown, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H., on W. side of the Merrimack; 13 NNE. Amherst, 18 S. Concord, 60 N. by W. Boston, W. 499. Pop. 2,173. The Piscataquog flows through Goffstown into the Merrimack. Here is considerable trade in masts, staves, &c. Amoskeag falls are near the southeast part of the town. In SW. part are 2 mountains, called North and South Unconoonock.

Goga, t. Abyssinia; 30 S. Gondar.

Gogard, t. Sweden, in East Gothland; 23 NNW. Linkioping.

Gogary, t. Bengal; 24 NW. Boglipour. Lon. 86. 36. E. Lat. 25. 26. N.

Gogary, t. Hind., Bahar; 10 NE. Monghir.

Gogary, r. Asia, which runs into the Coosy, a little before its union with the Ganges.

Gogna, t. Italy; 2 NW. Novara.

Gogna, r. Italy, which rises about 5 W. Omega, and after a southerly course of about 50 miles, runs into the Po, 7 SSE. Lumello. It gave name to a late department formed of the Novarese and Lumelline.

Gogland, small isl. Russia, in the gulf of Finland; 80 W. Petersburg. Lon. 27. 2. E. Lat. 60. 10. N.

Gogliosis, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 8 S. Termoli.

Gogmagog Hills, hills, Eng., in the county of Cambridge; 3 E. Cambridge.

Gogmow, t. Hind., Oude; 35 N. Maniekpour.

Gogo, s-p. Hind., in Guzerat, on the gulf of Cambay; 64 NW. Surat, 84 SSW. Amedabad. Lon. 71. 53. E. Lat. 21. 45. N. The inhabitants build vessels of from 50 to 300 tons, and carry on considerable commerce with Bombay and other places. The sailors of this port are descendants of the Abyssinians, and are held in estimation for skill and bravery. It is an ancient town; fallen to decay, till in 1805, it came into the possession of the British; and is increasing in commerce and population.

Gogodunga, t. Bengal, on a small island, formed by a branch of the Hoogly; 45 S. Calcutta.

Gogolev, t. Russia, in Kiev; 20 E. Kiev.

Gogoromow, t. Guzerat, on the coast; 50 WSW. Noanagur.

Gogra, or *Dewar*, or *Sarfew*, r. Hind., which rises from the Himalaya mountains in the west of Kemaon, flows through a part of Delhi, Oude, and Allahabad, and joins the Ganges, about 50 miles above Patna.

Gogra, see *Dewah*.

Gohanna, t. Hind., in Ballogistan; 45 WSW. Delhi.

Gohee, t. Bahar; 35 WNW. Saseram.

Gohlitz, t. Brandenburg; 4 E. Lebus.

Gohud, circar, Hind., in the subah of Agra, lying on the right side of the Jumna. It is bounded N. by the Chumbul, E. by Dooab and Oude, S. by Bundelcund, and W. by Rantampour and Cottah.

Gohud, t. Hind., and capital of a circar of the same name, in Agra, the revenues of which are estimated at from 20 to 30 lacks of rupees per annum; 55 SSE. Agra. Lon. 78. 44. E. Lat. 26. 24. N.

Gojak, t. Croatia, on the river Mresnitza; 18 S. Carlstadt.

Gojam, country, Africa, and province of Abyssinia, about 25 leagues long, and 14 wide, the country is generally flat and in pasture, with few mountains, but those very high. It is almost surrounded by the Nile.

Goiana, t. Brazil, in Paraiba, on a river of the same name, 7 leagues above its mouth; 35 N. by W. Pernambuco. Pop. 4, or 5,000, according to Koster; others state it much higher. It contains a Carmelite convent, and several other houses of worship, and has considerable trade.

Goiavo, t. Africa, on the Grain coast; 25 SE. Grand Sesto.

Gojeeda, or *Eojida*, t. Algiers; 90 SE. Oran.

Goign, (*The*), the S. extremity of the county of Argyle, in Scotland; 7 SSW. Campbeltown.

Goin, t. France, in Moselle; 9 S. Metz.

Goisern, t. Austria, in Traun, 5 N. Hallstadt, 22 S. Volcklabruck. Pop. 3,182.

Goit, r. Eng., in Cheshire, which runs into the Mersey, 3 E. Stopford.

Goito, t. Italy, on the Mincio; 9 NNW. Mantua, 10 S. Peschiera. Pop. 1,600.

Gokaup, t. Visiapour; 16 SSE. Raibaug.

Gokia, t. China, of the third rank, in Yunnan; 20 ENE. King-tou.

Gokia, t. Turkish Armenia; 30 ESE. Akal-ziké.

Golabad, t. Persia, in Irak; 45 E. Ispahan.

Golah, t. Hind., in Bahar; 10 E. Ramgur.

Golansville, p-v. Caroline co. Va.; W. 92.

Golawarry, t. Bengal; 48 NW. Midnapour.

Golapilly, t. Hind., in Guntoor; 10 W. Innacunda.

Golcar, t. Eng., in Yorkshire, in the West Riding. Pop. 1,846.

Golconda, now called *Hyderabad*, pr. Hind., in the Deccan, bounded N. by Berar, E. by the Circars, S. by Mysore, and the Carnatic, and W. by Dowlatabad and Bejapour. It is situated chiefly between Lat. 16. and 19. N. Its ancient name was *Tellingana*, and it was formerly a portion of a very extensive empire, which comprised all the peninsula from Cape Comorin to the north extremity of Orissa. Much of the soil is very fertile, and produces great crops of cotton rice, and other grain; also vines in abundance. It has been chiefly celebrated for its diamond mines, the principal of which were in the neighbourhood of Raolconda and Culloor, 6,000 men were constantly employed in these mines, but they have ceased to be important, and now hardly pay the expense of working. This country is subject to the nizam. Having long been under a Mahometan government, a considerable portion of the inhabitants are of that religion; the majority however are Hindoos; but the population is by no means equal to that of the British provinces. Hyderabad is the chief town.

Golconda, called also *Mankul*, fortress, Hind., formerly the capital of Golconda, and the residence of the kings; 5 WNW. Hyderabad. This fortress, for extent, might be called a city, in the middle of which rises a hill like a sugar loaf. It is esteemed by the natives impregnable, but is extremely hot, and unhealthy. It is now considered as the citadel of Hyderabad, and the repository of the wealth of the nizam.

Golconda, p-t. & cap. Pope co. Illinois; 126 Vandalia, W. 813.

Gold Coast, name given to a country of Africa, near the Atlantic, about 120 leagues in length, from E. to W. between the rivers Ancobar and Volta. It contains a variety of different states and kingdoms, and received its name from the immense quantity of gold which it produces. Several of the European nations have settlements here. The Dutch at Elmina, and the English at Cape Coast Castle. The climate is exceedingly hot from October to March, the rest of the months are tolerable. The principal countries on the Gold Coast are Ancobar, Axem, Anta, Commenda, Fetu, Sabi, Adom, Agouna, Acra, Acambou, Labadde, Fantin, Incassan, Ninga, Sabu, and Soko.

Gold Cronach, t. Bav.; 5 N. Bayreuth. It had formerly a gold mine, now neglected. Pop. 850.

Goldach, see *Aach*.

Goldapp, t. Pru. Gumbinnen, on the Goldapp; 68 ESE. Königsberg. Pop. 2,855.

Goldapp, r. Prussia, which runs into the Rominte, 6 N. Goldapp.

Goldbach, t. Ger., in Gotha; 2 N. Gotha. In the neighbourhood was a gold mine.

Goldbach, t. Bavaria; 2 E. Creilsheim.

Goldberg, mt. Salzburg; 9,370 feet high; one of the highest of the Noric Alps.

Goldberg, t. Silesia, in Leignitz; 12 SW. Liegnitz, 12 WNW. Jauer. Lon. 15. 53. E. Lat. 51. 4. N. Pop. 6,061. It receives its name from a gold mine near, which was formerly very rich. Sealed earth is found in the neighbourhood; and the inhabitants are engaged in manufactures of woollen and linen.

Goldberg, t. Mecklenburg Schwerin; 15 E. Wismar. Pop. 1,251.

Goldeck, t. Salzburg; 28 S. Salzburg.

Goldegg, t. Austria; 4 W. St. Polten.

Golden Cape, cape, Eng., on W. coast of Dorsetshire. Lon. 2. 50. W. Lat. 50. 43. N.

Golden Grove, p-v. Greenville, S. C., W. 541.

Golden Lake, lake of the island of Borneo. Lon. 115. 45. E. Lat. 3. 55. N.

Golden Island, small isl. at the entrance of the gulf of Darien. Lon. 72. 32. W. Lat. 8. 20. N.

Golden River, or *Rio del Oro*, r. America, which runs into the Spanish Main, Lon. 82. 55. W. Lat. 14. 44. N.

Goldenstein, t. Moravia, in Olmutz; 32 miles from Olmutz. Pop. 835.

Goldenstett, or *Goldenstadt*, t. Han., in Diepholz; 11 N. Diepholz. Pop. 690.

Goldentraun, t. Pru. Lusatia; 16 SE. Gorkitz, 37 ESE. Budissen. Lon. 15. 26. E. Lat. 50. 27. N. Pop. 350.

Goldingen, t. Courland, near the Weta; 48 WNW. Mittaw, 100 N. Königsberg. Lon. 21. 44. E. Lat. 56. 51. N. Pop. 1,000. It was formerly the residence of the dukes, when it was more commercial and flourishing than it now is.

Goldlauter, t. Pru. Erfurt; 12 NE. Meiningen. Pop. 1,000.

Goldsborough, s-p. & p-t. Hancock co. Maine, on E. side of Frenchman's bay; 40 E. Castine. 295 NE. Boston, W. 727. Lon. 68. 3. W. Lat. 44. 28. N. Pop. 560.

Goldsborough, isl. Md., in the Chesapeake, opposite the mouth of Hungary river.

Goleeah, t. Bengal; 10 N. Calcutta.

Goleeah, t. Bengal; 18 E. Ramgur. Lon. 85. 51. E. Lat. 22. 28. N.

Golesz, t. Poland, in Sandomirz; 60 SSW. Sandomirz.

Goletta, or *Bouletta*, fortress, Africa, on a canal, in Tunis; 25 N. Tunis.

Goletta, or *Hack el Wed*, narrow channel between the lake of Tunis and the sea, defended on each side by a castle intended to protect the passage. These castles form a fortress, which takes the name of Goletta.

Golfo Dulce, see *Dulce*.

Golfo Triste, bay on the coast of Caraccas. Lon. 68. 20. W. Lat. 10. 30. N.

Golgam, t. Hind., Dowlatabad; 15 N. Beder.

Golgom, t. Ceylon; 48 NW. Candi.

Golich, t. Russia, in Irkutskoe, on the Lena; 2 S. Orlenga.

Golinda, small island, near N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 80. 4. W. Lat. 23. 20. N.

Golisano, t. Sicily, Demona; 9 S. Cefalu.

Golitz, t. Nubia, on the left side of the Nile; 45 WNW. Dongola.

Gollach, r. Franconia, which runs into the Tauber, 5 SW. Aub.

Gollersdorf, t. Austria; 4 SSE. Sonneberg. Pop. 1,172.

Golhofen, t. Bav.; 4 NNW. Uffenheim.

Gollersreut, t. Bav. ; 3 SE. Thalmessin.

Golli, or *Colli*, t. Africa, near the river Grande, whose inhabitants trade in slaves, ivory, and cotton.

Golling, t. Salzburg, on the Salza ; 14 SSE. Salzburg, 22 NNW. Radstadt.

Gollnitz, t. Ger., in Anhalt ; 7 NW. Zerbst.

Gollosing, t. Bengal ; 70 W. Midnapour.

Gollup, t. Pru. Marienwerder ; 42 NE. Bromberg. Pop. 1,138.

Golnitz, t. Hungary, on a river of the same name ; 14 SE. Capsdorff. Pop. 5,000.

Golniz, t. Carinthia ; 3 S. St. Andre.

Golnow, t. Pomerania, anciently Hanseatic, on the Ihna, surrounded with walls in 1190 ; 12 N. Stargard, 13 NE. Old Stettin. Lon. 14. 57. E. Lat. 53. 37. N. Pop. 2,989.

Golo, r. Corsica, which rises nearly in the centre of the island, and taking a NE. course, runs into the sea, 12 SSE. Bastia.

Golobgunge, t. Bengal ; 10 E. Silhet.

Gologrisza, t. Istria ; 6 S. Pedena.

Golos, t. Greece, in Magnesia, 2 Makrinitza. H. 700. It is a thriving place, fortified, and has a considerable port.

Golsch, r. Ger., which rises a little S. Auerbach, in the Vogtland, and runs into the Elster, near Greitz.

Goltchinskoi, settlement, Russia, in the government of Tobolsk ; 380 N. Turuchansk. Lon. 85. 14. E. Lat. 72. 5. N.

Goltiavina, t. Russia, in Tobolsk ; 188 E. Eniseisk. Lon. 98. 14. E. Lat. 58. 20. N.

Goltpach, t. Prussia, in Culm ; 8 NE. Thorn.

Goltsch Jenikow, t. Bohemia, in Czaslau ; 6 SSE. Czaslau.

Goltra, t. Russia, in Kiev ; 112 SE. Kiev. Lon. 33. 14. E. Lat. 49. 15. N.

Goltze, t. Brandenburg, in the Ucker Mark ; 5 SW. New Angermund.

Goltzen, t. Pru. Lower Lusatia ; 7 N. Luckau, 10 W. Lubben. Lon. 13. 30. E. Lat. 51. 58. N. Pop. 700.

Golub, t. Prussia, in Culm ; 24 SE. Culm.

Golubenska, t. Russia, in the country of the Cosacs, on the Don ; 40 WNW. Tzaritzin, 200 ENE. Azoph.

Gomahny, t. Bengal ; 8 SSE. Goragot.

Gomany, t. Hind., in Mohurgunge ; 45 NW. Harriopour.

Gomaringen, t. Wurtemberg ; 5 W. Reutlingen. Pop. 1,059.

Gomastahpour, t. Bengal ; 42 NW. Nattore.

Gomaun, mts. Asia, which separate Hindoostan from Grand Thibet, the same with Himmaleh. Lon. 76. to 77. E. Lat. 30. 30. to 31. 20. N.

Gombey, t. Africa, in Botonga, on the Zambeze. Lon. 36. 3. E. Lat. 18. S.

Gombezcala, t. Persia, in Farsistan ; 100 NNW. Schiras.

Gombin, or *Gambin*, or *Gabin*, t. Poland, on the Bsura ; 34 NNE. Rawa. Pop. 1,200.

Gombroon, *Gambron*, or *Bender Abassi*, (an. *Harmozia*,) s-p. Persia, in Laristan. Lon. 56. 12. E. Lat. 27. 18. N. Pop. stated variously from 3, to 7,000 ; mostly Arabians. It is situated on a bay of the gulf of Ormuz, in a barren country. It is fortified by a double wall, and defended by a fort. It was once the principal seaport in Persia, being the particular port of

Schiraz and of the southern part of the country. Though much reduced, its trade is still considerable. The customs amount to 20,000 rupees annually. Such was Gombroon, as described 6 or 7 years since. In 1820, it was represented as a heap of ruins, and desolate.

Gome, t. Africa, in Whidah ; 8 E. Sabi.

Gomegnies, t. France, in North ; 4 E. le Quesnoy. Pop. 2,220.

Gomer, or *Gomor*, t. Hungary, in a county of the same name, on the Sajo ; 92 NNE. Budah, 180 E. by N. Vienna. Lon. 20. 20. E. Lat. 48. 27. N. Pop. 2,000. It contains a Lutheran gymnasium with a valuable library.—Pop. of the county, 148,218. Sq. m. 1,615. Chief town, Polsoch.

Gomera, or *Velez de Gomera*, or *Velez de Pegnon*, (an. *Parietina*,) fortress, Africa, in Fez, built on a rock near the coast of the Mediterranean ; 55 E. Tetuan, 85 W. Melilla. Lon. 4. 40. W. Lat. 35. 5. N.

Gomera, r. Fez, which runs into the straits of Gibraltar, at Velez de Gomera.

Gomera, small isl. Scot., near W. coast of the isl. of Mull. Lon. 6. 15. E. Lat. 56. 31. N.

Gomera, or *Gomara*, (an. *Capraria*, or *Junona*,) one of the Canary islands, about 20 miles long, and 10 wide, with a capital of the same name. It is well cultivated and fertile, producing abundance of sugar-canes and wine, with corn enough to supply the wants of the inhabitants. The town is situated on E. coast, and has a good harbour ; 18 SW. from the island of Teneriffe. Lon. 17. 8. W. Lat. 28. 6. N. Pop. about 7,000.

Gomersall, t. Eng., in West Riding of Yorkshire. Pop. 1,332.

Gomgah, t. Hind., in Surgooja ; 22 SSW. Surgooja.

Gomi, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen ; 12 WNW. Kia-ting.

Gomi, t. Guriel, on the Black sea ; 75 SW. Cotatis.

Gommern, t. Pru. Magdeburg, on the Elbe ; 8 SE. Magdeburg, 20 NW. Dessau. Pop. 1,159.

Gommerville, t. France, in Eure-and-Loir ; 10 N. Janville.

Gomniatpar, t. Hind., in Guntoor ; 15 E. Innaconda.

Gomora, small isl. in the Indian sea, near W. coast of Oby. Lon. 128. E. Lat. 1. 52. S.

Gomorrhah, one of the towns of the Pentapolis, on W. coast of the Dead sea.

Gompchei, t. Hind., in Rohilcund ; 20 S. Pilibeat.

Gomrapondy, t. Carnatic ; 25 N. Madras.

Gomron, see *Gombroon*.

Goms, dixain of the Valais, at the foot of Mount Grimsel, extending along the bank of the Rhône, of considerable extent, and divided into Upper and Lower.

Goms, t. Switz., which gives name to one of the dixains of the Valais ; 33 E. Sion.

Gomut, r. Bengal, which runs into the Magna, near Chandpour.

Gomut Peperce, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad ; 6 N. Amednagur.

Gonanpilly, t. Hind., Ellore ; 18 NE. Ellore.

Gonapi, or *Gounong Api*, one of the smaller Banda islands. Lon. 130. 34. E. Lat. 4. 10. S.

In the centre is a volcano; wild hogs, cows, and serpents are the only inhabitants.

Gonary, t. Hind., in Mysore; 12 S. Rydroog.

Gonaves, (*Les*), s-p. Hispaniola, with an excellent harbour. Lon. 73. 20. W. Lat. 19. 22. N. Here is a medicinal spring, and, in 1772, baths were erected, with lodgings to accommodate company, and an hospital for soldiers and sailors.

Gonave, (*La*), isl. in the West Indies, about 30 miles long, and 5 broad, near W. coast of Hispaniola. Lon. 73. 10. W. Lat. 18. 40. N.

Goncanama, t. Quito; 20 SW. Loxa.

Goncelin, t. France, in Isere; 13 NNW. Grenoble. Pop. 1,470.

Gondar, t. Africa, and capital of Abyssinia, situated on a hill of considerable height, surrounded on every side by a deep valley. Lon. 37. 40. E. Lat. 12. 30. N. It consists of 10,000 families in time of peace, or 50,000 souls. According to Poncet, who visited Gondar in 1699, it was then 3 or 4 leagues in circuit, and contained 100 churches. It exhibited nothing of the splendour of an European city. The houses were of only 1 story, and there were no shops. The trade, which was extensive, was carried on in a vast open plain, where the goods were daily exposed on mats. The houses are chiefly of clay, the roofs thatched in the form of cones, which is always the construction within the tropical rains. On the W. end of the town is the king's house, formerly a structure of considerable consequence; it was a square building, flanked with square towers; it was formerly 4 stories high, and from the top of it had a magnificent view of all the country southward to the lake Tzana. A great part of this house is now in ruins.

Gondelsheim, t. Baden; 6 SSE. Bruchsal. Pop. 1,102.

Gondet, t. France, in Upper-Loire; 10 S. Le Puy en Velay.

Gondomar, t. Spain, in Galicia; 6 E. Bayona.

Gondicotta, t. Hind., in Marawar; 33 N. Truiman.

Gondon, t. France, in Upper-Pyrenees; 7 SE. Tarbes.

Gondorf, t. Pru. Lower-Rhine; 4 ENE. Munster Mainfeld.

Gondrain, t. France, in Gers; 7 SW. Gondom; 19 NW. Auch. Lon. 0. 18. E. Lat. 44. 53. N. Pop. 229.

Gondrecourt, t. France, and seat of tribunal, in Meuse; 9 SW. Vauconleurs. Pop. 1,113.

Gondreville, t. France, in Meurte, on the Moselle; 3 NE. Toul. Pop. 1,015.

Gondufee, t. Africa, in Kong; 100 SE. Kong.

Gondwarrah, t. Bengal; 15 SSW. Purneah.

Goneah, t. Abyssinia; 140 S. Miné.

Gonfede, t. Africa, near the river Grande.

Gonga, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, near the sea of Marmora; 36 NE. Gallipoli.

Gonga, or *Bain Gonga*, r. Hind., which rises in the cirar of Gurry-Mundella, and joins the Godavery, 35 N. Rajamundry.

Gonga Godavery, see *Godavery*.

Gongaca, t. Bengal; 40 SW. Calcutta.

Gongadee, t. Bengal; 50 SW. Rogonatpour.

Gongoopour, t. Hind., Oude; 12 S. Kairabad.

Gonhary, t. Hind., in Oude; 40 W. Lucknow.

Goni, t. China, Se-tchuen; 57 W. Oumong.

Goniadz, t. Poland; 50 NNW. Bielsk.

Gonia, t. Natolia; 16 W. Aphiom Karahisar.

Gonjah, see *Kong*.

Gonieh, (an. *Apsarus*), t. & large castle, A. Turkey, belonging to Guriel, at N. of a river which runs into the Black sea; 80 ENE. Trebisond. Lon. 41. 10. E. Lat. 41. 25. N. It is surrounded with walls, has two gates, but neither ditch nor fortifications: it was formerly a town of some distinction, but in the whole place there are scarcely 40 houses, poor and mean; chiefly inhabited by seamen.

Gonjenpilly, t. Carnatic; 18 NE. Nellore.

Goniondz, t. Russia, in Bialystock, on the Bobr; 29 NNW. Bialystock. Pop. 1,373.

Gonius, t. Poland; 48 NW. Bielsk.

Gonkeer, t. Chinese Tartary. Lon. 117. 51. E. Lat. 44. 50. N.

Gonkofen, or *Gankofen*, t. Bavaria; 10 S. Dingelfingen, 14 E. Landshut.

Gonna, t. Pru. Merseburg; 3 NNE. Sangershausen.

Gonna, t. Hind., Lahore; 12 W. Nagorcote.

Gonnawitz, see *Ganowitz*.

Gonnesse, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Seine-and-Oise; 9 N. Paris. P. 2,400.

Gonnerville, t. France, in Lower-Seine; 6 N. Montvilliers. H. 200.

Gonningen, t. Wurtemberg; 7 SE. Tubingen. Pop. 1,750.

Gonnord, or *Gonnort*, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 4 NNW. Vihiers, 15 S. Angers. Pop. 1,805.

Gonon Besar, mt. on E. side of Java; celebrated for the quantity of pepper gathered from the trees which grow on it.

Gonor, t. Hind., in Gohud; 7 N. Raat.

Gonra, t. Hind., Bundelcund; 20 N. Callinger.

Gons, t. Hungary; 22 SSW. Zatmar.

Gontant, or *Gontaut*, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 4 N. Tonneins, 6 ESE. Marmande.

Gontapilly, t. Hind., in Cicacole; 25 S. Cosimcotta.

Gonwa, t. Guzerat; 20 NW. Amood.

Gonzaga, t. Italy; 16 S. Mantua.

Goober, county, Africa, S. of Wangara.

Goochland, co. central part of Va., bounded N. by Louisa co., NE. by Hanover co., E. by Henrico co., S. by James river, and W. by Fluvanna co. Pop. in 1810, 10,203; slaves, 5,464. Pop. in 1820, 10,007. Goochland court house is on N. side of James river, 30 WNW. Richmond, W. 131.

Goodalore, t. Hind., in Dindigul; 10 S. Ootampaliam.

Gooderoo, t. Abyssinia; 94 SSE. Miné.

Good Fortune, or *Pora*, isl. in the E. Indian sea, near W. coast of Sumatra, 36 m. long and 6 broad. Lon. 98. 30. E. Lat. 1. 5. S.

Good Hope, see *Cape of Good Hope*.

Good Hope, settlement, Greenland, in Baffin's bay. Lat. 64. 25. N. See *Godheab*.

Good Hope, or *Hope Island*, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 174. 50. E. Lat. 16. S. No soundings for anchorage of the ship were found. The land was mountainous, but not very high, and full of cocoa-nut trees.

Goodluck Bay, bay in the straits of Magellan. Lon. 74. 33. W. Lat. 53. 26. N.

Goodianelli, t. Hind., in Mysore ; 19 N. Seringapatam.

Goodimanelle, t. Mysore ; 20 W. Bangalore.

Goodingary, t. Hind., in Tinevelly, near the coast ; 50 S. Palamcotta.

Goodoor, t. Golconda ; 35 SE. Warangole.

Goodoor, t. Hind., in Adoni ; 15 NNE. Condanore.

Goodwin Creek, r. S. C., which runs into the Great Pedee, half a mile below Westfield Creek.

Goodwin Sands, bank in the sea, near the coast of Kent, said to have been formerly part of the estate of earl Goodwin ; till, by neglect of preserving the dikes and walls, the whole was drowned by the sea. Great part is dry at low water. They lie to the E. of the Downs, about 5 m. from the South Foreland.

Goodwinsville, p-v. Dinwiddie co. Va. ; W. 164.

Goodwoman River, r. Missouri, which runs into the Missouri, 191 m. from the Mississippi.

Goojindergur, t. Hind., in Sanore ; 25 NNW. Sanore.

Gool, r. Hind., which rises near Burrawny, and runs into the Taptee ; 8 S. Chuprah.

Goolgunge, t. Hind., in Chanderee ; 25 E. Chanderee.

Goollah, circar, Bengal ; E. of Coos-Beyhar.

Goomah, t. Bengal ; 45 N. Ramgur. Lon. 85. 54. E. Lat. 24. 23. N.

Goomah, t. Hind., Bahar ; 40 NE. Chittra.

Goombo, t. Africa, in Bambarra. Lon. 5. 10. W. Lat. 15. 3. N.

Goombogano, t. Africa, in Kasson. Lon. 8. 50. W. Lat. 14. 20. N.

Goomgong, t. Hind., Berar ; 12 S. Nagpour.

Goomerpur, t. Hind., Oude ; 16 SW. Azimgur.

Goompina, t. Golconda ; 20 NE. Culloor.

Goomrepour, t. Hind., in Allahabad ; 20 ENE. Jionpour.

Goomty, r. Asia, which rises in the mountains of Kemaon, and entering Hindoostan, crosses the country of Oude, and joins the Ganges, about 15 N. Benares : in its course, which is very winding, it is increased by the accession of many other rivers.

Goonangapy, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near the NE. coast of Cumbava. Lon. 119. 24. E. Lat. 8. 10. S.

Goondwanah, district, Hind., in N. part of the country of Berar, now more generally called Nagpour.

Goondwanah, or *Konduannah*, mountains, Hind., situated on SE. part of Malwa, extending from Hussingabad to Mundellah, about 170 miles in length. Lon. 78. to 81. E. Lat. 22. 40. to 23. N.

Goopamow, t. Hind., Oude ; 20 W. Kairabad.

Goopigunge, t. Hind. ; 32 W. Benares.

Goopygunge, t. Hind., in Agra ; 17 E. Etayah. Lon. 79. 18. E. Lat. 26. 24. N.

Gooracpour, pr. Oude, bounded N. by Thibet, E. by Bettia and Sarun, S. by Gazypour, and W. by Oude Proper and Baraitch, about 60 miles long, and 50 broad. Goorackpour is the capital.

Goorackpour, t. Hind., and cap. of a province or circar, in the subah of Oude, to which it gives name ; 65 E. Fyzabad. Lon. 83. 30. E. Lat. 26. 44. N.

Goorah, t. Hind., Oude ; 40 N. Manickpour.

Gobrah, t. Hind., in Allahabad ; 64 SW. Allahabad.

Goorunty, t. Hind., Cicacole ; 17 SW. Ganjam.

Goos, t. Nubia. Lon. 34. 18. E. Lat. 18. N.

Goose Creek, r. Va., which rises in Menase's gap, in the Blue ridge, and flows into the Potomac, 4 E. Leesburg, 35 ENE. of its source.

Goose Island, small isl. in the gulf of St. Lawrence, near the coast of Labrador. Lon. 59. 10. W. Lat. 50. 52. N.

Goose Island, small isl. in Christmas Sound, on the coast of Terra del Fuego ; 6 NE. York Minster.

Goose Lake, lake, N. America. Lon. 94. 45. W. Lat. 52. 55. N.

Goose Lake, lake, N. America. Lon. 101. 21. W. Lat. 54. 30. N.

Gooseberry Island, and *Rocks*, on the coast of Cape Ann, Mass., near Baker's island. They have occasioned the loss of many vessels and lives.

Gooseberry Islands, small islands near E. coast of the island of Newfoundland ; 24 NW. Cape Bonavista.

Goosnargh, t. Eng., in Lancashire ; 5 N. Preston. Pop. 1,558.

Goola, t. Hind., in Goondwanah ; 10 S. Nagpour.

Gootoka, t. Hind., in Ruttunpour ; 5 S. Ruttunpour.

Gooty, t. & fortress, Hind., capital of a district, in Mysore ; 138 WNW. Nellore, 170 N. Seringapatam. Lon. 77. 48. E. Lat. 15. 15. N.

Gopalchitty, t. Hind., in Coimbetore ; 18 NW. Erroad.

Gopalgunge, t. Bootan ; 58 N. Dinagepour.

Gopalnagur, t. Bengal ; 25 SSE. Kishenagur.

Gopalnagur, t. Bengal ; 30 ESE. Dacca.

Gopalpour, t. Hind., in Hindia ; 8 N. Hurdah.

Gopalpour, t. Bengal ; 12 NE. Goragot.

Gopalpour, t. Hind., in Gurry Mundellah ; 15 N. Gurrah.

Gopalpour, t. Hind., in Bahar ; 23 S. Bahar.

Gopalpour, t. Hind., Gohud ; 20 NW. Narva.

Gopalpour, t. Hind., in Oude ; 20 S. Goorackpour.

Gopalpour, t. Hind., in Oude ; 38 S. Fyzabad.

Gopalpour, t. Guzerat ; 25 N. Amedabad.

Gopalproog, fortress, Mysore ; 36 E. Seringapatam.

Gopaulgunge, t. Bengal ; 26 SSE. Mahmudpour. Lon. 89. 56. E. Lat. 23. 2. N.

Gopaulgunge, t. Bengal ; 14 SW. Beyhar.

Gopaulnagur, t. Bengal ; 42 S. Burdwan. Lon. 88. E. Lat. 22. 31. N.

Gopchinpour, t. Oude ; 8 W. Bahraitch.

Gopeer, t. Bengal ; 15 ENE. Ramgur.

Goperapilly, t. Hind., in Golconda ; 20 ESE. Hydrabad.

Goplo, lake, Pru. Poland, 20 miles long, and 2 wide ; 24 W. Brzesc.

Goppingen, t. Wurtemberg, on the Fils or Vils, in a fertile country ; 20 NNW. Ulm ; 22 ESE. Stuttgart. Lon. 9. 41. E. Lat. 48. 47. N. Pop. 4,296. Here are manufactures of woollen, and near it is a medicinal spring.

Gor, t. Persia, in Farsistan ; 57 NW. Schiras.

Gor, t. Italy ; 8 S. Brescia.

Gora, t. Hind., in Chandail ; 20 W. Saipour.

Gora, t. Croatia ; 18 SW. Sifzek.
Gora, see *Bergen*, in Rugen.
Goracally, t. Bengal ; 12 SSW. Mahmudpour.
Goradzi, t. Servia ; 50 NW. Novibasar.
Goragot, t. Hind., and capital of a circar, in Bengal ; 60 E. Mauldah, 80 NNE. Moorshedabad. Lon. 89. 22. E. Lat. 25. 14. N.
Goragot, pr. Bengal, bounded N. by Rungpour, E. by Rajoohow, Patladah, and Islamabad, S. by Bettoriah and Pargannah, W. by Dinagepour, and NW. by Surroopour ; 55 miles long, and from 12 to 30 broad. Goragot is the capital.
Gorai, t. Galicia ; 21 SW. Zamoscie. H. 300.
Goram, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 121. 36. E. Lat. 3. 42. S. It is chiefly inhabited by Mahometans, who have 13 mosques.
Goranto, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania ; 80 SW. Satalia.
Gorapari, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 20. 40. S.
Gorapari, t. Brazil, at the mouth of the river so called.
Goraygong, t. Hind., Visiapour ; 9 E. Curren.
Gorbals, t. Scot., in Lanerk, almost joined to Glasgow, to which it appears a suburb.
Gorbara, t. Corsica ; 8 NE. Calvi.
Gorbata, (an. *Orbita*,) t. Biledulgerid ; 12 SW. Gafsa.
Gorbatov, t. Russia, in Nizegorod, on the Oka ; 20 WSW. Niznei Novgorod. Lon. 43. 14. E. Lat. 56. 5. N. Pop. 610.
Gorchen, or *Gorka*, t. Pru. Posen ; 40 S. Posen. Pop. 1,247.
Gorchwich, t. Weimar ; 18 SSW. Gera.
Gorcum, t. Neth. in S. Holland, on the Linge, at its union with the Wahal ; 12 E. Dort, 30 S. Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 50. E. Lat. 51. 52. N. Pop. 5,196. It has extensive fisheries, particularly of salmon, with little other trade ; it was anciently called *Gorichem*, which name is now given it in all public acts, Gorcum being only a corruption. From the steeple of the principal church may be seen 22 walled cities, besides a great number of towns and villages ; before the revolution, it had one parish church, and 3 religious houses.—Native, Erpenius.
Gordeliza, t. Spain, in Leon ; 22 SSE. Leon.
Gordes, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhône ; 9 W. Apt, 16 E. Avignon. Pop. 2,812.
Gordeware Point, cape, Hind., on the coast of Rajamundry, at the mouth of the Godavery. Lon. 82. 28. E. Lat. 16. 42. N.
Gordium, afterwards *Juliopolis*, city, Galatia, on the Sangarius ; about 50 miles from Ancyra. It was once the residence of the kings of Galatia.
Gordona, t. Naples, Molise ; 6 SW. Molise.
Gordonsburgh, see *Maryburgh*.
Gordon's Ferry, p-v. Hickman co. Ten. ; W. 797.
Gordonsville, p-v. Orange co. Va. ; W. 115.
Gordontown, p-t. Sullivan co. Indiana ; 233 Indianapolis, W. 772.
Gordygong, t. Hind., in Visiapour ; 22 NE. Poonah.
Gore, t. Berkshire co. Mass. Pop. 92.
Goree, or *Goeree*, formerly called *West Voorn*, isl. in the German ocean, near the mouth of the Meuse ; about 10 miles in circumference ;

2 N. Schowen. Lon. 3. 50. E. Lat. 51. 49. N. A wooden beacon, in the shape of a pyramid, has been erected on NW. coast of this island, with a light, first lighted in March, 1820, elevated 72 feet above high water mark, to serve as a day and night mark for making the west channel of Goree.

Goree, s-p. on an island of the same name, situated near E. coast, on a canal which communicates with the Meuse ; formerly a place of considerable trade, but the harbour is now choaked up with sand, though the road is still good ; 6 W. Helvoetsluys. Pop. 694.

Goree, small isl. or rather rock, belonging to France, on the coast of Africa, a little more than a mile from the southern shore of the promontory that forms Cape Verd. Lon. 17. 25. W. Lat. 14. 40. N. It is of consequence only from its inaccessible situation, which renders it capable of being converted into an important military position. It is about 2 m. in circuit. It is composed of a basalt rock, which rises to the height of 300 feet, on the top of which is fort St. Michael. At the foot of the rock is the town of Goree, said to contain 5,000 inh. It is a busy place, and the entrepot of all the French trade on the opposite coast of Africa.

Goree, small island on the coast of Brazil, at the mouth of the Rio dos Reyes Magos. Lat. 19. 10. S.

Gore's Bay, bay on SW. coast of the island of Tavai Poenammoo. Lon. 186. 36. W. Lat. 43. 12. S.

Gore's Island, isl. in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 177. 11. W. Lat. 60. 40. N. This island is narrow, especially at the low necks of land which connect the hills ; about 30 miles in length from NW. to SE. : it appears to be barren, and without inhabitants. Lon. 177. 11. W. Lat. 60. 40. N.

Gorey, see *Newborough*.

Gorey Mountains, mountains, Ireland, in the county of Donegal ; 14 SW. Londonderry.

Gorga, r. Naples, which runs into the Liban, in Calabria Citra.

Gorga, t. Mingrelia, on the Black sea ; 30 S. Anarghia.

Gorgades, see *Cape Verde Islands*.

Gorgast, t. Brandenburg ; 4 W. Custring.

Gorgo, now *Urkonge*.

Gorgoglione, t. Naples, in the Basilicata ; 15 E. Venosa.

Gorgona, small isl. in the Mediterranean, about 16 miles from the coast of Tuscany ; celebrated for the anchovy fishery on its coasts. Lon. 9. 56. E. Lat. 43. 25. N.

Gorgona, or *Tumaro*, isl. in the Pacific ocean, 18 m. from the coast of Peru ; about 10 miles in circ. Lon. 77. 52. W. Lat. 2. 6. N.

Gorgonzola, t. Italy ; 10 NE. Milan.

Gorgora, island Abyssinia, in lake Dembea, where Father Pays built a palace, in which the emperor usually resides in the winter ; 15 NW. Gondar.

Gorgu, see *Choueri*.

Gorgue, (La,) t. France, in North ; 7 SW. Hazebrouck, 12 W. Lille. Pop. 3,125.

Gorgwitz, t. Reuss ; 15 NW. Tschleitz.

Gorham, p-t. Cumberland co. Maine ; 9 NW. Portland, 125 NNE. Boston, W. 564. Pop. 2,795.

It is a considerable town, and contains an academy. There is a handsome village of Shakers in this township.

Gorham, p-t. Ontario co. N. Y.; 200 W. Albany, W. 365. Pop. 3,991.

Gorham, km. Africa, situated between Lon. 24. and 29. E. and Lat. 10. and 15. N.

Gorgi, see *Gory*.

Goriatim, t. Hind., in the Carnatic; 25 SSW. Chittoor.

Gorisherra, t. Bengal; 4 S. Kishenagur.

Goritz, or *Goritia*, or *Gorz*, t. Austria, on the Lisonzo, cap. of a circle of the same name; 20 NNW. Trieste. Lon. 13. 33. E. Lat. 46. 0. N. Pop. 9,000. It is divided into Upper and Lower Town; the former is ancient, situated on a mountain, and defended by a castle, the latter is situated in a plain on the river Lisonzo. It contains 5 chh., 2 hospitals, a gymnasium, and a high school.

Goritz, or *Gorz*, or *Goritia*, circle, Austria, in Illyria, bounded NE. and S. by the duchy of Carniola, and W. by the Venetian States. The chief produce of the country consists in wine and fruit, with some corn and silk; the horses and oxen are few, but goats numerous. The language of the country is Slavonian, and the religion Roman Catholic. Pop. 115,442. H. 18,096. Sq. m. 972.

Goritz, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Frankfort, on the right bank of the Oder, formerly the metropolis of the circle of Lebus; 7 S. Custrin. Pop. 888.

Gorka, t. Hind., Mewat; 12 SSW. Cottilah.

Gorkah, t. Asia, in NE. part of the country so called, on the borders of Napaul; 35 NW. Catmandu, 200 N. Benares. Lon. 84. 36. E. Lat. 28. 25. N.

Gorkah, country, Asia, between Thibet and the province of Oude, governed by a rajah dependent on the Thibet.

Gorkossin, t. Prussia; 19 NE. Thorn.

Gorlitz, t. Pru., province of Silesia, in Lusatia, on the river Neisse; 50 E. Dresden, 68 N. Prague. Lon. 15. 31. E. Lat. 51. 9. N. Pop. 8,272. H. 1,293. It contains 8 Catholic chh., 4 hospitals, and a gymnasium, with 3 libraries. It is the second in rank of Upper Lusatia, but the first size, population, and riches. The principal trade is brewing, with manufactures of woollen and linen cloth.

Gorleston, t. & parish, Eng., in Suffolk; 3 S. Yarmouth. Pop. 2,571.

Gorlitz, mt. Carinthia; 6 N. Willach.

Gormaz, or *St. Estevan de Gormaz*, t. Spain, in Old Castile, on the Duero; 6 miles below Borgo di Osma.

Gormes, t. Austria; 5 ENE. Ehrnsprunn.

Gorochovetz, t. Russia, Vladimir; 72 E. Vladimir. Lon. 42. 34. E. Lat. 56. 10. N. Pop. 2,434.

Gorodez, t. Russia, in Vitepsk, on the Goroolka; 80 WNW. Vitepsk. Pop. 638.

Goroditsche, t. Russia, in Penza; 32 ESE. Penza. Lon. 46. 34. E. Lat. 53. 20. N. Pop. 1,758.

Goroditsche, t. Russia, in Kiev; 112 SE. Kiev. Lon. 32. 54. E. Lat. 49. N.

Goroditsche, t. Russia, in Niznei Novgord, district of Balachna. Pop. 6,000.

Goroditsche, t. Russia, in Tobolsk; 20 ESE. Eniseisk.

Gorodnia, t. Russia, in Tver, on the Volga; 23 E. Tver.

Gorodnia, t. Russia, in Tchernigov; 35 N. Tchernigov. Pop. 1,200.

Gorodnitzsk, t. Russia, in Tchernigov, on the Snov; 32 NE. Tchernigov.

Gorodok, t. Russia, Polotsk; 56 E. Polotsk. Lon. 29. 54. E. Lat. 55. 36. N.

Goron, t. France, in Mayenne; 8 NE. Ernée. 9 NW. Mayenne. Pop. 2,022.

Gorongo, small isl. in the E. Indian sea; 20 S. Gilolo. Lon. 128. 33. E. Lat. 1. 8. S.

Gorontale, or *Gorontano*, t. on E. coast of Celebes.

Gorpeta, t. Hind., in Berar; 24 W. Chandor.

Gorriti, small isl. in the river La Plata.

Gorsa, small island, near S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 81. 25. W. Lat. 21. 45. N.

Gorsio, t. Sweden, in Helsingland; 30 W. Hudwickswall.

Gorsnah, t. Guzerat; 34 W. Noanagur.

Gort, t. Ireland, Galway; 16 SSE. Galway

Gorton, t. Eng., in Lancashire; 3 S. Manchester. Pop. 1,183.

Gortolee, t. Bengal; 6 NW. Curruckdeah.

Gortschitz, r. Carinthia, which runs into the Gurk, 3 S. Eberstein.

Gortynia, now *Metropoli*.

Gortys, now *Garilena*.

Goruah, t. Hind., in Bahar; 2 WSW. Bahar.

Gorur, (an. *Oruros*), fortress, Syria, on the Euphrates; 10 N. Ana.

Gory, t. Georgia, in Carduel, on the Kur; 45 W. Teflis. Lon. 44. 30. E. Lat. 41. 55. N.

Gorze, t. France, in Moselle; 7 SW. Metz, 9 NNW. Pont a Mousson, Lon. 6. 4. E. Lat. 49. 3. N. Pop. 1,641.

Gorzegno, t. Italy, Montferrat, on the Bormida; 13 SE. Alba, 15 E. Bene. Lon. 8. 17. E. Lat. 44. 38. N.

Gorzke, t. Pru. Saxony, in Magdeburg; 34 E. Magdeburg. Pop. 607.

Gos, r. Carinthia, which runs into the Gurk, 3 S. Eberstein.

Gosaypour, t. Hind., in Allahabad; 15 NW. Jionpour.

Gorschultz, t. Pru. Silesia, and chief town of a lordship, in Breslau; 25 NNE. Breslau, 32 E. Wehlau. Lon. 17. 30. E. Lat. 51. 23. N.

Gose, r. Westphalia, which runs into the Ocker, near Gosslar.

Goselbach, r. Ger., which runs into the Saale, near Merseburg.

Goselberg, mt. Stiria; 10 W. Landsperg.

Goshen, t. Addison co. Vt.; 40 SW. Montpelier. Pop. 240.

Goshen, p-t. Cheshire co. N. H.; 16 ENE. Charlestown, W. 484. Pop. 687.

Goshen, p-t. Hampshire co. Mass.; 12 NW. Northampton, 105 W. Boston, W. 396. Pop. 632.

Goshen, p-t. Litchfield co. Ct.; 6 N. Litchfield, 32 W. Hartford, W. 335. Pop. 1,586. This township is accounted the most elevated tract in the state. It is very excellent for grazing, and is famous for cheese.

Goshen, p-t. Orange co. N. Y.; 20 W. West Point, 20 W. by S. Newburgh, 58 N. New York, W. 261. Lat. 41. 33. N. Pop. 3,441. The village is situated in a valley, is well built, and contains a court house, a jail, a bank, 2 acad-

mies, 1 for males, and 1 for females, and 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Presbyterians, and 1 for Episcopalians. It is situated in a rich grazing country, famous for its excellent butter and beef. Three newspapers are published here.—At a distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of the village called Cheechunk, is a mineral spring, much resorted to.— $3\frac{1}{2}$ S. of the village, near the summit of Mount Lookout, is a cave of considerable size.

Goshen, p-t. Cape May co. N. J. ; W. 211.

Goshen, (*East*,) t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 735.

Goshen, (*West*,) t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 757.

Goshen, p-v. Loudoun co. Va. ; W. 35.

Goshen, p-t. Lincoln co. Georgia ; W. 638.

Goshen, t. Belmont co. Ohio. Pop. 1,416.

Goshen, t. Columbiana co. Ohio. Pop. 492.

Goshen, t. Clermont co. Ohio ; 25 NE. Cincinnati, 90 SW. Columbus. Pop. 755.

Goshen, t. Champaign co. Ohio. Pop. 912.

Goshen Creek, r. New Jersey, which runs into Delaware bay, Lon. 74. 54. W. Lat. 39. 10. N.

Goshen Gore, Caledonia co. Vt. Pop. 105.

Goshen Hill, p-v. Spartanburg, S. C. ; W. 500.

Goshenhoppen, (*New*,) p-v. Montgomery co. Pa. ; W. 165.

Gosilia, r. Bosnia, which unites with the Spretza.

Gosir, t. Arabia, in Hadramaunt, near the coast ; 75 SW. Keschim.

Gosling, t. Austria ; 12 SE. Bavarian Waidhoven.

Gosmanskendorf, t. Bavaria ; 3 W. Ochsenfurt.

Gospich, t. Croatia ; 15 SE. Carlopago. Pop. 580.

Gospini, t. Sardinia ; 24 S. Oristagni.

Gosport, t. Rockingham co. N. H. ; 12 SE. Portsmouth. Pop. 66. It is situated on the largest of the isles of Shoals.

Gosport, t. Norfolk co. Va., on SW. side of Elizabeth river, connected with Portsmouth by a bridge $1\frac{1}{2}$ S. Norfolk. It is a pleasant village, containing about 20 houses, some ware houses, and a large U. S. navy yard.

Gosport, s-p. Eng., in Hants, on W. side of the entrance into Portsmouth harbour ; 1 NW. Portsmouth, 16 SE. Southampton, 79 SW. London. Lon. 1. 9. W. Lat. 50. 46. N. Pop. 11,295. Being in the vicinity of the great naval rendezvous of the kingdom, of which it may be said to form a part, and possessing within itself considerable advantages for shipping, it has become a town of importance, particularly in time of war. It is regularly fortified. Here are several docks for repairing merchant ships, and a little to the S. of the town is an hospital, called *Hazlar Hospital*, for the reception of sick and wounded seamen in the service of the navy, capable of accommodating 2,000 patients. The dissenters have an academy here for young clergymen. In time of peace, packets sail from Gosport every week to Havre de Grace, and other parts of France.

Gossaingunge, t. Hind., Oude ; 15 SE. Lucknow.

Gossau, t. Switz., in St. Gall ; 7 W. St. Gall. Pop. 1,200.

Gosse Abdiah, t. Nubia, on the Tacazé ; 90 S. Jalac.

Gosseins, t. Thibet, on the Dewah. Lon. 81. 24. E. Lat. 30. 30. N.

Gosselberg, t. Bavaria ; 2 N. Streitberg.

Gossen, t. Bavaria ; 4 NNW. Carlstadt.

Gossenreut, t. Bavaria ; 7 E. Bayreuth.

Gossilies, t. Netherlands, in Namur ; 5 N. Charleroy. Pop. 2,872.

Gosslar, t. Hanover, in Hildesheim, on the river Gose ; 30 S. Brunswick. Lon. 10. 26. E. Lat. 51. 55. N. Pop. 5,670. H. 1,109. It is an old place, with crowded streets and mean houses ; 4 churches and 3 hospitals. The principal commerce of the town arises from the mines of iron and lead found in the Rammel mountain, near which it is situated ; and beer and provisions.

Gossnitz, t. Gotha, Altenberg, on the Pleisse ; 3 E. Schmollen.

Gossweinsein, or *Gossmanstein*, t. Bavaria, on the Putlach ; 20 ESE. Bamberg, 23 NNE. Nuremberg. Lon. 11. 19. E. Lat. 49. 45. N. Pop. 400.

Gostadt, or *Jottstadt*, or *Josephstadt*, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg ; 8 W. Wolkenstein, 23 S. Chemnitz. Lon. 13. 2. E. Lat. 50. 26. N. Pop. 1,250.

Gostenhof, t. Bavaria, near Nuremberg. Pop. 1,225.

Gostgaw, t. Prussia, in Culm ; 7 N. Thorn.

Gostin, or *Gostyn*, t. Poland ; 37 S. Posen. Pop. 1,350.

Gosting, t. Austria ; 2 ENE. Zistersdorff.

Gostinin, or *Gostynen*, t. Poland ; 14 SW. Plock, 36 N. Rawa. Pop. 600.

Gostitz, t. Silesia, in Neisse ; 2 S. Patschkau.

Gosytulla, t. Bengal ; 22 E. Kishenagur.

Goszitz, t. Pru. Erfurt ; 3 W. Ziegenruck.

Gotara, t. Hind., in Bahar ; 57 SSW. Patna.

Gotha, or *Saxe-Gotha*, principality, Germany, comprising the greatest part of the south of Thuringia, bounded N. by Pru. Erfurt, E. by Erfurt and Schwartzburg, S. by Henneberg and Hesse, and W. by Eisenach and Meiningen. Pop. 82,000. Sq. m. 593. H. 18,400. The south west part is hilly, the rest more level, and tolerably fertile, producing grain, flax, fruits, &c. The minerals are coal, manganese, iron, and cobalt. The rivers the Neisse and Leine.

The *duchy of Saxe-Gotha* is composed of this principality and the principality of Altenburg, lying some distance to the eastward ; together with some other small districts. Pop. 185,682. Sq. m. 1,159. The religion is Lutheran.

Gotha, formerly *Grimmestein*, and *Friedstein*, city, Ger., capital of a duchy of the same name, and residence of the duke of Gotha, seated on a rising ground near the Leine ; 13 SW. Erfurt, Lon. 10. 44. E. Lat. 50. 56. N. Pop. 11,600. H. 1,340. It is pleasantly situated, 1,240 feet above the level of the sea, and contains 7 churches, 3 hospitals, a celebrated gymnasium with 4 classes, and a library of 5,000 volumes, and other public buildings and institutions. The castle called *Freidenstein*, the residence of the duke, stands on an eminence above the town. Here are two libraries, the larger containing 60,000 volumes, the smaller 20,000 ; a cabinet of natural history, artificial curiosities, and medals, and a numismatic library of 6,000 scarce and valuable works on coins. The in-

habitants carry on a considerable trade in woollen manufactures, as also in wool and beer; and exclusive of the profits arising to them from agriculture, receive farther advantages from its being the thoroughfare from Leipzig to Upper Germany.

Gotha, or *Gotha-Elf*, r. Sweden, which is formed by a number of torrents flowing from the mountains of Norway, and flows into lake Wenner. It passes out of the lake near Wennerburg, and after a further course of about 70 miles, flows into the Cattegat at Gottenburg. Before falling into lake Wenner it bears the name of *Clara-Elf*. A little below where the river issues from the lake are the great falls of Trollhetta. The whole descent, in 4 cataracts, is about 100 feet. A canal about 2 miles long, and 22 feet wide, with 9 locks, has been constructed around these falls, opening a navigation between Gottenburg and lake Wenner.

Gotheburg, see *Gottenburg*.

Gothland, the southern and most fertile division of Sweden, bounded N. by Sweden Proper, E. and S. by the Baltic, and W. by the Sound, the German ocean and Norway. Pop. 1,416,721. Sq. m. 40,550. It is divided into East, South, and West Gothland, with other subdivisions. The following table gives a view of the former and present divisions.

Former Divisions. Present Divisions.

East Gothland	{ East Gothland...Linkioping	
	{ Calmar	
South Gothland	{ Smaland..... { Wexio, or Cronoberg	
	{ Jonkioping	
West Gothland	{ Gothland isl.....Wisby, or Gothland	
	{ Blekingen.....Blekingen, or Carlsrona	
South Gothland	{ Halland.....Halland, or Halmstadt	
	{ Schonen..... { Christianstadt	
West Gothland	{ Malmohus	
	{ Dalsland..... { Gottenburg	
	{ Bohus..... { Elfsborg	
	{ Skaraborg.	

Gothland, or *Gottland*, isl. Sweden, in the Baltic; about 70 miles in length, and 25 in its greatest breadth, formerly an independent kingdom, but now subject to the supreme court of justice at Stockholm. From its convenient situation it has justly acquired the name of *the Eye of the Baltic*. The soil is fertile, and there are fine woods of oaks and pine, good pastures, and profitable fisheries on this island. Wisby is the capital. Pop. 32,988. Sq. m. 784. It forms the government of Gothland, or Wisby in East Gothland. Lon. 18. 6. to 19. 6. E. Lat. 56. 54. to 57. 56. N.

Gothunda, t. Sweden, in Nericia; 9 NNE. Orebro.

Gotomb, t. Poland, Lublin; 28 NW. Lublin.

Go-ton, t. China, in Se-tchuen; 48 NW. Oumong.

Gotseela, t. Bengal; 48 W. Midnapour.

Gotswalde, t. Prussia; 6 E. Dantzic.

Gott Bay, bay on S. coast of Tiree. Lon. 6. 43. W. Lat. 56. 33. N.

Gotta, or *Gotto Islands*, cluster of small Japanese islands. Lon. 131. 40. E. Lat. 30. 40. N.

Gottaul, t. Bengal; 33 S. Burdwan. Lon. 88. 5. E. Lat. 22. 42. N.

Gottelsbrunn, t. Austria; 3 N. Brugg.

Gottelsdorf, t. Bav.; 10 NNE. Anspach.

Gottenburg, *Gothenburg*, or *Gotheburg*, s-p. Sweden, capital of West Gothland and the government of Gottenburg, in the south-west of Sweden, on the Cattegat, near the mouth of the Gotha; 40 S. Uddevalla, 140 N. by W. Copenhagen. Lon. 11. 58. E. Lat. 57. 42. N. Pop. in 1805, 17,760; in 1810, 19,856; in 1815, 21,788; 10,770 males, 11,018 females. Bp. see. It stands on a marshy plain, surrounded by precipitous ridges of naked rocks, rising to the height of from 100 to 300 feet, but intersected by several cultivated openings. It consists of 2 parts, one occupying the plain, the other one of the ridges on the west side. The houses on the plain are built on piles, and several of the streets are traversed by canals, bordered with trees, which give it much the appearance of a Dutch town. The houses erected since the late fires, are mostly built of stone or brick; they are large and have flat and concealed roofs. The principal street, called Great Harbour street, runs from east to west, dividing the town into two parts, nearly equal, and consists of well built houses, 3 stories high. The streets are generally wide and clean. The upper town is built with less regularity, but has an imposing appearance, the houses rising one above the other in the form of an amphitheatre.

Gottenburg is next to Stockholm, the principal town in Sweden, with regard to population, commerce, and manufactures. The harbour is the most conveniently situated for foreign trade in Sweden. The principal exports are iron and steel, from the mines of Warmeland; after these, herrings, linen, timber, tar, train oil, and alum. Upwards of 250 vessels belong to the port, and about 1,000 vessels annually enter it. It is the seat of the Swedish East India company. The only considerable public edifices are the exchange, the extensive buildings belonging to the East Indian company, a hospital, and a magnificent church. It contains an academy of sciences, a mercantile academy, and a large provincial school. The English language is much spoken here. It has suffered greatly by fires; in December 1802, 179 houses and the cathedral, and in November, 1804, 200 houses, with the barracks and several granaries, were burnt. It is contemplated to open a line of navigation from Gottenburg to Stockholm, through the river Gotha and the lakes Wenner and Malar, by constructing canals; thus connecting the German ocean and the Baltic.

Gottern, t. Thuringia; 4 W. Langen Salza.

Gottesberg, t. Silesia, in Schweidnitz; 12 SW. Schweidnitz, 26 NW. Glatz. Lon. 15. 54. E. Lat. 50. 35. N. Pop. 2,071. Near it is a mine of gold, and another of coals; the former is not worked.

Gottesgab, t. Bohemia, in Elnbogen; 11 N. Carlsbad. Lon. 12. 54. E. Lat. 50. 22. N. Pop. 1,521.

Gottesweldt, t. Prussia; 3 S. Morungen.

Gottingen, t. Burke co. Georgia, on the Savannah; 32 SSE. Augusta.

Göttingen, pr. Han., in the southern extremity, bounded N. by Brunswick and Hildesheim, E. by Brunswick and Pru. Saxony, S. by Pru. Saxony and Hesse Cassel, and W. by Hesse

Cassel. Sq. m. 1,216. Pop. 176,110; Catholics, 9,536; Reformed, 5,200; Jews, 1,203; the remainder Lutherans. H. 27,177. It was constituted a province in 1816, formed of Grubenhagen, the quarter of Gottingen, in Calenburg, a part of Hohenstein, and other small districts. The surface is extremely hilly, the eastern part, including the Harz and the adjoining mountains. It is watered by the Weser, Leine, and Rhume. The climate on the high lands is cold. It is not very productive in corn, but abounds in flax, tobacco, fruit, and pasture, and contains all the mines of silver, copper, lead, and iron in the kingdom.

Göttingen, or *Goettingen*, t. Han., capital of the province of the same name; 21 NE. Cassel, 51 ESE. Paderborn, 65 S. Hanover. Lon. 9. 55. E. Lat. 51. 32. N. Pop. 8,309, exclusive of the students and military. H. 923. It is situated in a pleasant valley, on the small river Leine, and at the foot of the mountain of Haimberg. It contains a hospital, 4 Lutheran churches, 2 Reformed churches, a Catholic chapel, a gymnasium, and a university. The situation is healthy, the streets wide, well paved, and lighted at night. It was formerly fortified, but the walls are now demolished, and laid out in public walks, which command a pleasant prospect around the town, taking in gardens, meadows, and a number of distant eminences. The town is ancient, and was once Hanseatic. It has some manufactures of linen and woollen.

The principal ornament and support of Göttingen is its celebrated university, which is more numerously attended than any other in Germany. It was founded, in 1784, by George II. of England, and the English sovereign is perpetual rector of it, in his capacity of king of Hanover. It is on a very comprehensive plan, and has 4 faculties, divinity, philosophy, law, and medicine. The number of professors is not fixed, but generally exceeds 40, who are regular professors, together with a number of extraordinary ones. The number of professors and tutors, in 1820, was stated at 65; students, 1,118, of whom 544 were foreigners. The library is one of the largest and most valuable in the world, containing 280,000 vols.; and the botanic garden one of the most celebrated in Europe. It has also a fine observatory, a surgical and lying-in hospital, and an anatomical theatre. In 1751 an academy of sciences was established here, consisting of 3 classes, the mathematical, physical, and historical. To this the scientific world has been indebted for many valuable discoveries and improvements. The university of Göttingen boasts of having cherished many individuals of the highest eminence in literature and science, among whom may be reckoned Mosheim, Michaelis, Mayer, Lichtenberg, Kästner, Bürger, Beckmann, Pütter, Heyne, Martens, Blumenbach, Eichhorn, and Villers.

Gottleube, t. Saxony, Meissen; 8 S. Pirna.

Gottleube, r. Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, near Pirna.

Gottlieben, t. Switz., where John Huss was confined in 1415; 3 miles from Constance.

Gottlesdorf, t. Austria; 5 SE. Altenmarkt.

Gottmansgrun, t. Bav.; 4 NW. Hof.

Gotto, see *Gotta*.

Gotto, extensive country, central Africa, on S. side of the Niger, between Bambarra and Tombuctoo. Chief town, Moosseedoo.

Gottolengo, t. Italy; 15 S. Brescia.

Gottorp, t. Denmark, in Sleswick; 2 NW. Sleswick. Here is a noble palace of the dukes of Holstein, which gives title to a branch of that illustrious house; it is esteemed one of the finest buildings in the north.

Gottschee, t. Middle Carniola; 20 SSE Laybach, 160 SSW. Vienna. Lon. 14. 48. E. Lat. 45. 53. N. Pop. 1,600.

Gottzendorf, t. Austria; 5 S. Aigen.

Gotzal, t. Bavaria; 12 N. Deckendorf, 36 E. Ratisbon.

Govan, v. & parish, 5 miles long, and 3 or 4 broad, Scot., in Lanerkshire; 4 W. Glasgow. Pop. 11,581.

Govardo, see *Guardo*.

Gouaree, t. France, in North-Coasts; 5 E. Rostrenen, 48 SW. St. Brieuc.

Gouda, or *Tergouw*, city, Neth., in N. Holland, on a branch of the Rhine, called *Issel*, where it receives the river Gouw, which gives it its name; 9 NE. Rotterdam, 22 S. Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 43. E. Lat. 52. 0. N. Pop. 11,379. It has extensive manufactures of tobacco pipes, also of porcelain, with a commodious port, and a brisk trade, having boats passing regularly to Amsterdam, Hague, Rotterdam, Utrecht, &c.—The great church is one of the handsomest and largest in the country, and is particularly celebrated for its painted glass windows, supposed to be the finest of the kind in Europe, and preserved with great care.

Goudhurst, t. & parish, Eng., in Kent., with a weekly market on Wednesday; 11 S. Maidstone, 44 SE. London. Pop. 2,082.

Goudoz, t. Natolia; 72 ENE. Kiutaja.

Goudswarte, small isl. at the mouth of the Meuse, a little S. the island of Putten.

Gouega, t. Africa, Whidah; 10 WSW. Sabi.

Govending, t. Bengal; 32 E. Calcutta.

Goverdan, t. Hind., in Mewat; 10 ESE. Dig.

Goverdan, t. Hind., in Oude, near the Dewah; 20 N. Azimgur.

Goverdunpaur, t. Hind.; 44 N. Allahabad.

Governador, r. West Florida, which runs into Pensacola bay, Lon. 87. 4. W. Lat. 30. 39. N.

Governdungurry, t. Hind., in Canara; 14 SE. Onore.

Governolo, t. Italy, at the conflux of the Mincio with the Po; 12 SE. Mantua. In 1796, a severe battle was fought near this town, between the French and Austrians, in which the former were victorious, and made 10,000 prisoners.

Governor's Island, isl. in Boston harbour, Mass.; 2 E. Boston. Pop. 64. It contains about 70 acres, and has a pleasant and commanding situation. Fort Warren, which has 2 crescent batteries, with heavy guns, is on this island.

Goverry, t. Hind., in the circar of Rajamundry; 10 WNW. Rajamundry.

Goueze, t. France, in Finisterre; 4 SE. Châteaulin, 10 NE. Quimper.

Goueznon, t. France, in Finisterre; 4 N. Brest. Pop. 1,153.

Goufre, t. Canada, on the St. Lawrence ; 50 E. Quebec.

Gough's Island, small isl. in the S. Atlantic. Lon. 10. 0. W. Lat. 40. 15. S.

Goujim, t. Portugal, in Beira ; 12 SW. St. Joao de Pesqueira.

Govinpour, t. Hind., in Bahar ; 26 S. Bahar.

Govinpour, t. Bengal ; 10 W. Nuldingah.

Goulamconda, t. Hind., Mysore ; 9 S. Gooty.

Goulergaut, t. Thibet ; 28 S. Deuprag.

Goulkoun, see *Gokaup*.

Goulour, t. Hind., in Sanore ; 18 N. Sanore.

Goulvin, t. France, in Finisterre ; 3 N. Lesnevin, 12 St. Pol de Leon.

Goumel, t. Africa, and capital of the country of the Foulahs, and residence of the Siratik. Lon. 11. 32. W. Lat. 16. 16. N.

Gounda, t. Hind., in Oude ; 32 ENE. Manickpour.

Gounong Api, see *Gonapi*.

Govone, t. Piedmont ; 6 N. Alba. Pop. 2,510.

Gour, or *Gaur*, or *Lucknowty*, t. Hind., in Bengal, at a little distance from the left bank of the Ganges ; 40 E. Moorshedabad. It was the capital of Bengal from 1204 to 1564, under the Afghan dynasties, and is said to have contained 200,000 inhabitants. It is now laid waste, and its ruins extend 15 miles. It is supposed to have been the ancient *Gangia Regia*.

Goura, or *Gura*, t. Poland, on the Vistula ; 12 miles from Warsaw.

Gorra, t. Persia, in Irak ; 35 E. Ispahan.

Gouraincourt, t. France, in Meuse ; 8 N. Estain, 15 NE. Verdun.

Gorray, cape on E. coast of the island of Jersey ; 4 E. St. Helier.

Gouray, t. France, in North-Coasts ; 8 S. Lamballe, 9 W. Broons.

Gourbet, t. Africa, in Hoval, on the Senegal. Lat. 17. 10. N.

Gourdon, t. France, principal place of a district, in Lot ; 16 N. Cahors, 27 WNW. Figeac. Lon. 1. 28. E. Lat. 44. 44. N. Pop. 3,703.

Gourey, t. Hind., in Oude ; 10 NW. Lucknow.

Gourgong, t. Hind., Allahabad ; 10 N. Corah.

Gourgouty, t. Golconda ; 36 WSW. Rachore.

Gourin, t. France, in Morbihan ; 26 WNW. Pontivy, 45 NW. Vannes. Pop. 3,674.

Gourma, t. Abyssinia, on the coast of the Red sea. Lat. 14. 52. N.

Gourmungul, t. Golconda ; 12 SW. Malkar.

Gournay, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Lower-Seine ; 24 E. Rouen. Lon. 1. 47. E. Lat. 49. 29. N. Pop. 3,543.

Gournei, t. Egypt, on a part of the site of the ancient Thebes. See *Luxorein*.

Gourock, t. Scot., in Renfrew, on a creek of the Clyde ; 3 W. Greenock.

Gourri, t. Abyssinia ; 75 SW. Assab.

Goussaincourt, t. France, in Meuse ; 6 E. Gondrecourt ; 6 S. Vaucouleurs.

Goussainville, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise ; 3 Gonesse. Pop. 850.

Gourea, t. Portugal, in Estramadura ; 20 SE. Viseu.

Gouverneur, p-t. St. Lawrence co. N.Y. ; 20 S. Ogdensburg, 192 NW. Albany, W. 489. P. 765.

Goux, t. France, in Doubs ; 9 SE. Ornans.

Gouzon, t. France, in Creuse ; 15 E. Gueret. Pop. 404.

Gow, t. Hind., Bahar ; 40 SSW. Bahar. Lon. 84. 48. E. Lat. 25. N.

Gowe, r. Pomerania, which runs into the Oder, 10 S. Wollin.

Gower's Harbour, bay, on SW. coast of New Ireland ; 5 N. Cape St. George. Lon. 150. 40. E. Lat. 4. 50. S. This is by Mons. Bougainville called *Praslin Bay*, (*Baie de Praslin*), and by Dampier, *St. George's Bay*.

Gower's Island, or *Inattendue*. Lon. 158. 56. E. Lat. 7. 56. S. It is a small, low, flat island, and the inhabitants appeared like those of Egmont island.

Gowgat, t. Hind. ; 12 W. Agra.

Gowgatchy, t. Bengal ; 12 N. Calcutta.

Gowickenberg, t. Prussia ; 4 S. Brandenburg.

Gowrah, t. Bengal ; 27 SSE. Doesa.

Gowrah, t. Hind. ; 5 NE. Benares.

Gowran, t. Kilkenny, Ireland ; 6 E. Kilkenny.

Gowray Castle, see *Orgeuil Castle*.

Gowrey, t. Hind., in Oude ; 53 W. Kairabad.

Gowrypour, t. Bengal ; 26 SE. Dacca.

Goyana, t. Brazil, in Itamaraca, on a river of the same name, 9 miles above its mouth. Lat. 7. 39. S.

Goyanes, t. Spain, in Galicia, on the sea coast ; 25 SW. Santiago. Lon. 8. 50. W. Lat. 42. 32. N.

Goyas, government, Brazil, which extends from 42. to 54. deg. W. Lon. and from 6. 30. to 19. S. Lat. Chief town, Villa Boa. Pop. estimated at 170,000. The chief business is searching for gold in the mines, which were first discovered in the year 1726.

Goyava, t. Africa, on the Grain coast.

Goyave, t. on W. coast of the island of Grenada, in the West-Indies. Lon. 61. 32. W. Lat. 12. 13. N.

Goyaves, t. Guadaloupe, situated in a bay to which it gives name.

Goz, or *Gozen*, s-p. Morocco, on the coast of the Atlantic, not far from Mogador.

Gozan, see *Kizil-Ozan*.

Gozo, or *Gafda*, small isl. in the Mediterranean, about 27 miles from SW. coast of Candia. Lon. 23. 46. E. Lat. 34. 48. N. Anciently *Clauda*, under which St. Paul sailed on his voyage to Rome. Not above 30 families reside on it, who have a Greek church. Vessels often put in for water and provisions. A little to the W. is a very small island called *Pulo Gozo*, or *Little Gozo*.

Gozzano, t. Italy ; 18 N. Novara.

Gozzo, or *Gozo*, (an. *Gaulos*), isl. Mediterranean, a little NW. of Malta, to which it belongs, and is in possession of Britain. Pop. 12,464. Sq. m. 37. It contains the fort of Gozzo, the town of St. Borgo, and 6 villages. It is rocky, but fertile and populous.

Graaf Reynet, t. Africa, in the country of the Hottentots ; N. of Bethelsdorp, 500 miles from Cape Town. It consists of an assemblage of mud huts, and is the chief town of a district, supposed to contain 10,000 Hottentots.

Grab, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz ; 17 WNW. Leitmeritz.

Grabau, t. Poland ; 22 S. Kalisch.

Grahaw, t. Aust. Poland ; 28 NNW. Belcz.

Grabendonck, t. Brabant ; 12 E. Antwerp.

Graben, t. Croatia ; 12 S. Varasdin.

Grabern, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz ; 6 WSW. Leypa. H. 174.

Grabern, t. Austria ; 3 N. Sonneberg. H. 126.
Grabin, t. Silesia, in Oels ; 2 SW. Festenburg.
Grabinetz, t. Istria ; 14 NE. Pedena.
Grabo, t. Sweden, in East-Gothland ; 11 SE. Linkioping.
Grabovenitza, (*Upper*,) lake, Silesia, in Oels ; 5 E. Militsch.
Grabovenitza, (*Lower*,) lake, Silesia, in Oels ; 3 E. Militsch.
Grabow, t. Mecklenburg Schwerin, on the Elde ; 34 W. Wismar, 80 NW. Berlin. Lon. 11. 44. E. Lat. 53. 23. N. Pop. 2,349.
Grabow, t. Poland ; 20 S. Kalisch. H. 135.
Grabowietz, t. Aust. Galicia ; 16 S. Chelm.
Grabusa small isl. in the Mediterranean, near NW. coast of the island of Candia. Lon. 23. 33. E. Lat. 35. 40. N. It is now a garrison, generally furnished with 1,000 men.
Gracay, t. France, in Cher ; 9 SW. Vierzon, 12 NNW. Issoudun. Pop. 522.
Græchuris, now *Agreda*.
Graceham, p-t. Frederick co. Md. ; W. 81.
Gract Hill, missionary station, S. Africa.
Gracias a Dios, t. Guatemala, in Honduras, at the mouth of a river, which communicates with the bay of Honduras ; 140 E. Guatemala. Lon. 90. 6. W. Lat. 14. 30. N.
Gradeck, t. Russia, in Grodno ; 20 SSW. Grodno.
Grades, or *Gradus*, t. Carinthia ; 5 N. Gurck, 5 W. Freisach.
Gradetz, t. Switz., in the Valais ; 6 E. Sion.
Gradigna, t. Istria ; 7 SSE. Capo d'Istria.
Gradisca, t. Austria, in Goritz, capital of a district, on the Lisonzo ; 5 S. Goritz, 182 SSW. Vienna. Lon. 13. 25. E. Lat. 45. 54. N. Pop. 805. Pop. of the territory, 33,713.
Gradisca, or *Gradisg*, t. Slavonia, on the river Save, near the borders of Croatia ; 132 W. Belgrade, 170 S. Vienna. Lon. 17. 50. E. Lat. 45. 10. N. Pop. 200. It is surrounded with fortifications.
Gradisca, v. Italy, in Friuli ; 10 WSW. Udina. Pop. 1,000. Near it the Austrians were defeated by the French, in 1797.
Gradisca, (*New*,) t. Slavonia, on the Save ; 4 NNW. Gradisca. Pop. 1,360.
Gradischk, t. Stiria ; 1 Windisch Gratz.
Gradista, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the borders of Servia ; 40 S. Viddin.
Gradisello, t. Italy ; 8 S. Breno.
Gradiszte, t. Walachia ; 48 NE. Galacz. Lon. 27. 19. E. Lat. 45. 23. N.
Graditz, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz ; 12 N. Konigingratz. H. 114. This town was burned by Zisca.
Grado, t. Spain, Asturia ; 10 NW. Oviedo.
Grado, small isl. in the gulf of Venice, near the coast of Friuli, with a town, where the Venetian patriarch first had his see. Lon. 13. 24. E. Lat. 45. 40. N. Pop. of the town, 2,133.
Gradwein, t. Stiria ; 6 NNW. Gratz.
Græcia Magna, the SE. part of Italy, where the Greeks planted colonies.
Graeder Fjord, bay, West Greenland. Lon. 49. 30. W. Lat. 63. 50. N.
Graemsay, see *Gremsay*.
Graen, t. Hind., in Visiapour ; 24 S. Currer.
Græntzgraben, r. Silesia, which runs into the river Schwartz, 1 NW. Cranst.

Gradesatz, t. Croatia ; 30 S. Bihacs.
Graf, one of the smaller Western islands of Scotland, on W. coast of Lewis. Lon. 6. 53. W. Lat. 58. 14. N.
Grafaberg, t. Austria ; 5 SW. Schrattentaal.
Grafendorf, t. Austria, on the Bielach ; 4 S. St. Polten. H. 73.
Grafenhaynchen, t. Pru. Merseburg ; 11 SE. Dessau, 11 SSW. Wittenberg. Pop. 970.
Grafenschlag, t. Austria ; 4 S. Zwettl.
Grafenthal, t. Ger., in Coburg ; 7 S. Saalfeld, 52 SW. Altenburg. Lon. 11. 26. E. Lat. 50. 29. N. Pop. 1,180.
Grafenworth, t. Austria ; 11 SW. Sonneberg. Pop. 1,753.
Grafen Tonna, t. Gotha ; 8. N. Gotha. P. 1,100.
Grafenau, t. Bav., 22 N. Passau. Pop. 577.
Graffenberg, t. Bav. ; 11 SE. Forcheim, 15 NE. Nuremberg. Pop. 990.
Graffenberg, t. Upper Carniola ; 19 SE. Laybach.
Graffenbuhl, t. Bav. ; 7 NNW. Anspach.
Graffendorf, t. Stiria ; 4 N. Hardberg.
Graffendorf, t. Ger., in Meiningen ; 3 N. Salzen.
Graffeneck, t. Austria ; 10 SW. Sonneberg.
Graffenrent, t. Bav. ; 5 E. Wunsiedel.
Graffenwarkmark, t. Carniola ; 4 S. Gottschee.
Grafrath, t. Pru. Dusseldorf ; 20 E. Dusseldorf. Pop. 1,644.
Grafton, p-t. Windham co. Vt. ; 45 NE. Bennington, W. 446. Pop. 1,482.
Grafton, co. W. part of N. H. ; bounded NE. by Coos co., E. by Strafford co., S. by Hillsborough and Cheshire cos., and W. by Vermont. Pop. in 1810, 28,462 ; in 1820, 32,989. Chief towns, Haverhill and Plymouth.
Grafton, t. Grafton co. N. H., 18 SW. Plymouth. Pop. 1,094. On Glass mountain in this town are found large quantities of excellent isinglass.
Grafton, p-t. Worcester co. Mass. ; 8 SE. Worcester, 40 WSW. Boston, W. 400. P. 1,154. The Indian name of this town was *Hassanimisico*, or *Hassanamesit*.
Grafton, p-t. Rensselaer co. N. Y. ; 11 E. Troy, W. 376. Pop. 1,611.
Grafton, t. Medina co. Ohio. Pop. 135.
Grafton Island, the most northerly of the Bashee Islands, in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 239. W. Lat. 21. 4. N.
Gragevskoi, fortress, Russia, in Kolivan, on the Irtisch ; 240 SSW. Kolivan. Lon. 79. 14. E. Lat. 50. 15. N.
Graglia, t. Piedmont, near Biela. Pop. 2,577.
Gragnano, t. Lucca ; 4 NE. Lucca.
Gragnano, t. Naples, in Principato Citra ; 11 WSW. Salerno. Pop. 5,079.
Graham's Island, one of the Aladin islands, in the Mergui Archipelago, about 6 miles in circ. Lat. 9. 19. N.
Graham's Moor, place, Scot., in Stirling ; 3 SE. Falkirk. Here Sir William Wallace fought his way through the English army, in the year 1298.
Graham's Town, t. in S. part of Africa, in Albany.
Grain Coast, or *Malaguetta*, or *Pepper Coast*, country of Guinea, bounded W. by the Sierra Leone country, and E. by the Ivory coast ; ex-

tending along the Atlantic about 300 miles. The climate is said to be unwholesome, especially to Europeans. The productions are pease, beans, gourds, lemons, oranges, and a kind of nut. The palm wine and dates of this country are in the greatest esteem. Cows, hogs, sheep, and goats, are in great plenty. The aromatic plant, from which the coast derives its name, called Guinea pepper, or Grains of Paradise, by the Malaguetta and by the Portuguese, is a spice of the size of hemp seed, and was regarded by the Europeans, when they first landed on the coast, as a delicious luxury; but after the aromatics of the east became familiar, it fell into disrepute.

Graine, isl. Eng., in the mouth of the Thames, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ broad, separated from the coast of Kent by a narrow channel, called the Stray, or Yenlade. It is low, flat, and marshy; has neither town or village, but a number of detached houses. There are some salt works on the island. Lon. 0. 42. E. Lat. 51. 27. N.

Grainville, t. France, in Lower-Seine; 3 S. Cany, 13 N. Caudebec. Pop. 1,027.

Graitz, see *Greitz*.

Grajo, or *Grao*, v. Spain; 2 N. Valencia.

Grajuela, t. Spain, in Murcia; 17 NNW. Chin-chilla.

Gram, r. Thuringia, which runs into the Unstrutt, 7 N. Erfurt.

Gram, r. Denmark, which runs into the North sea, 2 W. Ripen.

Gramaffelten, t. Austria; 12 SW. Freustadt.

Gramata, t. Albania; 24 S. Valona.

Gramat, t. France, Lot; 8 SW. St. Céré, 22 NNE. Cahors. Lon. 1. 49. E. Lat. 44. 47. N. P. 1,842.

Grambach, t. Bav.; 3 W. Arnstein.

Grammen, t. Flanders; 5 SW. Deinse.

Grammont, or *Geersberghe*, t. Neth., in West Flanders, built at the foot of a mountain by the Goths, and thence called Gotteghem; 10 SW. Oudenarde, 20 W. Brussels. Pop. 5,593.

Grammum, t. Hind., in Mysore; 44 NW. Seringapatam.

Grampel, r. Pomerania, which runs into the Ihne, at Stargard.

Grampian Mountains, mts. Scotland, which extend across the island from the district of Cowel in Argyleshire, on the Atlantic, to Aberdeenshire on the German ocean, along the southern front of the highlands, dividing Scotland into the two parts Highlands, & Lowlands. They stretch through the counties of Perth, Angus, Kincardineshire, and Aberdeenshire. They take their names from a single hill, the *Mons Grampius*, of Tacitus. The following are some of the principal summits.—

	Feet.
Ben Lawers, height	4,015
Ben More	3,903
Shechallion	3,564
Ben Voirlich	3,300
Ben Lomond	3,262
Ben Ledy	3,009

Grampound, t. Eng., in Cornwall, on the river Falle, with a market on Saturday; 8 ENE. Truro, 244 WSW. London. Lon. 4. 45. W. Lat. 50. 18. N. Pop. 601. It sent 2 members to parliament, till 1821, when it disfranchised for corruption.

Gramschatz, t. Bav.; 15 SW. Schweinfurt.

Gramschitz, t. Silesia; 7 S. by E. Glogau. P. 900.

Gramzow, t. Pru. Brandenburg; 8 SE. Prenzlau. Pop. 1,049.

Gran, (an. *Granua*,) r. Hungary, which joins the Danube, opposite to Gran.

Gran, or *Esztergon*, or *Strigonia*, royal free t. Hungary, capital of a county of the same name, near the conflux of the rivers Gran and Danube; 55 SE. Presburg, 82 ESE. Vienna. Lon. 18. E. Lat. 47. 44. N. Pop. 5,445. Abp. see. It contains 5 churches, a hospital, a Catholic gymnasium, and has a manufacture of magnesia. The archbishop of Gran is primate of Hungary.—Pop. of the county, 46,700. Sq. m. 415. Produce, wine, grain, &c.

Gran, small island, on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon 17. 22. E. Lat. 62. 1. N.

Gran, see *Koueit*.

Gran Sasso, mt. Naples, in Abruzzo; 10 N. Aquila. It is the highest in the chain of the Apennines; 8,250, or according to another statement, 8,791 feet above the level of the sea. From its top may be seen the Adriatic and Tuscan seas.

Grana, s-p. Spain, in Galicia; 2 W. Ferrol. Lon. 8. 15. W. Lat. 43. 29. N.

Grana, t. Piedmont; 12 ESE. Asta.

Granada, see *Grenada*.

Granado, (El,) t. Spain, in Seville; 15 N. Ayamonte.

Granal, t. Spain, in Leon; 28 SE. Leon.

Granard, t. Ireland, in Longford; 11 NE. Longford, 16 S. Cavan.

Granasuola, t. Italy; 6 N. Faenza.

Granatan, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 12 NE. Freyberg.

Granby, t. Essex co. Vt.; 60 NE. Montpelier. Pop. 49.

Granby, t. Hampshire co. Mass.; 9 ESE. Northampton, 90 W. Boston. Pop. 1,066. In this town and South Hadley there are extensive open plains and fields, on which are annually raised for market about 30,000 bushels of rye.

Granby, p-t. Hartford co. Ct.; 10 W. Suffield, 16 NW. Hartford, 18 SW. Springfield, W. 360. Pop. in 1810, 2,696; in 1820, 3,010. It is a good agricultural township, and contains 5 houses of public worship, 2 Congregational, 1 Episcopalian, 1 Methodist, and 1 Baptist.—The strate prison, styled Newgate, is on Copper hill in this township. It is a subterraneous abode in a cavern, originally excavated by digging for copper ore. Several buildings are erected over the mines, enclosed by a wall of stone and mortar. As a place of confinement it is very effectual, and not unhealthy. The prisoners, generally about 60 or 70, are chiefly employed in making nails.

Granby, t. on W. side of the Oswego; 12 SSE. Oswego, 160 W. by N. Albany. Pop. 555.

Granby, p-t. Lexington district, S. C., on the Congaree, opposite Columbia, W. 509.

Granby Bay, bay on N. coast of Dominica. Lon. 61. 25. W. Lat. 15. 42. N.

Grancey, t. France, in Côte-d'Or; 4 NW. Is sur Tille, 21 SE. Châtillon sur Seine. Pop. 687.

Grand, t. France, in Vosges; 9 W. Neufchâteau. Pop. 1,079.

Grand Anse, or *Jeremie*, t. in W. part of Hispaniola. Lon. 74. 5. W. Lat. 18. 15. N. The

town is well built ; but the road is so bad, that vessels, to escape the wind, are compelled to take shelter behind Cape Donna Maria.

Grand-Boug-Salagnac, t. France, in Creuse ; 14 W. Gueret. Pop. 2,525.

Grand Bank of Newfoundland. Lon. 49. 45. to 54. 45. W. Lat. 41. 50. to 50. 24. N. This noted fishing bank extends from N. to S. and is almost of a triangular shape. Between it and the island on the west there is a broad channel of deep water.

Grand Bay, bay on S. coast of Newfoundland, a little to S. of Cape Ray.

Grand Champ, t. France, in Morbihan ; 7 NNW. Vannes, 8 NE. Auray. Pop. 4,150.

Grand Chartreuse, see *Chartreuse*.

Grand Isle, co. NW. part of Vt. Pop. in 1810, 4,445 ; in 1820, 3,527. It is composed of islands in lake Champlain ; the largest are North and South Hero.

Grand Isle, p-t. Grand Isle co Vt. ; 77 NW. Montpelier, W. 538. Pop. 898.

Grand Isle, isl. N. Y., Niagara river, extending from 3 miles below Black Rock to within $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. of the falls ; partly in Erie and partly in Niagara cos. ; 12 miles long, from 2 to 7 broad ; containing 48,000 acres. It is covered with heavy timber, and the soil is said to be well adapted to cultivation. A considerable number of families have settled upon it within a few years.—It is the property of the state.

Grand Foro, t. Africa, on the Slave Coast.

Grand Key, small isl. among the Bahamas. Lon. 77. 48. W. Lat. 26. 54. N.

Grand Lake, lake, Louisiana. Lon. 93. 5. W. Lat. 32. N.

Grand Lake, or *Chilnucook Lake*, on E. side of Maine, at the sources of the St. Croix.

Grande Island, isl. in the Atlantic, on the coast of Brazil ; 16 miles long, and 2 broad. Lat. 23. 15. S.

Grande River, r. Africa, which runs into the Indian sea, Lat. 2. 8. S.

Grande River, r. Sicily, which runs into the Mediterranean on the N. side the island, Lon. 14. 54. E. Lat. 38. 3. N.

Grand River, r. Michigan, which flows into lake Michigan, 20 N. of Iroquois river. It is of considerable size, and waters one of the best tracts of country in Michigan.

Grand River, r. Upper Canada, which runs into lake Erie, 34 W. Fort Erie, Lon. 80. 8. W. Lat. 42. 55. N.

Grand River, r. Missouri, which runs S. into the Missouri, 240 miles from the Mississippi. It is navigable for boats about 600 miles.

Grand River, r. Arkansas, which runs SE. into the Arkansas. It is navigable about 200 miles.

Grand River, or *Geauga*, r. in NE. part of Ohio, which runs into lake Erie, 3 miles below Painesville.

Grand River, r. Canada, which runs into the Detroit, Lon. 82. 42. W. Lat. 42. 34. N.

Grand River, see *Ouse*.

Grand River, r. Canada, which runs into the St. Lawrence, Lon. 73. 50. W. Lat. 47. 3. N.

Grande River, or *Rio Grande*, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 13. 50. W. Lat. 11. N.

Grand Sone, t. France, in Doubs ; 4 E. Besançon, 7 N. Ornans.

Grand Traverse, string or range of islands in lake Michigan ; they are mostly small and rocky. Many of the rocks are of an amazing size, and appear as if they had been fashioned by the hands of artists. On the largest and best of these islands stands a town of the Ottoways.

Grand View, t. Washington co. Ohio. Pop. 351.

Grandcour, t. Switz., Vaud ; 10 W. Friburg. Pop. 1,529.

Grandcourt, t. France, in Lower-Seine ; 12 N. Neufchatel, 15 E. Dieppe. Pop. 602.

Grande, t. Norway, in Drontheim ; 21 NW. Drontheim.

Grandes Islettes, (*Les*), t. France, Meuse ; 4 W. Clermont en Argonne, 8 E. St. Menehould.

Graudshagen, t. Pru. Pomerania ; 2 NW. Greiffenberg.

Grandfathers, ridge of mountains in the western part of N. Carolina, part of the Alleghany. Lon. 82. 8. W. Lat. 25. 50. N.

Grandlucé, t. France, in Sarthe ; 14 SE. le Mans. Pop. 2,045.

Grandmont, t. France, Upper Vienne ; near which was a celebrated abbey, which was suppressed in the year 1769, after the death of the then professed members ; 15 NE. Limoges.

Grandola, t. Portugal, in Estramadura ; 27 SE. Setuval. H. 800.

Grandon, t. Geauga co. Ohio, at the mouth of Grand river, in the township of Painesville.

Grandpré, t. France, principal place of a district, in Ardennes ; 27 SSE. Mezieres, 33 E. Reims. Lon. 4. 27. E. Lat. 49. 20. N. Pop. 1,350.

Grandrieux, t. France, in Lozere ; 10 NW. Langogne, 15 E. St. Chely. Pop. 1,560.

Grandville, t. France, in Upper Saone ; 9 S. Vesoul.

Grandville, p-t. Monongalia co. Va. ; W. 212.

Grandville, (*La*), t. France, in Moselle ; 3 SW. Longwy, 4 NNE. Longuion.

Grandville, or *Granville*, s-p. France, Channel ; 12 NW. Avranches, 13 SSW. Coutances. Lon. 1. 32. W. Lat. 48. 50. N. Pop. 5,454. The harbour is capable of receiving only about 60 small vessels. The town is situated on a sharp rock, forming a peninsula, of an oval form, and surrounded with walls ; it has 2 gates, and 2 fauxbourgs.

Grand Villier, t. France, principal place of a district, in Oise ; 14 NNW. Beauvais, 14 W. Breteuil. Lon. 2. 2. E. Lat. 49. 39. N. Pop. 1,633.

Grandwalden, t. Norway, in the diocess of Christiania ; 26 S. Christiania.

Granen, t. Spain, in Aragon ; 13 S. Huesca.

Granena, t. Spain, Catalonia ; 10 S. Lerida.

Graneskaia, fortress, Russia, on the Volga, in Saratov ; 92 SE. Tzaritzin.

Grange, t. France, Vosges ; 5 SE. Bruyeres, 15 E. Epinal.

Grange le Bourg, t. France, in Upper Saone ; 7 SSE. Lure.

Grange, t. Sweden, in Dalecarlia ; 33 SW. Fahlun.

Grange, (*La*), cape on N. coast of Hispaniola. Lon. 72. 30. W. Lat. 19. 55. N.

Grangemouth, t. Scot., in Stirling, at E. extremity of the canal between the Clyde and the Forth ; 3 ENE. Falkirk, 5 NW. Borrowstonness. Pop. 800.

Grange Point, cape on S. coast of the Isle of Wight. Lon. 1. 15. W. Lat. 50. 38. N.

Granger, co. East Tennessee. Pop in 1810, 6,397. Pop. in 1820, 7,651; slaves 656. Chief town, Rutledge.

Granger, p-t. Cuyahoga co. Ohio, on lake Erie, at the mouth of Rocky river; 7 W. Cleveland, W. 379.

Granger, t. Medina co. Ohio. Pop. 217.

Grangersville, p-v. Harden co. Kentucky; 87 Frankfort, W. 653.

Granges, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 6 E. Tonneins.

Granhult, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 35 NW. Calmar.

Granicus, now *Ousvola*.

Graninge, t. Sweden, in Angermannland, on a lake; 40 NW. Hernosand.

Granitz, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 7 SSW. Freyberg.

Granilza, t. Eu. Turkey, in Livadia, between Thiva and the town of Livadia.

Granna, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 18 NNE. Jonkioping. Pop. 536.

Granollers, t. Spain, in Catalonia; 18 NNE. Barcelona.

Granon, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 18. 56. E. Lat. 63. 18. N.

Granon, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17. 5. E. Lat. 61. 5. N.

Gransee, t. Pru. Brandenburg; 15 ENE. New Ruppın, 30 NNW. Berlin. Lon. 13. 13. E. Lat. 52. 59. N. Pop. 1,846.

Granskevitz, t. Pomerania; 12 NW. Rugen.

Granso, isl. in the Baltic, near E. coast of Sweden. Lon. 16. 5. E. Lat. 57. 46. N.

Granston, small lake, N. C.; 25 W. Exeter.

Granson, t. Switz., in Vaud, and capital of a bailiwick, on the lake of Neufchatel; 16 SW. Neufchatel. Lon. 6. 26. E. Lat. 46. 50. N. Pop. 2,148. It has a gymnasium, and is famous for a victory obtained by the Swiss over Charles the Bold, in 1476.

Grant, co. Ken. Pop. 1,805.

Granta, see *Cam*.

Grantham, (*New*), t. Cheshire co. N. H.; 13 SSE. Dartmouth College. Pop. 1,032.

Grantham, t. Eng., in Lincoln, situated on the river Witham, in the road from London to York; 30 S. Lincoln, 110 N. London. Lon. 1. 37. W. Lat. 52. 55. N. Pop. 3,646. It sends two members to parliament. The steeple of the church, which terminates in a spire, is 273 feet in height.

Grantsville, p-v. Greene co. Georgia, W. 650.

Grantown, t. Scot., in Murray; 17 S. Fores. Pop. 400.

Grantzwasser, r. Saxony, which runs into the Elster, 2 SW. Muckenburg, in Meissen.

Granville, p-t. Hampden co. Mass.; 14 WSW. Springfield, 110 WSW. Boston, W. 368. Pop. 1,643.

Granville, p-t. Washington co. N. Y., bordering on Vermont; 12 SE. Whitehall, 60 NE. Albany, W. 410. Pop. 3,727. This is a large and excellent agricultural township, and contains 3 small villages and an academy. A quarry of marble is found here.

Granville, co. N. part of N. C. Pop. in 1810, 15,576; slaves 7,746. Pop. in 1820, 18,222. Chief town, Williamsborough.

Granville, p-t. Licking co. Ohio, on the mid-

dle fork of Licking river; 7 W. Newark, 27 E. by N. Columbus, 32 W. Zanesville, W. 400. Pop. 199. Here is a furnace.

Granville, (*North*), or *Fairvale*, p-v. in Granville, Washington co. N. Y.; 61 NNE. Albany, W. 423.

Granville, t. France, in Upper Saone; 9 SW. Vesoul, 15 ENE. Gray.

Granville, see *Grandville*.

Granville's River, r. isl. of Egmont, or New Guernsey, which runs into the sea, Lon. 163. 58. E. Lat. 10. 42. S.

Granza, t. Africa, in Mogadoxa.

Granzow, t. Brandenburg; 8 SE. Prenzlau.

Grarah, t. Africa, in Beni Mezzab; 60 NW. Guergela.

Grasholm, one of the smaller Orkney islands; half a mile S. Shapinsha.

Graslitz, t. Bohemia, in Elnbogen; 17 NE. Eger, 75 NW. Prague. Lon. 12. 30. E. Lat. 50. 18. N. Pop. 3,317.

Grasmark, t. Sweden, in Warmeland; 42 N. Carlstadt.

Grason, isl. in the gulf of Bothnia, near the coast of Sweden, 15 miles long, and 2 wide. Lon. 18. 24. E. Lat. 60. 22. N.

Grass, or *La Grass*, r. in St. Lawrence co. N. Y., which runs into the St. Lawrence, near St. Regis isl. Length, 125 miles.

Grass Cove, creek on the coast of New Zealand, where the boat's crew of the *Adventurer* were murdered by the natives in the year 1773.

Grassano, t. Naples, in Basilcata; 18 ESE. Acerenza.

Grasse, t. France, principal place of a district, in Var; 9 WNW. Antibes, 15 WSW. Nice. Lon. 6. 55. E. Lat. 43. 39. N. Pop. 12,531. The principal trade of the inhabitants is in dry fruit, olives, oil, perfumes, and leather.

Grasse, t. France, principal place of a district, in Aude; 20 SW. Narbonne, 25 NNW. Perpignan. Lon. 2. 42. E. Lat. 43. 5. N. Pop. 1,147.

Grassena, t. Piedmont; 18 E. Aosta.

Grasseth Orth, t. Austria; 6 SE. Voglapruck.

Gratham, see *Bretchen*.

Gratchi, t. Russia, in the country of the Cosacs; 20 NW. Tzaritzin.

Gratianopolis, now *Grenoble*.

Gratiosa, one of the smaller Canary islands, in the Atlantic. Lon. 13. 17. W. Lat. 29. 15. N.

Gratiosa, one of the Azores islands, about 10 miles long, and 8 broad, taking its name from its beauty and fertility in corn, fruit, pasture, and cattle; supplying Tercera and several of the other islands with a great part of its produce. It is well peopled, and has a number of villages, with forts for the defence of the coast. The principal place is La Plata. Lon. 27. 56. W. Lat. 39. 2. N. Pop. 7,515.

Gratis, t. Preble co. Ohio. Pop. 1,000.

Grattstown, t. Dauphin co. Pa. Pop. 168.

Gratz, p-v. Dauphin co. Pa.; W. 182.

Gratz, or *Graz*, city, Austria, chief town of Stiria, and capital of a circle of the same name. on the river Muehr; 90 SSW. Vienna. Lon. 15. 27. E. Lat. 47. 4. N. Pop. 34,012. H. 2,656. Bp. see. It contains 22 churches and chapels, 7 convents, 4 hospitals, the Johanneum museum, and a public library of 105,000 vols., and

3,500 MSS. It was the seat of a university from 1585 to 1782, but the place of that seminary is now supplied by a lyceum, which has most of the characteristics of a university, having the privilege of conferring degrees in philosophy and theology, and has a library of 100,000 vols. In 1815, it had 7 professors of philosophy, 9 of theology, and 8 of medicine, and between 500 and 600 students. Here is also an important institution founded by the present archduke John, called the *Jonnæum*, in which lectures are given in the several sciences. There is likewise a gymnasium, and a large school. The houses are mostly of stone, and the town is generally well built, and the surrounding country is very pleasant and fertile. The manufactures are considerable—hardware, stoneware, leather, saltpetre, cotton, and silk.—Pop. of the circle, 293,318. H. 56,335. Sq. m. 2,075.

Gratz, or *Hradetz*, t. Aust. Silesia, in Troppau, on the Mora; 4 S. Troppau, 30 W. Teschen. Lon. 17. 50. E. Lat. 49. 47. N.

Gratzarnitza, t. Bosnia; 30 NNE. Serajo.

Gratzberg, or *Graditzberg*, mt. Silesia, in Lignitz; 15 W. Lignitz. It is of a considerable height. The mountain was formerly called *Georgenberg*.

Gratzen, t. Bohemia, in Bechin; 37 SSE. Bechin, 80 S. Prague. Lon. 14. 43. E. Lat. 48. 47. N. Pop. 1,445.

Grava Sele, t. Naples, in Basilicata; 15 E. Venosa.

Gravatten, t. Prussia, on the Curisch Nerung; 20 S. Memel.

Graudentz, t. Prussia, in Marienwerder, on an island near the Vistula; 14 NNE. Culm, 55 S. Dantzic. Lon. 18. 28. E. Lat. 53. 28. N. Pop. 6,677. It contains 5 Catholic churches, 1 Lutheran, 2 hospitals, a Catholic gymnasium, and a Lutheran Latin school. It was anciently called *Grodek*, and in the Polish language *Grudziandz*.

Grave, t. Neth., in N. Brabant, in a marshy country, on S. side of the Meuse; 20 E. Bois le Duc, 34 SE. Utrecht. Lon. 5. 41. E. Lat. 51. 46. N. Pop. 1,573.

Grave en Oysans, (*La*), t. France, in Higher-Alps; 16 NW. Briançon. Pop. 1,829.

Grave Creek, p-v. Ohio co. Va.; W. 282.

Grave Creek, r. Va., which flows into the Ohio, 12 miles below Wheeling. *Little Grave Creek* flows into the Ohio about a mile above. Near the mouth of the stream is an alluvial tract about 2 miles square, on which are found remains of ancient works, as tumuli, mounds, &c. The Big Grave, so called, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the Ohio, is a remarkable monument, 300 yards in circ., and 100 in diameter at the base, 45 feet in diameter at the summit, and 90 high. It contains many thousands of human skeletons.

Gravedona, or *Gravidona*, t. Italy, on lake Como; 42 N. Milan. Pop. 3,200.

Gravelainas, (an. *Eretria*), t. on SW. coast of the island of Negropont; 10 SE. Negropont.

Gravelines, s-p. France, in North, on the English channel, at the mouth of the river Aa; 9 WSW. Dunkirk, 39 NW. Lille. Lon. 2. 8. E. Lat. 50. 59. N. Pop. 2,727. It is not large, but well fortified, with bastions, half-moons, and horn-work.

Gravellano, t. Italy; 13 S. Domo d'Oscello, 30 N. Novara.

Gravelotte, t. France, in Moselle; 4 N. Gorze, 6 SW. Metz.

Graven, t. Norway, in the diocese of Bergen; 42 SSW. Bergen.

Gravenau, t. Bav.; 20 N. Passau, 56 ESE. Ratisbon. Lon. 13. 22. E. Lat. 48. 48. N.

Gravenbach, r. Ger., which runs into the Nahe, at Creutznach.

Gravenhorst, t. Pru.; 4 NE. Rheine.

Gravenmacheren, or *Grevenmacheren*, t. Neth. Luxemburg, on the Moselle, in a pleasant and fertile country; 12 SW. Treves, 15 ENE. Luxemburg. Pop. 1,971.

Gravenwert, t. Bavaria; 15 N. Amberg.

Gravesande, t. Holland, about 4 miles from the sea, where the ancient counts of Holland generally resided; 6 WSW. Delft. Pop. 748.

Gravesend, t. Kings co. N. Y., on W. end of Long island; 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ S. New-York. Pop. 534.—Gravesend beach is a place of resort for pleasure.

Gravesend, t. Eng., in Kent, on S. side of the Thames, and the first port on that river; 9 WNW. Rochester, 22 E. London. Lon. 0. 22. E. Lat. 51. 27. N. Pop. 3,119. The gardens round this town are very rich.

Graveson, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhône; 5 NE. Tarascon. Pop. 1,600.

Gravina, t. Naples, in Bari; 9 W. Matera, 24 S. Trani. Pop. 8,673. Bp. see.

Gravina's Islands, range of islands in the N. Pacific ocean, consisting of 3 pinnacles, each from 20 to 50 miles in circ., with some islets between, stretching NW. to SE. about 40 miles in length, between the Duke of Clarence's strait and the canal of Revilla Gigedo. Lon. 228. 24. to 229. 5. E. Lat. 54. 52. to 55. 27. N.

Graviskoi, fortress, Russia, in Kolivan, on the Irtisch; 240 SSW. Kolivan. Lon. 79. 14. E. Lat. 50. 15. N.

Graulhet, t. France, in Tarn; 9 NE. Lavaur, 15 NW. Castres. Pop. 1,600.

Graupen, r. Moravia, which runs into the Marsch, 5 N. Schomberg.

Graus, t. Spain, in Catalonia; 15 NNE. Balbastro.

Grauszyski, t. Lithuania; 28 SE. Wilna.

Gray, p-t. Cumberland co. Maine; 18 N. Portland, 130 NNE. Boston, W. 571. Pop. 1,479. Here is a woollen manufactory.

Gray, t. France, principal place of a district, in Upper-Saône, on the Saône, navigable for boats to Lyons; 7 posts SSE. Langres, 41 SSE. Paris. Lon. 53. 40. E. Lat. 47. 27. N. P. 5,009.

Grays, or *Graves-Thurrock*, t. Eng., in Essex, on the Thames, opposite Dartford; market on Thursday; 12 SE. Rumford, 24 E. London. Lon. 0. 19. E. Lat. 51. 30. N. Pop. 677.

Gray's Harbour, port or bay, on W. coast of N. America. Lon. 123. 53. W. Lat. 47. N.

Grayson, co. SW. part of Va.; bounded NNW. by Washington and Wythe co., NE. by Montgomery co., SE. by Patrick co., and S. by N. C., W. 382. Pop. in 1810, 4,941; slaves, 270. Pop. in 1820, 5,598.

Grayson, co. Ken. Pop. in 1810, 2,301; slaves, 103. Pop. in 1820, 4,055. Chief town, Litchfield.

Grazalema, t. Spain, in Grenada; 8 W. Ronda. Pop. 5,000.

Grazay le Bois, t. France, in Mayenne; 5 E. Mayenne, 8 N. Evron.

Grazzano, t. Italy; 13 SSW. Verona.

Great Aligator Dismal, swamp, N. C., S. of Albemarle sound, containing 350,000 acres; much of it well adapted to the cultivation of rice.

Great Barrington, see *Barrington*, (*Great*.)

Great Bay, a bay or lake, N. H., which communicates with lake Winnipisiogee, 7 miles long, 5 W. Winnipisiogee.

Great Bay, in SE. part of N. H. It commences from the Piscataqua, 5 NW. Portsmouth, and extends SW. 7 miles. It receives the waters of Exeter and Lamprey rivers.

Great Bear Lake, large lake, in NW. part of N. A. Lon. 126. W. Lat. 56. N.

Great Bend, formerly *Willingborough*, p-t. Susquehanna co. Pa., on a bend in the NE. branch of the Susquehanna, near New-York line; 12 NNE. Montrose, 80 W. by N. Newburgh, 110 NW. New-York. It has a pleasant and advantageous situation, on the road from Newburg to Buffalo.

Great Bridge, p-v. Norfolk co. Va.; W. 239.

Great Crossings, p-v. Scott co. Ken., on Elkhorn river; 12 NNW. Lexington, W. 575. Here is an academy.

Great Haystack, mt. N. H., partly in NE. corner of Franconia.

Great Hog Neck Island, isl. N. Y., E. of Long island, forming a town with Shelter island.

Great Island, isl. N. H., at the mouth of the Piscataqua. See *Newcastle*.

Great Island, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near N. coast of the isle of Flores. Lon. 120. 54. E. Lat. 7. 59. S.

Great Island, island, Ireland, situated in the river Lee; 5 miles long, and from 1 to 3 wide; 8 E. Cork.

Great Mills, p-v. St. Mary's co. Md.; W. 77.

Great River, see *Orange River*.

Great Salt Works, p-v. Westmoreland co. Pa.; 211 Harrisburg, W. 208.

Great Valley, t. Cataugus co. N. Y. P. 271.

Greatman's Bay, bay, Ireland, on N. coast of Galway bay; 6 N. South Arran islands.

Greatham Fleet, r. Eng., which rises in the county of Durham, and runs into the German sea, 5 S. Hartlepool.

Greatworks, rivulet, Maine, 10 miles long, which flows into the Penobscot, on E. side, opposite Marsh island.

Grebanish Head, cape, Scot., on E. coast of the peninsula of Harris. Lon. 6. 43. W. Lat. 57. 48. N.

Greiben, t. Pru. Dantzic; 6 SE. Dantzic.

Greibenau, t. Ger., in Hesse Darmstadt; 25 NE. Giessen, 35 S. Cassel. Lon. 9. 31. E. Lat. 50. 43. N. Pop. 693.

Griebendorf, t. Bavaria; 3 NE. Gemunden.

Greibenstein, t. Hesse Cassel; 12 NW. Cassel, 16 NNE. Naumburg. Lon. 9. 22. E. Lat. 51. 26. N. Pop. 1,874.

Grebna, t. Eu. Turkey, in Thessaly; 50 N. by E. Joannina, 56 SW. Salonica. It is a place of considerable traffic.

Greci, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra, founded by a colony of Albanians, who fled their country after the death of their prince George Castriot, near Ariano.

Greding, t. Bavaria, on the Schwarzach; 13 NE. Aichstatt. Pop. 1,783.

Gree, t. Persia, Segestan; 20 SW. Meimend.

GREECE, mairtime country, Europe, once highly celebrated, but subject since the 15th century to the Turks, surrounded on all sides, except the north, by the sea; between Lat. 36. and 42. N.

Ancient divisions. The ancient general divisions of Greece were Macedonia, Epirus, Thessaly, Greece Proper, and the Peloponnesus.—Greece Proper included Attica, Megaris, Bœotia, Phocis, Locris, Doris, and Ætolia.

Modern divisions. The modern divisions, which are most familiar, are Macedonia, Albania, Thessaly, Livadia, and the Morea. The Turks have divided Greece into 4 pachalics; 1st Tripolitza, comprising the Morea; 2d, Egripos, or Negropont, containing the island of that name, and a part of the adjoining mainland; 3d, Joannina, including Thessaly and part of Albania; and, 4th, Salonica, including the southern parts of Macedonia. The Seven Ionian islands are formed into a republic, under the protection of Great Britain. The rest of the Grecian islands are subject to Turkey.

Population. The population is estimated at between 3 and 4,000,000; about one half Greeks; the rest Albanians and Turks, with some Jews.

Towns. The principal towns are Salonica, Joannina, Seres, Larissa, Negropont, Livadia, Tripolitza, Misitra, and Athens.

Face of the country. The general aspect of Greece is mountainous; and it is intersected, particularly in the north, by continued ranges, several of which are interesting for their scenery, but more so from their classical recollections.

Mountains and rivers. The most celebrated mountains are Athos, Olympus, Pindus, Eta, Pelion, Ossa, Parnassus, Helicon, and Citheron. The rivers are small, not answering in clearness and size to the description of the ancient poets. Some of the principal are the Achelous, Peneus, Eurotas, Pamisos, and Aous.

Climate, soil, and productions. The climate is propitious, the air temperate, and generally healthy. Much of the soil, both in the plains and the mountainous parts, is very fertile; but agriculture is in a very backward state. The productions are corn, cotton, silk, wool, rice, tobacco, oil, honey, and a variety of fruits.—Pasturage in a great part of the country is the general mode of life.

Commerce. The commerce of Greece is of some importance, amounting annually to nearly £2,000,000 sterling. It is carried on chiefly with Germany, France, Britain, Russia, and Italy. The principal ports are Salonica, Arta, Prevesa, Athens, Napoli di Romania, and Hydra.

Language. The modern Greek is called the Romaic. It is founded on the basis of the ancient language, having a general identity in the radicals.

State of the country. Instead of the cultivated plains, the flourishing cities, and the magnificent edifices of ancient Greece, little else is presented than a series of villages composed of wretched cottages, scattered over a thinly

peopled and ill cultivated country. The mode of travelling is on horseback, none of the roads being passable throughout for carriages. The inhabitants are described as active and lively, having little information, but great aptitude for acquisition, and possessing the vices naturally generated by an oppressive and rapacious government.

Antiquities. Many parts of Greece present remains of ancient magnificence and refinement, as the ruins of temples, theatres, aqueducts, columns, arches, walls, &c. Ruins are to be seen at the sites of Athens, Sparta, Nemea, Mycenæ, Phigaleia, Thebes, Argos, Eleusis, Corinth, &c.

Green, t. Franklin co. Pa. Pop. 2,010.

Green, co. SW. part of Ohio. Pop. 10,525. Chief town, Xenia.

Green, t. Columbiana co. Ohio. Pop. 772.

Green, t. Fayette co. Ohio. Pop. 905.

Green, t. Gallia co. Ohio. Pop. 700.

Green, t. Hamilton co. Ohio. Pop. 1,456.

Green, t. Ross co. Ohio. Pop. 1,531.

Green, t. Scioto co. Ohio. Pop. 582.

Green, t. Trumbull co. Ohio. Pop. 125.

Green, t. Clark co. Ohio. Pop. 658.

Green, t. Clinton co. Ohio. Pop. 917.

Green, t. Fairfield co. Ohio. Pop. 1,141.

Green, t. Harrison co. Ohio. Pop. 2,229.

Green, t. Richland co. Ohio. Pop. 621.

Green, t. Stark co. Ohio. Pop. 388.

Green, t. Wayne co. Ohio. Pop. 412.

Green, co. Mississippi. Pop. 1,445.

Green, r. Ken., which rises in Lincoln co., and flows into the Ohio, 61 m. above the Wabash, 173 below Louisville. Its course for about 150 miles is westerly, it afterwards has a course N. by W. Its whole length is upwards of 200 miles, and it is navigable for boats, at some seasons, nearly 150. The tract through which it flows, called the Green river country, is remarkable for its fertility, beautiful scenery, and stupendous caves, in which are found great quantities of nitre.

Green, co. Illinois. Chief town, Carrolton.

Green Bank, one of the banks near the island of Newfoundland; 129 miles long, and 48 wide. Lon. 53. 30. to 55. 50. W. Lat. 45. 30. to 46. 50. N.

Green Bay, or *Puan Bay*, bay, on W. side of lake Michigan, about 100 miles long, but in some places only 15 miles, in others, from 20 to 30 broad. It lies nearly from NE. to SW. At the entrance of it from the lake is a string of islands extending N. to S., called the *Grand Traverse*. These are about 30 miles in length, and serve to facilitate the passage of canoes, as they shelter them from the winds, which sometimes come with violence across the lake.—*Green bay* is termed by the inhabitants of its coasts the *Menominy bay*. The country around is occupied chiefly by the Menominy Indians.

Green Bay, bay on E. coast of Antigua, S. from Green island.

Green Bay, p-t. military post, and seat of justice for Brown co. Michigan, at S. end of Green bay, near the entrance of Fox river; 180 SW. Michilimackinac, 220 N. by W. Chicago, 366 E. Prairie du Chien, by the Fox and Ouisconsin rivers, W. 972. Lon. 87. 58. W. Lat. 45. N. Here is a settlement, extending about 4 miles

along the river, consisting of about 80 families, of a mixed race, descendants of French Jesuits, intermarried with Indians. The soil in the vicinity is fertile, and the climate mild and healthy. *Fort Brown*, a U. S. military post, is situated near the mouth of Fox river, on N. side. It consists of a range of log barracks, surrounded by a stockade of timber 30 feet high, with block houses at the angles. It was garrisoned, in 1820, by 300 men. On the other side of the river, 3 miles higher up, is Camp Smith, which had at the same time 300 infantry in cantonments.

Green Garden, p-v. Sumner co. Ten.; W. 716.

Green Hill, p-v. Campbell co. Va.; W. 249.

Green Island, isl. Canada, in the St. Lawrence, 110 m. below Quebec; 6½ long, and 1 broad; with a light-house.

Green Island, island in Prince William's sound, about 24 miles in circ., with several small islands on its coasts, situated between Montague island and Knight's island. Lon. 213. 7. E. Lat. 60. 18. N.

Green Island, small isl. among the Philippines, near S. coast of Luzon. Lon. 121. 2. E. Lat. 13. 30. N.

Green Island, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 123. 30. E. Lat. 6. 5. S.

Green Island, one of the smaller Bahama islands. Lon. 57. W. Lat. 21. 38. N.

Green Island, low woody island, near E. coast of New Holland; 12 ENE. Cape Grafton. Lon. 214. 5. W. Lat. 16. 48. S.

Green Islands, cluster of small islands, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 154. 50. E. Lat. 4. 53. S.

Green Islands, range of small islands in that part of the E. Indian sea, called the *Sea of Mindoro*, near E. coast of Palawan. Lon. 119. 6. E. Lat. 9. 33. N.

Green Island, small isl. Eng., in Pool harbour.

Green Island, isl. in Hudson's bay. Lon. 72. 40. W. Lat. 61. 2. N.

Green Island, island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Maine. Lon. 67. 23. W. Lat. 44. 41. N.

Green Island, small isl. near E. coast of Antigua. Lon. 61. 21. W. Lat. 17. 13. N.

Green Island, small isl. in the West Indies, 1 NE. St. Thomas.

Green Island Harbour, bay on W. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 78. 17. W. Lat. 18. 24. N.

Green Key, or *Puerco*, small island among the Bahamas. Lon. 77. 50. W. Lat. 23. 56. N.

Green Mountains, range of mountains, which commence in Canada, and extend S. through Vermont, Massachusetts, & Connecticut. They divide the waters which flow into the Connecticut, from those which flow into lake Champlain and the Hudson. Among the highest summits in Vermont, are Mansfield mountain, Camel's rump, and Killington peak. West rock, near New Haven, Ct., is the southern termination of the chain. The natural growth upon these mountains, is hemlock, pine, spruce, and other evergreens, and they derive their names from their green appearance. There are many fine farms among these mountains, and much of the land upon them is excellent for grazing.

Green Mountains, mountains, Va.; 70 SW. Washington. Lon. 78. 20. W. Lat. 38. 10. N.

Green Point, cape on W. coast of Africa. Lat. 11. 53. S.

Green Point, cape, on the coast of West

Florida, in Pensacola bay. Lon. 87. 4. W. Lat. 30. 31. N.

Green, or *Groene River*, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, between the Cape of Good Hope and Saldanha bay, Lat. 30. 30. S.

Green River, r. New Brunswick, which runs into the St. John, Lon. 67. 58. W. Lat. 47. 20. N.

Green River, r. which rises in Vt., and joins Deerfield river, in Deerfield, Mass.

Green River, r. Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence, 100 miles below Quebec.

Green Turtle Key, small isl. among the Bahamas. Lon. 77. 59. W. Lat. 26. 40. N.

Green Valley, p-v. Bath co. Va. W. 200.

Greenae, t. Denmark, in North Jutland; 28 NE. Aarhus. Pop. 800.

Greenbrier, co. Va., bounded NNW. by Kenhawa co., NE. by Randolph co., E. by Bath co., S. by Monroe co., and SW. by Giles co. Pop. in 1810, 5,914; slaves, 494. Pop. in 1820, 7,041. Chief town, Lewisburg.

Greenbrier, r. Va., which unites with the Kenhawa, opposite New river.

Greenbush, p-v. Windsor co. Vt.; 68 Montpelier, W. 456.

Greenbush, p-t. Rensselaer co. N. Y., on E. bank of the Hudson, opposite Albany; 6 S. Troy, W. 357. Pop. 2,764. The U. S. have large barracks in this town, about a mile from the ferry.

Greencastle, p-t. Franklin co. Pa.; 11 S. Chambersburg, 146 W. Philadelphia, W. 81. It is a handsome and flourishing town, and contains 3 houses of public worship, a bank, and has some trade.

Greencastle, t. Fairfield co. Ohio; 10 NW. Lancaster, 18 SE. Columbus.

Greene, p-t. Kennebeck co. Maine; 24 SW. Augusta, 150 NNE. Boston, W. 594. Pop. 1,309.

Greene, co. N. Y., bounded NW. by Schoharie co., N. by Albany co., E. by the Hudson, S. by Ulster co., and W. by Delaware co. Pop. in 1810, 19,536; in 1820, 22,996. Chief town, Catskill.

Greene, p-t. Chenango co. N. Y.; 12 S. Norwich, 120 WSW. Albany, W. 314. Pop. 2,590.

Greene, co. SW. corner of Pa., bounded N. by Washington co., E. by Fayette co., S. & W. by Virginia. Pop. in 1810, 12,544; in 1820, 15,554. Chief town, Waynesborough.

Greene, t. Greene co. Pa. Pop. 1,801.

Greene, t. Beaver co. Pa. Pop. 1,194.

Greene, t. Adams co. Ohio. Pop. 678.

Greene, p-t. Stark co. Ohio; W. 326.

Greene, co. N. C. Pop. in 1810, 4,867; slaves, 1,842. Pop. in 1820, 4,533.

Greene, co. central part of Ken. Pop. in 1810, 6,735; slaves, 1,401. Pop. in 1820, 11,943. Chief town, Greensburg.

Greene, co. in E. end of E. Tennessee. Pop. in 1810, 9,713; slaves, 655. Pop. in 1820, 11,324; slaves, 829. Chief town, Greenville.

Greene, co. central part of Georgia. Pop. in 1810, 11,679; slaves, 5,236. Pop. in 1820, 13,589. Chief town, Greensborough.

Greene, co. Alabama. Pop. 4,554. Chief town, Erie.

Greenfield, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H.; 14 NW. Amherst, 40 SW. Concord, W. 471. P. 974.

Greenfield, p-t. & cap. Franklin co. Mass., on

W. bank of the Connecticut; 20 S. Brattleborough, 21 N. Northampton, 95 WNW. Boston, W. 406. Pop. in 1810, 1,167; in 1820, 1,361. It is situated in a pleasant and fertile tract of country, and contains a court house, a jail, a printing office, a cotton manufactory, an oil mill, and 3 religious societies, 2 Congregational, and 1 Episcopal. The village is situated about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from the river. It is very pleasant, handsomely built, and flourishing, and has considerable trade.

Greenfield, p-t. Saratoga co. N. Y.; 12 N. Ballston, 36 N. Albany, W. 403. Pop. 3,024.

Greenfield, t. Bedford co. Pa. Pop. 1,141.

Greenfield, t. Erie co. Pa. Pop. 281.

Greenfield, t. Luzerne co. Pa. Pop. 712.

Greenfield, p-v. Highland co. Ohio; 22 W. Chillicothe, 74 NE. Cincinnati, W. 423.

Greenfield, t. Gallia co. Ohio. Pop. 326.

Greenfield, t. Huron co. Ohio. Pop. 338.

Greenfield, p-v. Nelson co. Va.; W. 162.

Greenfield Hill, see *Fairfield*, Ct.

Greenholm, one of the smaller Orkney islands; 2 SW. Eda.

Greenholm, one of the smaller Shetland islands, E. of Shetland; 10 NNE. Lerwick. Lon. 1. 10. W. Lat. 60. 20. N.

Greenland, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H.; S. of Great Bay; 5 SW. Portsmouth, W. 495. Lon. 70. 51. W. Lat. 43. 3. N. Pop. 634.

Greenland Cove, small bay, on the coast of Maine. Lon. 69. 18. W. Lat. 43. 58. N.

Greenland, country, situated between the straits of Davis and Frobisher, and Iceland. It is not ascertained whether it is a peninsula or an island, though it is generally thought to be joined, in its NW. part, with the continent of N. America. It lies between 4 deg. and 55 deg. W. Lon. Cape Farewell, the most S. point, is in Lon. 42. 42. W. Lat. 49. 38. N. The discoveries have extended to Lat. 78. N. The northern limits are not known. Its breadth from E. to W. is about 1,200 miles. The eastern coast is called East Greenland, the western, West Greenland. A colony from Iceland established themselves on the west coast in the 8th or 9th century, and it has been increased by Norwegians and Danes. The Moravians have 11 missionaries here. The number of people in the colony was stated in 1802, at 5,621; and including the Moravian settlements and the natives, mostly converted to Christianity, the total population of the western coast was estimated at 20,000. Nothing is known respecting the inhabitants on the eastern coast. The climate is very cold, and the country is mountainous: generally barren, but some parts are tolerably fertile, and the sea is well stored with fish. The country abounds in rein-deer, arctic foxes, white bears, sea-wolves, sea-dogs, and sea-cows. It is valuable chiefly on account of its whale fishery. Among its exports are feathers, eider-down, horns of sea unicorns, skins of seals, foxes, white bears, and reindeer.

Greenlaw, t. Scot., in Berwick; 20 WSW. Berwick, 40 SE. Edinburgh. Pop. 1,270.

Greenock, s-p. Scot., in Renfrew, on the Clyde; 47 N. Ayr, 67 W. Edinburgh. Lon. 4. 49. W. Lat. 55. 56. N. Pop. in 1757, 3,900; in 1811, 19,042. In the beginning of the 18th century, Greenock

was a small village of thatched cottages; it is now a flourishing town, the principal seaport in Scotland, and has an extensive commerce. The shipping registered here on the 10th Oct. 1818, amounted to 40,195 tons; 55,337 tons of British shipping were the preceding 12 months entered inwards, and 55,524 cleared outwards. The harbour is spacious and commodious, capable of containing 500 sail of ships. From the West-Indies the merchants import rum, sugar, mahogany, cotton, &c.; from America, rice, naval stores, pot-ashes, timber, &c.; from Portugal, wine and fruit; from the Baltic, timber; and other articles from other parts. Their exports consist in coals, herrings, and British manufactures. Packets sail by the canal to Leith, Dundee, London, to all the north parts of the Highlands, and the isles as far as Orkney; and by the Irish channel to Liverpool.

Greenore Point, cape, Ireland, in Wexford, in the Irish sea. Lon. 6. 18. W. Lat. 52. 16. N.

Greensborough, p-t. Orleans co. Vt.; 32 NNE. Montpelier, W. 552. Pop. 625.

Greensborough, p-t. Caroline co. Md., on W. side of the Choptank; 22 SE. Chester, W. 103.

Greensborough, p-v. Mecklenburg co. Va.; W. 305.

Greensborough, p-t. Guilford co. N. C.; W. 346. Here is an academy.

Greensborough, p-t. & cap. Greene co. Georgia; 30 S Athens, 38 N. Milledgeville, W. 662. Pop. in 1810, 413. It is a flourishing town, and contains a court house, a jail, a Presbyterian meeting house, an academy, and a printing office.

Greensborough, p-t. Greene co. Alabama; 150 Cahawba, W. 888.

Greensburg, p-t. West-Chester co. N. Y., on E. side of the Hudson; 27 N. New York, W. 252. Pop. 2,054.

Greensburg, bor. & cap. Westmoreland co. Pa., on a branch of the Sewickly, and in the township of Hempfield; 28 ESE. Pittsburg, W. 192. Pop. 771. It contains a court house, a jail, a bank, an academy, and a German Calvinist church.

Greensburg, p-t. Greene co. Pa., on W. side of the Monongahela, about 20 S. Brownsville, W. 236.

Greensburg, p-t. & cap. Greene co. Ken., on Greene river; 70 W. Lexington, W. 642. Pop. in 1810, 130. It contains a court house, a jail, a bank, a Presbyterian meeting house, an academy, and a cotton and woollen manufactory. A mine of manganese has been discovered near this town.

Greenville, p-t. Augusta co. Va.; 12 SSW. Staunton, W. 185.

Greenville, t. Grayson co. Va., on the head branch of the Kenhawa, about 130 SW. Lynchburg.

Greenville, t. Somerset co. Pa. Pop. 394.

Greenville, p-t. Greene co. N. Y.; 14 NW. Athens, 26 SSW. Albany, W. 344. Pop. 2,374.

Greenville, p-t. & cap. Jefferson co. Mississippi; W. 1,241.

Greenville, p-t. & cap. Mughlenburg co. Ken.; 35 NNW. Russellville, 180 SW. Lexington, W. 739. Pop. in 1810, 75.

Greenville, p-t. & cap. Pitt co. N. C., on S. side Tar river, 35 miles above its entrance into

Pamlico sound; 53 SW. Edenton, W. 291. It contains a court house, a jail, and an academy.

Greenville, p-t. & cap. Bond co. Illinois; 18 W. Vandalia, 31 E. Edwardsville, 51 NE. St. Louis, 140 NW. Shawneetown, W. 853. It has a pleasant and healthy situation, between Beaver and Shoal creek. It has numerous springs of excellent water, and in the neighbourhood are coal mines. The prospect towards the east and south is extremely picturesque, presenting a view of an extensive prairie interspersed with groves of trees, and of Kaskaskia river, 9 miles distant.

Greenville, p-t. & cap. Green co. Ten., on NE. branch of Notahucky river; 25 SW. Jonesborough, 75 E. Knoxville, W. 478. Pop. 360. H. 50. It is pleasantly situated, chiefly on rising ground, and contains a court house and a jail. It is a place of considerable resort on account of its vicinity to the college, and also to the Warm springs on French Broad river, 20 miles distant.

Greenville College, pleasantly situated 3 S. by W. Greenville, was incorporated in 1794. The college hall is a neat building, about 60 feet long, and 25 wide, of 2 stories. The college has a library of about 2,000 volumes, a small philosophical apparatus, and funded property to the amount of about \$6,000. The officers consist of a president, a tutor, and a preceptor of the preparatory school. The number of students has of late exceeded 50. Commencement is held on the 3d Wednesday of Sept. There are 2 vacations; one of 5 weeks from commencement, and one of 3 weeks from the 1st Wednesday of April.

Greenville, co. S. part of Va., bounded N. by Sussex, E. by Sussex and Southampton cos., S. by N. C., and W. by Brunswick co. Pop. in 1810, 6,853; slaves, 4,599. Pop. in 1820, 6,858. Chief town, Hicksford.

Greenville, t. Darlington district, S. C., on W. side of the Great Pedee; 90 NE. Columbia.

Greenville, district, NW. part of S. C. Pop. in 1810, 13,133; slaves, 2,353. Pop. in 1820, 14,530.

Greenville, p-t. & cap. Greenville district, S. C., on Reedy river, 5 miles from the Saluda; 110 N. Augusta, 120 NW. Columbia, W. 530. Pop. 200. Lat. 34. 48. N.

Greenville, p-t. & cap. Darke co. Ohio, on Greenville creek, which runs into the Stillwater; 80 N. Cincinnati, 86 W. Columbus, W. 419. Lon. 84. 32. W. Lat. 40. 2. N. Pop. of the township, 1,172. It is famous for being the place where Gen. Wayne made a treaty with the Indians in 1795.

Greenville, p-t. Jefferson co. Mississippi; 139 Columbia, W. 1,241.

Greenville, p-t. Floyd co. Indiana; 116 Indianapolis, W. 641.

Greenville, p-v. Wayne co. Missouri; 140 St. Louis, W. 966.

Greenup, co. Ken. Pop. in 1810, 2,369; slaves, 488. Pop. in 1820, 4,311. Chief town, Greenupsburg.

Greenwich, p-t. Hampshire co. Mass.; 20 E. Northampton, 75 W. Boston, W. 407. Pop. 778.

Greenwich, p-t. Fairfield co. Ct., on Long Island sound, in SW. corner of the state; 14 WSW.

Norwalk, 46. WSW. New-Haven, W. 259. Lon. 73. 38. W. Lat. 41. 1. N. Pop. 3,790. It carries on a trade with New York by 12 or 15 sloops.

Greenwich, p-t. Washington co. N. Y.; 8 W. Salem, 37 N. Albany, W. 396. Pop. 3,197. It contains 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Baptists; an academy, a distillery, and extensive cotton and woollen manufactories.

Greenwich, p-t. Cumberland co. N. J.; 10 SW. Bridgetown, W. 187. Pop. 890.

Greenwich, t. Sussex co. N. J., on the Delaware; 5 NE. Easton. Pop. 3,335.

Greenwich, t. Gloucester co. N. J., on E. side of the Delaware; 6 S. Philadelphia. Pop. 2,699.

Greenwich, t. Berks co. Pa. Pop. 1,337.

Greenwich, (East,) p-t. & cap. Kent co. R. I., on N. W. part of Narraganset Bay; 13 S. Providence, 22 NNW. Newport, W. 423. Pop. 1,519. It contains a court house, a jail, a bank, an academy, and 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Presbyterians, and 1 for Friends; and is a place of some trade.

Greenwich, (West,) t. Kent co. R. I., on W. side of East Greenwich; 18 SW. Providence. Pop. 1,927.

Greenwich, p-v. Charleston, S. C.; W. 550.

Greenwich, t. Eng., in Kent, on the Thames; 5 E. London. Lon. 18. 10. E. Ferro, 2. 20. W. Paris. Lat. 51. 29. N. Pop. 16,947. It is famous for a royal observatory, on the top of a steep hill, in a delightful park, built by Charles II. in 1675. It is constructed of brick, not elegant, but contains excellent apartments for the astronomer royal, and commodious rooms for the admirable instruments with which it is furnished. Here is also a magnificent hospital for decayed seamen, 865 feet in length, said to be the finest structure of the kind in the world. The town has 2 weekly markets, on Wednesday and Saturday. The English compute the longitude from the meridian of this place.

Greenwood, t. Oxford co. Maine, on NW. side of Paris. Pop. 509.

Greenwood, t. Mifflin co. Pa., W. of the Susquehanna. Pop. 1,800.

Greenwood, t. Columbia co. Pa. Pop. 1,078.

Grees, r. Ireland, which runs into the Barrow, 6 S. Athy, in Kildare.

Greesa, t. Algiers; 30 ESE. Tiffesh.

Greetsyl, see *Gretsyl*.

Greiffenstein, t. Austria, on the Danube; 6 NW. Closter Neuburg.

Gregoie, or *Grebou*, small isl. Africa, in the river Jaquin, about a league from the sea, on the Gold coast, where the European nations have factories.

Gregorio de Puerto Viejo, district and t. S. A. in Quito. and jurisdiction of Guayaquil.

Gregory Bay, bay in the straits of Magellan, on S. coast of Patagonia.

Gregory's Islands, four small islands in the Mergui Archipelago. Lat. 10. 36. N.

Gregory's Sound, narrow strait of the sea, between the islands of Arranmore and Inismain, on W. coast of Ireland.

Gregouè, t. Africa, in Whidah; 4 S. Sabi.

Gregstown, v. Somerset co. N. J., on the Millstone; 6 NE. Princeton.

Grehweiler, t. Ger., in Upper Rhine, and principality of Salm; 7 N. Creutznach.

Greifenberg, t. Lower Carinthia, on the Drave; 25 W. Villaco.

Greiffenberg, t. Silesia, Jauer; 8 SW. Lowenberg; 32 W. Jauer. Lon. 15. 30. E. Lat. 50. 49. N. Pop. 2,319.

Greiffenberg, t. Pru. Brandenburg, on the Sernitz; 12 SSE. Prenzlau, 45 NNE. Berlin. Lon. 14. 3. E. Lat. 53. 8. N. Pop. 2,396.

Greiffenberg, t. Pomerania; 17 E. Cammin, 28 N. Stargard. Lon. 15. 12. E. Lat. 53. 53. N.

Greiffenhagen, t. Pru. Pomerania, in Stettin; 12 S. Old Stettin, 37 N. Custrin. Lon. 14. 36. E. Lat. 53. 20. N. Pop. 3,646.

Greiffensee, t. Switz., in Zurich, on a lake of the same name; 6 E. Zurich. Pop. 264.

Greiffen See, lake, Switz., in the canton of Zurich; 5 E. Zurich.

Greiffenstein, t. & castle, Silesia, in Jauer; 2 S. Greiffenberg.

Greiffenstein, t. Prussian Coblenz; 7 NNW. Braunsfels, 34 N. Mentz. Lon. 8. 23. E. Lat. 50. 37. N. Pop. 606.

Greifswalde, or *Gripswald*, s-p. Pru. Pomerania, in Stralsund, on the Rik, which is navigable to the Baltic; 15 SE. Stralsund. Lon. 13. 33. E. Lat. 54. 5. N. Pop. 3,741. H. 808. It has some commerce, and manufactures of tobacco and salt. It contains 2 Lutheran churches, a gymnasium, a seminary, and a protestant university, founded in 1456, with a library, &c. It is the most inconsiderable among the German universities, having in 1817, only 55 students.

Greifswalde Oie, small island, in the Baltic, off the mouth of the Oder, and near SE. coast of the island of Usedom. Lon. 14. 3. E. Lat. 54. 10. N.

Greillenstain, t. Austria; 1 W. Horn.

Grein, t. Austria, on N. side of the Danube; 14 W. Ips, 62 W. Vienna. Lon. 14. 45. E. Lat. 48. 16. N.

Grein, t. Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates; 36 N. Sura.

Grein, see *Cathem*.

Greitz, or *Graitz*, or *Grewitz*, t. Ger., capital of the principality of Reuss-Greitz, or Reus Elder Line, in the Vogtland, on a river which runs into the Elster; 10 N. Plauen, 12 SW. Zwickau. Lon. 12. 10. E. Lat. 50. 35. N. Pop. 6,195. H. 700. It is the residence of the prince of Reuss Elder Line, and contains a Latin school with 6 teachers, and has manufactures of woollen, cotton, and leather. Pop. of the principality 22,255. Sq. m. 148.

Greksaker, t. Sweden, in Westmanland; 48 W. Stroemsholm.

Grensay, one of the smaller Orkney islands, between Pamona and Hoy. Lon. 3. 7. W. Lat. 58. 48. N. Pop. 190.

Gremitzer, r. Saxony, which runs into the Black Elster, 2 S. Schweinitz.

Grenada, or *Granada*, sometimes called *Upper Andalusia*, pr. Spain, bounded N. by New-Castile, E. by Murcia, S. by the Mediterranean, and W. Andalusia; about 170 miles in length, and from 20 to 90 in breadth. As this country lies opposite to Africa, and the coast is much exposed to the ravages of corsairs, a great number of towers and forts are erected along the coasts. This province is one of the most healthy and most temperate in Spain, and so fertile as

scarcely to stand in need of human industry and culture; rivers, brooks, and springs are innumerable. Chief towns, Grenada, Malaga, Ronda, Loxa, and Almeria. Pop. in 1797, 692,924. Sq. m. 10,125.

Grenada, city, Spain, capital of a province of the same name; 188 S. Madrid. Lon. 3. 40. W. Lat. 37. 17. N. Pop. in 1797, 66,661. H. 12,000. Abp. see. It is situated at the foot of the Sierra Nevada, or Snowy mountains, 1,630 feet above the level of the sea, on 2 hills, which are separated by a river called Darro, which soon after joins the Xenil, that passes by the walls of the town. It is divided into 4 quarters, of which the principal bears the name of Grenada, and is inhabited by the nobility, clergy, and the richest of the citizens, with many public and private buildings. The second quarter is that of *Alhambra*, which is inhabited by the descendants from the ancient Moors. The city was built by the Moors in the 10th century, and in 1235 became the capital of an empire. It is said to have contained 400,000 inhabitants. Here are two palaces, one built in the year 1280, by the second king of the Moors, the remains of which bear evidence of its wonderful magnificence; the other palace was built by Charles V. A little above Alhambra is another beautiful palace, called *Ginaraliph*, or *Xeneralife*, built by a Moorish prince; from the balconies of which is said to be one of the most beautiful prospects in Europe, over the fertile plains of Grenada, terminated by mountains, whose tops are covered with snow. The third quarter is called *Albaycin*, and the fourth, *Antequeruela*. The principal manufactures are silks, woollens, leather, saltpetre, and gunpowder. The streets of Grenada are narrow, irregular, and badly paved, none of the houses deserve the name of palaces. It contains 24 parish churches, 38 convents of both sexes, 13 hospitals, a university, an amphitheatre for bull fights, and had a tribunal of inquisition.

Grenada, isl. West Indies, about 20 miles from N. to S. and 10 wide in the centre, but gradually narrowing towards each extremity; discovered by Christopher Columbus, in the year 1498; 71 NW. Tobago, 123 SW. Barbadoes. Lon. 61. 48. W. Lat. 12. 3. N. Pop. in 1815, 31,362; whites 771; free people of colour 1,210; slaves 29,381. A chain of mountains crosses it from N. to S., in the centre of which is a large lake, from which several rivers take their rise. Near the coast the soil is good, and produces indigo, sugar, and tobacco; coffee, cocoa, and cotton. Game is abundant. Among the birds the most common are turtles and parroquets. The chief river fish are eels, mullets, and cray-fish. Ten rivers run into the sea towards the E., 3 to the N., 8 to the W., and 5 to the SE., all sufficient to drive sugar-mills, and capable of becoming harbours for vessels. The principal harbours are Port Louis and St. George.

Grenada, t. Guatemala, in Nicaragua, situated on the lake of Nicaragua, by which means it has a communication with the Pacific ocean and the Carribbean sea; 30 SSE. Leon. Lon. 87. 46. W. Lat. 10. 12. N. Its commerce is considerable in indigo, cochineal, hides, and sugar. It has 2 convents of monks.

Grenada, (*New*), late viceroyalty, S. A. called the New Kingdom of Grenada, now forming a part of the republic of *Colombia*, bounded N. by the Carribbean sea and Guatemala, E. by Venezuela and Guiana, S. by the Amazon and Peru, and W. by the Pacific ocean. Lat. 6. S. to 12. N.; 1,200 miles in length, and 276 in mean breadth. This country, together with Venezuela, was formerly called *Terra Firma*.

Divisions. It was formerly divided into 3 audiences, Panama, Santa Fé, and Quito; and subdivided into 24 provinces, but a new division has been made since New Grenada and Venezuela have been united, and formed into a republic.

Population. In 1820, the population of New Grenada was estimated at 1,600,000; of Venezuela at 900,000; total 2,500,000.—The population of the republic of Colombia composed of New Grenada and Venezuela, according to a statement recently published, is as follows:

Seven departments . . .	2,014,604
Quito estimated at . . .	550,000
Panama and Veragua . . .	80,000

Total . . . 2,644,604

Towns. The chief towns are Santa Fé de Bogota, the capital, Quito, Popayan, Carthagena, Cuenca, Riobamba, Otobalo, Guayaquil, Panama, Merida, St. Miguel d'Ibarra, Latacunga, Loxa, Porto Bello, and St. Martha.

Universities. There are universities at Santa Fé de Bogota, Quito, and Popayan.

Rivers. The principal rivers are the Magdalena, Cauca, Apure, Meta, Putumayo, and Caqueta.

Face of the country. New Grenada abounds in the most sublime mountain scenery. The great chain of the Andes traverses this country from north to south, and within the audience of Quito are found the lofty summits of Chimborazo, Pinchinca, Cotopaxi, &c. From the great chain secondary ridges are thrown out, which diverge westward, and penetrate the country, till they are gradually lost in vast and interminable plains.

Climate. The climate is various. The summits of the mountain are covered with perpetual snow, while in the valleys and low plains the heat is intense. The elevated plains enjoy a temperate, unvaried, and delightful climate.

Soil and productions. The soil in the valleys and plains is fertile, producing cotton, tobacco, corn, coffee, cochineal, a great variety of vegetables, and tropical fruits. Excellent dye-woods, and the finest mahogany are obtained.

Minerals. The mountains of this country are extremely rich in gold and silver, and have also mines of platina, copper, lead, and emeralds. The value of gold and silver produced annually is stated at £650,000 sterling. There are 2 mints, at Santa Fé and Popayan.—See *Colombia* and *Venezuela*.

Grenade, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Upper Garonne; 12 NNW. Toulouse, 18 SSE. Castel Sarasin. Lon. 1. 23. E. Lat. 43. 46. N. Pop. 3,231.

Grenade, t. France, Landes; 7 E. St. Sever. Pop. 1,330.

Grenadier, isl. at NE. part of lake Ontario; S. Wolf island. Length 3 miles.

Grenadillas, or *Grenadines*, cluster of islands in the West Indies, dependent on Grenada, and situated between that island and St. Vincent's; they are upwards of 20 in number, most of which are fertile, and capable of producing cotton, coffee, indigo, and sugar. The air is healthy, but there are no springs of fresh water. The most considerable is Carinacou.

Grenant, t. France, Upper Marne; 10 SSE. Langres.

Grenchen, t. Switz., in Valais; 25 E. Sion.

Grenier, mountains, Hind., in the country of Guzerat, near Junagur.

Grenna, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 10 NNE. Jonkioping. Pop. 517.

Grenoble, (an. *Cularo*, and *Gratianopolis*), city, France, and capital of Isere; 13½ posts SE. Lyons, 71½ SSE. Paris. Lon. 5. 54. E. Lat. 45. 12. N. Pop. 21,350. H. 2,400. Bp. see. It contains a cathedral, 22 churches, a royal college, an academy of arts and sciences, a provincial university, or academy, with three faculties. To these institutions belong a library of 60,000 vols., a museum, a botanic garden, and a cabinet of natural history. The streets are tolerably wide, but the houses are ill built. It is situated on the river Isere, not far from its conflux with the Drac. Before the revolution it was the capital of Dauphiny, and the seat of a parliament.—Natives, Bayard, Malby, Condillac, and Vauconson.

Grenouilles, (*Les*), cluster of rocks in the W. Indian ocean; 36 SE. Point Morand, in Jamaica. Lon. 76. 32. E. Lat. 17. 32. N.

Grenville, t. Nova Scotia; 20 W. Halifax.

Grenville's Canal, channel of the N. Pacific ocean, which separates Pitt's Archipelago from the coast of New Cornwall.

Grenzhausen, t. Pru. Coblenz; 5 NE. Coblenz, 8 E. Neuwied. Pop. 900.

Greppen, t. Switz., in Lucerne; 5 E. Lucerne.

Greppin, t. Saxony; 2 NNW. Bitterfeld.

Gresholm, small isl. Denmark, in the Cattegat; 4 NE. Llesoe.

Gresi, t. Turkish Armenia; 28 SE. Rizeh.

Gresley, or *Greasley*, t. Eng., in Nottinghamshire, on the borders of Derbyshire; 7 NW. Nottingham. Pop. 2,968.

Gressen, t. Samogitia, 20 NNE. Miedniki.

Gressic, or *Gressec*, t. Java, on NE. coast. Lon. 112. 50. E. Lat. 7. 9. S. It was formerly the capital of a kingdom, but now greatly reduced from its ancient importance. It has but few Europeans, but the Chinese and native inhabitants are numerous. Here are extensive saltpetre works. It is unhealthy, and suffers for the want of good water.

Gressin, t. Pomerania; 14 SE. Belgard.

Gresten, t. Austria; 9 NE. Bavarian Waidhoven.

Greta, r. Eng., which rises in NW. part of Yorkshire, and runs into the Tees, about 4 m. below Barnard's castle, in Durham.

Grete, r. Eng., which runs into the Lune, 2 S. Kirby Lonsdale, in Westmoreland.

Gretna Green, or *Grainey*, v. & parish, Scot., in Dumfries, on Solway frith; 8 N. Carlisle. It is the first stage in Scotland from England, and has for 70 years been famous for being the

place of celebrating the marriages of fugitive lovers from England.

Gretsyhl, or *Grethe*, or *Groete*, t. Han., East Friesland; 10 NW. Emden. Pop. 591.

Gretzingen, t. Wurt.; 7 SW. Blaubeuren.

Greve, t. Tuscany; 14 S. Florence.

Greve au Lanchan, bay on NW. coast of the island of Jersey.

Grieve de Lecq, bay on N. coast of the island of Jersey.

Greven, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Munster; 8 N. Munster. Pop. 3,434.

Grevenbroich, Pru. Cologne; 10 NNE. Juliers. Lon. 6. 31. E. Lat. 51. 6. N. Pop. 404.

Grevenmacheren, see *Gravenmacheren*.

Grevenstein, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Arensburg; 16 W. Brilon. Pop. 500.

Greverad, t. Pru. Dusseldorf; 1 NW. Solingen.

Greuf, r. Hesse, which runs into the Scwalm, near Zeigenhayn.

Grievillers, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 2 W. Bapaume.

Greussen, t. Ger., in Schwartzburg Sondershausen; 16 N. Erfurt, 18 E. Muhlhausen. Lon. 11. 3. E. Lat. 51. 6. N. Pop. 1,500.

Grewesmuhlen, or *Grewismahlen*, t. Mecklenburg Schwerin; 14 W. Wismar. Lon. 11. 15. E. Lat. 53. 35. N. Pop. 1,161.

Greylach, t. Carniola; 8 N. Rodolphswert.

Greysau, t. Silesia, in Neisse; 8 SE. Neisse.

Grezen Boure, t. France, in Mayenne; 7 ENE. Chateaugontier, 15 SE. Laval. Pop. 1,185.

Grezens, t. France, in Lot; 2 S. Puy l'Evêque, 8 N. Moncuq. Pop. 448.

Grezieux, t. France, Rhone; 8 W. Lyons.

Grezzano, t. Italy, Verona, on the road to Germany; 12 N. Verona. Here is a remarkable bridge formed by nature, which connects two hills. The arch is 50 feet in breadth, and 114 in height.

Griaznucha, t. Russia, in Saratov, on the Medveditza; 40 SSW. Saratov.

Griazovetz, t. Russia, in Vologda; 40 SSE. Vologda. Lon. 40. 44. E. Lat. 58. 36. N.

Gribane, t. Canada, on the St. Lawrence; 30 NE. Quebec.

Gricane, t. Moldavia; 20 N. Jassy.

Griceness, cape on E. coast of the island of Stronsa. Lon. 2. 28. W. Lat. 59. 1. N.

Griche, t. Persia, Segestan; 140 ENE. Zareng.

Griefstadt, or *Grifstadt*, t. Pru. Erfurt; 3 NE. Weissensee.

Griefswalde, see *Greifswalde*.

Griembach, t. Austria; 2 NE. Freystatt.

Grien Head, cape on W. coast of the island of Barra, one of the Scotch Hebrides. Lon. 7. 31. W. Lat. 66. 59. N.

Grienaw, t. Austria; 6 ENE. Steyregg.

Grienburg, t. Stiria; 4 NNW. Windisch Weistritz.

Grienpach, t. Austria; 3 NE. Bohmisch Waidhoven.

Griepihel, citadel, Stiria, situated on a mountain; 2 N. Rottenmann.

Griersburg, p-t. Beaver co. Pa., on Little Beaver creek; 11 NW. Beaver Town, 21 New-Lisbon, Ohio, 40 NW. Pittsburg, W. 265. Pop. 146. H. 33. Here is an academy.

Griesbach, or *Griespach*, t. Bavaria; 14 W. Passau. Pop. 772.

Grieskerrie, one of the smaller Shetland islands. Lon. 0. 58. W. Lat. 60. 32. N.

Grieskirchen, t. Austria; 6 SW. Efferding.

Grieth, t. Pru. Cleves, on the Rhine; 4 E. Cleves. Pop. 644.

Griethausen, t. Pru. Cleves; 3 NE. Cleves. Lon. 69. E. Lat. 51. 51. N. Pop. 485.

Griez, t. Persia, in Segestan; 53 SW. Ghizni, 85 NE. Bost.

Grifalco, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 4 W. Squillace.

Grifalco, t. Naples, Otranto; 17 SE. Otranto.

Grifen, t. Prussia, in Oberland; 8 N. Soldau.

Griffen, t. Carinthia; 4 N. Volkenmarck.

Griffinsburg, p-v. Culpeper co. Va.; W. 90.

Grig, t. France, in Rhone; 3 N. Givers. Pop. 1,000.

Griggio, r. Naples, which runs into the Adriatic, Lon. 14. 50. E. Lat. 42. 12. N.

Grignan, t. France, in Drôme; 10 SSE. Montélimart. Pop. 1,669.

Grignols, t. France, in Dordogne; 10 SSW. Périgueux. Pop. 1,135.

Grignols, t. France, in Gironde; 9 SE. Bazas, 12 S. La Reolle. Pop. 1,315.

Grignon, v. France, near Paris.

Grigoriopol, t. Russia, Cherson, on the Dniester; 18 N. by W. Bender. Pop. 400.

Griguet Bay, bay at NE. extremity of Newfoundland. Lon. 55. 24. W. Lat. 55. 40. N.

Grilimon, t. A. Turkey, on W. coast of Natioia. Lon. 26. 19. E. Lat. 38. 35. N.

Grilla, (La,) t. S. A., in Caraccas; 50 SSW. Merida. Lon. 70. 56. W. Lat. 7. 22. N.

Grillenburg, citadel, Saxony, in the circle of Erzgebirg; 7 NE. Freyberg.

Grillon, t. Africa, in Sierra Leone. Lon. 13. 30. W. Lat. 10. 34. N.

Grimaud, t. France, in Var; 12 S. Frejus. Pop. 1,164.

Grimberg, t. Pru. Treves; 16 SE. Treves.

Grimbergen, t. Neth. Brabant; 6 N. Brussels. Pop. 2,700.

Grimetzhauseu, t. Ger., in Henneberg; 10 ESE. Meinungen.

Grimbusterholm, one of the smaller Orkney islands, near N. coast of the island of Pomona.

Grimma, t. Saxony, in Leipsic, on the Mulda; 15 ESE. Leipsic, 42 WNW. Dresden. Lon. 12. 40. E. Lat. 51. 13. N. Pop. 2,971. It contains 5 churches, a hospital, a provincial school or college with 7 teachers. Its chief trade is in wood, linen, thread, beer, and flannels made in imitation of the English.

Grimming, mt. supposed to be the highest in Stiria; 16 W. Rottenmann.

Grimmen, or *Grimm*, t. Anterior Pomerania; 14 S. Stralsund, 32 E. Rostock. Lon. 13. 4. E. Lat. 54. 6. N. Pop. 1,313.

Grimness, cape on E. coast of the island of South Ronaldshe. Lon. 2. 45. W. Lat. 58. 42. N.

Grimnitz, t. Brandenburg; 1 NW. Joachimsthal.

Grimolow, t. Podolia; 46 NNW. Kaminiec.

Grimroos, t. New-Brunswick, on the river St. John. Lon. 66. 12. W. Lat. 45. 50. N.

Grimsi, r. Ger., which runs into the Itsch, 4 N. Coburg.

Grimsay, one of the smaller Western islands in Scotland, between N. Uist and Benbecula. Lon. 7. 13. W. Lat. 57. 27. N.

Grimsby, t. Eng., in Lincoln, on the river Humber, within 5 miles of the German sea; 35 NE. Lincoln, 170 N. London. Lon. 0. 8. W. Lat. 53. 33. N. Pop. 3,747. It is a very ancient corporation, and sends two members to parliament. The principal trade is in coals and salt.

Grimsee, lake, Ger., N. of Worbitz see, in the Ucker Mark of Brandenburg.

Grimsel, mt. Switz., being part of the Alps, which separates the Valais from the canton of Berne; 40 E. Sion. Its height above the level of the sea is computed at 8,600 feet. The Aar has its rise in the mountain. There is a road across it, and a house for travellers on the top, in which a person resides during the summer.

Grimson, small isl. on the W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17. 6. E. Lat. 61. 14. N.

Grimsta, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 28 NE. Uddevalla.

Grin, t. Armenia; 130 NE. Erivan.

Grin, small isl. in the Atlantic, near W. coast of Africa. Lat. 19. 29. N.

Grinadil, one of the smaller Western islands of Scotland, near E. coast of Benbecula.

Grind, t. Pru. Coblenz; 20 NNW. Coblenz.

Grind, small isl. near the coast of Friesland; 10 NNW. Harlingen. Lon. 5. 13. E. Lat. 53. 21. N.

Grindel, v. near the city of Hamburg.

Grindervald, t. Switz., in Berne, at the foot of a celebrated glacier; 23 SSE. Thun.

Grindon Rigg, v. Eng., in Northumberland; 9 N. Woolley. It is remarkable for a battle fought here in the year 1558, in which the Scots were defeated by the earl of Northumberland and his brother.

Grinsted, (East,) t. Eng., in Sussex, with a market on Thursday; 21 N. Lewes, 30 S. London. Lat. 50. 58. N. Pop. 2,639. It sends two members to parliament. The Lent assizes for the county of Sussex are held here.

Grinnan, one of the smaller Hebrides on W. coast of Lewis. Lon. 7. 4. W. Lat. 58. 1. N.

Grippersleben, t. Pru. Erfurt; 3 N. Erfurt.

Gripsholm, t. Sweden, in Sudermanland; 25 W. Stockholm.

Gripswald, see *Greifsewalde*.

Griquatown, t. in S. part of Africa, about 700 NE. Cape Town. Lon. 25. 5. E. Lat. 28. 40. S. Pop. 1,266. It is an important missionary station.

Grisignana, t. Istria, circle of Trieste; 9 E. Capo d' Istria. Pop. 1,270.

Grislehamn, or *Grislehaven*, (New,) s-p. Sweden, in Upland; 37 NNE. Upsal, 50 NNE. Stockholm.

Grislehaven, (Old,) s-p. Sweden, in Upland; 38 E. Upsal, 45 NNE. Stockholm.

Grisoner, r. Portugal, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 8. 24. W. Lat. 41. 12. N.

Grisons, (Country of,) in German, *Bundten*, canton, Switz., bounded NE. and E. by Upper Austria, S. by Lombardy, and W. by Tessin and Uri. Sq. m. 2,395. Pop. 74,000. Catholics, 28,000.—26,500 speak German, 10,000 Italian, 26,700 Romanish or Rhetian. The whole country was known to the ancients by the name of *Rætia*. The country is, in general, very elevated and mountainous; it contains several valleys, to some of which the passages are shut up during great part of the year.

Grissey, t. Java, capital of a kingdom of the same name. Lon. 112. 48. E. Lat. 7. 5. S.

Gristo, t. Pomerania; 1 WSW. Cammin.

Gristow, small isl. Ger., in Upper Saxony, in the Dierenow, between the town of Gammin and the island of Wollin, in the Anterior Pomerania. Lon. 14. 40. E. Lat. 53. 55. N.

Grinwold, p-t. New-London co. Ct., on E. side of the Quinibaug; 8 E. by N. Norwich, 48 E. by S. Hartford. Pop. 1,869.

Grita, city, Carraccas, in Maracaybo, on the royal road between Pamplona and Merida, 67 miles from the former, and 46 from the latter. Lon. 71. 39. W. Lat. 7. 53. N. This town enjoys a very pleasant and healthy climate, and has considerable trade in sugar, tobacco, maize, potatoes, figs, apples, vegetables, and a great variety of fruits.

Gritzgallen, t. Courland; 20 SSW. Seelburg.

Grivelnik, t. Walachia; 30 W. Tergosyl.

Grivenskoi, t. Russia, in Ustiug; 96 E. Lalsk.

Grinchee, t. Africa, on the Slave coast. Lon. 1. 16. E. Lat. 6. 30. N.

Grizolles, t. France, in Tarn-and-Garonne; 5 N. Toulouse; 15 SSE. Castel Sarrazin. Pop. 2,025.

Grizy, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise; 5 NW. Pontoise.

Grizzle Bear Hill, mt. N. A. Lon. 111. 20. W. Lat. 47. 20. N.

Groai, t. Africa, on the Slave coast; 10 NW. Cape Palmas.

Groais Isle, small isl. near W. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 53. 30. W. Lat. 51. N.

Groaix, small isl. in the English channel, near W. coast of France, and department of the Morbihan, about 4 miles long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ wide; 18 NNW. Belle Isle. Lon. 3. 22. W. Lat. 47. 39. N.

Grobin, or *Grobinen*, t. Courland; 28 SSW. Goldingen. Pop. 320.

Grobovopole, fort, Russia, in Ekaterinburg; 40 W. Ekaterinburg.

Grodeck, t. Russia, in Bialystock; 40 SW. Bielsk. Pop. 388.

Grodeck, t. Russia, in Podolia; 52 W. Kaminiac.

Groditz, t. Silesia, in Neisse; 3 NW. Ottmichau.

Grodno, government, Russia, formerly a part of Lithuania; bounded N. by Wilna, E. by Minsk, S. by Volhynia, and W. by Prussia. Pop. 620,000. Sq. m. 11,364.

Grodno, t. Russia, capital of the government of the same name, on the Niemen, partly on an eminence, and partly on a plain surrounded with hills; 64 SSW. Wilna, 140 NE. Warsaw, 140 SE. Konigsberg. Lon. 23. 50. E. Lat. 53. 40. N. Pop. 5,000. The Roman Catholics have 9 churches, those of the Greek church have 2, and the Jews have a synagogue. The market-place, and the principal street, which leads to the castle, are paved; the other streets in general are mean and dirty. The centre of the town is built of brick and the suburbs of wood, but the houses for the most part are little better than cottages. In various parts of the town are ruins of palaces, gateways, and other remains of former splendour. Here the diets of Poland formerly assembled.

Groems, t. Holstein; 10 S. Cismar. Pop. 800.

Groene Kloof, t. Africa; 35 N. Cape Town. Pop. 300. It is situated near the coast, and is a missionary station.

Grohnde, t. Hanover, in Calenberg, on the Weser, where a toll is paid; 9 S. Hameln. Pop. 668. Near it is a monument of stone, erected in memory of a bloody battle fought here in 1421.

Groinard, small island, Scot., near W. coast of the county of Ross; 6 SE. Udrigil Head. Lon. 5. 37. W. Lat. 57. 51. N.

Grodsk, see *Spremburg*.

Groet, t. Holland; 6 NW. Alcmaer.

Groilbarry, t. Bengal; 18 E. Calcutta.

Groidzsch, or *Groitzsch*, t. Saxony, in Leipsic; 13 S. Leipsic. Lon. 12. 20. E. Lat. 51. 12. N. Pop. 1,079.

Groll, t. Holland, in Zutphen, strongly fortified, situated on the river Slinghe, whose waters fill the ditches round the fortifications; 19 E. Zutphen, 19 SSW. Oldenzeel. Lon. 6. 32. E. Lat. 52. 5. N. Pop. 1,900.

Gromi, t. Russia, in Irkutskoe; 112 E. Balaganskoi.

Groming, t. Stiria; 25 W. Rottenmann.

Gronau, t. Hanover, in Hildesheim; 9 SSW. Hildesheim. Pop. 1,503.

Gronau, t. Pru. Munster; 25 NW. Munster. Pop. 702.

Grondines, (Les,) t. Canada, on the St. Lawrence. Lon. 71. 58. W. Lat. 46. 36. N.

Grone, t. Han., Gottingen; 2 Gottingen. Pop. 713.

Gronenbach, or *Grunenbach*, t. Bavaria; 13 NNW. Kempten. Pop. 1,300.

Grones, cape on NW. coast of the island of Jersey; 6 NW. St. Aubin.

Gronesse Castle, fort, Jersey; 7 NW. St. Helier.

Groncy, r. Wales, which runs into the Usk, in the county of Brecknock.

Grongar Hill, in the vale of Towey, in Caermarthenshire, Wales.

Gronhamn, small isl. in gulf of Bothnia. Lat. 62. 55. N.

Gronhaus, t. Holstein; 24 NE. Eutyn.

Groningen, pr. Neth., bounded N. by the German ocean, E. by Hanover, S. by Drenthe and W. by Friesland. Sq. m. 778. It is divided into the three following districts:

Groningen	53,138
Damme	40,741
Winschotten	41,743

Total 135,621

The country is level, low, and wet; intersected by numerous canals for the purpose of draining, and protected by dikes against the inundations of the sea. The chief wealth of the province consists in its pastures, which are uncommonly rich, and feed excellent cattle.

Groningen, city, Neth., capital of the province of Groningen, on the rivers Hunse and Fivel; 81 W. Bremen. Lon. 6. 24. E. Lat. 53. 11. N. Pop. 26,044. H. 6,000. Churches 12. It is large, rich, strong, well peopled, and adorned with many excellent buildings, public and private; its figure is nearly round, encompassed with good ramparts, guarded by large ditches filled with water, besides many bastions and other

fortifications, which would render an attack upon it very difficult. Its port is very commodious, into which ships enter with great ease by means of a canal, whose sides are lined with large stones, about 9 miles from the sea. The university of Groningen, founded in 1614, and endowed with the revenues of several monasteries, has long borne a respectable character. It consists of 5 faculties with 19 professors, and has a good library. Here are also academies for drawing, navigation, and agriculture, an institution for the deaf and dumb, and societies of lawyers and physicians.—Natives, Hemsterhuis, Schultens, Wessel.

Groningen, t. Wurt. ; 3 N. Creilsheim.

Groningen, see *Gruningen*

Groningen, (Mark,) t. Wurtemberg, on the Glens ; 7 NNW. Suttgard, 36 E. Rastadt. Pop. 2,054.

Groningen, (Ober,) t. Wurtemberg ; 4 NNE. Schleuschingen.

Groningen, (Unter,) t. Wurtemberg ; 5 N. Schleuschingen. Pop. 794.

Gronsfeld, t. Neth. ; 4 SE. Maestricht.

Grootzundert, t. Neth., N. Brabant ; 10 SSW. Breda. Pop. 2,800.

Gros Ventre Bay, see *Lion Marin*.

Gropenstein, t. Carinthia ; 2 NW. Velach.

Gropzic, t. Ger., in Anhalt Dessau, on the Fuhne ; 12 SW. Dessau, 28 NNW. Leipsic. Lon. 12. 1. E. Lat. 51. 45. N. Pop. 1,100.

Grosburg, t. Silesia, in Breslau ; 15 S. Breslau, 15 W. Brieg.

Grosca, small isl. in the Black sea. Lon. 29. 14. E. Lat. 44. 39. N.

Groschletsgrun, t. Bavaria ; 17 SE. Wunsiedel.

Grose Island, isl. Michigan, Detroit river, near its mouth, 3 miles above Malden ; 8 miles long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad. It has a good soil, and contains a quarry of stone.

Grosen, t. Gourland ; 28 S. Goldingen.

Grosen, t. France, in Jura ; 3 SW. Arbois.

Grosone, t. Corsica ; 3 N. Bastia.

Gross Almerode, see *Almerode*.

Gross Botwar, t. Wurtemberg ; 10 SSE. Heilbron, 13 NNE. Stuttgart.

Gross Salze, t. Pru., in Magdeburg ; 12 S. Magdeburg. Here are considerable salt works.

Grossa, t. Austria ; 3 S. Baden.

Grossa, (an. *Scardona*), isl. in the Adriatic, 25 miles long, and 2 wide, near the coast of Dalmatia. Lon. 15. 7. E. Lat. 44. 18. N.

Grosselfingen, t. Ger., in Hohenzollern ; 7 E. Zollern. Pop. 800.

Grossenhayn, see *Hayn*.

Grossenreith, t. Hesse Cassel ; 5 Cassel.

Grosseto, t. Tuscany, on a branch of the Ombrone ; 14 ESE. Piombino, 60 S. Florence. Lon. 11. 4. E. Lat. 42. 49. N. Bp. see. Pop. 2,000.

Grosseuvre, t. France, in Eure ; 6 S. Evreux.

Grossmont, v. Eng., in Monmouth, where there are remains of an ancient castle ; 8 NNW. Monmouth.

Grosswig, t. Germany, in Saxony ; 4 SW. Schmiedelburg. Amber is found near it.

Grosszig, t. Ger., in Anhalt Dessau ; 9 SSE. Bernburg, 19 SW. Dessau.

Grotkau, see *Grottgau*.

Groton, t. Caledonia co. Vt. ; 10 S. by W. Danville, 20 E. Montpelier. Pop. 595.

Groton, p-t. Grafton co. N. H. ; 9 W. Plymouth, W. 534. Pop. 688. Here is an iron furnace for casting hollow ware.

Groton, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass. ; 17 NW. Concord, 18 S. Amherst, 34 NW. Boston, W. 472. Pop. 1,897. This is a very pleasant town, has an academy, and is a place of considerable business.

Groton, p-t. New London co. Ct., on E. side of the Thames, opposite New London ; W. 359. Pop. 4,664. Fort Griswold, which defends the harbour of New London, is in this town.

Groton, p-t. Tompkins co. N. Y., about 10 E. Ithaca, W. 363. Pop. 2,742.

Grotzkaw, t. Servia ; 15 S. Belgrade. Here, in 1739, the Imperialists were beaten by the Turks, which induced the peace of Belgrade.

Grotta, t. Italy ; 7 NW. Cremona.

Grottaglia, t. Naples, Otranto, 9 E. Tarento.

Grotta Menarda, t. Naples, Principato Ultra ; 12 ESE. Benevento. Pop. 2,223.

Grotta St. Loria, t. Naples, in Capitanata ; 12 W. Manfredonia.

Grottari, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra ; 6 N. Gierace.

Grottau, t. Bohemia ; 5 SSE. Zittau. Pop. 1,000.

Grottenbach, t. Bavaria ; 6 NW. Guntzburg.

Grottgau, or *Grotkau*, t. Silesia, capital of a circle, in Neisse, on the Neisse ; 14 N. Neisse, 28 SSE. Breslaw. Pop. 1,649.

Grottola, t. Naples, in the Bisilicata ; 4 SW. Matera.

Grotzingen, t. Wurt. ; 10 NE. Tubingen.

Grova, t. Africa, on the Grain Coast ; 10 NW. Cape Palmas.

Groups, (The,) two inhabited islands, or rather groups of islands, in the S. Pacific ocean, seen by captain Cook, in 1769 ; they extend from NW. by N. to SE. by S. about 9 leagues. The southernmost island lies in Lon. 142. 42. W. Lat. 18. 12. S.

Grouville, v. island of Jersey ; 3 E. St. Helier.

Grouw, t. Neth., Friesland ; 8 S. Lewarden. Pop. 1,381.

Grouwe, t. Flanders ; 5 NE. Hulst.

Grove, r. Ger., which runs into the Weser, near Hoxter.

Grove Hill, p-v. Warren co. N. C. ; W. 249.

Grove Point, cape, E. side of Chesapeake bay, N. of Sassafras river ; 5 SW. Turkey point.

Groveland, p-t. Livingston co. N. Y., on E. side of the Genesee, and S. side of Genesee ; 240 W. Albany. Pop. 1,273.

Grover's Island, isl. on the coast of Georgia, containing 300 or 350 acres. It belongs to the U. S. government.

Growa, t. Africa, on the Slave Coast. Lon. 7. 20. W. Lat. 4. 25. N.

Grozdansky, t. Croatia ; 5 NW. Novi.

Grozingen, t. Wurt. ; 11 E. Stuttgart.

Grozingen, t. Baden ; 5 E. Carlsruhe. Pop. 1,600.

Gruapel, t. Hind., in the Carnatic ; 15 NNW. Bomrauzepollam.

Grube, t. Holstein ; 12 NNE. Cismar.

Gruben, t. Silesia, in Neisse ; 8 SE. Grotkau.

Grubenhagen, t. & castle, Hancver, on a mountain, in the principality of the same name ; 6 NW. Nordheim ; 7 SSW. Einbeck.

Grubenhagen, principality, Hanover, on E. side of the Leine, which takes its name from a castle so called, now in ruins. It contains some fertile land, but the greater part is mountainous and woody. The inhabitants are Lutherans. Eimbeck is the capital. Pop. 59,887. Sq. m. 387. It now forms a part of the province of Gottingen.

Grudack, t. Aust. Galicia; 28 SW. Lemberg.

Grudeck, t. Rus. Podolia; 28 E. Braclaw.

Grudeck, t. Rus. Podolia; 32 W. Kaminiec.

Grudeck, t. Rus. Kiev; 50 WNW. Bialacerkiev.

Grudoczicze, t. Aust. Galicia; 24 WSW. Halitsch.

Grudolo, (Lo,) t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra; 14 SE. Sulmona.

Grudzea, t. Pru., on the Vistula; 12 N. Culm.

Grueb, t. Stiria; 6 NW. Voitsberg.

Grueb, t. Austria; 5 NE. Horn.

Grulich, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 10 E. Geyersberg. Pop. 2,116.

Grullenberg, t. Pru. Merseburg; 4 S. Sangershausen.

Grumbach, t. Hesse Cassel; 2 S. Smalkalden.

Grumbach, t. Baden; 21 W. Wertheim.

Grumbach, t. Ger., county of Baumholder, belonging to Coburg; 2 N. Lautereck, 25 N. Deux Ponts.

Grumbach, (Ober,) t. Baden; 4 S. Bruchsal.

Grumbach, (Unter,) t. Baden, with a medicinal spring; 3 SSW. Bruchsal. Pop. 1,000.

Grumbach, t. Pru. Treves; 2 N. Lautereck.

Grumbach, r. Thuringia, which runs into the Saal, 4 NE. Weissenfels.

Grumbach, t. Saxony, in Meissen; 2 S. Wilsdorf. Pop. 822.

Grumberg, t. Moravia, in Olmutz; 6 N. Hohenstadt.

Grumegna, small isl. in the gulf of Venice. Lon. 15. 19. E. Lat. 44. 9. N.

Grumentum, now *Armento*.

Grumo, t. Naples, in Naples; 4 SSW. Bitetto. Pop. 3,066.—Native, Cirillo.

Grunau, t. Silesia, Neisse; 3 SSW. Neisse.

Grunau, t. Ger., in Lauenburg; 18 NNE. Mollen. Pop. 480.

Grunau, t. Prussia; 20 SW. Brandenburg.

Grunberg, t. Hesse, in Upper Hesse; 10 E. Giessen, 28 W. Fulda. Lon. 8. 58. E. Lat. 50. 35. N. Pop. 2,092. Here the kings of the Merovingian race, and Charlemagne, held their court.

Grunberg, t. Silesia, in Glogau, surrounded with vineyards; 20 N. Sagan, 30 NW. Gros Glogau. Lon. 15. 35. E. Lat. 51. 58. N. Pop. 8,316. H. 1,145. It contains 2 Catholic churches, 1 Lutheran, 1 hospital, and a Catholic and a Lutheran school, and has a manufacture of cloth.

Grund, t. Hanover, in the Hartz forest; 12 SW. Goslar.

Grundelbach, t. Wurt.; 4 SSW. Creilsheim.

Grundell See, lake, Stiria; 2 NE. New Aussee.

Grundfeld, t. Bavaria; 3 NNE. Staffelstein.

Grundlbach, r. Bavaria, which runs into Rednitz, 3 S. Erlang, in Nuremberg.

Grundlbach, t. Bavaria; 4 S. Erlang, 6 N. Nuremberg.

Grundlund, t. Sweden, in Angermannland; 64 NNE. Hernosand.

Grune, (Grand,) rock in the English channel, near S. coast of the island of Jersey, about 2 SW. Noirmont point.

Grune du Port, rock at the entrance of the bay of St. Aubin, on S. coast of the island of Jersey.

Gruneberg, t. Pru. Brandenburg; 20 NNW. Custrin.

Grunersreut, t. Bavaria; 4 SSE. Hof.

Grunhagen, t. Prussia; 6 S. Holland.

Grunhayn, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 15 S. Chemnitz, 46 WSW. Dresden. Lon. 12. 45. E. Lat. 50. 32. N. Pop. 910.

Grunhoff, t. Courland; 8 SSW. Mittaw.

Grunie, one of the smaller Shetland islands, in the cluster called *Out Skerries*. Lon. 0. 44. W. Lat. 60. 42. N.

Grunie, one of the smaller Shetland islands, a little of Unst. Lon. 1. 8. W. Lat. 61. 2. N.

Grunie Half, one of the smaller Shetland islands, a little S. of Unst. Lon. 1. 5. W. Lat. 61. 3. N.

Gruningen, t. Pru. Coblenz; 10 E. Braunsfels.

Gruningen, or *Groningen*, t. Switz., capital of a bailiwick, in Zurich; 12 SE. Zurich, 21 NW. Glaris. Pop. 1,300.

Gruningen, Pru. Magdeburg, on the river Boden; 15 E. Halberstadt. Lon. 11. 27. E. Lat. 51. 55. N. Pop. 2,222.

Grunschwart, fort, Anterior Pomerania, at the mouth of the Peene, with a harbour.

Grunschwinden, t. Wurt.; 8 NE. Creilsheim.

Grun See, i. e. *Green Lake*, lake, Bavaria, in Berchtoldsgaden; 11 SW. Berchtoldsgaden.

Grunsfeld, or *Grunfeld*, t. Baden; 6 NNW. Mergentheim. Pop. 1,221.

Grunstadt, t. Bav., circle of the Rhine; 22 NNW. Spire, 22 S. Mentz. Lon. 8. 7. E. Lat. 49. 32. N. Pop. 2,335. It has 3 churches for Catholics, Lutherans, and Calvinists.

Grunst, t. Austria, near Gundersdorf.

Grunthal, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 17 S. Freyberg.

Grunthal, t. Silesia, in Breslau; 4 NNE. Newmarkt.

Gruntta, t. Prussia, in Culm; 17 NE. Culm.

Grupello, t. Italy; 7 W. Pavia.

Gruppenbach, t. Wurt.; 17 N. Stuttgart.

Grusia, see *Georgia*.

Gruss, i. e. *Salutation*, v. Tyrol, noted for being the place where Ferdinand, king of Hungary and Bohemia, met his brother Charles V., as he was going from Italy to Germany.

Grusue, t. Norway, Aggerhuus, on the Glanmen; 6 N. Berga.

Gruten, t. Pru. Dusseldorf; 3 ESE. Medman, 10 E. Dusseldorf.

Grutlin, plain, Switz., near the lake of the Four Cantons, in Uri, remarkable for being the place where the 3 first cantons made a league for the defence of their liberty, in 1307.

Gruyeres, t. Switz., in Friburg, on the Sanen; 15 S. Friburg, 22 ENE. Lausanne. Lon. 6. 53. E. Lat. 46. 36. N. In this district is made the celebrated Swiss cheese, called *the cheese of Gruyeres*, which is exported to a very considerable amount to Italy, France, Germany, and other countries.

Gruzino, t. Russia, in Novgorod; 40 N. Novgorod.

Gryfe, r. Scot., which runs into the Clyde, a little N. Renfrew.

Gryhille, t. Sweden, Westmanland; 58 WNW. Stroemsholm.

Gryllenberg, or *Grillenburg*, t. Sax., in Erzgebirg; 6 E. Freyberg.

Grynau, t. Switz., Glaris, on the Linth, where it empties itself into the lake of Zurich, with a harbour for boats; 3 W. Utnach.

Grynningen, t. Holland, in South Beveland.

Grys, r. America, which runs into lake Erie, Lon. 82. 2. W. Lat. 41. 45. N.

Grysingarde, t. Norway, in Drontheim; 76 SE. Drontheim.

Grytskar, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 20. 53. E. Lat. 62. 23. N.

Gschat, t. Russia, in Smolensko, on a small river of the same name. Pop. 2,500.

Gschwend, t. Austria; 5 W. Steyr.

Gsurie, t. Arabia Felix; 16 S. Loheia.

Gua, t. Cuba; 36 SW. Bayamo.

Gua, (Le,) t. France, in Lower-Charente; 7 SE. Marennes, 13 W. Saintes.

Gua Suba, r. Bengal, which runs into the bay, Lon. 89. 8. E. Lat. 21. 25. N.

Guabiare, large and navigable river, New Grenada, which rises in the mountains of Santa Fé, and flows into the Orinoco, Lon. 68. 12. W. Lat. 4. 8. N.

Guaca, t. Quito; 70 NNE. Quito.

Guaca, t. New Grenada, in Pamplona; 60 SE. Pamplona.

Guacapa, t. Guatemala; 70 ESE. Guatemala.

Guacapa, r. Guatemala, in Nicaragua, which runs into the Pacific ocean.

Guacara, t. Caraccas; 65 SW. Caraccas, 12 Valonica. Pop. 4,000.

Guacatera, t. S. A. in Tucuman, chiefly inhabited by Indians, with an Indian magistrate; 50 N. St. Salvador de Jugui.

Guacheta, t. New Grenada, in Tunja, 13 SW. Tunja, 47 N. by E. Santa Fé.

Guachi-yachu, t. Quito; 60 ESE. Macas.

Guachuco, t. New Mexico, in New Navarre; 220 SSE. Casa Grande.

Guacho, s-p. Peru, in Lima, between the isl. of St. Martin and Callao. Lat. 11. 14. S.

Guacocinga, t. Mexico, in Puebla, containing about 600 inhabitants, among whom are 100 Spaniards; 35 SE. Mexico.

Guacotillan, t. Mexico, in New Biscay; 80 S. Parral.

Guadagnola, t. Popedom, in the Campagna di Roma; 6 N. Palestrina.

Guadadar, r. Spain, which runs into the Guadalentin, at Lorca.

Guadaira, r. Spain, which runs into the Guadalquivir, a little below Seville.

Guadalaviar, (an. *Durias*,) r. Spain, which runs into the sea near Valentia, Lat. 39. 25. N.

Guadalaxara, intendancy, Mexico, bounded N. by Sonora and Durango, E. by Zacatecas & Guanajuato, S. by Valladolid, and W. by the Pacific ocean. It is 350 miles long, and 300 broad. Sq. leagues, 9,612. Pop. in 1803, 630,000. It contains 2 cities, 6 towns, and 322 villages. The principal mines are those of Bolanos, Arientos de Oburra, Hostiotipaquillo, Copala, and Guichichila. It is crossed from east to west by the Rio de Santiago. All the eastern part is

table land, and has a pleasant climate. The maritime regions are covered with forests, and abound in excellent timber for ship-building, but the air is very hot and unhealthy.

Guadalaxara, city, Mexico, capital of the intendancy of the same name, on the Santiago, 240 NW. Mexico, Lon. 103. 2. W. Lat. 21. 9. N. Pop. 19,500; Spaniards, mulattoes, & mestizoes. Bp. see. It is situated in a delightful and fertile plain, is regular and handsome, containing 8 squares, a magnificent cathedral, 2 colleges, many convents, and a manufactory of cigars. The houses are mostly of only one story: the streets unpaved, and the carriages are drawn by unshod mules.

Guadalaxara, pr. Spain, in New Castile, forming an elevated plain, intersected by mountains; generally bare of trees, barren and monotonous. It is traversed by the Tagus. The principal wealth consists in sheep. Pop. 122,000. Sq. m. 1,050.

Guadalaxara, t. Spain, in New Castile, capital of the above province; 22 NE. Madrid. Lon. 3. 32. W. Lat. 40. 35. N. Pop. 12,000. It is situated on the Henares, containing 9 parish churches, 14 convents, and 4 hospitals.

Guadalaxara, r. Spain, which runs into the sea, between Gibraltar and Marbella.

Guadalaxara de Buga, t. S. A., in Popayan; 36 NW. Popayan.

Guadalbulon, r. Spain which runs into the Guadalquivir, a little above Andujar.

Guadal Canal, one of the islands of Solomon, in the S. Pacific ocean.

Guadal Canal, t. Spain, in Estramadura, in the mountain of Morena; 10 S. Llerena.

Guadalcazar, t. Mexico, capital of a province of the same name; 210 N. by W. Mexico. Lon. 100. 13. W. Lat. 22. 46. N. It is a small town, consisting of only about 100 families.

Guadalcazar, t. Spain, in Cordova; 12 SW. Cordova.

Guadalantin, r. Spain, which empties itself into the gulf of Carthagen, at Almagaren.

Guadalete, r. Spain, which runs into the sea, at Cadiz.

Guadalix, t. Spain, in New Castile; 22 N. Madrid.

Guadalmaçar, r. Spain, which runs into the sea near Vera, in Murcia.

Guadalmedina, r. Spain, which runs into the sea, near Malga. Lon. 4. 33. W. Lat. 36. 42. N.

Guadaloupe, r. Spain, which runs into the Ebro, at Caspe, in Aragon.

Guadaloupe, r. Spain, which runs into the Guadiana, in Estramadura.

Guadaloupe, island in the West Indies, belonging to France, and one of the largest and most valuable of the Caribbee islands, and one of those called Leeward islands; between 60 & 70 miles long, and 25, where widest, broad. Lon. 61. to 62. 5. W. Lat. 15. 45. to 16. 37. N. Pop. in 1812, 114,839; of whom 12,747 were whites, 7,764 free negroes, and 94,328 slaves. It is divided into two parts by a channel, about a league and a half over, called the *Salt River*, navigable only for canoes, which runs N. & S. and communicates with the sea on both sides by a large bay at each end; that on the N. is called *Grand Cul de Sac*, and that on

the S. *Petit Cul de Sac*. The E. part of the island is called *Grand Terre*, and is about 57 miles from Antigua point on the NW., to the point of Guadaloupe on the SE., and about 29 miles in the middle, where broadest; this part is about 120 miles in circ. The W. part, which is properly Guadaloupe, according to Laet, is subdivided by a ridge of mountains into Capes-terre on the W., and Basse-terre on the east. This is 36 miles from N. to S., and 23 where broadest; and about 120 in circuit. Both parts would be joined by an isthmus six miles in breadth, were it not cut through by the river. Guadaloupe has an exceedingly fertile soil, and produces sugar, coffee, indigo, cocoa, cotton, &c. The air is clear and healthy. Basseterre town is the capital.

Guadaloupe, or *St. Maria de Guadaloupe*, t. Spain, in Estramadura, in a valley, abounding with vines, orange-trees, fig-trees, &c., on a river of the same name; 45 SW. Toledo. Pop. 3,000.

Guadaloupe, t. Mexico, in New Biscay; 75 N. Parral.

Guadaloupe, t. New Mexico, in Mayo; 100 E. Santa Cruz.

Guadaloupe, t. New Mexico; 15 W. Sumas.

Guadaloupe, isl. in the N. Pacific ocean, composed of high, naked, rocky mountains; about 13 miles long, nearly in a N. & S. direction, with two rocky islets, one lying WSW. half a league, the other two miles S. from its S. point. Lon. 118. 16. W. Lat. 28. 53. N.

Guadaloupe, one of the Solomon islands, in the Pacific ocean. Lat. 9. 30. S.

Guadaloupe, r. Mexico, in Texas, which after a course of about 200 miles, flows into St. Bernard's bay, gulf of Mexico. Lat. 28. 30. N.

Guadalquivir, (an. *Bætis*,) r. Spain, which rises in New Castile, and empties itself into the sea, about 18 NW. Cadiz; Lon. 6. 26. W. Lat. 36. 46. N. It is navigable for vessels drawing 10 feet water to Seville, and for boats to Cordova. Length 300 miles.

Guadalquivirejo, r. Spain, which runs into the sea, 5 SSW. Malaga, Lon. 4. 35. W. Lat. 36. 40. N.

Guadarmena, r. Spain, which runs into the Guadalquivir, near Ubeda.

Guadarrama, t. Spain, in New Castile, celebrated for its cheese; 18 NW. Madrid.

Guadarrama, chain of mountains, Spain, passing through the two Castiles and Leon, and Beira in Portugal. One of the summits is 8,500 feet high.

Guadarrama, r. Spain, in New Castile, which rises near the town of the same name, and runs into the Tagus, about 9 miles below Toledo.

Guadel, s-p. Persia, in Mecran, on the coast of the Arabian sea, in a bay, and near a cape, to both of which it gives name; 88 SSE. Kidge. Lon. 62. E. Lat. 25. 16. N. It was formerly a place of great trade, but has been almost ruined by the civil wars. The inhabitants are chiefly weavers.

Guaden, or *Haden*, t. Africa, in the desert of Zanhaga. Lon. 13. W. Lat. 21. 40. N.

Guadamar, r. Spain, which runs into the Guadalquivir, a few leagues below Seville.

Guadiana, t. Mexico, in Biscay, on a river of the same name; 40 N. Durango. Lon. 104. 56. W. Lat. 24. 50. N.

Guadiana, (an. *Anas*,) r. which rises from some lakes in New Castile, and at first takes the name of Roidera. It passes by Ciudad Real, Merida, and Badajos; near which last town it enters Portugal, and taking a southerly direction, empties itself into the sea, between Ayamonte and Castel Marin. Lon. 7. 26. W. Lat. 37. 10. N. Length, 350 miles.

Guadix, (an. *Acci*,) t. Spain, in Grenada; Bp. see; 28 ENE. Grenada, 43 SE. Jaen. Lon. 3. 9. W. Lat. 37. 24. N. Pop. 8,314. It contains 3 parishes, and 6 convents. Its situation is between the Nevada before, and the mountains of Alpuxaras behind, so that they cannot cultivate olives and oranges; but other fruits are abundant, as well as corn and pasture.

Guadramiro, t. Spain, in Leon; 33 WSW. Salamanca.

Guaffo, or *Grand Commendo*, see *Commendo*.

Guagamow, t. Hind., in Oude; 37 NNW. Manickpour.

Guagida, now *Woojeda*.

Guahede, district, Africa, in Sugulmessa, about 100 miles S. the Atlas, which contains 3 towns and some villages. The principal produce is dates.

Guajiros, barbarous nation of Indians, New Grenada, in St. Martha. They are said formerly to have exceeded 70,000, but a number of years since were reduced to 20,000.

Guaira, see *Guayra*.

Guaiuchachi, t. Peru, in Guamanga; 45 N. Guanica Velica.

Guaki, t. S. A., in La Paz; 5 NW. La Paz.

Gualata, country, africa, about 350 miles from the Atlantic. Lon. 5. to S. W. Lat. 23. 30. to 25. 30. N.

Gualcas, t. Peru, in Truxillo; 80 E. Piura.

Gualdo, t. Popedom, in Ancona; 10 NW. Nocera.

Gualea, t. Quito; 23 NW. Quito.

Guali, or *Guedi*, r. New Grenada, which joins the Madalena, Lon. 74. 53. W. Lat. 5. 15. N.

Gualior, see *Gwalior*.

Gualibi, t. Africa; 30 W. Fez.

Guallagua, r. Peru, which after a southerly course of about 500 miles, runs into the Maragnon, 15 N. La Laguno.

Guallaripa, t. Peru, in the diocess of Guamanga; 120 S. Guamanga.

Gualqui, t. Chili, capital of Puchacay, on the Biobio. Lat. 36. 44. S.

Gualraico, t. Cuba; 55 WNW. Villa del Principe.

Gualteiri, or *Gualtero*, t. Italy; 4 SW. Guastalla, 13 N. Reggio. Pop. 4,142.

Guam, or *Guaban*, one of the Ladrone isls. in the E. Indian sea, about 9 miles in circ. Lon. 155. 10. E. Lat. 13. 25. N. The island is fertile, with several good harbours, and a great number of small fresh-water rivers. The Spaniards have a town, called Aguana, of which the houses are built of stone, and defended by two forts, and a garrison of 100 men. The natives go naked, and never bury their dead, but leave them exposed to the air.

Guama, r. Brazil, which runs into the Para, at the town of Para.

Guamalia, district, Peru, in the archbishopric of Lima, situated in the centre of the Cor-

dilleras. This jurisdiction begins 240 miles NE. of Lima, and its situation being rather cold than temperate, it is not generally fertile. Its whole extent is above 120 miles.

Guamalia, t. Peru, and capital of a district in the audience of Lima; 150 E. Truxillo.

Guamanga, jurisdiction, Peru, in a bishopric of the same name. The soil is fertile in grain and fruit. The principal articles of commerce are cattle, hides, and sweetmeats, besides the produce of several silver mines.

Guamanga, t. Peru, the see of a bishop, whose diocese extends over several districts. Lon. 77. 56. W. Lat. 12. 50. N. Pop. stated from 18, to 26,000. This city was founded for the convenience of the trade carried on between Lima and Cusco. There are 3 parochial churches, one for the Spaniards, and 2 for Indians, besides the cathedral and several other churches and convents. In it is a university, which enjoys a great revenue, for the study of philosophy, divinity, and law.

Guamantagua, t. Peru, in Lima, and jurisdiction of Canta, in which is a celebrated image of CHRIST, to which the inhabitants of Lima go in pilgrimage at Whitsuntide; 50 NE. Lima.

Guamanua, t. Cuba; 8 W. Havannah.

Guamara, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, 42 N. Pernambuco.

Guamatla, or *Guamantla*, t. Mexico, in Puebla; 27 NE. Puebla.

Guamoco, t. New-Grenada, in Antioquia; 32 NE. Antioquia. Lon. 74. 57. W. Lat. 7. 9. N. It was formerly a flourishing town, and considerable for its mines, but it is now reduced.

Guamos, r. Spain, which runs into the Guadalquivir, 5 miles below Cordova.

Guamubo, t. Cuba; 20 E. Havannah.

Guamulos, t. Cuba; 83 SE. Santa Clara.

Guana, small island in the West-Indies, NE. Antigua. Lon. 62. W. Lat. 17. 16. N.

Guana Point, cape on W. coast of the island of St. Christopher's. Lon. 62. 23. W. Lat. 17. 21. N.

Guana Reef, or *Quita el Sueno*, reef of rocks in the Spanish main. Lon. 80. 30. W. Lat. 14. 25. N.

Guana Rocks, cluster of rocks in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Mexico. Lon. 89. 30. W. Lat. 16. 12. N.

Guanacas, t. Popayan; 40 NE. Popayan.

Guanacache, lake, S. A., in the province of Cuyo, 50 miles in circumference. Lat. 34. S.

Guanachuco, t. Peru, Lima; 130 NNE. Lima.

Guanahana, see *Cat Island*.

Guanajo, or *Bonacao*, island in the bay of Honduras, about 60 miles in circumference. Lon. 86. 23. W. Lat. 16. 30. N.

Guanambu, r. Quito, which joins the Patia, Lon. 77. 25. W. Lat. 1. 26. N.

Guanapé, t. Peru, in Truxillo, on the coast; 25 SSE. Truxillo. Lat. 48. 28. S.

Guanare, t. S. A., in Venezuela; 60 SE. Truxillo. Pop. 12,300. It is finely situated on a river of the same name; of a healthy climate, though very hot. In this vicinity are raised large breeds of cattle, great quantities of cocoa, tobacco, fruits, and garden herbs.

Guanapu, r. Brazil, which joins the Tocantins to form the Para.

Guanatan, t. S. A., in Quito; 35 N. Loxa.

Guanato, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan; 42 SSW. Mechoacan.

Guanaxuto, intendancy, Mexico, bounded N. by San Luis Potosi, E. by Mexico, S. by Mechoacan, and NW. by Guadalajara and Zacatecas. Pop. in 1803, 517,000: 52 leagues long, and 31 broad. Sq. leagues, 911. It is the most populous intendancy in Mexico, and is famous for its rich mines. It contains 3 cities, 4 towns, 37 villages, and 33 parishes. The most elevated point of this mountainous country, according to Humboldt, is 9,235 feet above the sea.

Guanaxuato, or *Santa Fé Guanaxuato*, city, Mexico, capital of the intendancy of the same name; 140 NW. Mexico. Lon. 100. 55. W. Lat. 21. N. Pop. within the city, 41,000; and including the mines surrounding the city, the buildings being contiguous, 70,600. It is situated in a narrow defile, hemmed in by mountains, the ground on which the city is built being 6,836 feet above the sea. The streets are irregular, but the city is well built, and contains 3 convents, a college, 2 chapels of ease, and 5 hermitages. The mines of Guanaxuato are the most productive in the world. The mines of the intendancy yielded, from 1796 to 1803, \$40,000,000 in gold & silver; nearly \$5,000,000 per annum, and nearly equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the whole quantity of the gold and silver produced in Mexico.

Guanbacho, t. Peru, in the diocese of Truxillo, on the coast. Lat. 9. 22. S.

Guanca-Bamba, t. Peru, in the diocese of Truxillo; 70 E. Piura.

Guanca Velica, t. Peru, in the diocese of Guamanga, and capital of a jurisdiction of the same name; 30 NW. Guamanga, 130 SE. Lima. Lon. 74. 46. W. Lat. 12. 45. S. Pop. 5,200. It is 12,308 feet above the level of the sea.—The buildings are of stone, more or less porous. It stands in a breach of the Andes, has a changeable and cold climate, and is one of the richest towns in Peru. This town is famous for its mines of mercury, also gold and silver.

Guanca Velica, or *Huanca Velica*, jurisdiction, S. A., in the bishopric of Guamanga, in Peru. The town, which gives name to this government, was founded on account of the famous rich quicksilver mine; and to the working of it the inhabitants owe their subsistence.

Guanecane, t. S. A., in La Paz, on lake Titicaca; 13 SE. Asangaro.

Guancaya, t. Peru, in the district of Xauxa, 20 miles from Xauxa.

Guancho, s-p. Peru, near Truxillo, of which it is the harbour. Lon. 78. 58. W. Lat. 85. S. The church is large and beautiful. The port, though not very well sheltered, is considerably frequented by vessels coming from Lima and Panama.

Guanches, r. Cuba, which runs in the Spanish Main, Lon. 75. 51. W. Lat. 20. 4. N.

Guancuri, r. Brazil, which runs into the Paraguay.

Guandagnano, t. Italy, in Friuli; 29 NW. Friuli, 29 NE. Belluno.

Guangara, see *Wangara*.

Guangon, t. on N. coast of Luçon. Lon. 121. 58. E. Lat. 18. 24. N.

Guanjaia, t. Peru, in Guamanga; 50 N. Guanca Velica.

Guanihina, or *Guanima*, see *Cat Island*.

Guanjook, t. Abyssinia; 20 SW. Tcherkin.

Guano, t. S. America, in Quito; 10 NE. Riobamba.

Guan Key, (*Great*), small isl. among the Bahamas. Lon. 77. 30. W. Lat. 26. 30. N.

Guano Key, (*Little*), small isl. among the Bahamas. Lon. 77. 5. W. Lat. 26. 18. N.

Guanobucoa, t. Cuba; 8 S. Havannah.

Guanta, t. Peru, in Guamanga, capital of a jurisdiction of the same name; 20 N. Guamanga. Lon. 74. 16. W. Lat. 12. 30. N.

Guantajaya, t. Peru, in Arica; 140 S. Arica. Lon. 70. 10. W. Lat. 20. 45. S. A silver mine was not long since discovered here, situated in a sandy plain, within 20 miles of the Pacific ocean, and a considerable distance from the mountains. Some of the veins are so rich as to be cut with the chissel.

Guantanamo Bay, bay on S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 74. 47. W. Lat. 20. 12. N.

Guanvacana, t. Peru, in the diocess of Guamanga; 80 ESE. Guamanga.

Guanuco, t. Peru, capital of a jurisdiction, which begins 120 NE. Lima; 120 NNE. Lima. Lon. 25. 56. W. Lat. 9. 59. N. It was formerly large and handsome, but now reduced to a miserable village.

Guanucos, r. Mexico, which runs into the Golfo Dolce, at its mouth.

Guapulo, t. Quito, 2 leagues from Quito. It has a magnificent temple, and is a place of holy retreat.

Guara, t. Peru, in the intendancy of Lima, near the Pacific ocean, on the high road from Lima to Truxillo. Lat. 11. 4. S. It consists of a single street, containing 200 houses, and many Indian huts.

Guaracayo, t. Quito; 60 NNE. Jaen.

Guarachiri, t. Peru, capital of a jurisdiction, in the audience of Lima; 50 E. Lima. Lon. 76. 18. W. Lat. 11. 55. S. This province begins in the mountains, about 6 leagues E. of Lima.

Guaramara, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 34. 25. W. Lat. 7. 20. S.

Guarapicha, r. Cumana, which runs into the gulf of Paria, Lon. 63. W. Lat. 7. 20. S.

Guarapiranga, t. Brazil, in Minas Geraes; 40 SE. Villarica.

Guarana, pr. Buenos-Ayres, so called from a tribe of Indian inhabitants, between the rivers Parana and Brazil, N. of the province of Buenos-Ayres, and S. Paraguay.

Guaraquacu, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 35. 16. W. Lat. 9. 36. S.

Guaratiba, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 7. 20. S.

Guaraunos, Indians, S. A., on the Orinoco. No. 8,000.

Guarco, see *Cagnele*.

Guarda, or *Guardia*, t. Portugal, in Beira; 18 SW. Almeida, 67 E. Coimbra. Lon. 6. 55. W. Lat. 40. 21. N. Pop. 2,298. Bp. see. It is situated near the source of the Mondego, and is strong by art and nature. Besides a magnificent cathedral, it contains 4 other churches, a hospital, and 2 convents.

Guarda, (*La*), or *Guardia*, t. Spain, on W. coast of Galicia; 14 WSW. Tuy. Pop. 1,500.

Guarda, t. Cuba; 115 WSW. Havannah.

Guardamar, s-p. Spain, in Valentia, at the mouth of the Segura; 17 SSW. Alicant. Lon. 0. 45. W. Lat. 38. 7. N. Pop. 4,250. It chief trade consists in the exportation of salt.

Guardaon, t. Spain, in Beira; 61 W. Viseu.

Guardasone, t. Parma; 12 S. Parma.

Guardavalle, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 8 S. Squillace.

Guardia, t. Naples, in Basilicata; 15 SSE. Potenza.

Guardia, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 15 W. Bisignano.

Guardia, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra; 23 E. Benevento. Pop. 2,019.

Guardia, (*La*), t. Spain, in Alava; 15 S. Vittoria.

Guardia, (*La*), t. Spain, in New-Castile; 22 ESE. Toledo. Pop. 3,344.

Guardia Alseres, t. Naples, in Molise; 21 E. Molise. Lon. 14. 50. E. Lat. 41. 50. N. Bp. see. Pop. 1,800.

Guardia Girando, t. Naples, in the Molise; 15 NW. Molise.

Guardiaffiera, t. Naples, in Molise; 4 W. Larino. Pop. 1,500.

Guardiaghele, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra; 10 SSE. Civita di Chieti.

Guardialobard, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra; 6 N. Conza.

Guardiani, small isl. near S. coast of Cephalonia; 7 S. Agostoli.

Guardio, t. Spain, in Leon; 40 ENE. Leon.

Guardo, or *Govardo*, t. Italy, on the Chiesa; 10 NE. Brescia. Lon. 10. 26. E. Lat. 45. 38. N. Pop. 2,000.

Guarena, t. Piedmont; 6 N. by W. Alba. Pop. 2,200.

Guarga, r. Africa, in Fez, which runs into the Seba, 30 ENE. Mahmora.

Guarico, r. Venezuela, which runs S. into the Orinoco, Lon. 67. W. Lat. 7. 40. N.

Guarico, city, St. Domingo, in the territory formerly belonging to the French, and in N. part of the island. Lon. 72. 13. W. Lat. 19. 48. N. When in the possession of the French, it was said to contain 14, or 15,000 inhabitants, and to be about $\frac{1}{2}$ league in length. It lies open, without any other defence than a single rampart. The territory is in a high state of cultivation, and there are numerous plantations of sugar-cane, tobacco, indigo, and coffee.

Guarina, t. La Paz; 60 NNW. La Paz.

Gaurisamey, t. Mexico, Durango. Pop. 3,800.

Guarmey, t. Peru, in Lima, and jurisdiction of Santa, near the sea. Lat. 10. 3. S.

Guaromins, bay on the coast of Brazil. Lat. 23. 30. S.

Guaruchiri, see *Guarachiri*.

Guasabas, t. New Navarre; 220 SSE. Casa Grande.

Guascoalto, t. Chili, on the river Guasco; 100 E. Guasco.

Guasai, or *Kua Say*, t. Tonquin, on a river which runs into the Chinese sea. Lon. 105. 40. E. Lat. 17. 36. N.

Guasaibon, t. Cuba; 25 W. Havannah.

Guasco, r. Chili, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 29. 0. S.

Guasco, t. Chili, at the mouth of the river Guasco; 9 S. Copiapo. Lon. 71. 6. W. Lat. 28. 26. N.

Guash, r. Eng., which runs into the Welland, near Stamford.

Guastalla, t. Italy, in the states of Parma, near the Po, at the union of the rivers Crostolo and Tagliata, with a small territory, to which is annexed the title of duchy; 21 NW. Parma, 21 S. Mantua. Lon. 10. 39. E. Lat. 44. 55. N. Pop. 5,500. In the year 1734, a bloody battle was fought here between the Austrians and the French, in which the latter were victorious, though the loss of both sides was nearly equal.

Guasteca, or *Panuco*, pr. Mexico, situated N. of Mexico Proper, and W. of the gulf of Mexico; 200 miles in length, and 150 in breadth. The principal towns are Panuco and St. Jago de los Valles.

Guasto di Ammone, or *Vasto di Ammone*, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, near the Adriatic; 15 SE. Lanciano.

Guatavita, t. New-Grenada; 8 N. Santa Fé. It is near lake *Guatavita*, which is situated in a wild, solitary spot, more than 8,700 feet above the sea.

Guateira, mt. St. Michael, one of the Azores, not far from Villa Franca; 2,997 feet above the level of the sea. It is composed of pumice.

Guaticemala, r. Spain, in Aragon, which runs into the Ysuela.

GUATIMALA, country, N. A. bounded N. by Mexico and the bay of Honduras, E. by the Carribbean sea and the province of Panama, and SW. by the Pacific ocean. Sq. m. about 330,000. Pop. stated by Humboldt, in 1808, at about 1,300,000; by Malte Brun, in 1820, and a Spanish journal, at 1,200,000; by the Patriots at 1,800,000.

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Chief towns.</i>	<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Chief towns.</i>
Chiapa	Chiapa.	Nicaragua	Leon
Vera Paz	Vera Paz.	Honduras	Valladolid.
Guatemala	GUATIMALA.	Costa Rica	Carthage.

Rivers and Lakes. The rivers are numerous but small. The largest are the Chiapa and St. Juan. The lakes are those of Nicaragua and Leon.

Face of the country. The whole country is mountainous, but the particular ridges are but little known. On the western shore the country is subject to the most tremendous convulsions of nature, which have involved at times whole cities in ruins, and exterminated complete tribes of people. No less than 20 volcanoes are known to exist, which are in constant activity; some of them terrific.

Soil and productions. The soil is described as exceedingly fertile, and better cultivated than most other parts of Spanish America; and according to Humboldt, this country is the most populous of the Spanish provinces. It produces abundantly, grain, cochineal, honey, wax, cotton, sugar cane, indigo, pimento, and chocolate. Cattle and sheep are abundant. The bay of Honduras is celebrated for its trade in log-wood.

Climate. The temperature in some parts is exceedingly hot and moist. The rains last from April to September, and violent storms are frequent. The climate is more healthy on the western coast than on the eastern.

Guatemala has heretofore been, and is still claimed as a colony of Spain, styled the Captain-generalship of Guatemala, governed by a captain-general, appointed by the king; but it was declared independent by the people, Sept. 15, 1821.

Guatemala, pr. Guatemala, bounded N. and W. by Oaxaca, NE. by Vera Paz and Chiapa, E. by Honduras, SE. by Nicaragua, and SW. by the Pacific ocean. It extends along the Pacific ocean about 130 leagues, and is in some places 30 or 40 broad. It is mountainous; the climate hot and moist, the valleys fertile; the productions, cattle, grain, cochineal, cotton, and indigo.

Guatemala, (*St. Jago de*, or *Santiago de*,) city, capital of the above country and province. Lon. 92. 40. W. Lat. 14. 28. N. Pop. about 20,000. Abp. see. It is situated on the Rio Vaccas, and has a good harbour. It is a magnificent place, adorned with churches, monasteries, and a university. It abounds in chocolate, pitch, naptha, wheat, maize, cocoa, and all kinds of fruit. It was founded in 1524, first built on the declivity of a mountain, at whose summit was a volcano, called the volcano of Guatemala, in a beautiful valley 3 miles in breadth, opening to the Pacific ocean, and it was then called *St. Jago*. In 1751, it was overwhelmed by an earthquake and by matter from the volcano. The surviving inhabitants proceeded to rebuild it, but another convulsion, in 1775, destroyed the place, burying the greater part of the inhabitants in the ruins. The city was again rebuilt where it now stands, 25 miles south of the old town. Before the earthquake, in 1751, it contained 7,000 families.

Guatimape, t. Mexico, in New Biscay; 105 NNW. Durango.

Guatimar, t. Cuba; 50 NNE. St. Jago.

Guato, isl. in the South Pacific ocean, near the coast of Chili; 20 miles long, and 5 broad. Lat. 44. 40. S.

Guatalco, s-p. Mexico. Lat. 15. 44. N.

Guatuna, r. S. A. which runs into the river of the Amazons, about 100 m. above Pauxis.

Guauchinango, t. Mexico, in Puebla; 91 NE. Mexico. Families 1,200.

Guaviari, r. S. A. which runs into the Orinoco, Lon. 68. W. Lat. 4. N.

Guaura, t. Peru, in the audience of Lima; 70 NNW. Lima. Lon. 77. 26. W. Lat. 11. S. It has a good port, consists of one long street, and contains a hospital and a convent.

Guaxaca, or *Oaxaca*, pr. Mexico, situated between Puebla and Guatemala, about 240 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. The soil is fertile, producing corn, maize, cocoa, cochineal, sugar, honey, and fruits of every kind. Here are mines of gold, silver, and crystal; mulberry-trees, for the cultivation of silk, have been introduced by the Spaniards. They reckon 150 Indian towns, besides 300 villages, and upwards of 150,000 natives, who are tributary to the Spaniards. Pop. 534,000.

Guaxaca, t. Mexico, capital of a province of the same name; 90 S. by W. Vera Cruz, 195 SSE. Mexico. Lon. 98. 36. W. Lat. 17. 30. N. Pop. in 1792, 24,000. The see of a bishop. This town is also called *Antequera*. It is agreeably

situated in a valley, on a river abounding in fish, which runs into the Alvarado.

Guayabamba, r. S. America, which runs into the Guallaga, Lat. 7. 33. S.

Guaxacatlan, t. Mexico, in Guadalupe; 60 NW. Guadalupe.

Guayabal, (*de la Mesa*), t. New Grenada, in the jurisdiction of Tocayma; 17 SW. Mariquita, 63 NW. Santa Fé. It is a considerable town, and has some trade.

Guayama, t. Porto Rico. Pop. 5,000.

Guayaqua, t. S. America, in Tucuman; 125 N. St. Salvador de Jugui.

Guayaquil, jurisdiction, Quito, near the Pacific ocean. The principal town has the same name.

Guayaquil, city, s-p. & cap. of a province of the same name, in New Grenada, on a river near the Pacific ocean; 150 SSW. Quito, 330 N. Truxillo. Lon. 79. 56. W. Lat. 2. 11. S. Pop. of the old and new town stated a number of years since at 22,000. The city is $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, and has a celebrated commercial port and a good dock, and contains 3 convents, a college, and a hospital. The town is defended by three forts, two on the river, and one behind the town.

Guayaval, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, near the coast of Mexico. Lat. 24. 20. N.

Guaycamo, t. Tucuman; 25 SE. St. Fernando.

Guaychu, t. S. A. in La Paz, on lake Titicaca; 80 NNW. La Paz.

Guaylos, jurisdiction, S. A. in Lima; cattle forms the principal riches of the district; it is situated to the W. of Guamalies.

Guaymaral, t. S. A. in the province of St. Martha, on the Magdalena; 22 S. Teneriffe.

Guaynamota, t. Mexico, in Guadalupe; 70 NW. Guadalupe.

Guayni, r. Guinea, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 59. 40. W. Lat. 7. 50. N.

Guayra, (*La*), or *Laguira*, s-p. S. A. in Caraccas; 7 N. Caraccas. Lon. 67. W. Lat. 10. 40. N. It is the harbour of the town of Caraccas. It is fortified, and contains about 6,000 souls. The houses of the city are backed by a wall of steep rocks, between which and the sea the level ground is not more than 140 toises in width. This space is occupied by two parallel streets. The climate of La Guayra is one of the highest temperatures on the globe. The road from this place to Caraccas is said to resemble that of St. Gothard. The trade is very considerable, though the harbour is only a roadstead secured by a mole; and the anchorage is bad. This town was nearly destroyed by an earthquake in 1812.

Guazacoalco, r. Mexico, which runs into the gulf of Mexico, Lon. 95. 26. W. Lat. 18. 10. N.

Guazacoca, t. New Mexico, in Cinaloa; 28. SW. Cinaloa.

Guba, t. A. Turkey, in Aladulia; 24 NE. Semisat.

Gubbio, or *Eugubio*, (an. *Iguvium*), t. Pope-don, in Urbino; 31 N. Spoleto, 33 S. Urbino. Lon. 12. 35. E. Lat. 43. 17. N. Pop. 3,600. Bp. see. Here are 7 churches, and 21 convents.

Gubiebate, t. Egypt; 8 N. Atfieh.

Gubel, t. Bohemia, Chrudim; 15 NE. Leut-mischl.

Guben, t. Pru. Lusatia, capital of a circle to which it gives name; 22 S. Frankfort on the Oder, 70 NNE. Dresden. Lon. 14. 45. E. Lat. 51. 57. N. Pop. 6,184. It is situated on the Lubbe, which soon after joins the Neisse; surrounded with walls in 1331. It contains 3 churches, a gymnasium, and a hospital; good wine is made here, and there is a manufacture of cloth.

Guber, r. Prussia, which runs into the Alle, near Schippenbeil.

Guber, country, in the interior part of Africa, subject to Asben. Lon. 8. 30. E. Lat. 18. 15. N.

Guberlinskaia, fort, Russia, in Upha, on the Ural; 120 E. Orenburg.

Guberoro, or *St. Francisco*, r. Africa, which waters Benguela, and runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 13. 30. S.

Gubi, t. Hind., in Mysore. Lon. 77. 10. E. Lat. 13. 7. N. It is of mean appearance, and has considerable trade.

Gubinagur, t. Bengal; 28 N. Dinagepour.

Gubinapour, t. Bengal; 15 N. Mauldah.

Gudcara, t. Hind., in Bahar; 45 SSW. Arrah.

Gudegow, t. Hind., in Rohilcund; 7 W. Bis-sowlah.

Gudemel, small isl. on W. coast of Scotland, E. of Oronsay. Lon. 6. 17. W. Lat. 55. 59. N.

Gudenah, t. Bahar; 40 WNW. Chuprah.

Gudensfeld, t. Prussia; 25 S. Brandenburg.

Gudensberg, t. Hesse Cassel; 4 NNE. Fritz-lar, 8 S. Cassel. Lon. 9. 22. E. Lat. 51. 12. N.

Gudgow, t. Hind., in Baglana; 60 NE. Chan-dor.

Gudjara, t. Hind., in Gohud; 10 NE. Gohud.

Gudmunden, t. Sweden, in Angermannland; 18 N. Hernosand.

Gudrajegunge, t. Hind., Bahar; 8 W. Arrah.

Gue de Longroy, t. France, in Eure-and-Loir; 10 NE. Chartres, 12 W. Dourdan.

Gue de Veluire, t. France, in La Vendée; 8 SSW. Fontenay le Comte.

Guebersweir, t. France, in Upper Rhine; 3 NNW. Ruffach, 4 SSW. Colmar.

Guebweiller, t. France, in Upper Rhine; 10 SSW. Colmar, 24 NNW. Bâle. Pop. 2,522. A canal was made from hence to New Brisac, on the Rhine, by order of Louis XIV.

Gueçan, r. Spain, which runs into the Xucar, a little below Cuença.

Guedall, r. N. Wales, which rises in Mont-gomeryshire, and runs into the Doue, 2 miles above Machunleth.

Guedam, mt. Abyssinia, S. Arkiko.

Gueguetenango, t. Guatemala, in Chiapa; 120 SE. Chiapa dos Espagnols. Lon. 93. 16. W. Lat. 16. 20. N.

Guegon, t. France, in Morbihan; 2 SW. Jos-selin. Pop. 2,400.

Guejozingo, t. Mexico, capital of a district of the same name; 48 SW. Mexico.

Guelderland, or *Guelders*, (*Duchy of*), pr. Netherlands, bounded N. by Overissel, E. by Westphalia, south by Juliers-Cleves-Berg and North Brabant, and W. by Utrecht, Holland, and the Zuyder Zee. The surface is generally level, and the soil not very fertile. The productions are corn, buck wheat, potatoes, fruit, tobacco, hops, and pasturage. Sq. m. 2,018. Pop. some years since, 243,077; in 1820, 270,659.

Divisions.	Pop.	Capitals.
Arnheim . . .	74,451 . . .	Arnheim
Nimeguen . . .	49,339 . . .	Nimeguen
Zutphen . . .	79,035 . . .	Zutphen
Thiel . . .	46,252 . . .	Theil

Guelderlandt, see *Guilderlandt*.

Gueldres, t. Prussian Juliers-Cleves-Berg, in Cleves; 22 NNE. Ruremond, 72 SE. Amsterdam. Lon. 6. 19. E. Lat. 51. 31. N. Pop. 1,556. It gave name to the province of Guelderland, of which it was formerly the capital. It is included in that part of Guelderland which now belongs to Prussia. It is advantageously situated amidst marshes, on the river Niers, whose waters fill the ditches; and was formerly so strongly fortified, as hardly to be taken, except by famine.

Guelgem, t. Flanders; 4 W. Courtray.

Gueltas, small isl. in the English channel, near the coast of France. Lon. 3. 15. W. Lat. 48. 51. N.

Guemar, t. France, in Upper Rhine; 4 S. Schlettstatt; 6 N. Colmar. Pop. 815.

Guémené, t. France, in Morbihan; 9 W. Pontivy. Pop. 1,325.

Guemené, t. France, in Lower Loire; 9 N. Blain. Pop. 3,383.

Guene, (*La*,) t. France, in Correze; 2 SE. Tulle, 10 NW. Argental.

Gueque, r. S. America, which runs into the Caribbean sea, 40 E. Venezuela.

Guer, r. France, which runs into the English channel, Lon. 3. 28. W. Lat. 48. 45. N.

Guer, t. France, in Morbihan; 9 ESE. Ploermel, 27 ENE. Vannes. Pop. 4,850.

Guerande, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Lower Loire; 13 S. Roche Bernard, 36 W. Nantes. Lon. 2. 15. W. Lat. 47. 20. N. Pop. 7,222.

Guerard, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne; 6 W. Colommiers, 24 E. Paris. Pop. 1,653.

Guercée, (*La*,) t. France, and principal place of a district, in Ille-and-Vilaine; 9 S. Vitre, 18 ESE. Rennes. Lon. 1. 10. W. Lat. 47. 57. N. Pop. 3,578.

Guerche, (*La*,) t. France, in Cher; 7 N. Sancoins. Pop. 1,176.

Guerche, (*La*,) t. France, in Indre-and-Loire; 9 NW. Preuilly, 24 NNE. Poitiers.

Guerche, (*La*,) t. France, in Sarthe; 7 N. Le Mans. Pop. 581.

Gueret, t. France, and capital of Creuse; 9½ posts NNE. Limoges. Lon. 1. 57. E. Lat. 46. 10. N. Pop. 3,358. It is situated near the source of the Gartempe, between 2 mountains, at some distance from the Creuse. The air is thick, and gives the inhabitants a heavy, melancholy appearance.—Native, Varillas.

Guerleh Hassan, t. Nubia, on the Nile, 9 m. below Dakki. Here is an excavated temple, a wonderful monument of labour and ancient magnificence. It consists of an area or outer-court, 64 feet in length and 36 in breadth, having 6 columns on each side, to which are attached statues of priests. There are three chambers of considerable size and 4 smaller apartments.

Guergela, see *Wergela*.

Guerigny, t. France, in Nyevre; 8 N. Nevers.

Gueritum, now *Bamba*.

Gnerlesquin, t. France, in Finisterre; 10 SE. Morlaix, 13 N. Carhaix. Pop. 1,517.

Guermange, t. France, Meurte; 4 E. Dieze, 10 W. Sarburg.

Guernaduas, t. Cuba; 32 ESE. Spirito Santo.

Guernsey, (an. *Sarnia*,) isl. in the English channel, about 30 miles in circ.; still governed by the laws of Normandy, of which it was anciently a part; and though subject to England, and declared to be in the county of Hants, and diocess of Winchester, the French language is universally made use of. The air is pure, and the inhabitants in general healthy and long-lived. The soil is rich and fertile. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade to Newfoundland and the Mediterranean. The staple manufacture is knit stockings. Port St. Pierre is the chief town. Lon. 2. 43. W. Lat. 49. 30. N. Pop. 21,293.

Guernsey, co. Ohio. Pop. 9,292. Chief town, Cambridge.

Guericaiz, t. Spain, in Biscay; 9 E. Bilbao.

Guesca, t. New-Navarre; 195 S. Casa Grande.

Guescar, see *Huescar*.

Gueschart, t. France, in Somme; 12 NNE. Abbeville.

Gueta, or *Hueta*, t. Spain, in New-Castile, situated on a small river; 34 WNW. Cuenca, 43 E. Madrid. Lon. 3. 1. W. Lat. 40. 20. N. Pop. 2,500. It contains 10 parishes, 7 convents, and 3 hospitals. It is said to have been founded 930 years before Christ.

Gueteria, s-p. Spain, in Guipuscoa, with a good harbour at the mouth of the Orio; 9 W. St. Sebastian.

Guetaring, t. Carinthia; 8 NE. St. Veit.

Guetenstain, t. Carinthia; 6 S. Lavamund.

Guetta, (*Le*,) t. in the island of Curacao.

Guettan, t. Austria; 9 ESE. Freystatt.

Guetzau, t. Bav.; 3 W. Eltman.

Guevetlan, r. Mexico, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lon. 94. 37. W. Lat. 15. 25. N.

Guevetlan, see *Soconusco*.

Guenghon, t. France, in Saône-and-Loire; 11 E. Bourbon Lancy. Pop. 1,050.

Guex, t. France, in Marne; 5 W. Reims.

Guffin, r. Wales, in Caernarvon, which runs into the Conway, near Aberconway.

Guglingen, t. Wurtemberg, on the Zaber; 18 N. Stuttgart, 22 SSE. Heidelberg. Lon. 9. 7. E. Lat. 49. 5. N. Pop. 1,152.

Gugnecourt, t. France, in Vosges; 4 NW. Bruyères, 7 NE. Epinal.

Guguan, or *St. Philip*, one of the Mariane or Ladrone islands. Lon. 146. 20. E. Lat. 17. 50. N.

Guhlau, t. Silesia, Neisse; 2 NE. Grotkau.

Guhr, t. Silesia, in Oels; 5 NNE. Militsch.

Guhrau, or *Gurau*, t. Silesia, in Glogau; 17 E. Gros Glogau. Pop. 2,733.

Guhrau, t. Silesia; 6 SW. Grotkau.

Guhre, t. Persia, in Laristan; 16 E. Lar.

Guhungekkala, t. A. Turkey, in Adana; 25 N. Adana.

GUIANA, extensive country, S. A., bounded N. by the Orinoco and the Atlantic, E. by the Atlantic, S. by the Amazon, and W. by New-Grenada. Lon. 50. to 70. 20. W. Lat. 3. S. to 8. 20. N. It is divided into 4 parts, Dutch, French, Portuguese, and Spanish Guiana.

Guiana, along the sea shore for a considerable

distance into the interior, is uniformly level, and of great fertility. In advancing into the interior, the country rises into mountains, many of which are sandy and barren, some of them containing minerals; interspersed with fertile valleys. The country is generally overspread with the most luxuriant vegetation, and produces many rare and valuable plants, and various kinds of wood much esteemed for ornamental furniture. The climate is mild for a tropical region. The country is intersected by the tributary streams of the Amazon and Orinoco. The principal rivers flowing into the Atlantic are Essequibo, Demerara, Berbice, Canje, Surinam, Maroni, and Oyapok.

Dutch Guiana is bounded N. by the Atlantic, E. and S. by French Guiana, and W. by Spanish Guiana; extending from the river Maroni on the east, to Cape Nassau on the west. The eastern part, called Surinam, belongs to the Netherlands, and the western part, including the settlements of Berbice, Demarara, and Essequibo, belongs to Great Britain. See *Surinam*, *Berbice*, *Demarara*, and *Essequibo*.

French Guiana is bounded N. by Dutch Guiana, NE. and E. by the Atlantic, S. by Portuguese Guiana, and W. by Spanish and Dutch Guiana. This province is also called Cayenne, from its principal town. P. 33,500. See *Cayenne*.

Portuguese Guiana is bounded N. by Spanish and French Guiana, S. by the Amazon, and W. by New-Grenada. It is united to the kingdom of Brazil.

Spanish Guiana is bounded NW. and N. by the Orinoco, E. by the Atlantic, Dutch, and French Guiana, S. by Portuguese Guiana, and W. by New-Grenada. It forms a province of Venezuela or Caraccas, and is separated from the other provinces by the Orinoco. The interior of the country is woody and mountainous, interspersed with fine fertile valleys, yielding corn and pasture. The exports consist of cattle, mules, dyeing drugs, gums, medicinal roots, sugar, tobacco, Brazil and other woods. It is very thinly peopled. Pop. estimated at 34,000. Chief town, St. Thomas.

Guiana, t. S. America, on the Orinoco, about 100 miles below Angostura. It is an old Spanish settlement, containing upwards of 30 houses.

Guiana, see *Goiana*.

Guiandot, see *Guyandot*.

Guibara, t. Cuba; 65 N. St. Jago.

Guibarra, r. Ireland, in Donegal, which runs into the Atlantic, 13 N. Killybegs.

Guibay, r. Paraguay, which runs into the Parana.

Guiche, (La,) t. France, in Saône-and-Loire; 9 NNE. Charolles, 10 NW. Cluny. Pop. 894.

Guichen, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine, and district of Redon. Pop. 2,660.

Guicquelleau, t. France, in Finisterre; 3 NNW. Lesneven.

Guidel, t. France, in Morbihan; 5 NW. L' Orient.

Guidel, t. France, in Finisterre; 4 S. Quimperlè.

Guidizzolo, t. Italy; 12 NW. Mantua.

Guidore, r. Ireland, in the county of Donegal, which runs into the Atlantic, 5 S. Bloody Farland's point.

Guienne, before the revolution a province of France, which made part of the government of the same name; about 160 miles in length, and 85 in breadth, of which Bourdeaux is the capital.

Guierche, see *Guerche*.

Gujeeah, t. Bengal; 10 S. Gorogat.

Gujerjinlik, t. Persia, in Adirbeitzan; 25 NNW. Urmia.

Gujethetty, t. Hind., in Coimbetore; 9 N. Damicotta.

Guifoni, t. Corsica; 13 S. Corte.

Guignen, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine; 13 SSW. Rennes, 18 NNE. Redon. Pop. 2,660.

Guiguan, isl. in the E. Indian ocean, near E. coast of the island of Samar, about 20 m. in circ. Lon. 125. 56. E. Lat. 11. 21. N.

Guigues, r. S. A., in Venezuela, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 69. 35. W. Lat. 11. 15. N.

Guilacar, t. Africa, in Hoval; 15 N. Bieurti.

Guilain, (La,) t. France, in Channel; 9 SE. Coutances.

Guileapuzico, t. S. A., La Paz; 48 N. Potosi.

Guilderlandt, p-t. Albany co. N. Y.; 12 WNW. Albany, W. 368. Pop. 2,270. In this township is a considerable village, called Hamilton, 8 from Albany, which contains 2 glass houses, where large quantities of window glass are manufactured.

Guildford, t. Eng., in Surry, on the side of a hill near the river Wey, which is navigable for barges to the Thames; 30 SSW. London, 31 NNE. Chichester. Lon. 0. 34. W. Lat. 51. 14. N. Pop. 2,974. It is a corporation, and sends 2 members to parliament. It contains 3 churches, a public grammar school, founded by Edward VI., and a hospital for the maintenance of single aged men and women. The summer assizes are held alternately at Guildford and Croydon. Here is a weekly market on Saturday.—Native, Abp. Abbot.

Guildhall, p-t. & cap. Essex co. Vt., on the Connecticut, opposite Lancaster, with which it is connected by a bridge; 65 ENE. Montpelier, W. 574. Pop. 529.

Guilford, p-t. Penobscot co. Maine; about 50 NW. Bangor, W. 700. Pop. 325.

Guilford, p-t. Windham co. Vt.; 60 S. Windsor, W. 423. Pop. 1,862.

Guilford, bor., p-t. & s-p. New-Haven co. Ct., on Long island sound; 15 E. New-Haven, 36 S. Hartford, W. 320. Lon. 72. 42. W. Lat. 41. 17. N. Pop. in 1810, 3,825; in 1820, 4,131. It comprises 4 parishes, and contains 7 houses of public worship, 4 Congregational, 1 Episcopalian, 1 Methodist, and 1 Baptist. It has 2 harbours, and carries on considerable trade, chiefly with New-York. Shoemaking is a considerable business, and large quantities of oysters are obtained here. The borough was incorporated in 1815, and is pleasantly situated, about 2 miles from the harbour, and contains 150 dwelling houses. The Indian name of Guilford was *Menunkatuck*.

Guilford, p-t. Chenango co. N. Y.; 8 S. by E. Norwich, 104 W. by S. Albany, W. 333. Pop. 2,175.

Guilford, t. Franklin co. Pa.; SE. of Chambersburg. Pop. 2,439.

Guilford, co. N. part of N. C. Pop. in 1810, 11,420; slaves, 1,467. Pop. in 1820, 14,511. Chief town, Martinsville.

Guillestre, t. France, in Higher-Alps; 9 NNW. Embrun. Pop. 1,067.

Guillon, t. France, in Yonne; 7 E. Avallon.

Guimaraens, t. Portugal, in Entre-Duero-e-Minho, on the Ave, divided into Old and New Town; 10 SE. Braga, 27 NNE. Oporto. Lon. 7. 57. W. Lat. 41. 25. N. Pop. 7,400. H. 1,480. It contains 6 churches, 4 hospitals, and 6 convents. The collegiate church of Notre Dame d'Oliveira is said to be founded on the ruins of a temple of Ceres. Guimaraens contains 15 squares, 57 streets, 8 gates, and 4 bridges. Here is likewise a manufacture of linen, in high estimation.

Guimaras, or *Imaras*, one of the Philippine islands, about 30 miles in circ., covered with trees, and producing a great quantity of sarsaparilla, about 6 miles from the island of Panay. Lon. 122. 30. E. Lat. 40. 45. N.

Guimbala, see *Jimbala*.

Guinala, t. Africa, in Biafares. Lat. 11. 25. N.

Guinea, a name applied to a large extent of the western coast of Africa, stretching from Benin on the east, to the river Mesurado on the west. Lon. 3. E. to 11. W. It is usually divided into 4 portions, beginning on the west, called Grain coast, Ivory coast, Gold coast, and Slave coast. [See each.] The inhabitants on the Slave coast are the most civilized, but the principal European establishments are on the Gold coast. The Grain and Ivory coasts have been but little frequented by Europeans. In the interior lie the countries of Ashantee, Dahomey, &c. The name of *Upper Guinea* is sometimes applied to the countries on this coast, and *Lower Guinea* to Congo, Loango, &c.

Guinea, (*New*), or *Papua*, isl. in the Pacific ocean, N. of New-Holland, from which it is separated by Endeavour straits. Lat. 0. to 8. S. The inhabitants of the northern parts are called *Papous*, and are more like the Molucans than the New-Hollanders. The coasts are generally lofty, and inland the country is mountainous. The principal commerce is with the Chinese, who bring them tools and utensils, receiving in exchange pearls, tortoise-shells, ambergris, birds of Paradise, and other birds.

Guineara, t. Hind., in Ruttunpour; 10 SW. Ruttunpour.

Guines, or *Guisnes*, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 4 W. Ardres, 6 S. Calais. Pop. 2,342.

Guingamp, t. France, and principal place of a district, in North-Coasts; 32½ posts W. St. Briec; 60¼ W. Paris. Lon. 3. 4. W. Lat. 48. 33. N. Pop. 5,190.

Guiolle, (*La*), t. France, in Aveiron; 24 NNE. Rhodéz. Pop. 1,833.

Guimere, country, Africa, on the Ivory coast, of small breadth towards the sea, but considerable inland. It is populous, rich, and celebrated for its trade in gold, ivory, and slaves.

Guipavaz, t. France, in Finisterre; 6 W. Landerneau, 4 NE. Brest.

Guiprey, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine; 6 W. Bain, 13 NE. Redon. Pop. 2,987.

Guipuscoa, pr. Spain, bounded N. by the Atlantic, E. by France, SE. by Navarre, S. by Alava, and W. by Biscay; 25 miles in length from N. to S., and from 15 to 20 in breadth from E. to W. The country is mountainous

and woody. The chief towns are Tolosa, St. Sebastian, and Fontarabia. Pop. 120,716.

Guir, r. Fez, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 33. 45. N.

Guiraca, s-p. S. America, in the province of St. Martha; 15 E. St. Martha.

Guirghin, t. Africa, in Fonia. Lon. 16. W. Lat. 12. 15. N.

Guisa, t. Cuba; 35 N. Trinidad. Pop. 6,000.

Guisborough, t. Eng., in N. Riding of Yorkshire; 8 NE. Stokesley. Pop. 1,834. It is remarkable for its romantic and delightful situation.

Guiscard, (formerly *Magny*), t. France, in Oise; 5 N. Noyon. Pop. 1,178.

Guise, t. France, seat of a tribunal, in Aisne, on the Oise; 14 E. St. Quentin, 20 N. Laon. Lon. 3. 42. E. Lat. 49. 55. N. Pop. 3,039.

Guisely, t. Eng., in the West Riding of Yorkshire; 2 S. Ottley.

Guishden, r. Ireland, which rises in Mayo, and runs into the Moy, in Galway.

Guiso, t. Japan, in Nippon; 10 NE. Meaco.

Guisoni, t. Corsica; 16 S. Corte. Pop. 228.

Guisopa, t. Spain, Catalonia; 8 N. Cervera.

Guitre, t. France, in Gironde; 3 N. Libourne. Pop. 1,000.

Gujurat, or *Gujerat*, t. Hind., in Lahore; 50 N. Lahore. Lon. 73. 25. E. Lat. 32. 37. N.

Guizarra, t. Africa, in Barca; 20 E. Augela.

Gulamber, t. Curdistan; 30 NW. Sherezur.

Gulamerick, t. Curdistan; 60 SSW. Van.

Gulanness, cape on the coast of Scotland, the S. point where the frith of Forth enters the German sea, as Fifeness forms the N. Lon. 2. 44. W. Lat. 56. 5. N.

Gulde, r. Denmark, which runs into the Cattegat, a few miles ENE. Randers.

Guldenstein, t. Denmark, in Funen; 3 SE. Bogensee.

Guldenstein, t. Holstein; 20 SSW. Oldenburg.

Gulf Stream, a remarkable current in the ocean, which runs along the coast, at unequal distances, from Cape Florida to the banks of Newfoundland, where it turns off and runs through the Azores; thence to the coast of Africa, and along that coast in a southern direction, till it arrives at and supplies the place of those waters, carried by the constant trade winds, from the coast of Africa towards the west, thus producing a constant circulating current. The distance from the shores of the southern states is about 75 miles, increasing towards the north. The width is 40 or 50 miles, widening northerly. Its rapidity varies; opposite to Florida, about 5 miles an hour, decreasing northerly to about 1 mile an hour, opposite to New-England.

Gulfar, t. Portugal, in Beira; 13 NE. Viseu.

Gulistana, t. Persian Armenia; 25 SE. Kanja.

Gulkiras, t. A. Turkey, in Sivas; 12 miles from Amasieh.

Gull Island, small isl. on the coast of Newfoundland, near Cape St. John.

Gull Island, small island near the coast of N. Carolina, in Pamlico sound. Lon. 76. 11. W. Lat. 35. 28. N.

Gull Isles, (*Great*, & *Little*), two small islands on the coast of Ct.; 8 S. New-London.

Gullabgunge, t. Hind., Bilsah; 15 N. Bilsah.

Gullapaloor, t. Hind., in Rajamundry ; 30 NE. Rajamundry.

Gullary, t. Visiapour ; 16 NW. Baddammy.

Gullspang, r. Sweden, which forms a communication between the Skaker and the Wenner lakes.

Gullipanaig, t. Carnatic ; 28 WSW. Madura.

Gulma, t. Morung ; 85 E. Amerpour.

Gulny, t. Asia, in Cashy ; 14 SE. Cashy.

Gulpe, r. Limburg, which runs into the Geul, 2 miles above Fauquemont.

Gulpen, t. Neth., in Limburg ; 4 S. Fauquemont. Pop. 1,560.

Gult, t. Prussia, in Natangen ; 9 SSW. Lick.

Gulubur, t. New Navarre ; 125 SSW. Casa Grande.

Gulzow, t. Pomerania ; 14 SE. Cummin. Pop. 393.

Gum Springs, p-v. Orange co. Va. W. 92.

Gum Shade, p-v. Henderson co. Ken. ; W. 761.

Gumboritz, t. Russia, Olonetz ; 16 S. Olonetz.

Gumaca, t. on NE. coast of Luçon. Lon. 122. 27. E. Lat. 14. 21. N.

Gumbinnen, t. East Prussia, capital of a government of the same name, on the Pissa ; 65 E. Königsberg. Lon. 22. 35. E. Lat. 54. 32. N. Pop. 5,246. It contains 1 Calvinist, and 2 Luth. chh., a gymnasium, a public library, has considerable trade in corn, and some manufactures of woollen, cotton, and leather, and is regularly and neatly built.—The government of Gumbinnen has been lately formed, and comprizes Prussian Lithuania, and is divided into 9 circles, viz. Gumbinnen, Oletzko, Johannsburg, Memel, Stallupohnen, Tilsit, Niederungen, Angerburg, and Rhein. Pop. 351,058. Sq. miles, 6,148.

Gumedli, r. Persia, which runs into the Karasu ; 40 S. Kirmansha.

Gumiel d'Izan, t. Spain, in Old Castile ; 28 W. Osma.

Gumiel de Mercada, t. Spain, in Old Castile ; 32 S. Burgos.

Guminen, t. Switz., in Berne ; 5 W. Berne.

Gumipollam, t. Hind., in Mysore ; 53 NNE. Bangalore, 98 E. Chitteldroog. Lon. 78. 5. E. Lat. 14. 48. N.

Gumish-Kaneh, (an. *Bylæ*.) t. Turkish Armenia ; 33 SSE. Trebisond, 65 NNW. Erzerum.

Gumlingen, t. Switz., in Berne ; 2 E. Berne.

Gunma, t. Japan, in Nippon ; 56 N. Jedo.

Gummurge, t. Hind. in Chandail ; 45 WNW. Siapour.

Gumpenstein, t. Stiria ; 16 W. Rottenmann.

Gumpoltzkirchen, t. Austria ; 8 S. Vienna. Pop. 1,400.

Gumra, t. Africa, in Sahara, surrounded with earthen walls ; 150 S. Algiers.

Gumsoor, t. Hind., in Orissa ; 80 SW. Cattack. Lon. 84. 49. E. Lat. 19. 45. N.

Gumurginia, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania ; 40 SW. Trajanopolis. Pop. 6,000.

Gunaiskog, t. Sweden, in Warmeland ; 34 NW. Carlstadt.

Gundamook, t. Candahar, on the Kameh ; 40 SSE. Cabui.

Gundanilla, t. on S. coast of Porto Rico.

Gundavee, t. Guzerat, on a river which runs into the gulf of Cambay ; 25 S. Surat. The chief trade is in teak-wood.

Gundavow, t. Guzerat, on the coast ; 45 SW. Noanagur.

Gundelfingen, t. Bavaria, on the Brenz, near the Danube ; 19 NE. Ulm, 38 W. Neuburg. Lon. 10. 19. E. Lat. 48. 32. N. Pop. 2,101.

Gundell, t. Guzerat ; 30 ENE. Junagur.

Gundelsheim, t. Wurt., on the Neckar ; 30 E. Heidelberg. Pop. 785.

Gundersdorf, t. Austria ; 6 N. Sonneberg, 26 NNW. Vienne. Pop. 1,800.

Gundewa, t. Hind., in Bundelcund ; 12 SE. Chatterpour.

Gundiaw, t. Hind., Tatta ; 32 SSE. Tatta.

Gundigul, t. Hind., Ellore ; 60 NE. Ellore.

Gundilipally, t. Hind., Mysore ; 20 NW. Damiccotta, 50 S. Seringapatam. Lon. 76. 45. E. Lat. 11. 44. N.

Gundis, t. Switz., in the Valais ; 3 NW. Sion.

Gundoor, t. Carnatic ; 18 S. Nedlore.

Gundoor, t. Hind., Condapilly ; 7 NW. Masulipatam.

Gundoroekaia, t. Russia, in the country of the Cosacs, on the Donetz ; 112 N. Azoph.

Gunduck, r. Asia, which rises in Napaul, and runs into the Ganges, opposite Patna.

Gundwanah, see *Goondwanah*.

Gungadi, t. Africa, in Kijaaga, on the Senegal ; 15 E. Joa.

Gunruckpour, t. Bengal ; 10 S. Nulshi.

Gunganagurry, t. Mysore ; 8 SSE. Kistngheri.

Gunganar, t. Canara ; 25 SSE. Onore.

Gungavera, t. Mysore ; 20 E. Rydroog.

Gungolee, t. Canara ; 6 NW. Barcelor.

Gunjew, t. Boggileund ; 20 NE. Rewah.

Gunjoorya, t. Bengal ; 13 N. Noony.

Gunki, t. Japan, in Nippon ; 105 NE. Jedo.

Gunma, t. Sweden, in Helsingland ; 40 NW. Hudwickswall.

Gunna, one of the smaller Scotch Hebrides. Lon. 6. 41. W. Lat. 56. 35. N.

Gunnarskeg, t. Sweden, in Warmeland ; 40 NW. Carlstadt.

Gunnispour, t. Bengal ; 30 S. Curruckdeah.

Gunolps Fiord, bay, on E. coast of Iceland. Lat. 65. 50. N.

Gunong-Tellu, or *Tominy*, large bay, on E. coast of Celebes, near 180 miles long from E. to W., and from 50 to 90 broad. Many small islands are found in it. Lon. of the entrance, 124. E. Lat. 0. 12. S.

Gunpowder, p-v. Baltimore co. Md. ; W. 50.

Gunpowder-neck, peninsula, Harford co. Md., formed by Gunpowder and Bush rivers.

Gunpowder River, r. Md., which runs into the Chesapeake, 11 N. of the Patapsco.

Gunta, t. Peru, capital of a jurisdiction, in Guamanga ; 20 N. Guamanga.

Gunthersberg, t. Ger., in Anhalt Bernburg ; 17 S. Halberstadt, 28 SW. Bernburg. Lon. 11. 11. E. Lat. 51. 39. N. Pop. 783.

Guntersblum, t. Hesse Darmstadt ; 6 SE. Oppenheim. Pop. 1,539.

Guntoor, circar, Hind., immediately N. of the Carnatic, and S. of the Kistnah ; and extending along the coast of the bay of Bengal about 40 miles ; lately ceded to the English. It is called also the circar of *Condavir*, and the circar of *Mortizanagar* ; the sea coast is flat, and there are several fortresses and strong towns in the interior part.

Guntoor, fortress, Hind., in a circar to which it gives name; 18 S. Condapilly, 43 W. Masulipatam. Lon. 80. 20. E. Lat. 16. 20. N.

Guntras, t. S. A., in Chocos, on a river of the same name; 130 S. Popayan.

Guntz, or *Kesseg*, t. Hungary; 9 NW. Sarvar, 40 S. Vienna. Pop. 5,139. It contains 2 Cath. chh., 1 Luth., a Cath. gymnasium, and a Luth. school. It is situated on a river of the same name, with a castle, surrounded by a rampart and a ditch, in a country abounding in corn and wine.

Guntzelstorff, t. Austria, situated on the Triesting; 5 SE. Baden.

Guntzkirchen, t. Austria; 4 W. Wels.

Gunz, r. Ger., which runs into the Danube, near Gunzburg.

Gunzburg, or *Gunzberg*, t. Bav., circle of the Upper Danube, situated at the conflux of the Gunz and the Danube; 5 W. Burgau, 15 E. Ulm. Lon. 10. 16. E. Lat. 48. 27. E. Pop. 2,797. It has a strong castle and a gymnasium.

Gunzenhausen, t. Bav., circle of the Upper Maine, on the Altmühl; 10 SSE. Anspach, 17 E. Dinkelsbühl. Lon. 10. 43. E. Lat. 49. 7. N. It contains two churches, and a hospital. Pop. 1,500.

Guphonisse, two small islands in the Grecian Archipelago, called *Great* and *Little*; 3 SE. Naxia.

Gupindaporum, t. Bengal; 70 S. Dacca.

Gura, t. Poland; 3 N. Czersk.

Gurakova, t. Moldavia; 7 W. Vaslui.

Guragama, t. Bengal; 24 NW. Purneah.

Gurau, see *Guhrau*.

Gurba, (an. *Curobis*,) t. Africa, on E. coast of Tunis; 21 SW. Clybea, 35 ESE. Tunis. Lon. 11. 10. E. Lat. 36. 34. N. It was formerly a considerable place, though the ruins of an aqueduct and cisterns are the only remains of its former grandeur.

Gurbe, t. Ceylon; 18 ESE. Columbo.

Gurbos, or *Hammam Gurbos*, (an. *Carpis*,) t. Africa, on E. side of the bay of Tunis; 23 E. Tunis. Here are the ruins of an ancient hot bath, and other buildings.

Gurk, t. Carinthia, circle of Clagenfurt, on a river of the same name; 12 N. Clagenfurt, 126 SW. Vienna. Lon. 13. 58. E. Lat. 46. 50. N. Bp. see. Its principal trade is in iron.

Gurk, r. Ger., which rises from the lake Seppach, in NE. part of Upper Carinthia, passes by the town of Gurk, in Lower Carinthia, and runs into the Drave, about a mile above Volkenmarck.

Gurkfeld, t. Lower Carniola, on the Save; 6 W. Rein, 12 SSE. Cilley. Lon. 15. 20. E. Lat. 46. 15. N. Pop. 2,200.

Gurdaiz, t. Candahar; 28 E. Ghizni, 266 W. Lahore.

Gurein, t. Moravia, in Brunn; 8 NNW. Brunn. Pop. 821.

Gurewar, t. Hind., in Oude, on the Dewah; 30 NW. Fyzabad.

Gurev, or *Gurjew*, t. Russia, in Caucasus, at the mouth of the Ural, on the Caspian sea; 172 ENE. Astrachan, 256 SE. Saratov. Lon. 52. E. Lat. 47. 10. N.

Gurez, t. Walachia; 20 WSW. Kimnik.

Gurga, t. Hind., in Bahar; 18 S. Rotas.

Gurgenagur, t. Carnatic; 10 NW. Trinkomaly.

Gurgong, t. Bengal; 12 N. Roganatpour.

Gurgovatz, t. Eu. Turkey, Bulgaria; 36 SSW. Viddin.

Gurgudgepour, t. Hind., in Oude, on the left bank of the Ganges; 56 WSW. Kairabad.

Gurgistan, t. Persia, in Farsistan; 15 SE. Jezdkast.

Gurhady, t. Hind., in Mohurbunge; 20 S. Harriorpour.

Gurhea, t. Bengal; 20 W. Nagore.

Guriano, t. Africa; 40 S. Tripoli.

Guriel, small country, Asia, bounded N. by Mingrelia, from which it is separated by the Rione, NE. by Imiretta, E. by Turkish Armenia, and elsewhere by the Black sea. It is governed by a prince, dependent on Turkey; and with respect to soil, climate, and manners of the inhabitants, it much resembles Mingrelia. Gonieh is the chief place.

Gurigliano, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 5 W. Rossano.

Guririba, harbour on the coast of Brazil. Lon. 47. W. Lat. 1. S.

Gurlapar, t. Carnatic; 38 W. Ongole.

Gurmacktisher, t. Hind.; 40 E. Delhi.

Gurmada, t. Hind., in Cuddapa; 10 SW. Combam.

Gurmah, t. Bahar; 40 SE. Boglipour.

Gurnady, t. Bengal; 45 SE. Mahmudpour.

Gurmeti, t. Natolia; 10 miles from Kiutaja.

Gurnan, t. Pru.; 4 S. Gumbinnen.

Gurnet Bay, bay on N. coast of the Isle of Wight; 2 W. Cowes.

Gurnet Point, cape on N. coast of the Isle of Wight. Lon. 1. 11. W. Lat. 50. 45. N.

Gurovka, t. Russia, in Ekaterinoslav, on the Ingul; 76 SW. Ekaterinoslav.

Gurrah, t. Bengal; 64 NNW. Midnapour.

Gurrah, t. Hind., in Oude; 27 SE. Lucknow.

Gurrah, t. Hind., capital of a circar, called *Gurrah Mundella*, situated on both sides of the Nerbuddah river; the town stands about 5 miles N. the same river; 168 SSW. Allahabad, 208 SW. Benares. Lon. 8. 23. E. Lat. 23. 9. N.

Gurrah Mundella, circar, Hind., formerly a part of Goondwanah, now in Malwah; 170 m. in length, and from 40 to 80 in breadth, between the countries of Allahabad and Berar. The Nerbuddah crosses it from E. to W. The principal towns are Gurrah and Mundella.

Gurramconda, t. Hind., in the Mysore country; 73 NE. Bangalore, 112 WNW. Madras. Lon. 78. 36. E. Lat. 13. 47. N.

Gurrahy, t. Hind., in Bahar; 11 SSW. Arrah.

Gurran Island, one of the small Bahama isls. Lon. 77. W. Lat. 25. 54. N.

Gurrood, t. Hind., Singrowla; 60 E. Saipour.

Gurramcondah, t. Hind., in the Carnatic, capital of a district, defended by a fort. Lon. 78. 40. E. Lat. 13. 45. N.

Gurrya, t. Hind., in Oude; 60 WSW. Kairabad.

Gurschdorf, t. Silesia; 3 NW. Ziegenbals.

Gurschintzki, t. Prussia; 4 SSE. Strasburg.

Gursenry, t. Hind., in Singrowla; 40 SE. Saipour.

Gursoot, t. Hind., Kitchwara; 24 W. Ongein.

Gurt, t. Prussia; 5 N. Bischofswerder.
Gurthos, one of the small Bahama islands. Lon. 77. 40. W. Lat. 26. 30. N.
Gurtnamackin, r. Ireland, which rises near Loughrea, in Galway, and runs into Galway bay, 8 S. Galway.
Gurtumea, r. Spain, which runs into the sea, at St. Sebastian, in Guipuscoa.
Gurunhuel, t. France, in North-Coasts; 6 SW. Guingamp.
Gurya, t. Bengal; 24 N. Dinagepour.
Gurymurry, t. Assam; 45 E. Rangamatty.
Gusdall, t. Norway, in Christiania; 85 N. Christiania.
Gusino Nos, cape on W. coast of Nova Zembla. Lon. 51. 14. E. Lat. 73. 30. N.
Gusipour, t. Bengal; 36 NE. Dacca.
Gussbach, t. Bav.; 6 N. Bamberg.
Gussiah, t. Bengal; 30 W. Islamabad.
Gussola, t. Italy; 15 ESE. Cremona.
Gussolengo, t. Italy, in Verona, on the Adige; 6 WNW. Verona.
Gusser ul Bain, t. desert of Syria, in ruins; 110 ESE. Aleppo.
Gustaf, small isl. in the Baltic, near the coast of Finland, with a town; 28 W. Abo. Lon. 21. 12. E. Lat. 61. 35. N.
Gustaf Adolphi, t. Finland; 57 NE. Tavasthus.
Gustan, t. Persia, in Couhestan; 45 SSW. Tabas-kiliki.
Gustan, t. Hind., in Lahore; 8 NW. Rotas.
Gustanswerth, fortress, Finland, in Nyland, near Helsingfors.
Gustavus, t. Trumbull co. Ohio. Pop. 371.
Gusten, t. Ger., in Anhalt Cothen, on the Wipper; 5 W. Bernburg, 12 W. Cothen. Lon. 11. 45. E. Lat. 51. 50. N. Pop. 1,045.
Gusti, t. Persia, in Farsistan; 75 N. Schiras.
Gustow, t. Pomerania; 12 SW. Bergen.
Gustrow, t. Mecklenburg Schwerin, capital of a district, on the Nebel river; 16 S. Rostock, 29 E. Wismar. Lon. 12. 3. E. Lat. 53. 48. N. Pop. 6,129. It is celebrated for its beer, which forms the principal part of its trade.
Gusum, t. Sweden, in East Gothland; 22 ESE. Nordkioping.
Guta, t. Hungary, in the island of Schit, near the conflux of the Waag and the Danube; 7 N. Comorn, 30 SE. Presburg.
Gutaigaita, r. S. A., which rises 30 miles N. Lipes, in Buenos-Ayres, and runs into the Pilco Mayo, 50 E. Zinti.
Gutenberg, t. Stiria; 8 NNE. Gratz.
Gutenhaag, t. Stiria; 7 N. Pettaw.
Gutenstein, t. Austria; 10 SW. Baden. Pop. 1,400.
Gutentag, or *Dobrodein*, t. Silesia, in Oppeln; 21 E. Oppeln, 40 E. Ratibor. Lon. 18. 28. E. Lat. 50. 42. N. Pop. 1,284.
Gutenzell, or *Gullenzell*, v. Wurt.; 10 E. Biberach, 12 S. Ulm. Pop. 493.
Gutera, t. Sicily, in the valley of Mazara; 20 N. Girgenti.
Guterlitz, t. Weimar, in Neustadt; 3 NNW. Auma.
Guterschin, t. Pru. Posen; 48 S. Posen.
Gutigui, t. Visiapour; 20 N. Anamsagar.
Gutkiras, t. A. Turkey, Sivas; 10 NW. Amasia.
Gutland, t. Prussia; 15 SSE. Dantzie.
Gutnicke, t. Prussia; 14 SE. Bartenstein.

Gutta, t. Bengal; 20 SW. Doesa.
Gutta, t. Hungary, on the isle of Schit, at the conflux of the Waag and Danube; 7 N. Comorn.
Gutter, s-p. Persia, in Mecran, situated in a bay of the Arabian sea; 40 W. Guadel. Lon. 61. 15. E. Lat. 25. 18. N.
Gutter, small isl. Arabian sea, near the coast of Persia. Lon. 61. 10. E. Lat. 25. 15. N.
Gutterana, t. Hind., Sanore; 15 E. Sanore.
Guttstadt, t. Prussia, in Ermeland; 64 S. Königsberg. Pop. 2,547.
Guty, or *Gooty*, t. and celebrated fortress, Hind., capital of a district of the same name, formerly dependent on the kingdom of Visiapour. Lon. 77. 35. E. Lat. 15. 9. N.
Gutzkow, t. Pru. Pomerania, capital of a county; 24 S. Stralsund. Lon. 13. 23. E. Lat. 53. 56. N. Pop. 834.
Gutura, t. Hind., in Bundelcund; 35 NE. Chatterpour.
Gul, r. Norway, which runs into Drontheim bay, 14 W. Drontheim.
Guy, t. Hind., in Benares; 10 S. Chunar.
Guyamas, t. Senora, Mexico, at the mouth of the Yaqui.
Guyana, r. S. A., in Guiana, which runs into the Essequibo, Lon. 59. W. Lat. 6. 15. N.
Guyapo, see *Xanque*.
Guyandot, or *Guyandotte*, p-v. Cabel co. Va.; W. 423.
Guyandot, (Big,) r. Va., which runs NW. into the Ohio, 327 miles below Pittsburg. It is navigable for canoes 60 miles.
Guyandot, (Little,) r. Va., which runs into the Ohio, Lon. 81. 12. W. Lat. 38. 14. N.
Guyandot, (Indian,) r. Gallia co. Ohio, which runs into the Ohio, nearly opposite to Big Guyandot, in Virginia.
Guyern, t. Bav.; 29 SE. Anspach.
Guysborough, or *Manchester*, t. Nova-Scotia, in Chebucto bay, 10 leagues NW. Cape Canso, 40 E. Halifax.
Guzelhatly, t. Hind., in Coimbetore; 10 N. Damicotta.
Guzel-hisar, (an. *Magnesia Meandri*,) t. A. Turkey, in Natolia; 27 ESE. Scalanova, 40 NE. Milets. Lon. 27. 50. E. Lat. 37. 45. N. Pop. about 50,000. It is the residence of a pacha, and is situated on the Meinder, built on a hill, level at the top, and about 3 miles in circuit. The appearance of the city is very beautiful, being full of courts and gardens, planted with cypress and orange trees, and it has a delightful view of the plain of the Meinder. It is a place of great trade, especially for cotton and cotton-yarn, and has many rich merchants, particularly Jews. The modern city is about 4 miles in circuit, and is enclosed by slight walls. There are marks of ancient buildings, some of which were very magnificent, found all over the city.
Guzel-hisar, (an. *Egæ*,) t. A. Turkey, near W. coast of Natolia; 15 NE. Fokia. Lon. 26. 54. E. Lat. 38. 48. N.
Guzerat, (an. *Larice*,) country, Hind., in the form of a peninsula, between the Arabian sea and the gulfs of Cutch and Cambay; about 170 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. This is one of the richest provinces in the Mogul empire, abounding in rice, cotton, corn, sugar,

fruits of various kinds, with plenty of cattle and game. The rain is continual from the middle of June to the middle of September; during the other months the sky is perpetually clear and serene; an abundant night dew refreshes the plants, which, during the day, have been scorched by the rays of a hot sun. This province contains a great number of considerable towns, with flourishing manufactures, and the woods abound in different sorts of timber fit for building. Amedabad is the capital.

Guzgooty, t. Bengal; 8 N. Rungpour.

Guznoogul, pr. of the Kuttore country.

Gwahree, t. Bengal; 3 N. Kishenagur.

Gwalior, strong fortress, Hind., in Gohud; 60 S. Agra, 150 WSW. Lucknow. Lon. 78. 28. E. Lat. 15. N. It is situated on a vast rock, about 4 miles in length, but narrow, and nearly flat at the top; the height from the plain below is in some places nearly 350 feet, almost perpendicular. The town is situated at the foot of a mountain, large and well built, with a number of magnificent edifices, and the whole surrounded with a wall.

Gwalpara, t. Bengal; 15 NW. Kishenagur.

Gwalpara, t. Bengal; 28 NW. Dacca.

Gweger, r. which runs into the sea, on N. coast of the island of Anglesea.

Gwelly, r. N. Wales, which runs into the sea, about 4 S. Caernarvon.

Gwendrath Vag, r. Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, which runs into the sea, a little below Kidwelly.

Gwendrath Vaure, r. Wales, which runs into the sea, a little below Kidwelly.

Gwinnah, parish, Eng., in Cornwall, 6 miles from Truro. Pop. 4,594.

Gwenrow, or *Gwenurrow*, r. N. Wales, which passes by Wrexham.

Gwetherick, r. S. Wales, which runs into the Towey, near Llanydover, in Caermarthenshire.

Gwillumbury, t. Upper Canada; 32 N. York.

Gwilly, r. S. Wales, which runs into the Towey, near Caermarthen.

Gwinnet, co. Georgia Pop. 4,589.

Gwin's Island, small isl. in Chesapeake bay. Lon. 76. 21. W. Lat. 37. 30. N.

Gwyne, r. Wales, which runs into the sea, near Fiscard, in Pembrokeshire.

Gwynedd, t. Montgomery co. Pa. Pop. 1,221.

Gwythel, r. which rises in the county of Radnor, and runs into the Arrow, near Kyneton, in Staffordshire.

Gy, t. France, in Upper-Saône; 9 E. Gray. Pop. 2,695.

Gyalgur, see *Gawill*.

Gyarmath, t. Hungary; 20 ESE. Levens.

Gyarus, now *Joura*.

Gyey, t. France, in Upper-Marne; 12 NW. Langres.

Gykwow, t. Holstein; 10 W. Lutkenborg.

Gymnias, now *Ginnis*.

Gyongyos, t. Hungary, co. Heves; 21 WSW. Erlau. Lon. 19. 57. W. Lat. 47. 48. N. Pop. 8,000. It is finely situated on the side of a mountain, is well built, and contains 4 Catholic churches.

Gyrow, r. Wales, which runs into the Dee, 5 below Bala, in Merionethshire.

Gyrt, s-p. Sweden, in East Gothland; 30 SSE. Nordkioping.

Gy sur Seine, t. France, in Aube; 5 N. Bar sur Seine.

Gyaspour, t. Bengal; 12 SW. Kishenagur.

Gyssens, t. Borneo, on E. coast. Lon. 117. E. Lat. 1. N.

Gyssone, t. Corsica; 29 S. Corte.

Gytheum, now *Colokithia*.

Gythow, or *Jethow*, small isl. in the English channel, between Guernsey and the Greater Stark.

Gyula, or *Julia*, t. Hungary, capital of the county of Bekes, on an island, in the river Kores, with a castle; 50 NNW. Temesvar, 92 WSW. Colosvar. Pop. 4,236.

Gzat, t. Russia, in Smolensk; 88 ENE. Smolensk. Lon. 35. 14. E. Lat. 55. 34. N.

Gzinder, t. Prussia; 10 E. Dantzic.

H.

HAB

HAA, small isl. in the N. sea, near the coast of Scotland; 3 SE. Farout Head. Lon. 4.28. W. Lat. 58. 32. N.

Haack, t. Holland, on NE. coast of the island of Walcheren; near it is a light-house; 3 NW. Veere. Lon. 22. 7. E. Lat. 51. 38. N.

Haag, t. Bav.; 6 N. Wasserburg, 28 E. Munich. Pop. 785.

Haag, t. Austria; 8 WNW. Schwanastadt.

Haag, t. Austria; 7 NE. Steyr, 10 SE. Ens.

Haag, t. Bav.; 6 S. Bayreuth.

Haag Nider, t. Austria; 8 NW. Schwana-stadt.

Haal, or **Hål**, t. Arabia, in Oman; 15 NW. Mascat.

Haamstede, t. Holland; 5 SW. Browsershaven.

Haano, one of the islands called Hapaeë, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 174. 15. W. Lat. 19. 41. S.

Haarburg, see **Harburg**.

Haaren, t. Westphalia, Minden; 3 NE. Buren.

Haaren, t. Pru. Arensburg; 2 E. Hamm.

Haarkirchin, t. Austria; 3 N. Efferding.

Haarlem, see **Haerlem**.

Haatybunder, t. Bengal; 38 SE. Dinagepour.

Haay, one of the Western islands of Scotland, near the coast of Harris.

Habael, *Islands of*, (an. *Alalai*), cluster of small islands in the Red sea, near the coast of Abyssinia. Lat. 14. 15. N.

Habar, t. Persia, in Irak.

Habas, t. France, in Landes; 9 NW. Orthez, 10 S. Dax. Pop. 1,624.

Habascia, t. Arabia, Yemen; 25 E. Serrain.

Habaseh, (an. *Thaubastum*), t. Egypt, on lake Sheib; 48 ENE. Cairo. Lon. 31. 10. E. Lat. 18. N.

Habat, or **Bene Hassen**, pr. Morocco, on the coast of the Atlantic; about 40 miles square. Sallée is the principal town.

Habeeba, two islands in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Algiers; one 7 miles NE. Cape Figalo, with a harbour and fresh water; about 3 miles in circ. Lon. 0. 10. E. Lat. 35. 46. N. The other, which is smaller, is situated about 12 miles more to the E.; 4 SW. Cape Falcon.

Habelschwerdt, t. Silesia, in Glatz, on the Neisse, formerly called *Bysrtzice*; 8 S. Glatz, 30 S. Neisse. Lon. 16. 24. E. Lat. 50. 8. N. Pop. 2,711.

Habergham Eves, t. Eng., in Lancashire; 7 NE. Blackburn. Pop. 2,839.

Habersdorf, see *Finkenstein*.

Habersham, co. Georgia; W. 634. Pop. 3,145.

HAC

Habesan, t. Persia, Mecran; 40 NW. Kélveh. **Habesh**, (an. *Berenice*), s-p. Africa, on a bay in the Red sea. Lat. 23. 28. N.

Habesh, see *Abyssinia*.

Habirhautchin, t. Chinese Tartary, in the country of the Monguls. Lon. 114. 24. E. Lat. 44. 10. N.

Habloville, t. France, in Orne; 7 WNW. Argentans. H. 160.

Habost, t. Persia, Segestan; 160 SE. Zareng.

Habr, t. Bohemia, Czaslau; 10 S. Czaslau.

Habrah, r. Africa, which rises near Nisrag, in the western province of Algiers, and uniting with the Sigg, forms the El Mucdah, or *Cartennus*, of the ancients, but 6 miles from the sea. This river is at first called *Tagia*, afterwards *Wed el Hammaite*; and in the latter part of its course, the whole of which is but about 50 miles, *Habrah*.

Habsburg, or **Hapsburg**, bailiwick, Switz., in Lucerne.

Habsburg, or **Hapsburg**, ruined castle, Switz., in Aargau; 5 N. Lenzburg. It is advantageously situated on the right bank of the Aar, about 3 miles above the town of Bruck. The son of Radbad, surnamed Verner, after his uncle, was the first of the house who took the title of count of Habsburg, which his descendants always bore till the elevation of Rodolph I. to the empire of Germany and archduchy of Austria.

Habsheim, t. France, in Upper-Rhine; 9 NNE. Altkirch, 11 NNW. Huningen. Pop. 1,416.

Habu, v. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile; 25 N. Syene. Here are the ruins of a magnificent temple; and near it the celebrated statue of Memnon, and another colossal statue. It is almost without inhabitants.

Habur, small isl. in the Red sea; 6 miles from the coast of Arabia. Lat. 16. 45. N.

Habur, t. Arabia, Yemen; 12 SW. Chamir.

Haburga, t. Bengal; 5 E. Kishenagur.

Hacari, t. Peru, in Lima; 45 SE. Nasca.

Hacha, or **Rio de la Hacha**, s-p. S. America, on N. coast, in New Grenada, capital of a district in the government of St. Martha, situated at the mouth of a river of the same name; 210 ENE. Carthagena. Lon. 72. 46. W. Lat. 11. 28. N. The environs are extremely fertile, with mines of gold and precious stones, and a pearl fishery on the coast. The river is navigable for light vessels, and the harbour is open to the north winds.

Ha-chan-pou, t. Asia, in Corea; 657 ENE. Peking. Lon. 130. 25. E. Lat. 42. 40. N.

Hachen, t. Pru. Westphalia; 24 W. Brilon.
Hachenburg, t. Nassau; 17 NE. Coblenz.
 Lon. 7. 54. E. Lat. 50. 35. N. Pop. 1,300.

Hachowka, t. Volhynia; 34 N. Zytomiers.
Hachut, or *Hahet*, t. Hungary; 8 N. Canischa.
Hackanbo, t. Sweden, Upland; 28 N. Upsal.
Hackas, t. Sweden, Jamtland; 18 S. Oster-sund.

Hacken, or *Hackenberg*, mt. Switz., in Glaris; 6 NE. Schweitz.

Hacketstown, v. Ireland, in Carlow.

Hacketstown, p-t. Sussex co. N. J., on the Musconecunk; 22 W. Morristown, 55 N. Trenton, W. 235. H. about 30. In the neighbourhood are Schooley mountain springs.

Hackinsack, p-t. & cap. Bergen co. N. J., on the Hackensack; 20 NW. New York, W. 244. Pop. of the township, 2,076. It contains a court house, 2 houses of public worship, and an academy. The town is built chiefly of stone.

Hackinsack, r. N. J., which rises in N. Y., and runs S. into Newark bay. It is navigable 15 miles.

Hackluyt's Headland, W. point of the island of Amsterdam, in the North sea, near NW. coast of Spitzbergen. Lon. 9. 11. E. Lat. 79. 47. N.

Hackness, cape, on SE. coast of the island of Shapinsha. Lon. 2. 43. W. Lat. 58. 53. N.

Hackney, considerable village, Eng., in Middlesex, nearly joined to London towards the NNE. Pop. 16,771. Here are several religious meeting-houses, a free-school in the churchyard, a charity school, and 17 almshouses.—Natives, Dr. South and John Howard.

Hacman, t. Ceylon; 24 N. Matura.

Hacqueville, t. France, Eure; 5 W. Gisors.

Haczeg, t. Transylvania; 30 S. Hunyad.

Had, (El,) t. Africa, in the W. province of Algiers, at the conflux of the Mina and the Sheliff; 15 W. Mazouna, 50 ENE. Oran.

Hadagia, or *Hadaja*, t. Africa, in Fez, which was a long time deserted and laid waste, and has lately been repeopled by a colony of Arabs; 70 SSW. Melilla, 120 NE. Fez. Lon. 3. W. Lat. 34. 10. N.

Hadamar, t. Ger., in Nassau, formerly capital of a small principality called *Nassau Hadamar*; 15 SW. Dillenburg. Lon. 8. 1. E. Lat. 50. 24. N. Pop. 1,500.

Hadan Oudouc, t. Chinese Tartary, in the country of the Monguls. Lon. 112. 50. E. Lat. 42. 37. N.

Hadarisa, t. Arabia; 40 S. Cathem.

Hadau, t. Bav.; 12 E. Kelheim.

Hadawi, t. Abyssinia; 30 S. Arkiko.

Haddam, p-t. Middlesex co. Ct., on the W. bank of the Connecticut; 8 S. by E. Middletown, W. 347. Pop. 2,478. Some vessels are employed here & in East Haddam in the West India and the coasting trade; and ship-building is carried on to some extent. Here are valuable quarries of stone. Large quantities of shad are caught here and at East Haddam.

Haddam, (East,) p-t. Middlesex co. Ct., on E. bank of the Connecticut, opposite to Haddam; 13 SE. Middletown, W. 344. Pop. 2,572.

Had-deffa, mt. Africa, Tunis, composed entirely of salt, situated at E. extremity of the lake of Marks, or *Lacus Tritonis* of the ancients; 20

SW. Seedy Meddhubb. This salt is entirely different from salt in general, being hard and solid as a stone, and of a red or violet colour; the salt which the dew dissolves from the mountain, changes its colour, and it becomes white as snow; it loses also the bitterness, which is the property of rock salt.

Haddington, t. Scot., and capital of a county, to which it gives name, situated on the left bank of the river Tyne; 17 E. Edinburgh, 39 NW. Berwick. Lon. 2. 48. W. Lat. 55. 58. N. Pop. 4,370. It is a burgh of great antiquity. The town is well built, and consists of 4 streets, intersecting each other nearly at right angles; the only public buildings belonging to the burgh of consequence, are the town house, county hall, grammar school house, and the parish church, which is a magnificent structure. There is a weekly market held on Friday, reckoned the greatest in Scotland, for all kinds of grain. The abbey of Haddington was situated about a mile to the eastward of the burgh, where there is still a little village called *The Abbey*, but the monastery itself is almost entirely demolished.—John Knox, the famous reformer, was born in the suburb of Nungate, or Gifford.

Haddingtonshire, or *East Lothian*, co. Scot., bounded NW. by the Frith of Forth, NE. by the German ocean, S. & SW. by Berwickshire, and W. by Edinburghshire. Extreme length, 28 miles, breadth, 18. Sq. m. 297. It is one of the most fertile and most highly cultivated counties in Scotland, and produces great quantities of wheat and other grain, and is embellished with a great number of gentlemen's seats. The chief towns are Haddington, Dunbar, & North Berwick. Pop. 31,164.

Haddo, t. Scot., in Aberdeenshire; 9 NNE. Inverary.

Haddonfield, p-v. Gloucester co. N. J.; 6 E. Philadelphia, W. 144.

Hadeland, t. Norway, in Aggerhuus; 32 NNE. Christiania.

Hadeln, small country, Hanover, near the mouth of the Elbe now forming a part of the province of Bremen; secured from inundations by a large dike. The land is fertile, and abounds in grain, fruit, and cattle, with plenty of fish. Pop. 15,671. Sq. m. 127.

Hademarsh, t. Holstein; 14 E. Meldorp.

Haden, see *Guaden*.

Hadensville, p-v. Goochland co. Va.; W. 140.

Hadequis, t. Morocco; 20 E. Mogador.

Hadermangrun, t. Bav.; 5 WNW. Hof.

Hadersleben, s-p. Denmark, in Sleswick; 24 E. Ripen. Lon. 9. 31. E. Lat. 55. 15. N. Pop. 3,141. It is situated on N. side of a gulf, about 8 miles from its mouth, which opens into the Little Belt. The harbour is fit for only small vessels.

Hadersdorf, t. Austria, on the river Kamp; 11 SW. Sonneburg, 28 NW. Vienna.

Hadesogn, t. Norway, in the diocess of Bergen; 36 SE. Bergen.

Hadgi Bestash, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 28 SE. Kir-shehr.

Hadgi-hamzeh, t. A. Turkey, in Sivas; 30 E. Kiangari.

Hadgi-keui, t. A. Turkey, in Sivas; 30 NW. Amasieh.

Hadgi-morat, t. A. Turkey, in Sivas; 36 NNE. Sivas.

Hadjar el Hamar, t. Algiers; 27 SW. Constantina.

Hadié, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 16 E. Beit el Fakieh.

Hadith, or *Hadida*, on *Hadice*, or *Hadith ul nur*, or *Haditschef*, (an. *Neharda*,) t. Syria, on the Euphrates; 40 SE. Ana, 100 WNW. Bagdad. H. 300.

Hadita, t. Curdistan, at the conflux of the Altun-su with the Tigris; 45 S. Mosul.

Hadley, p-t. Hampshire co. Mass., on E. side of the Connecticut; 3 NE. Northampton, 92 W. Boston, W. 383. Pop. 1,461. It is connected with Northampton by a bridge upwards of 1,000 feet long. There is also a bridge connecting the north part of the town with Hatfield. The village is built chiefly on two streets, one of which is a mile long, and 20 rods wide, and remarkably pleasant. This town is famous for the culture of broom corn. Hopkins Academy, in this town, is a respectable and flourishing seminary.

Hadley, (*South*,) p-t. Hampshire co. Mass., on E. bank of the Connecticut; 5 SE. Northampton, 90 W. Boston, W. 376. Pop. 1,047. About a mile south of the meeting house there is a medicinal spring considerably resorted to. Here is a fall in the river of about 50 feet, which is overcome by a dam, 1,100 feet long, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and by a canal 712 rods long, with 5 locks. About one third of the whole length of the canal is cut through a solid rock 10 feet deep, and near the locks, more than 40 feet deep, for 300 feet in length. At the lower end of the canal there is a valuable shad fishery, a nail manufactory, and several mills.

Hadley, p-t. Saratoga co. N. Y., on W. side of the Hudson; 17 N. Ballston Spa, W. 418. Pop. 798.

Hadley, or *Hadleigh*, t. Eng., in Suffolk, with a weekly market on Monday; 20 SE. Bury St. Edmunds, 64 NE. London. Lon. 0. 58. E. Lat. 52. 4. N. Pop. 2,592. It is traditionally considered as the burial-place of Guthram, or Gurmund, the Dane.

Hadmersleben, t. Pru. Magdeburg; 20 SW. Magdeburg. Pop. 1,617.

Hadrama, t. Arabia, in Jamama; 120 SW. Lachsa.

Hadramaut, pr. Arabia Felix, bounded N. by a desert, NE. by Oman, SE. by the sea, W. by Yemen; some parts are dry and desert, others, particularly the hills, are extremely fertile, with well watered valleys between; the principal articles of production are frankincense, gum-arabic, dragons-blood, myrrh, and aloes; the latter chiefly produced in the island of Socotra, which belongs to the princes of Hadramaut. This province contains several large towns and seaports.

Hadramaut, t. Arabia Felix, capital of a province to which it gives name; 360 ENE. Mocha.

Hadran, t. Persia, in Adirbeitzan; 132 SW. Tauris.

Hadria, see *Adria*, and *Atri*.

Hadriani, now *Edrenos*.

Hadrianopolis, now *Adrianople*, and *Boli*.

Hadro, t. Curdistan; 58 SSW. Kerkuk.

Hadsjar, see *Lachsa*.

Hadsjar, or *Hajar*, or *Hagiar*, t. Arabia, in Lachsa; 140 SW. Lachsa.

Hæmus, mt. or rather chain of mountains, which separates Servia from Macedonia; in some parts so lofty, that it is said the Adriatic and the Black sea may be seen at the same time.

Haeringhe, t. Neth., W. Flanders; 12 W. Ypres. Pop. 1,700.

Haerlebecke, t. Neth., W. Flanders, on the Lys; 4 NE. Courtray, 20 SW. Ghent. Pop. 3,000.

Haerlem, or *Harlem*, city, Neth., the capital of North Holland, situated about 3 miles from the sea, on the river Sparen; 10 W. Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 38. E. Lat. 52. 23. N. Pop. 20,080. H. 7,903. Churches 15. The church of St. Bavon, once a cathedral, is one of the largest and handsomest churches in Holland, and contains a collection of antiquities of the time of the crusades, with an organ considered one of the largest and most perfect instruments of the kind in the world. It was built in 1738, and has 8,000 pipes, and is the grand attraction in Haerlem to travellers. Haerlem contains a town library, an anatomical theatre, a botanic garden, and an academy of sciences with a museum. The stadthouse is a grand building, situated at one end of the market place; and in it are many valuable pictures.

Haerlem carries on considerable manufactories in linen, ribbands, and tape; and exports great quantities of beer to Friesland and other places. Here is also a great trade in flowers, particularly tulips. Mr. Dutens says he saw a hyacinth in May 1771, for which the owner refused 10,000 florins.—Haerlem boasts of the honour of having given birth to Lawrence Coster, who, as they pretend, was the first inventor of printing, which happened about the year 1440.

Haerlem, see *Harlem*.

Haerlem Islands, cluster of small islands, situated in a bay on N. side of New Guinea. Lon. 136. 6. E. Lat. 3. 42. S.

Haerlem Meer, large lake, Holland, between Amsterdam, Leyden, and Haerlem, navigable for boats.

Haesdonk, t. Neth., E. Flanders; 14 NE. Dendermond. Pop. 2,250.

Hafaiva, one of the Friendly islands in the S. Pacific ocean; 18 NNE. Annamooka.

Hafar, t. Persia, Chusistan; 108 S. Susa.

Hafar, r. which rises in the Arabian Irak, and runs into the Euphrates near its mouth.

Haferstro, t. Prussia; 5 SW. Königsberg.

Hafdael, t. Norway, in Drontheim; 50 NE. Romsdal.

Haffstadten, or *Haffstatten*, t. Germany, in Coburg; 5 E. Coburg.

Hafizgunge, t. Hind., in Rohilkund; 14 NE. Bereilly.

Hafnerzell, t. Bavaria, Lower Danube; 8 N. Passau. Pop. 1,800.

Hafren, r. N. Wales, which rises in Snowdon mountain, and joined by some other smaller streams, forms the Severn near Llanydlos, in Montgomeryshire.

Hafro, t. Sweden, in Medelpadia; 60 NW. Sundswall.

Hafverö, t. Sweden, in Upland ; 17 N. Noortelge.

Hagdager, t. Sweden, in Angermannland ; 8 SSW. Hernosand.

Hage, t. East Friesland ; 15 N. Embden.

Hagelce, v. Natolia ; 10 NE. Smyrna.

Hagen, t. Han., in Bremen ; 18 N. Bremen.

Hagen, t. Pru. Arensburg, on the Volme, containing 3 churches, and some manufactures of cloth ; 6 NW. Altena. Lon. 7. 35 E. Lat. 51. 9. N. Pop. 2,282.

Hagen, t. island of Rugen ; 10 SE. Bergen.

Hagenau, t. Ger., in Mecklenburg Schwerin ; 26 SW. Schwerin. Pop. 1,440.

Hagenback, t. Bav., circle of the Rhine ; 12 SSE. Landau, 31 NNE. Strasburg. Lon. 8. 17. E. Lat. 49. 1. N. Pop. 859.

Hagenbrunn, t. Austria ; 4 E. Korn Neuburg.

Hagenbuchen, t. Bav. ; 3 ESE. Kirch Lamitz.

Hagenburg, t. Austria ; 9 NE. Steyregg.

Hagenburg, t. Ger., in Lippe Schauenburg ; 15 W. Hanover, 46 SSE. Bremen. Lon. 9. 28. E. Lat. 52. 30. N. Pop. 940.

Hageno, t. Mecklenburg Schwerin ; 24 SSW. Wismar. Lon. 11. 23. E. Lat. 53. 33. N. Pop. 1,440.

Hagerstown, or *Elizabethtown*, p-t. & capital Washington co. Md., on Antietam creek, 26 NW. Fredericktown, 71 NNW. Baltimore, W. 69. Pop. 2,690. It is regularly laid out, and contains a court house, a jail, a market house, a bank, 4 houses of public worship, 1 for German Lutherans, 1 for German Calvinists, 1 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Methodists. A great part of the houses are built of brick and stone. It is situated in a fertile tract of country, and has considerable trade. There are a number of mills in the vicinity, on Antietam creek. Two newspapers are published here.

Hagerstown, (*New*), p-v. Tuscarawas co. Ohio ; 132 ENE. Columbus, W. 326.

Hagetman, t. France, in Landes ; 5 SE. Tartas, 7 S. St. Sever. Pop. 2,334.

Haggein, mt. Switz., in Schweitz, remarkable for its triple top, and frightful aspect. From it extends a chain, which separates this canton from Uri on the N. and Glaris on the E.

Haggenas, t. Sweden, in Jamtland ; 15 NE. Ostersund.

Hagi, or *Haddi*, km. Africa, in the desert of Zanhaga, on the borders of the river St. John, and near the Atlantic ocean.

Hagiar, t. Arabia Petraea, near the site of the ancient Petra.

Hagiar, see *Hadsjar*.

Hagiaz, t. Arabia, Hedsjas ; 120 N. Medina.

Hagibestash, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania ; 25 SE. Kirshehr.

Hagisa, t. Arabia, Hedsjas ; 112 SE. Medina.

Haglier, t. Syria ; 22 SSE. Aleppo.

Hag's head, cape, Ireland, on the W. coast of the county of Clare ; 17 W. Corrofin. Lon. 9. 24. W. Lat. 52. 55. N.

Hagshult, t. Sweden, in Smaland ; 25 S. Jonkioping.

Hague, p-t. Warren co. N. Y., on W. side of lake George ; 22 NE. Caldwell, W. 437. Pop. 514. This town is noted for a remarkable knob, called *Roger's Rock*, which rises from the water's edge to the height of 300 feet, with an angle of 45 or 50 degrees.

Hague, t. South Holland, capital of a district, about 2 miles from the sea, 10 SSW. Leyden, 12 NW. Rotterdam, 32 SW. Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 19. E. Lat. 52. 5. N. Pop. in 1818, 41,935. H. 5,400. Churches 14. Synagogues 2. The Hague became the residence of the governors or counts of Holland in 1250, and was the seat of government and residence of the stadtholder and states general till Holland was erected into a kingdom by Bonaparte, when the seat of government was transferred to Amsterdam. It is now alternately, with Brussels, the residence of the king of Netherlands and the legislature. It stands in a dry soil, something higher than the rest of the country ; the air is pure, and the environs delightful. The houses are good, and the streets large and long ; several of them adorned with rows of trees. There are several squares, and many magnificent public buildings, the court, the palace, the town-house, &c. In the palace was a very valuable cabinet of natural history, coins, medals, &c., and excellent pictures in all. —Natives, Huygens and Ruysch.

Haguenau, t. France, and principal place of a district in Lower Rhine ; 15 N. Strasburg, 25 SSW. Landau. Lon. 7. 52. E. Lat. 48. 50. N. Pop. 7,094. It is situated on the Motter, in the middle of the forest which bears its name, fortified by Frederick the First.

Hagymas, mt. Hungary ; 20 N. Bistritz.

Haha, bay on S. coast of Labrador. Lon. 59. 10. W. Lat. 51. N.

Hahan, t. Arabia ; 100 S. Cathem.

Haher, see *Hair*.

Hahot, see *Hachut*.

Hahras, t. Egypt ; 21 E. Tineh.

Hai, (an. *Ai*), t. Palestine ; 12 N. Jerusalem.

Hai, city, China, of the second rank, in Kiang-nan ; 310 SSE. Pekin. Lon. 117. 0. E. Lat. 34. 32. N.

Hajar, t. Arabia, in Hedsjas ; 120 SE. Madian, 150 N. Medina.

Hajatou Kiamen, post of Chinese Tartary. Lon. 122. 19. E. Lat. 45. 46. N.

Haichan-tao, isl. Chinese sea, near SW. coast of Corea. Lon. 124. 32. E. Lat. 34. 30. N.

Haichbach, t. Austria ; 4 NNW. Efferding.

Haideck, t. Bavaria ; 20 S. Nuremberg.

Haidhausen, t. Bav. ; 1 Munich. Pop. 2,000.

Haiding, t. Austria ; 4 S. Efferding.

Haidingsfeld, t. Bav., in Lower Maine, on the Maine ; 3 SE. Wurtzburg. Pop. 1,987.

Haijepour, t. Hind., in Lahore ; 30 NE. Jalindar.

Haifa, see *Caifa*.

Haifar, t. Palestine, near the coast of the Mediterranean, at the foot of Mount Carmel, and on S. side of a bay opposite to Acre ; 5 SE. Acre. It has no harbour, but tolerable good anchorage. Here are the ruins of a castle and two churches ; of the latter, one serves for a magazine, and the other for a caravansary.

Hai-fong, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-tong ; 17 N. Vou-ting.

Hai-fong, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong ; 60 E. Hoei-tcheou.

Haigerloch, t. Hohenzollern-Siegmaringen ; 32 SSW. Stuttgart, 44 SE. Strasburg. Lon. 8. 54. E. Lat. 48. 20. N. Pop. 1,400.

Hajipour, t. Hind., Meywar ; ESE. Cheitore.

Hail, t. Arabia, in Hedsjar.

Hailbronn, see *Heilbronn*.

Hailsham, t. Eng., in Sussex, with a weekly market on Saturday; 14 E. Lewes, 58 SSE. London. Lon. 0. 16. E. Lat. 50. 51. N. Pop. 897.

Haimburg, see *Hainburg*.

Hai-men, t. China, in the province of Tche-kiang; 20 S. Tai-cheou.

Haimen, t. Corea, in Tchusin; 90 SW. King-ki-tao. Lon. 126. 42. E. Lat. 37. 48. N.

Haimer, t. Darfur; 50 NNE. Cobbé.

Haimer, t. Nubia; 60 S. Syene.

Hain, t. Ger., in Gotha; 5 WNW. Gotha.

Haina, t. Ger., in Hesse Cassel; 7 E. Frankenberg, 24 SSW. Cassel. Pop. 414.

Haina, t. Ger., in Gotha, on the Neisse; 6 NW. Gotha.

Hainan, isl. in the Chinese sea, separated from the southern extremity of the province of Quang-tong by a narrow sea, about 8 miles over; the island is of an oval form, 150 miles in length, and 75 in breadth. The greater part of the island is under the dominion of the emperor of China; the rest is independent, and inhabited by a free people, who have never yet been subdued. Besides mines of gold and lapis lazuli, which enrich the island, it produces, in abundance, various kinds of curious and valuable wood. Hainan, on account of its situation, riches, and extent, deserves to be ranked among the most considerable islands of Asia. Lon. 108. 4. to 110. 20. E. Lat. 18. 65. to 20. 2. N.

Hainau, t. Silesia, in Liegnitz; 50 W. by N. Breslau. Pop. 2,437.

Hainaut, or *Hainault*, or *Hennegau*, pr. Neth., bounded N. by East Flanders and South Brabant, E. by Namur, S. and SW. by France, and NW. by West Flanders. Pop. 430,156. Sq. m. 1,683. It is divided into 3 districts, Mons, the capital, Tournay, and Charleroy. It is generally level with beautiful undulating plains, and a fruitful soil. Grain is abundant, pastures excellent; minerals, iron, lead, marble, but especially coal; in the eastern part are considerable forests. The principal rivers are the Scheldt, the Selle, the Haine, the Sambre, and the Dender.

Hainburg, t. Bavaria; 10 NW. Velburg.

Hainburg, or *Haimburg*, t. Austria, on the Danube, with a manufacture of cloth; 8 W. Presburg, 20 ESE. Vienna. Lon. 17. 0. E. Lat. 48. 6. N. Pop. 2,691.

Haine, r. Neth., navigable by means of sluices from Mons to Condé, where it joins the Scheldt.

Hainerfreut, t. Bav.; 4 SE. Culmbach.

Hainfelden, t. Austria; 14 SSE. St. Polten, 20 SW. Vienna. H. 94.

Haingen, t. Wurt.; 10 NNW. Buchau, 21 WSW. Ulm. Pop. 1,100.

Hai-nhing, t. China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang; 20 NE. Hang-tcheou.

Hainnersdorf, t. Silesia, in Neisse, near the river Mitlbach; 5 NW. Weydenau.

Hainrichschlag, t. Austria; 13 W. Crems.

Hainsbach, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 12 N. Kamnitz. H. 300.

Hainstaal, t. Austria; 4 SE. Laab.

Hainstotten, t. Austria; 8 WSW. Ips.

Hair, or *Hayr*, country, Africa, in the desert

of Sahara. Lon. 1. to 4. E. Lat. 23. 30. to 25. 20. N. This country is situated E. of Zenhaga, and extends about 60 miles. The air is temperate, and the soil in many places fertile. In the S. parts the inhabitants collect manna. The chief town is called Hair, or Terga.

Haisne, see *Haine*.

Haisneau, r. France, which runs into the Haine, at Conde.

Hai-tan-ching, small island near the coast of China, about 24 miles long, and 3 broad. Lon. 119. 39. E. Lat. 25. 35. N.

Hai-tchin, t. China, of the third rank, in Fo-kién; 12 SE. Tchang-tcheou.

Haitetskula, t. Croatia; 14 N. Novi.

Haiterbach, t. Wurtemberg; 20 N. Rothweil, 27 SSW. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,500.

Hai-tien, t. China, in Pe-tche-li, a little to the NW. of Peking.

Haivali, or *Kidonia*, t. Natolia, on the west coast, opposite to the island of Muscunisi; about 16 S. Adramiti. Pop. stated by the consul and bishop, in 1820, at 20,000. Bp. see. It contains 8 or 10 churches, and a college, which has 4 professors, and a library of between 1, and 2,000 volumes. Number of students in 1820, 300. The streets are narrow and dirty, and the houses mean. The neighbourhood produces olives and oil.

Hai-yen, t. China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang; 20 SSE. Kia-hing.

Hajygunge, t. Hind., in Oude, on the Goomty; 40 N. Manickpour.

Hajygunge, t. Bengal; 38 S. Dacca.

Hajypour, circar, Hind., in Bahar, bounded N. by Bettiah, NE. by Tyroot, E. by Boglipour, S. by the Ganges, which separates it from Bahar Proper, and W. by the circar of Sarun; about 100 miles long, and from 20 to 30 broad. Hajypour is the capital.

Hajypour, t. Hind., and capital of a circar of the same name, in Bahar, on the left bank of the Ganges, opposite Patna.

Hajypour, t. Hind., in Mewat; 15 NE. Cotputly.

Hajypour, t. Guzerat; 40 W. Amedabad.

Hajycan, country, Asia, on W. side of the Sinde, between Moulton and Mecran.

Hakas, t. Sweden, Jamtland; 20 S. Froson.

Hakel, t. Arabia Felix, in Yemen; 40 SSE. Abu-Arisch.

Hakelzdorf, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 16 NNE. Gitschin.

Hakiar, t. Curdistan; 20 NE. Gulamerik.

Hakiar, r. Curdistan, which runs into the Zab, 20 W. Erbil.

Hakimpour, t. Bengal; 11 ENE. Mahmudpour.

Haking, t. Austria; 6 W. Vienna.

Haklofen, t. Bohemia, in Prachatitz; 5 NW. Budweis.

Hakman, t. Ceylon; 80 S. Candi.

Haksvik, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 25 S. Ulrichshamn.

Hål, see *Haal*.

Halaboor, t. Bootan; 68 N. Dinagepour.

Halabi, one of the Kartan islands, in the Arabian sea, at the entrance of the bay of Curia Muria; 10 SW. Deriabi.

Halæ, city, Attica; 14 SE. Athens.

Halasz, t. Hungary ; 28 E. Baja. Lon. 19. 28. E. Lat. 46. 32. N. Pop. 7,972. It consists of an assemblage of cottages, with few good buildings.

Halavord, t. Persia, in Comis ; 16 W. Bistain.

Halbau, t. Saxony, in Lusatia ; 8 SW. Sagan, 36 NE. Dresden. Pop. 500.

Halbendorf, t. Silesia, Neisse ; 1 SW. Grotkau.

Halbersdorf, t. Bav. ; 5 WNW. Burg Eberach.

Halberstadt, ci-devant principality, Germany, bounded N. by the duchies of Wolfenbittel and Magdeburg, E. by the duchy of Magdeburg, S. by the duchies of Anhalt and Blankenburg, and county of Wernigerode, and W. by the bishopric of Hildesheim ; in its greatest extent from E. to W. about 36 miles, and 28 from N. to S. Pop. about 100,000. Sq. m. 580. This principality, which now forms a part of the Prussian government of *Magdeburg*, is for the most part level, but contains also some eminences, though few hills. The soil is fertile, both in grain and flax, with rich pasturages and meadows. The greatest part of the inhabitants are Lutherans.

Halberstadt, city, Pru. *Magdeburg*, capital of a circle, formerly capital of a principality to which it gave name, on the Holzemme ; 35 SSE. Brunswick. Lon. 11. 4. E. Lat. 51. 53. N. Pop. 13,206. H. 1,861. It contains 5 Lutheran churches, 3 Catholic, 1 Lutheran, 2 convents, 2 synagogues, 6 hospitals, a gymnasium, a cabinet of natural history, a cathedral, a school with a library of 8,000 vols., a seminary for schoolmasters, and a school for midwifery. It is a place of great antiquity, supposed to have been built by the Cherusci. The buildings are in the Gothic style, and of antique appearance. A remarkable diet of the German empire was held here in 1134. It is a walled city, but the buildings are mostly old-fashioned and irregular.

Halczin, t. Russia, in Podolia ; 20 ESE. Bracław.

Haldensleben, (New,) t. Pru., in *Magdeburg*, on the Ohra ; 13 N. *Magdeburg*. Lon. 11. 34. E. Lat. 52. 20. N. Pop. 3,329. H. 502. Ch. 2. Old *Haldensleben* is in the neighbourhood, on the Bever, and contains about 1,000 inhabitants.

Haldenstein, v. Switz., in Grisons ; 2 N. Coire. Pop. 400. It belongs to the family of De Salis. It takes its name from an ancient castle, now in ruins.

Haldenwang, t. Bavaria, in Kempten ; 54 SSW. Augsburg. Pop. 1,700.

Haldimand, t. Upper Canada, on N. side of lake Ontario.

Hale, r. Eng., in the county of Cornwall, which runs into the sea, near St. Ives.

Hale, t. Holstein ; 6 E. Krempe.

Hale, r. Holstein, which runs into the Eider, 10 SW. Rensburg.

Halebli, t. Natolia ; 24 SW. Eregri.

Halem, or *Halen*, or *Hallen*, t. Neth., Brabant, on the Geete ; 4 SE. Diest.

Halendorf, t. Holstein ; 11 ENE. Eutyn.

Haleness, cape on E. coast of Shetland. Lon. 1. 20. W. Lat. 60. 2. N.

Hale's Creek, or *Pine Creek*, r. Ohio, which runs into the Ohio, 11 m. above Portsmouth.

Hale's Key, small isl. in the gulf of Mexico, near the coast of East Florida. Lon. 82. 5. W. Lat. 28. 4. N.

Halesham, see *Haitsham*.

Halesowen, t. Eng., in Salop, with a manufacture of nails, and a weekly market ; 8 SW. Birmingham, 124 NW. London. Lon. 1. 58. W. Lat. 52. 31. N. Pop. 6,888.

Halesworth, t. Eng., in Suffolk, with a weekly market on Tuesday ; 32 NNE. Ipswich, 101 NE. London. Lon. 1. 29. E. Lat. 52. 21. N. Pop. 1,810. It is situated on a canal to Southwold, navigable for barges, which pass 3 or 4 times a week with corn, &c. for the London markets.

Haleta, t. Persia, in Farsistan, on the coast of the Persian gulf ; 10 SSE. Busheer.

Haleysburg, p-v. Lunenburg co. Va. ; W. 242.

Half-Castle Bay, bay on S. coast of the isl. of St. Christopher ; 2 W. Basseterre.

Half-Gruncie Island, one of the smaller Shetland islands in the N. sea ; 2 S. Unst.

Half-Hyde Bay, bay on W. coast of the isl. of Antigua ; 2 S. Reed point.

Half-Moon, p-t. Saratoga co. N. Y., on W. side of the Hudson, and N. side of the Mohawk ; 15 N. Albany, W. 398. Pop. 4,024.

Half-Moon, p-t. Centre co. Pa. ; 15 miles from Bellefonte, W. 204. Pop. 713.

Half-Moon Bay, bay on W. coast of Jamaica ; 2 N. Orange bay.

Half-Moon Bay, bay on N. coast of St. Christopher ; 2 SE. Ragged point.

Half-Moon Fort, fort of the island of Barbadoes ; 2 N. Speight's Town.

Half-Moon Key, small isl. near S. coast of Jamaica ; 3 ENE. Portland point.

Half-Moon Key, small isl. in the bay of Honduras. Lon. 89. W. Lat. 17. 10. N.

Half-Moon Key, small isl. in the bay of Honduras, near E. coast of Guanajo. Lon. 86. 20. W. Lat. 16. 30. N.

Half-Moon Shoal, shoal in the Mergui Archipelago, near E. coast of Sullivan's island. Lat. 11. 7. N.

Halfaia, t. Nubia ; 10 S. Gerri. Lon. 32. 57. E. Lat. 15. 45. N.

Hali, (an. *Æli*), t. Arabia, in Yemen, near the coast of the Red sea ; furnished with a garrison, and belonging to the sheriffe of Mecca ; 170 NNW. Loheia. Lat. 18. 40. N.

Haliacmon, see *Platamona*, and *Jenicoro*.

Halibut Head, lofty mountain, forming S. extremity of the peninsula of Alashka, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 197 E. Eat. 54. 27. N.

Halibut Island, isl. in the N. Pacific ocean, near SE. extremity of the peninsula of Alashka, 8 leagues in circ. ; 6 miles from Halibut head.

Halicarnassus, city & capital of Doria, famous for the Mausoleum, one of the 7 wonders of the world ; now *Bodrum*.

Halicia, see *Salemi*.

Halick, t. Persia, in Segestan ; 222 SE. Zareng.

Halicous, t. Natolia ; 20 S. Kiangari.

Halicz, or *Halitsch*, or *Galitsch*, t. Austrian Galicia, on the Dniester ; 58 SE. Lemberg. Lon. 25. 46. E. Lat. 49. 13. N. Pop. 4,000. It was formerly large, and the capital of Galicia, to which it gave name. There are salt springs in the vicinity.

Halifax, p-t. Windham co. Vt. ; 30 S. Windsor, W. 430. Pop. 1,567.

Halifax, p-t. Plymouth co. Mass.; 13 NW. Plymouth, 32 S. Boston, W. 452. Pop. 749.

Halifax, p-t. Dauphin co. Pa., on E. side of the Susquehanna; 19 N. Harrisburg, W. 131. Pop. 2,062.

Halifax, co. S. side of Va., bounded N. by Campbell and Charlotte cos., E. by Mecklenburg co., S. by N. C., and W. by Pittsylvania co. Pop. in 1810, 22,133; slaves, 9,663. Pop. in 1820, 19,060. C. H. 262. Near the C. H. there is an academy.

Halifax, co. N. C., W. of the Roanoke. Pop. in 1800, 15,620; slaves, 6,624. Pop. in 1820, 17,237.

Halifax, p-t. & cap. Halifax co. N. C., on the Roanoke; 8 miles below the falls, 75 WNW. Edenton, 75 S. Petersburg, 80 NE. Raleigh, W. 220. It contains a court house, a jail, a bank, and a meeting house. It is situated in a very fertile country, and is a place of some trade. In the county of Halifax, 18 SW. of this town, there is an academy.

Halifax, t. N. A., capital of Nova-Scotia, in a county of the same name, on W. side of Chebucto bay; 40 SW. Truro, 48 E. Annapolis, 157 SE. Fredericktown, N. B. Lon. 63. 34. W. Lat. 44. 44. N. Pop. 15, or 16,000. It is built on the declivity of a hill, which rises 236 feet above the level of the sea. It is about 2 miles long, laid out in regular squares; the streets are parallel and at right angles. The harbour is open at all seasons, of bold and easy entrance, and spacious enough to contain 1,000 of the largest ships in entire safety. The imports from Great Britain alone amounted, in 1810, to £600,000. The town is entrenched with forts of timber. At the north extremity of the town is the royal navy yard, completely built, and supplied with stores of every kind for the navy. This is the chief station for the British navy in the northern part of America. The country around the town is rocky, and the soil unfit for cultivation.

Halifax, t. Eng., in W. Riding of Yorkshire; 18 SW. Leeds, 40 SW. York, 197 NW. London. Lon. 1. 55. W. Lat. 53. 44. N. Pop. of the town, 9,159; of the parish, 73,515. It is situated on a gentle eminence, washed by a branch of the river Calder, and is surrounded on all sides by high hills. Being in the midst of numerous waters adapted for mills and machinery, in the vicinity of the great wool districts, and not far from an abundant supply of coals, and being connected by the Calder navigation with Hull on the east, and by Rochdale canal with Liverpool, Manchester, &c. on the west, it has become one of the principal seats of the woollen manufacture in the kingdom. The Cloth or Piece Hall is a large and elegant edifice of stone, erected for the convenience of the manufacturers, containing 315 separate rooms for the reception of goods. Goods to the amount of £50,000 are often exposed to sale at a time. The town is well built of stone and brick. The parish is one of the largest in England, 20 m. long, and 17 wide, containing no fewer than 26 villages. The country is naturally a desert, but, by the industry of the inhabitants, is converted into a highly cultivated district.

Halifax Bay, bay on NE. coast of New Holland. Lat. 18. 49. S.

Halifax Bay, bay on E. coast of the island of Dominica. Lon. 61. 20. W. Lat. 15. 40. N.

Halifax Bay, bay on S. coast of the island of St. John, in the gulf of St. Lawrence. Lon. 63. 36. W. Lat. 46. 25. N.

Halifgoon, t. Nubia; 25 S. Gerri. Lon. 32. 57. E. Lat. 15. 35. N.

Haligaw, t. Samogitia; 45 NW. Miedniki.

Halikarkara, t. Turkish Armenia, in Erzerum; 20 SSW. Cars.

Haliko, t. Finland, in Abo; 24 E. Abo.

Halila, t. Finland, in E. Bothnia; 40 SE. Wasa.

Haling, small isl. in the English channel, separated from the coast of Hampshire by a narrow channel. Lon. 0. 57. W. Lat. 50. 48. N. It is of a triangular form, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, from N. to S., and 2 broad, except at S. extremity, where it measures in a narrow strip as much as 4. It contains several creeks on the E. coast, and has 3 villages.

Halkenstein, or *Halnestein*, t. Neth., Guelderland; 10 SW. Harderwyck.

Halki, one of the Kartan islands, in the gulf of Curia Muria, near the Arabian coast.

Halkirk, t. Scot., in Caithness; 5 S. Thurso.

Halkshead, cape on E. coast of Sleswick, in the Little Belt; 10 ESE. Hadersleben. Lon. 9. 42. E. Lat. 55. 12. N.

Hall, co. Geo. Pop. 5,086.

Hall, t. Austria; 8 WSW. Steyr.

Hall, or *Halle*, t. Tyrol, on the river Inn, with considerable salt works; 5 NE. Innspruck, 24 SW. Kuffstein. Lon. 11. 35. E. Lat. 47. 16. N. Pop. 4,105. The salt is dug in large blocks out of a mountain, and after being cleansed of its impurities in salt pits, is conveyed in a fluid state, by means of wooden canals, to Innspruck, where it is boiled to a due consistence in large iron pans. This salt work is said to produce a neat profit of 200,000 crowns yearly.

Hall, or *Halle*, t. Wurtemberg, circle of the Jaxt, capital of a district, situated on the river Kocher; 30 NE. Stuttgart, 46 SE. Heidelberg. Lon. 9. 50. E. Lat. 49. 7. N. Pop. 5,487. H. 757. It contains 6 churches, a gymnasium, and 2 libraries. It is surrounded with mountains, abounding in salt springs, which yield 3 ounces of salt from 16 of water.

Hall, t. Sweden, Upland; 20 NE. Stockholm.

Hall, t. Stiria; 8 N. Rottenmann.

Hall's River, one of the head branches of the Connecticut, in N. part of N. H.

Hall's Key, small isl. in the bay of Honduras. Lon. 89. 10. W. Lat. 16. 10. N.

Hallam, t. York co. Pa., on SW. side of the Susquehanna. Pop. 1,410.

Hallam, (*Neither*, & *Upper*,) two townships, Eng., in Yorkshire, in the neighbourhood of Sheffield, in a district of the West Riding, which from them is called Hallamshire. Pop. 2,768.

Halland, pr. Sweden, bounded N. by West Gothland, E. by Smaland, S. by Skone, and W. by the North sea. This country is in general mountainous, with considerable woods of oaks and birch trees. The principal towns are Halmstadt, Laholm, Falkenburgh, and Wardberg. Pop. 73,594. Sq. m. 1,469.

Hallaren, lake, Sweden, in Westmanland; 26 NW. Upsal.

Hallaton, or *Halloughton*, t. Eng., in Leicestershire, with a weekly market on Thursday; 15 SE. Leicester, 90 N. London. Pop. 584.

Hallburg, t. Wurzburg; 3 S. Volckach.

Halle, t. Neth., in S. Brabant, on the Senne; 10 SSW. Brussels. Pop. 4,612. It was once strongly fortified, and was celebrated for an image of the Virgin.

Halle, t. Pru. Saxony, capital of a circle in the government of Merseburg, on the Saale, over which it has 5 bridges, divided into 4 quarters; 22 SW. Dessau, 22 SE. Eisleben, 22 NW. Leipzig, 56 S. Magdeburg. Lon. 11. 58. E. Lat. 51. 29. N. Pop. 19,747. H. 2,196. It contains 6 Luth. chh., 2 Calvinist, 1 Catholic, and 4 hospitals. It is celebrated chiefly for its literary institutions, and has a protestant university, one of the most eminent in Germany, formed out of a military academy, and consecrated in 1699, and has 41 professors and lecturers, and a library of about 50,000 vols. The number of students, in 1817, was 500. The whole number of students from 1694 to 1744, was 29,322, among whom were 2 princes, 122 counts, 2,251 barons and gentlemen, 12,278 students in divinity, 12,626 students in law, and 1,941 students in physic. There are besides several scientific institutions belonging to the university or connected with it, viz: the the botanic garden, theological and philological seminaries, anatomical theatre, schools of midwifery, medical, surgical, and chemical institute, the society of natural history, &c. There is also a public town library and a royal pædagogium. —Canstein's printing office for the bible is a very large establishment. There were printed from 1712 to 1800, 1,793,534 bibles, & 877,999 testaments.

This town is also famous for the salt springs in the neighbourhood, which employ 111 boiling houses.—Hoffman, Unze, Michaelis, Nemeir, and Handel, were natives of Halle.

Halle, t. Pru. Minden; 6 NW. Bielefeld. Pop. 1,220.

Hallebast, t. Flanders; 3 SW. Ypres.

Halleeah, t. Hind., Allahabad; 20 SW. Mirzapour.

Halleeputtah, t. Bengal; 50 NNW. Midnapour.

Hallegandhe, t. Hind., in Nusserpour, on the Indus; 25 NNE. Nusserpour.

Hallein, t. Austria, in Salzburg, on the Salza; 8 SE. Salzburg, 72 ENE. Inspruck. Pop. 4,600. H. 320. Chh. 3. It has manufactures of needles and cotton, but is chiefly celebrated for salt springs, which rise in the mountain of Durnberg, near the town; 750,000 quintals of salt are made every year.

Hallen, or *Halen*, t. Sweden, in Jamtland; 38 NE. Froson.

Hallenberg, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Arensburg; 17 S. Brilon, 30 WSW. Cassel. Lon. 8. 43. E. Lat. 51. 7. N. Pop. 1,475.

Hallencourt, t. France, in Somme; 7 S. Abbeville. Pop. 1,253.

Haller, r. Ger., which runs into the Leine, 12 miles above Hanover.

Hallermund, co. Hanover; it is incorporated with the principality of Calenberg.

Hallerow Head, cape on E. coast of the isl. of South Ronaldsha. Lon. 2. 47. W. Lat. 58. 38. N.

Hallersprunge, see *Springe*.

Hallerstein, t. Bavaria; 7 S. Hof.

Hallet's Fort, fort, Barbadoes; 1 NNW. Bridgetown.

Halliapour, t. Hind., Oude; 22 SW. Fyzabad.

Halliar, circar, Hind., in Guzerat, on N. side of the gulf of Cutch; 40 m. long, and 20 broad.

Hallidown Hill, elevated spot, where, in the year 1333, the Scots were defeated by the English; 1 N. Berwick. The number slain has been stated at 20,000.

Halling, lake, Norway; 64 NNW. Christiania.

Hallingdal, r. Norway, which runs into the bay of Christiania, near Holmestrand.

Hallnas, t. Sweden, in Upland; 45 N. Upsal.

Halloes, t. Holstein; 8 NE. Braemsted.

Hallowell, t. Upper Canada, on NE. part of lake Ontario.

Hallowell, p-t. Kennebec co. Maine, on the Kennebec, 43 miles above Seguin island, near the mouth of the river; 2 S. Augusta, 54 NNE. Portland, 168 NNE. Boston, W. 610. Lat. 44. 14. N. Pop. in 1810, 2,068; in 1820, 2,919. It is situated on both sides of the Kennebec, and has Augusta north, and Gardiner and Pittston south, and contains 4 houses of public worship, 1 for Congregationalists, 1 for Baptists, and 2 for Methodists. The principal village is situated on a fine basin on the west side of the river, and contains an academy, two circulating libraries, a bank, 4 printing offices, and 1,942 inhabitants. The village is built chiefly upon three streets, two of which are parallel with the river, and the other at right angles. The houses are principally of wood, but the stores, especially those erected within a few years, are almost entirely of brick, and are built in a superior style. There are 10 wharfs on the west bank of the river, and 1 ropewalk. To the westward a high hill extends from north to south, the whole length of the village, on the slope of which 3 new streets are laid out, which are intersected by two others at right angles. Hallowell is a thriving town, and has a flourishing commerce. It is situated in a tract of country which has a strong and fertile soil, particularly excellent for grazing. The exports consist of beef, pork, pot and pearl ashes, Indian corn, wheat, rye, oats, butter, hay, lumber, fish, &c. Loaded vessels of 150 tons may come up the river as far as the wharfs. A large mill, on the plan of the southern merchant flour mills, is in successful operation in this town.—Besides the principal village, there are two other small ones within the township, one stretching along the road towards Gardiner, the other lying towards Winthrop to the west. The state of society in this town is reputed excellent, and here is the residence of Benjamin Vaughan, LLD.

Hallsio, t. Sweden, in Jamtland; 43 NW. Sundswall.

Hallstatt, t. Bav., near the conflux of the Maine and Rednitz; 3 N. Bamberg. Pop. 1,153.

Hallstatt, t. Austria, on lake Hallstatter, with a salt mine near it; 25 S. Gemunden. Pop. 1,730.

Hallstatter Sea, lake, Austria; 6 S. Gemunden.

Halluin, t. France, in Oise; 10 SE. Breteuil.

Halmers, t. Ger.; 6 SW. Smalkalden.

Halmi, t. Hungary, in Ugotsch. Pop. 1,400.

Halmoe, small isl. in the Baltic, belonging to Denmark, near NE. coast of the island of Arroë. Lon. 10. 30. E. Lat. 54. 53. N.

Halmstadt, s-p. Sweden, capital of the government of Halland, or Halmstadt, at the mouth of the Nissa; 96 WNW. Carlsrona. Lon. 12. 56. E. Lat. 56. 40. N. Pop. 1,691. Here are flourishing woollen manufactures, and a rich salmon fishery. The fortifications are destroyed.

Halna, t. Sweden, West Gothland; 79 ENE. Uddevalla.

Halpach, r. Austria, which runs into the Traisen, 2 W. Schwarzenpach.

Halpo, or *Halapo*, t. Guatemala, in Tabasco.

Hals, t. Bav., on the Iz; 2 N. Passau. P. 484.

Halsbach, t. Bav.; 3 S. Gemunden.

Halse, t. Norway, Drontheim; 60 SW. Drontheim.

Halsingland, pr. Sweden, see *Helsingland*.

Halspach, t. Wurt., 3 S. Gemunden. Pop. 1,300.

Halstadt, t. Bav.; 5 WNW. Konigshofen in Der Grabfeld.

Halsted, t. Eng., in Essex, with a manufacture of braise and says, situated on a rising ground near the river Colne, with a market on Friday; 14 NW. Colchester, 47 NE. London. Lon. 0. 34. E. Lat. 51. 58. N. Pop. 3,279.

Halstern, t. N. Brabant; 2 N. Bergen op Zoom. Pop. 1,150.

Halstrow, see *Elstra*.

Hallenbergstetten, or *Nieder-Stetten*, t. Wurt., on the Vorbach; 10 SE. Mergentheim. Pop. 1,382.

Halteren, t. Pru. Munster, on the Lippe; 20 SW. Munster. Lon. 7. 17. E. Lat. 51. 45. N. Pop. 1,850.

Halton, or *Haulton*, t. Eng., in Cheshire, on a navigable canal; 13 NE. Chester, 186 NW. London. Near it are the remains of a castle, built in the year 1071.

Halton, t. Eng., in Lancashire, on the Lune; 3 NNE. Lancaster. Pop. 823.

Haltwezel, or *Hallwezel*, or *Haltwhistle*, t. Eng., in Northumberland, near the river Tyne; 15 W. Hexham, 314 N. London. Lon. 2. 15. W. Lat. 55. 2. N. Pop. 453.

Halvan, or *Chaulan*, t. Africa, in Fez; 10 S. Fez; celebrated for its baths.

Halwaddy, t. Bengal; 5 SSE. Ramgur.

Halys, now *Kizilermak*.

Ham, v. Eng., in Surrey, on the Thames; 11 SW. London. Pop. 781. Here is *Ham House*, originally intended, it is said, for Henry, prince of Wales, son of James I.

Ham, t. France, in Somme, on the Somme, defended by a strong castle; $3\frac{1}{2}$ posts SSE. Péronne, $15\frac{1}{4}$ N. Paris. Lon. 3. 9. E. Lat. 50. 11. N. Pop. 1,746.

Ham Bluff, cape, at W. extremity of the island of Santa Cruz, in the West Indies. Lon. 63. 44. W. Lat. 17. 51. N.

Hamada, t. Arabia, Yemen; 24 SE. Chamir.

Hamadan, or *Amadan*, (supposed to be on or near the site of an. *Ecbatana*,) city, Persia, in Irak; 240 NW. Ispahan, 160 NE. Bagdad. Lon. 48. E. Lat. 35. 15. N. Pop. 40 or 50,000. H. 12,000, meanly built. It contains numerous mosques and bazars, and is situated at the foot

of a mountain, well watered by a number of springs; the environs producing excellent corn and rice. It lies in a road, and forms a stage for the caravans going to Mecca and Bagdad, and the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade. The Jews suppose that Queen Esther and Mordecai were buried here, and accordingly flock hither in pilgrimage to visit their tombs.

Hamah, (an. *Hamath*, *Epiphania*, or *Apamea*,) t. Syria, pachalic of Damascus, in a narrow valley, on the Orontes; 62 SSW. Aleppo, 122 N. Damascus. Lon. 37. 10. E. Lat. 34. 45. N. Pop. according to Ali Bey, 80, or 90,000. It is open to the E. and W. which is the course the river takes here; and without the town are pleasant gardens on each side of the river; the air of it is looked on as unwholesome. It is in a manner three towns; the principal town being on S. side of the river. The city and suburbs stand on a great compass of ground, and contains many mosques. As many parts of the town are much higher than the Orontes, they have a method of raising the water by a great number of wheels in the river, made with boxes round them, by which the water is raised to several aqueducts, consisting of very high arches, which, if well built, might be compared to some of the Roman works. The city is now in a very flourishing condition, it being the only town to which the Arabs of the eastern desert about Tadmor can come, in order to be supplied with what they want. Abulfeda, the Arabian geographer, was born here in 1273.

Hamam, (an. *Aquæ Tibilitæ*,) t. Africa, in the eastern province of Algiers, celebrated for its baths; 30 SSW. Bona, 43 E. Constantina.

Hamam-et, s-p. Tunis, on E. coast of the bay or gulf of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name; 30 S. Tunis. Lon. 10. 38. E. Lat. 36. 13. N. It is said to be so named from *Haman*, wild pigeons, with which the country abounds.

Hamapatli, t. Hind., Madura; 17 W. Madura.

Hamapel, t. Carnatic; 14 E. Tanjore.

Hamaran, t. Grand Bukharia; 30 E. Sagaien.

Hamazan, t. Abyssinia; 40 W. Arkiko.

Hamars, t. France, in Calvados; 14 WNW. Falaise, 14 SSW. Caen.

Hambach, t. Pru. Cologne; 3 SE. Juliers. Lon. 6. 32. E. Lat. 50. 57. N.

Hambach, t. Bav., circle of the Rhine; 5 NE. Landau, 16 SW. Manheim. Pop. 1,029.

Hambach, t. Bavaria, in the circle of the Regen; 3 NNE. Sultzbach, 6 NNW. Amberg.

Hambach, r. Franconia, which runs into the Rednitz, 5 N. Roth.

Hambata, t. Quito, Riobamba; 50 S. Quito. Lon. 78. 20. W. Lat. 1. 20. S. Pop. 9,000. It is situated near a large river on an extensive plain. The houses are very low and built of unburnt brick.

Hambers, t. France, in Mayenne; 10 SE. Mayenne. H. 300.

Hambie, t. France, in Channel; 7 SE. Coutances. Pop. 3,530.

Hamble, r. Eng., in Hampshire, which rises near Bishop's Waltham, and runs into the Southampton water, about 5 m. below Southampton.

Hambledon, t. Eng., in Hampshire, with a weekly market on Tuesday; 10 SW. Petersfield, 63 WSW. London. Pop. 1,358.

Hambleton, t. Franklin co. Pa. Pop. 1,688.

Hambden, t. Geauga co. Ohio. Pop. 296.

Hambour, t. Africa, in Baol; 5 S. Porto-dal.

Hamburg, p-t. Erie co. N. Y., on lake Erie, and on S. side of Buffalo; 304 W. Albany. Pop. 2,034.

Hamburg, p-v. in Unadilla, Otsego co. N. Y., on the Susquehanna, 30 SW. Cooperstown, 80 W. Hudson, W. 326.

Hamburg, p-t. Sussex co. N. J., on the Wall-hill; 13 NNE. Newton, 16 SW. Goshen, 40 WNW. Newark, W. 249.

Hamburg, p-t. Berks co. Pa., on the Schuylkill; 18 N. Reading, W. 159.

Hamburg, t. Edgefield, district, S. C., on the Savannah, opposite to Augusta, Georgia. This town has been recently laid out and is very flourishing. From July 2, 1821, to January 1822, 84 houses were built. Cotton is the principal article of trade.

Hamburg, t. Stark co. Ohio; 10 SE. Canton.

Hamburg, t. Surinam; E of the Surinam.

Hamburger's Bay, bay on W. coast of Spitzbergen. Lon. 9. 15. E. Lat. 79. 23. N.

Hamburgh, free city, Ger., in Lower Saxony, on the north bank of the Elbe, 70 miles from its mouth; 38 SW. Lubec, 54 NE. Bremen, 84 N. Hanover, 448 NE. London. Lon. 9. 59. E. Lat. 53. 33. N. Pop. in 1809, 106,920; 2,000 Catholics, 4,000 Reformed, 6,000 Jews, 500 Mennonists, &c., the rest Lutherans. It contains 5 large and 11 small Lutheran chh., 2 Reformed churches, 1 cathedral, 2 synagogues, 23 hospitals, 23,201 buildings, 227 streets, a celebrated gymnasium with 6 professors, other seminaries, several libraries, one of which contains about 100,000 volumes.

Hamburgh is the first commercial city in Germany, and before the French revolution, it ranked as the third in Europe. It is very advantageously situated for trade, having a spacious harbour, with an easy access to the sea, and an extensive communication with the interior of Germany by means of the Elbe. The river expanded by the influx of the tide, is here a great body of water, from 3 to 6 miles wide. The city is much intersected by water communications formed partly by the Elbe, partly by the Alster; and the small river Bill flows on the east side. The bridges over the canals are computed at 84. The city covers a large extent of ground, but nearly one third of the space included within the walls, is occupied by canals, piers, and a large basin formed by the Alster. There are 6 gates, 4 towards the land, and 2 towards the water. A portion of the ground on which the city is built, is rather elevated, but in the insulated part, the streets are overflowed by the highest tides.

Hamburgh is by no means elegant in the interior. The streets are narrow, crooked, and irregular, and the houses awkward and old fashioned. They are generally of great height, and built of brick and wood. In the quarter called the New Town, however, there are many handsome houses, and some elegant streets.—Hamburgh was incorporated into the French empire in

1810. It suffered greatly by the loss of its commerce, and the contributions imposed upon it; but its commerce has again revived. The number of vessels which entered this port in 1799, was 2,423; in 1817, 1,640.—Brewing was formerly the chief employment of the inhabitants; but has now declined. In 1800, there were upwards of 300 houses for refining sugar. This business has decreased, but is still extensive. The printing of cotton, linen, and handkerchiefs, is next in importance. Dye-works and machinery for twisting tobacco are also of considerable extent.—The territory of Hamburgh consists of a small district lying about the city, and the town and bailiwick of Cuxhaven. Sq. m. 133. Pop. including the district, 129,739. Hamburgh is connected with Frankfort, Bremen, and Lubec, in some commercial regulations, and they still retain the old name of Hanse towns.—Natives, Hagedorn, Schiebeler, Basedow, Schroder, J. F. Gronovius, Reimarus, &c.

Hamden, t. New Haven co. Ct.; 5½ N. New Haven. Pop. 1,687. Within the township, about 2 miles from New Haven there is a large gun manufactory.

Hamed, (El,) t. Egypt; 4 S. Rosetta.

Hamed, t. Hind., in Oude; 5 E. Mahomdy.

Hamedan, t. Persia, Chorasán; 20 NNW. Mura.

Hameese, r. Africa, in E. province of Algiers, which rises near a place of the same name, and soon after takes the name of *Sujerass*.

Hameese, t. Algiers; 8 WNW. Tefish.

Hamel, t. France, Oise; 3 SE. Grandvilliers.

Hamel, t. Hanover, capital of a district in Calenberg; 18 SE. Minden, 28 SW. Hanover. Lon. 9. 20. E. Lat. 52. 5. N. Pop. 5,054. H. 674. 3 Lutheran churches, 1 Calvinist. It is situated at the conflux of the Hamel with the Weser, which here forms an island. Its position renders it a thoroughfare to different parts of Germany, and gives it the command of the navigation of the Weser. Its public buildings are large, and it carries on an active traffic in the manufactures of tobacco, hats, and woollens.

Hamer, t. Pru. Posen; 32 WSW. Posen.

Hamer, (El,) t. Arabian Irak; 140 WSW. Bassora.

Hamerstadt, t. Bohemia, in Czaslau; 15 SW. Czaslau.

Hametnagur, t. Hind., in Oude; 34 NW. Kairabad.

Hami, country, Chinese Tartary, which contains only one city, and a few villages, situated in the desert of Cobi, which bounds it on the E. and W. The soil is barren. The inhabitants are Mahometans, large, robust, well clothed, and live in houses.

Hami Hotun, t. Chinese Tartary, and capital of a country of the same name, not large, but full of houses and people; 1,045 NW. Peking. Lon. 93. 44. E. Lat. 42. 55. N.

Hamilton, p-t. Essex co. Mass.; 8 N. Salem, 23 NNE. Boston, W. 460. Lon. 70. 52. W. Lat. 42. 38. N. Pop. 802.

Hamilton, co. N. Y., bounded N. by St. Lawrence and Franklin cos., E. by Essex, Warren, and Saratoga cos., S. by Montgomery, and W. by Herkimer. Pop. 1,251.

Hamilton, p-t. Madison co. N. Y.; 25 SW.

Utica, 106 W. Albany, W. 350. Pop. 2,681. A weekly newspaper is published here.

Hamilton, v. in Olean, Cataraugus co. N. Y., at the head of navigation, on the Alleghany, where it is joined by Olean creek; 30 SW. Angelica, 173 NNE. Pittsburg by land, 260 by the course of the river, 300 W. Albany. It is regularly laid out.

Hamilton, t. Gloucester co. N. J. Pop. 877.

Hamilton, t. Adams co. Pa. Pop. 1,207.

Hamilton, t. Philadelphia co. Pa., on W. side of the Schuylkill, opposite Philadelphia.

Hamilton, t. Northampton co. Pa. Pop. 1,320.

Hamilton, p-v. Martin co. N. C.; on S. side of the Roanoke; 12 NW. Williamston, 100 SSE. Raleigh, W. 264. H. 8.

Hamilton, co. SW. part of Ohio. Pop. 31,734. Chief town, Cincinnati.

Hamilton, p-t. & cap. Butler co. Ohio. on the Great Miami; 25 N. Cincinnati, 105 SW. Columbus, W. 516. Pop. 660. It contains the county buildings, and a printing office.

Hamilton, t. Warren co. Ohio. Pop. 1,068.

Hamilton, p-t. & cap. Montgomery co. Illinois, 25 Vandalia, W. 825. It is recently laid out, in a fertile tract of country.

Hamilton, co. East Tennessee. Pop. 821.

Hamilton, p-t. Martin co. N. C.; W. 364.

Hamilton, see *Guilderlandt*.

Hamilton College, see *Clinton*.

Hamilton-Ban, t. Adams co. Pa. It borders on Maryland. Pop. 1,053.

Hamilton, t. Scot., in Lanerkshire, on the Clyde; 11 SE. Glasgow, 13 NNW. Lanerk. Lon. 4. 2. W. Lat. 55. 49. N. Pop. 6,453. In 1760, it was made a burgh of regality, in which state it still remains. Near the town is a magnificent seat of the duke of Hamilton.

Hamin, t. Arabia Felix, in Oman; 140 NNE. Hassek.

Haming, t. Sweden, in Sudermanland; 13 S. Stockholm.

Hamm, (in Latin *Hammona*.) t. Pru. Westphalia, in Arensburg, capital of a circle, formerly capital of the county of Mark; 17 S. Munster. Lon. 7. 53. E. Lat. 51. 40. N. Pop. 4,675. It is well built and surrounded with ditches and palisades, which serve for walls. The Calvinists, Lutherans, and Catholics, have each a church, and the Calvinists have also a gymnasium and a Latin school. A little to the west of the town is a fortress, called *Fort Ferdinand*. Hamm is a place of good trade, and was formerly Hanseatic. The linen bleacheries are fine and extensive.

Hammah, see *Hamam*.

Hammah, (El,) or *Elhammah of Gabs*, (an. *Aqua Tacaptinae*.) t. Africa, in Tunis; 10 W. Gabs. It is celebrated for its baths. These baths are sheltered from the weather by low thatched hovels; and their basins, which are about 12 feet square, and 4 in depth, have, a little below the surface of the water, some benches of stone for the bathers to sit upon. One of these baths is called the *Bath of the Lepers*, and below it the water stagnates, and forms a pool.

Hammait, t. Algiers; 40 SSE. Oran.

Hamam Leef, (an. *Aqua Calida*.) t. Africa, in Tunis; 14 S. Tunis. Here is a celebrated

hot bath, much resorted to by the citizens of the capital, and near it is a mountain rich in lead ore.

Hamam Mereega, see *Mereega*.

Hamam Meskouleen, t. Africa, in Algiers; 36 E. Constantina.

Hamamlu, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia; 36 W. Aphiom Kara-hissar.

Hamme, t. Netherlands, in East Flanders; 8 SSW. Antwerp. Pop. 8,376.

Hamme, r. Ger., which runs into the Wumme, about 3 miles before it joins the Weser.

Hammel, or *Hamel*, r. Ger., which runs into the Weser, near Hameln.

Hammelburg, t. Bav. Lower Maine, on the Saale; 16 W. Schweinfurt, 27 S. Fulda. Pop. 2,585.

Hammer, t. Norway, in Aggerhuus; 25 N. Christiania.

Hammer, (Little,) t. Norway, in Aggerhuus; 76 N. Christiania. Lon. 10. 25. E. Lat. 61. 9. N.

Hammer Island, small isl. Sweden, in the Baltic, near the coast of Blechingen; 4 E. Carls-crona.

Hammerdale, t. Sweden, in Jamtland; 32 NE. Froson.

Hammerfest, t. Norway, in Finmark, on the island of Hvaloe, in a small bay, near the North Cape, and is the most northerly village in Europe. Lon. 24. 28. E. Lat. 70. 39. N. Pop. in 1789, 40.

Hammerhus, fortress, Denmark, in the island of Bornholm.

Hammersmith, v. Eng., in Middlesex, on N. side of the Thames; 4 W. London. Pop. 7,393.

Hammerstein, t. West Prussia, in Dantzic; 50 NW. Culm. Pop. 1,059.

Hammerstein, t. Pru. Lower Rhine, on the Rhine; 6 NNW. Coblenz. Pop. 650.

Hammon, see *Ammon*.

Hammonasset, r. Connecticut, which runs into Long island sound, between Guilford and Killingworth.

Hammond's Island, small isl. near S. coast of New Georgia, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 157. 5. E. Lat. 8. 46. S.

Hamnskar, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 23. 39. E. Lat. 63. 54. N.

Hamnskar, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 20. E. Lat. 63. 25. N.

Hamoaze, creek or bay, in the English channel, the W. branch or main stream of the river Tamar, which falls into Plymouth sound, and forms a harbour for the British navy, capable of containing 100 vessels; they usually lie at anchor in 3 tiers, in 13 or 14 fathoms of water.

Hamondsburg, or *Hippisburg*, bank in the German ocean, on the coast of Norfolk.

Hamont, or *Helmont*, t. Neth., Limburg; 36 N. Liege. Lon. 5. 40. E. Lat. 51. 15. N. Pop. 925.

Hamorpaicham, t. Chinese Tartary; 45 E. Piloutai.

Hamote, see *Long Island*.

Hampden, co. SW. part of Mass., bounded N. by Hampshire co., E. by Worcester co., S. by Connecticut, and W. by Berkshire co. Pop. in 1810, 25,403; in 1820, 28,021. Chief town, Springfield.

Hampden, p-t. Penobscot co. Maine, on W.

side of the Penobscot; 6 SSW. Bangor, 28 NNW. Castine, W. 682. Pop. 1,443. It is a pleasant town, and contains an academy.

Hampden Sidney College, college, in Prince Edward co. Va.; 1 mile from the court house, 85 SW. Richmond, 209 S. Washington. It has a pleasant and healthful situation; was founded in 1774, and is one of the most respectable and flourishing seminaries in the southern states.—The buildings consist of the principal or new college edifice of brick, 190 feet by 50, of 4 stories, containing a chapel, a philosophical chamber, a library room, 2 society halls, and 48 rooms for students; the old college edifice, also of brick, 45 feet by 40, of 3 stories, occupied by the academy or preparatory school, attached to the college; a dining hall, and another building containing 3 public rooms. The college library, together with the libraries belonging to the societies, contains about 2,000 volumes. The college has a respectable chemical apparatus, and a small cabinet of minerals. The legislative government is entrusted to 27 trustees, and the executive government to a president, who is also professor of chemistry and natural philosophy; 2 professors, one of mathematics, and one of languages, and 2 tutors. The number of students, in 1822, was about 120.

Hampfen, t. Austria; 14 SW. Steyr.

Hampshire, (*New*,) see *New Hampshire*.

Hampshire, co. W. part of Mass.; bounded N. by Franklin co., E. by Worcester co., S. by Hampden co., and W. by Berkshire co. Pop. in 1810, 24,523; in 1820, 26,487. Chief town, Northampton.

Hmpshire, co. N. side of Va.; bounded NW. and N. by the Potomac, ESE. by Berkley and Frederick cos., and SW. by Hardy co. Pop. in 1810, 9,784; slaves, 929. Pop. in 1820, 10,889. Chief town, Romney.

Hampshire, otherwise called *The County of Hants*, and *County of Southampton*, co. Eng., bounded N. by Berkshire, E. by Surry and Sussex, S. by the English channel, and W. by the counties of Wilts and Dorset. Sq. m. 1,600. Pop. in 1811, 245,080; 21,400 families employed in agriculture, 18,024 in trade and manufactures, 11,492 otherwise. The air is healthy, and the soil in general fertile, but various. The principal productions are corn, timber, and wool. Hampshire is 60 miles in length, 30 in breadth, and 150 in circ. It is divided into 39 hundreds, which contain one city, Winchester, 20 market towns, Southampton, Portsmouth, Andover, Christchurch, &c., and 1,062 villages.

Hampstead, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H.; 8 E. Londonderry, 30 W. Portsmouth, W. 488. P. 751.

Hampstead, p-t. Rockland co. N. Y.; 15 NW. New-York. Pop. 2,072. It is watered by the Ramapo, and contains the Ramapo works, and other extensive iron works.

Hampstead, p-v. King George co. Va.; W. 90.

Hampstead, v. Eng., in Middlesex, formerly resorted to for its mineral waters; 5 N. London.

Hampton, Indian name *Winnicowet*, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H., on the Atlantic; 12 SSW. Portsmouth, W. 487. Lon. 70. 50. W. Lat. 42. 57. N. Pop. 1,098. It is a pleasant town, and contains a Congregational meeting house, and an academy.

Hampton, p-t. Windham co. Ct.; 8 NE. Windham; 37 E. Hartford, W. 368. Pop. 1,313.

Hampton, t. Washington co. N. Y.; 70 NNE. Albany. Pop. 963.

Hampton, s-p. & cap. Elizabeth City co. Va., at the head of a bay which runs up N. from the mouth of James river, called *Hampton Road*; 5 NW. Point Comfort, 15 N. Norfolk, 93 ESE. Richmond, W. 211. It contains about 30 houses, and has a little trade. The shipping belonging to this port, in 1816, amounted to 2,169 tons.

Hampton Falls, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H.; 18 SSW. Portsmouth, W. 487. Pop. 572.

Hampton, (*New*,) p-t. Strafford co. N. H., on E. side of the Merrimack; 31 N. Concord, 70 NW. Portsmouth, W. 533. Pop. 1,500.

Hampton, (*New*,) p-t. Hunterdon co. N. J.; 40 NW. New-Brunswick, W. 204.

Hampton, v. Eng., in Middlesex, at which is a royal palace, situated near the Thames, called *Hampton Court*; 15 WSW. London. Pop. 2,515.

Hampton, see *Minchen-Hampton*, and *Little Hampton*.

Hamptonville, p-v. Surry co. N. C.; W. 402.

Hamra, small isl. in the Red sea, near the coast of Arabia. Lat. 25. 30. N.

Hamrachi, t. Persia, Segestan; 180 SE. Zareng.

Hamrange, t. Sweden, in Gesticia, in a bay of the gulf of Bothnia; 14 N. Gefle. Lon. 16. 52. E. Lat. 60. 55. N.

Hamrik, t. Neth. Groningen; 5 E. by N. Winnschotten. Pop. 1,100.

Hamsin, t. Hind., in Oude; 17 SE. Fyzabad.

Hamstead Point, cape on N. coast of the isle of Wight. Lon. 1. 16. W. Lat. 50. 43. N.

Ham-tchin, t. China, of the third rank, in Petcheli; 10 NW. Pao-ting.

Han, city, China, of the second rank, in Setchuen. Lon. 10. 4. E. Lat. 31. N.

Han, r. China, which rises in S. part of Chensi, and joins the Yang-tse, at Han-yang, in Hou-quang.

Han, small isl. near the coast of Scotland. Lon. 4. 33. W. Lat. 58. 37. N.

Hanamine, small isl. near W. coast of Ireland, and co. Galway; 2 NW. Rinvell point.

Hanau, t. Hesse Cassel, capital of a province to which it gives name, on the Kinzig, where it joins the Maine; 8 E. Frankfort on the Maine, 25 SSE. Wetzlar, 27 E. Mentz. Lon. 8. 59. E. Lat. 50. 19. N. Pop. 11,997. H. 1,466. It is divided into Old and New Town. The former is old, but has a magnificent castle; the latter is much larger, with regular streets. The town contains an illustrious gymnasium, and other institutions, and has extensive manufactures of silk, also of woollen, cotton, porcelain, &c.—Great quantities of roll tobacco are made up here, and a great article of trade consists in timber brought down the Maine, rough and cast iron, meal, and corn.

Hanau Litchtenburg, lordship, situated for the most part in Alsace, and now united to France. The remainder is shared by Baden and Hesse Darmstadt. Pop. of the whole upwards of 80,000.

Hanau, or *Hanau Munzenburg*, pr. Hesse Cassel, in the Wetterau, formerly a principality and separate government, subject to the counts of Hanau; extending from E. to W. along N. bank of the Maine, about 45 miles. Sq. m. 345. Pop.

57,854. H. 9,087. It is esteemed one of the richest and most fertile countries in Germany, producing grain, legumes, exquisite wine, and delicious fruits. It contains magnificent forests, a rich salt mine, a copper mine, a silver mine, and a mine of cobalt.

Hanazo, r. Abyssinia, which runs into the Arabian sea, near the town of Zeila.

Hanchan, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiangnan; 25 NW. Tai-ping.

Hanckenbuttel, t. Han., in Luneburg Zelle; 24 E. Zelle.

Hancock, co. Maine, bounded N. by Penobscot co., E. by Washington co., S. by the Atlantic, and W. by Lincoln and Kennebec cos. Pop. in 1810, 30,031; in 1820, 31,290. Chief town, Castine.

Hancock, p-t. Addison co. Vt.; 36 SSW. Montpelier, W. 484. Pop. 442.

Hancock, p-t. Hillsborough co. N.H., 21 NW. Amherst, W. 465. Pop. 1,178. It contains a cotton and woollen manufactory.

Hancock, p-t. Berkshire co. Mass.; 20 NNW. Lenox, 150 W. Boston, W. 367. Pop. in 1810, 1,049; in 1820, 1,165. In this town, 2 miles from New-Labanon, and 5 from Pittsfield, is a flourishing village of Shakers.

Hancock, p-t. Delaware co. N. Y.; 25 S Delhi; W. 325. Pop. 525.

Hancock, p-t. Salem co. N. J.; W. 177.

Hancock, p-t. Washington co. Md., on the Potomac; 34 W. Elizabethtown, 103 W. Baltimore, W. 96. Pop. 200.

Hancock, co. central part of Georgia. Pop. in 1810, 13,330; slaves, 6,456. Pop. in 1820, 12,734. Chief town, Sparta.

Hancock, co. Mississippi. Pop. 1,594.

Hancock's Harbour, harbour on W. coast of N. A.; 60 ESE. Nootka sound. Lon. 125. 26. W. Lat. 48. 30. N. The entrance of this harbour is about 5 miles long, and has good anchorage. The land around is generally uneven, rocky, and mountainous, covered with pine, spruce, cedar, fir, hemlock, cypress, and other trees of remarkable size.

Handacken, t. Bav.; 4 SE. Geroltzhofen.

Hando, country, Africa, subject to Quoja.

Handschuhheim, t. Baden, in Neckar; 3 WNW. Heidelberg. Pop. 1,230.

Handsome People, (*Island of*,) isl. in the Pacific ocean, about 6 leagues in circ., so called from the beauty of the inhabitants. Lon. 175. 10. W. Lat. 10. S.

Handsworth, t. Eng., in Staffordshire; 3 N. Birmingham. Pop. 2,157.

Handya, t. Hind., Jyenagur; 12 E. Jyepour.

Hanebo, t. Sweden, in Helsingland; 12 SW. Soderhamn.

Hanedak, t. Nubia, on the Nile; 80 NW. Dongola.

Hanenbach, t. Bav.; 3 E. Leuchtlershausen.

Hanepari, t. Carnatic; 20 N. Tanjore.

Hang, t. Sweden, in East Gothland; 6 NE. Linkioping.

Hanghes, t. France, in Eure-and-Loire; 11 N. Chartres. H. 240.

Hanjest, or *Handgest*, t. France, in Somme; 7 N. Montdidier. Pop. 1,263.

Hangiara, t. Turkestan; 115 S. Andegan, 180 ENE. Samarcand.

Hangingshawlaw, hill, Scot., in the county of Selkirk; 5 NW. Selkirk.

Hangman's Point, cape, Ireland, at Kinsale harbour; 2 S. Kinsale. Lon. 8. 29. W. Lat. 51. 47. N.

Hango, or *Ingo*, s-p. Finland, in Nyland, on the Baltic; 18 E. Eknas, 30 W. Helsingfors. Lon. 23. 56. E. Lat. 60. 3. N.

Hang-tan, t. China, of the third rank, in Petcheli.

Hang-tcheou, city, China, of the first rank, capital of Tche-kiang; 600 SSE. Peking. Lon. 119. 46. E. Lat. 30. 20. N. It is one of the richest and largest cities of the empire, called by the Chinese *The Terrestrial Paradise*, and said to contain 1,000,000 souls, situated between the basin of the Grand canal and the river Tsientang, which falls into the sea at the distance of little more than 60 miles to the eastward. The tide, when full, increases the width of this river to about 4 miles, opposite to the city. It has nothing grand in its appearance except its walls: the houses are low, none exceed two stories; the streets are narrow; they are paved with large, smooth flags in the middle, and with small flat stones on each side. The chief streets consist entirely of shops and warehouses, many not inferior to the most splendid of the kind in London. A brisk and extensive trade seems to be carried on in silks, and not a little in furs, and English broadcloths. The country around produces great quantities of excellent silk; and in raising it they assert that 60,000 people are employed in the towns and villages round about.

Hanley, t. Eng., in Staffordshire, near the Trent; 2 NE. Newcastle-under-Line. Lon. 2. 10. W. Lat. 53. 2. N. Pop. 4,481. It has a large manufactory in pottery, and a market on Saturday.

Han-tching, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si; 50 NNE. Tong.

Hangwell, fortress, Ceylon, which, in Sept. 1803, being then in possession of the British, was attacked by the Candians, who were repulsed with great loss.

Hanimmet, t. Morocco; 30 E. Morocco.

Hanhikivi, small isl. on E. part of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 24. 12. E. Lat. 64. 33. N.

Hank, t. Egypt; 10 NE. Cairo.

Hanna, t. Lithuania, in Brzesc; 24 S. Brzesc.

Hanna, r. Moravia, which runs into the Marasch, 2 N. Kremsir. It gives name to a district in the circle of Olmutz, containing 400 sq. m.

Hannachreen, small isl. near W. coast of Ireland; 6 E. Rinveel point. Lon. 9. 10. W. Lat. 53. 36. N.

Hannah Bay, bay in S. part of James' bay, Hudson's bay. Lon. 80. W. Lat. 51. 12. N.

Hannakallal Indians, on W. coast of N. A. No. 600.

Hannas, t. Sweden, Smaland; 90 N. Calmar.

Hannbach, t. Bav., dist. Amberg. Pop. 638.

Hanneck, t. Bav.; 5 N. Hertzogen-Aurach.

Hannibal, p-t. Onondaga co. N. Y., on lake Ontario, on W. side of the Oswego; 30 NNW. Onondaga, 180 WNW. Albany. Pop. 935.

Hannibal, p-t. Pike co. Missouri; 130 St. Louis, W. 1,021.

Hanningsdorf, or *Heintendorf*, t. Silesia, in Neisse; 4 SSW. Grotkau.

Hannonville sous les Côtes, t. France, in Meuse; 9 NNE. St. Mihiel, 12 SE. Verdun.

Hannoys, small isl. in the English channel, about half a mile from W. coast of Guernsey.

Hannuah, t. Bengal; 13 ENE. Rogonatpour.

Hannuye, t. Brabant; 20 W. Liege.

Hanosfalva, t. Hungary; 12 NE. Szeben.

Hanole, t. Guzerat; 10 NW. Champaneer.

Hanover, p-t. Grafton co. N. H., on E. side of the Connecticut; 53 NW. Concord, 102 WNW. Portsmouth, 115 NW. Boston, W. 495. Pop. 2,222. Dartmouth College is situated in SW. part of this township, about half a mile E. of the river, on a beautiful plain, where there is a handsome village of about 60 houses, with a Congregational meeting house; about five miles to the NE. of which, within the township, there is another Congregational meeting house. At the village there is a handsome bridge across the river, connecting the town with Norwich.

Dartmouth College was founded by Dr. Eleazer Wheelock, and chartered by royal grant, in 1769. The funds, which were originally created by charitable individuals, have been increased by grants from the legislatures of New-Hampshire and Vermont; and afford, at present, an increasing annual income of about 1,600 dollars. The buildings consist of 2 handsome edifices, one styled College Hall, 150 feet by 50, of 3 stories, containing 34 rooms for under-graduates, and 2 for other purposes; the other, styled Medical Hall, a brick edifice of 3 stories, containing a laboratory, a room for the anatomical museum, 2 lecture rooms, and 9 rooms for medical students; a chapel, and a dining hall. The college library contains upwards of 5,000 volumes, the medical library about 500, and 2 libraries belonging to college societies about 3,300 each, making in all upwards of 12,000 vols. The college has a good philosophical apparatus, an extensive chemical apparatus, a large anatomical museum, and a valuable cabinet of minerals.

The executive government is entrusted to a president and 8 professors, one of theology, one of mathematics and natural philosophy, one of the Latin and Greek languages and literature, one of rhetoric and oratory, one of surgery, obstetrics, and legal medicine, one of the theory and practice of physic, materia medica, and botany, one of chemistry, mineralogy, and the application of science to the arts, and one of anatomy and physiology; and 2 tutors. The number of under graduates, in 1822, was about 160; medical students, 65. There is a grammar school connected with the college, which has about 50 students. The medical department was established in 1798. The lectures commence with the college fall term, and continue 3 months. Commencement is held on the Wednesday preceding the last Wednesday in August. There are 3 vacations; the 1st, from commencement, 4 weeks; the 2d, from the 1st Monday in January, 7 weeks; the 3d, from the Monday preceding the last Wednesday in May, 2½ weeks.

Hanover, p-t. Plymouth co. Mass.; 22 SSE. Boston, W. 454. Pop. 1,211.

Hanover, p-t. Chatauque co. N. Y., about 26 SW. Buffalo, 320 W. Albany, W. 408. Pop. 2,217.

Hanover, p-t. Morris co. N. J., on the Passaic; 16 NW. Elizabethtown, W. 233. Pop. 3,503.

Hanover, t. Burlington co. N. J. Pop. 2,642.

Hanover Neck, p-v. Morris co. N. J.; 58 Trenton, W. 225.

Hanover, p-t. & bor. York co. Pa.; 18 SW. York, W. 80. Pop. 946. It is a pleasant town, and contains a market house, 2 houses of public worship, 1 for German Lutherans, and 1 for German Calvinists, and has considerable trade. A newspaper in German is published here. The inhabitants are chiefly Germans. The surrounding country is fertile and well cultivated.

Hanover, t. Northampton co. Pa. Pop. 358.

Hanover, t. Lehigh co. Pa. Pop. 866.

Hanover, t. Lebanon co. Pa. Pop. 1,871.

Hanover, t. Luzerne co. Pa. Pop. 879.

Hanover, t. Washington co. Pa. Pop. 1,329.

Hanover, t. Beaver co. Pa. Pop. 1,147.

Hanover, (*New*,) t. Montgomery co. Pa. Pop. 1,320.

Hanover, (*Upper*,) t. Montgomery co. Pa. Pop. 1,273.

Hanover, p-t. Columbiana co. Ohio; W. 320. Pop. 1,486.

Hanover, p-t. Licking co. Ohio; 43 Columbus, W. 385. Pop. 595.

Hanover, t. Richland co. Ohio. Pop. 118.

Hanover, t. Butler co. Ohio. Pop. 1,512.

Hanover, p-t. Dearborn co. Indiana; 110 Columbus, W. 534.

Hanover, p-t. Knox co. Ohio; W. 379.

Hanover, co. Va., bounded NE. by Spottsylvania, Caroline, and King William cos., E. by New Kent co., S. by Henrico, SW. by Goochland co., and W. by Louisa co.; W. 103. Pop. in 1810, 15,082; slaves, 8,454. Pop. in 1820, 15,267.

HANOVER, country, Ger., formerly an electorate, but erected into a kingdom in 1815; bounded N. by the German ocean, NE. by the Elbe, E. by Pru. Saxony, S. by Pru. Saxony, Westphalia, and Hesse Cassel, and W. by the Netherlands. The boundaries include the grand duchy of Oldenburg, part of the duchy of Brunswick, and the city of Bremen, all independent of Hanover. Lon. 6. 51. to 11. 51. E. Lat. 51. 18. to 53. 54. N.

In 1815, East Friesland, Hildesheim, the town of Gosslar with its district, the lower county of Lingen, with some petty districts, were annexed to Hanover; containing together a population of upwards of 200,000. In return Hanover ceded to Prussia only a small territory on the right of the Elbe, and a still smaller one in the western part to the grand duke of Oldenburg. Hanover now contains the following 11 provinces. The late principality of Grubenhagen now forms a part of the province of Göttingen.

Provinces.	Sq.m.	Pop.	Capital.
Calenberg	1,049	139,222	Hanover
Göttingen	1,216	176,110	Göttingen
Luneburg	4,231	245,976	Luneburg
Hildesheim	682	128,938	Hildesheim
Bremen	2,136	168,504	Stade
Verden	522	22,556	Verden
Hoya and Diepholz	1,418	105,120	Nienburg
Osnabruck	921	126,037	Osnabruck
East Friesland	1,113	120,825	Aurich
Lingen	132	20,123	Lingen
Bentheim, Mep- pen, &c.	1,142	52,054	Meppen
	14,662	1,305,465	

Government. Hanover, although a member of the Germanic confederation, is governed by the king of Great Britain, who is also styled king of Hanover. It is now governed by a viceroy appointed by the king, assisted by a parliamentary body.

Religion. The religion is Lutheran. There are 152,000 Catholics, 40,000 Calvinists, 8,200 Jews, 400 Mennonists; the rest Lutherans.

Education. The university of Göttingen is well known. There are also academies or gymnasia at Hanover, Lüneburg, Hildesheim, Osnaburg, Lingen, Ilfeld, &c. There are elementary schools in every village.

Face of the country, soil, &c. With the exception of the Hartz and other elevated tracts in the south, the territory of Hanover consists of an immense plain with only gentle undulations. In the south the valleys are fertile; in the north there are many barren heaths and moors; the most productive tracts are those along the banks of the rivers, which have been reclaimed from a marshy state.—The climate is generally healthy, though the marshes in some parts produce noisome exhalations.

Productions. The mountain tract, called Hartz, is valuable for its forests, and still more so for its mines of silver, iron, copper, lead, zinc, sulphur, and vitriol.—The productions of Hanover, are wheat, barley, oats, rye, buckwheat, hemp, flax, tobacco, madder, potatoes, various other vegetables; cattle, horses, and sheep.

Trade and manufactures. Neither of these are carried on extensively in Hanover. Emden is the only town that has any maritime trade of consequence. There are manufactures at Osnaburg, and some other places.

Rivers. The principal rivers are the Elbe, Weser, Ems, Leine, Ocker, Ilmenau, &c.

Hanover, city, Ger., capital of the kingdom of Hanover, and of the province of Calenberg, on the Leine, which divides it into two parts, called the Old and New Town; 28 W. Brunswick, 58 SE. Bremen, 150 W. Berlin. Lon. 9. 43. E. Lat. 52. 22. N. Pop. in 1811, 20,038; in 1819, about 25,000. H. 2,095. It contains 5 Lutheran churches, 1 Calvinist, 1 Catholic, 1 synagogue, 2 hospitals, an orphan house, and 2 poor-houses. The elector's palace, now the residence of the viceroy, has been recently repaired, and rendered an elegant modern edifice. Hanover contains a gymnasium, a seminary, styled the *Georgianum*, for the education of 40 sons of Hanoverian nobles, and a public library founded by Leibnitz, containing the archives of the kingdom, and a valuable collection of books. Other objects of interest are the mews, the church of the castle, some fine gardens, the wood of Ellenztied, the Lutheran burying ground, and a country royal mansion, at some distance from the town, with a garden containing a very interesting botanical collection.

Hanover is situated in a sandy though picturesque district, and its appearance at a distance is singular and romantic. On entering the town, it exhibits an antiquated appearance. The materials for building are generally brick, with wooden frame work, painted so as to afford an imperfect imitation of stone. The inhabitants derive their chief support from the

presence of the court and the residence of the gentry; and also from manufactures, on a small scale, of gold and silver lace, printing cotton and linen, brewing, &c., and some trade. It has four annual fairs.—Natives, Island, W. A. & Fr. Schlegel, and Dr. Herschel.

Hanover Bay, or Chetamal Bay, bay or gulf on the E. coast of Yucatan. Lon. 89. 15. W. Lat. 18. 45. N.

Hanover, (New,) W. part of N. America, bordering on the coast of the N. Pacific ocean, situated between New Cornwall, and New Georgia, extending from Lat. 45. 30. to 53. 15. N.

Hanover, (New,) island in the Pacific ocean, about 30 miles in length. The SW. part is situated in Lon. 148. 27. E. Lat. 2. 49. S.

Hanouta, t. Hind., in Agra; 20 SE. Agra.

Hanrau, or Hanrow, t. Holstein; 14 E. Meldorp.

Hansbach, or Hanspach, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz, with manufactures of cotton, thread, and paper; 12 N. Kamnitz.

Hansbecke, t. Neth., E. Flanders; 10 E. Ghent. Pop. 2,440.

Hansdorf, or Hanus-falva, t. Hungary, in Saros, with mineral springs; 10 NE. Szeben.

Hanse Towns, a celebrated association which commenced about 1140, and which afterwards comprised most of the commercial towns in Europe. *Hanse* is an obsolete word, which in High Dutch, signifies confederacy or alliance. No cities were admitted into the Hanseatic league except such as were situated on the sea, or on some navigable river. The members of this powerful association, formed the first systematic plan of commerce known in the middle ages. The end of the 14th century and the beginning of the 15th, were the most flourishing times of this alliance, which then embraced 64 commercial towns. The members were divided into 4 colleges or provinces, distinguished by the names of their 4 principal towns, which were Lubec, Cologne, Brunswick, and Dantzic. Lubec was the head of the whole hanse. The hanse association had also 4 principal factories, or staples, called *comptoirs*; these were London, Bruges, Novgorod, and Bergen; that of Bruges was afterwards removed to Antwerp. In 1630 this confederacy was dissolved. At present the Hanseatic league comprises only 4 cities, Hamburg, Lubec, Bremen, and Frankfort on the Maine. They have a vote in the Germanic diet, and have a commercial treaty with each other, and a court of appeal at Lubec.

Hansfelden, t. Stiria; 8 NNW. Judenburg.

Hanshagen, t. Prussia, in Natangen; 10 NNW. Heilsberg.

Hanslop, t. Eng., in Buckinghamshire; 5 NW. Newport Pagnel. Pop. 1,289.

Hanson, p-t. Plymouth co. Mass.; 24 Boston, W. 358. Pop. 917.

Hansoote, t. Hind., in Guzerat; 15 SW. Baroach.

Hanstadt, t. Denmark, in Aarhus; 3 N. Horsens.

Hansquar, t. Morung; 72 E. Amerpour.

Hanswalt, t. Prussia, in Oberland; 4 SSE. Salfeldt.

Hanta, see Anta.

Han-tchao, small island in the Chinese sea, near the coast of Cochin China, at the entrance of the harbour of Turon. Lon. 108. 12. E. Lat. 16. 12. N.

Han-tcheou, or *An-tcheou*, t. Corea, in Hoang-hai, on the river Tchou-nang; 140 NNW. King-kitchao. Lon. 125. 31. E. Lat. 39. 38. N.

Han-tchong, city, China, of the first rank, in S. part of Chen-si, on the river Han, in a fertile country, surrounded by mountains and forests; 625 SW. Peking. Lon. 106. 44. E. Lat. 32. 59. N. The principal articles of commerce are honey, wax, musk, and cinnabar.

Han-tchuen, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-Quang, on the Han; 25 W. Han-Yang.

Hantou-Hotun, t. Chinese Tartary; 17 NW. Nimgouta.

Hants, see *Hampshire*.

Hanvec, t. France, in Finisterre; 8 S. Lander-nau, 8 N. Châteaulin.

Hanvois, t. France, in Oise, district of Beauvais. Pop. 1,120.

Hanuziszki, t. Rus. Wilna; 10 SSW. Troki.

Hanway's Point, cape, on N. coast of Egmont island. Lon. 164. 22. E. Lat. 10. 42. S.

Hanwell, v. & parish, Eng., in Middlesex; 10 W. London. Pop. 803.—Native, J. Hanway.

Hanzlet, small isl. in E. part of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 30. E. Lat. 63. 19. N.

Han-yang, city, China, of the first rank, in Hou-quang, at the conflux of the rivers Han and Yan-tse; 587 W. Peking. Lon. 113. 44. E. Lat. 30. 36. N.

Han-yn, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si; 30 WNW. Hing-ngan.

Han-yu, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan; 20 N. Hai.

Hapae, pronounced sometimes *Habéi*, a cluster of 4 islands among those called the Friendly islands, in the S. Pacific ocean; they are fertile and well cultivated, and the inhabitants hospitable. They lie about Lon. 185. 36. to 185. 45. E. Lat. 19. 39. to 19. 53. S.

Hapajerfin, t. Finland; 30 SSW. Brahestad.

Hapircan, t. Chinese Tartary, in Hami; 15 SE. Houpatar Paitchang

Hapircan poulac, t. Thibet; 25 WNW. Orto.

Haplincourt, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 3 E. Bapaume.

Happer, t. Hind., in Sehaunpour; 24 SSE. Meral.

Happurg, t. Bav.; 3 SE. Herrsbruck.

Hapsal, or *Hapsala*, see *Gapsal*.

Hapsburg, see *Habsburg*.

Hara, r. Chinese Tartary, which runs into the Orgon, Lon. 105. 36. E. Lat. 49. 35. N.

Hara, lake, Thibet. Lon. 97. 19. E. Lat. 36. 42. N.

Hara il Coma, t. Little Bukharia; 15 NE. Acsu.

Harac, see *Krac*.

Haracher Hotun, t. Thibet; 160 W. Tourfan. Lon. 86. 16. E. Lat. 43. 4. N.

Haraker, t. Sweden, in Westmanland; 12 N. Westeras.

Haralope-pai-Hotun, t. Little Bukharia; 42 NE. Acsu. Lon. 83. 40. E. Lat. 41. 55. N.

Hara-oso, t. Thibet; 48 WNW. Cha tcheou.

Hara-Palgason, t. Thibet; 25 SE. Oram-tchi Hotun.

Hara-toube, t. Thibet; 37 W. Hami. Lon. 92. 44. E. Lat. 42. 53. N.

Haram, small island in the Red sea, near the coast of Arabia. Lat. 22. 18. N.

Haramfoe, small island in the North sea, near the coast of Norway. Lat. 62. 36. N.

Haran, now *Heren*.

Haran Alcarin, t. Arabia, in Hedsjas; 4 N. Niab.

Haratch, (an. *Savus*,) r. Africa, which runs into the sea, 6 SE. Algiers.

Harbach, t. Bav.; 4 SE. Gemunden.

Harbach, r. Wurtemberg, which runs into the Muhr, 1 NW. Murhard.

Harbaghé, t. Nubia, on the left bank of the Nile; 63 N. Sennaar. Lon. 33. 5. E. Lat. 14. 40. N.

Harbledown, v. Eng., in Kent; 1 mile from Canterbury.

Harbo, t. Sweden, Westmanland; 20 NNW. Upsal.

Harbonnieres, t. France, in Somme; 12 N. Montdidier, 15 E. Amiens.

Harborough, or *Market-Harborough*, t. Eng., in Leicester, with a weekly market on Tuesday; 14 SSE. Leicester, 83 NNW. London. Lon. 0. 56. W. Lat. 52. 20. N. Pop. 1,716.

Harbour Island, one of the smaller Bahama islands, N. of Eleuthera. Lon. 76. 44. W. Lat. 25. 56. N.

Harbour Island, small isl. near the coast of N. Carolina, in Pamlico sound. Lon. 76. 32. W. Lat. 34. 50. N.

Harbourg, small isl. in the English channel, near the coast of France. Lon. 1. 59. W. Lat. 48. 39. N.

Harbur, small isl. in Red sea. Lat. 16. 5. N.

Harburg, t. Ger., Eichsfeld; 9 SE. Duderstadt.

Harburg, or *Haarburg*, t. Bav., in Oettingen-Wallerstein, on the Wernitz; 6 SE. Nordlingen, 9 S. Oettingen.

Harburg, or *Haarburg*, s-p. Han., Luneburg Zelle, on the Seeve, which runs through it into the Elbe; 7 S. Hamburg, 32 NNW. Luneburg. Lon. 9. 56. E. Lat. 53. 28. N. Pop. 3,626. H. 515. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in bleaching wax, refining sugar, manufacturing starch, ribbons, hats, and stockings.

Harcas, t. Tartary, and principal residence of the khan of the Calmucks, on the river Ili.

Harcas-koh, mt. Persia, in Irak; 40 N. Kom.

Harcourt, t. France, in Eure; 12 NE. Bernay, 15 NW. Evreux. Pop. 1,297.

Harcourt le bois Halbont, t. France, in Calvados; 10 NW. Falaise, 12 S. Caen. Pop. 988.

Hardales, t. Spain, in Seville; 10 SW. Antequera.

Hardan, r. Ger., which runs into the Ilmenau, near Ultzen, in Luneburg Zelle.

Hardanger, mt. Norway, in Bergen; 60 E. Bergen.

Hardanger, (Gulf of,) bay of the North sea, on the coast of Norway. Lon. 6. E. Lat. 59. 50. N.

Hardberg, t. Stiria; 10 SSW. Fridberg, 52 S. Vienna. Lon. 15. 46. E. Lat. 47. 18. N.

Hardcastle, t. of the Hottentots, Africa, SW. of Griquatown. Pop. 885.

Harde, r. Ger., which runs into the Leine, 2 SE. Eimbeck.

Hardeck, t. Hungary ; 14 NE. Rosenberg.

Hardeck, or *Hardegg*, t. Austria ; 7 W. Znaym, 40 NNW. Vienna. Lon. 15. 42. E. Lat. 48. 43. N. H. 60.

Hardeggen, t. Han., in Gottingen with manufactures of leather ; 10 NW. Gottingen. Pop. 1,136.

Hardehausen, t. Pru. Minden ; 5 NW. Warburg.

Hardeheim, t. Bav. ; 4 ESE. Kirch-Lamitz.

Harden, see *Hawarden*.

Harden, co. Ken. on the Ohio ; W. 662. Pop. in 1810, 7,581 ; slaves 940. Pop. in 1820, 10,498. Chief town, Elizabethtown.

Hardenberg, t. Pru. Dusseldorf ; 13 ENE. Dusseldorf. Lon. 6. 50. E. Lat. 51. 19. N.

Hardenberg, or *Hardenburg*, t. Neth., Overijssel, situated on the Vecht ; first surrounded with walls in the year 1355 ; 10 SW. Covorden. Lon. 6. 17. E. Lat. 52. 37. N. Pop. 2,550.

Hardenburg, p-t. & cap. Breckenridge co. Ken., about 60 SW. Louisville ; W. 678.

Hardensville, p-v. Green co. Alabama ; 125 Cahawba, W. 863.

Harderwyck, or *Hardewick*, s-p. Neth., in Guelderland, on the Zuyder Zee ; 19 W. Deventer, 25 NE. Utrecht. Lon. 5. 31. E. Lat. 52. 24. N. Pop. 3,731. It has 5 gates, 3 towards the land, and 2 towards the sea. The church of St. Martin is much admired for its tower and architecture. A university was founded here in 1648, but in 1808 it was converted into an athenæum or academy, and has 8 professors.

Hardheim, t. Baden, on the Erf ; 10 SSE. Miltenberg. Pop. 1,726.

Hardin (*New*), co. Ohio, attached to Logan co. Pop. 22.

Hardin, co. West Tennessee. Pop. 1,462.

Hardin, p-t. Shelby co. Ohio ; 93 Columbus, W. 507.

Hardinghen, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais ; 9 NE. Boulogne.

Hardingstone, v. Eng. ; 3 S. Northampton.

Hardisleben, t. Ger., Weimar, on the Lossa ; 2 N. Buttstadt. Pop. 550.

Hardiston, t. Sussex co. N. J. Pop. 2,160.

Hardmark, t. Norway, in Christiansand ; 11 SSW. Christiansand.

Hardoi, t. Hind., Oude ; 28 SSW. Lucknow.

Hardt, t. Pru. Cleves, near Crevelt. Pop. 1,252.

Hardoye, t. Flanders, 3 NNE. Rousselaer.

Hardwick, p-t. Caledonia co. Vt. ; 14 NW. Danville, 24 NNE. Montpelier, W. 551. Pop. 867.

Hardwick, p-t. Worcester co. Mass. ; 22 WNW. Worcester, 70 W. Boston, W. 413. Pop. 1,836.

Hardwick, p-t. Sussex co. N. J. ; 11 SW. Newton, W. 232. Pop. of the township, 3,360.

Hardwick, s-p. Bryan co. Georgia, near the mouth of the Ogeechee ; 25 SW. Savannah.

Hardwick's Island, isl. in Johnstone's strait, on west coast of N. America ; about 12 miles long from E. to W., and 2 broad. Lon. 134. 15. E. Lat. 50. 36. N.

Hardy, co. N. part of Va. ; bounded NE. by Hampshire co., E. by Shenandoah co., SW. by Pendleton and Randolph cos., and NW. by Maryland. Pop. in 1810, 5,525 ; slaves 740. Pop. in 1820, 5,700. Chief town, Moorfields.

Hardy, t. Coshocton co. Ohio. Pop. 512.

Hare, isl. in the North sea, near the coast of Norway, 20 miles in circumference. Lon. 6. 33. E. Lat. 62. 20. N.

Hare Bay, bay on E. coast of Newfoundland Lon. 55. 40. W. Lat. 51. 20. N.

Hare Indians, Indians, N. America. Lon. between 125. and 130. W. Lat. 66. 50. N.

Hare Island, small island near the coast of Norway. Lat. 62. 24. N.

Haren, r. Ger., which joins the Hunte, at Oldenburg.

Harench, see *Arech*.

Harene, t. Sweden, in West Gothland ; 36 NE. Gottenburg.

Harfan, t. Hungary ; 4 SE. Siclos.

Harfleur, t. France, in Lower Seine ; 2 S. Montivillers, 4 E. Havre. Lon. 0. 11. E. Lat. 49. 30. N. Pop. 1,790. The prosperity of Havre de Grace ruined this port ; the harbour is filled up, and only fit for boats. It is situated on the side of a hill, on a small river, near the Seine.

Harford, t. Susquehanna co. Pa. Pop. 642.

Harford, co. Md. ; bounded N. by Pennsylvania, E. by the Susquehanna, SE. by Chesapeake bay, and W. by Baltimore co. Pop. in 1810, 21,258 ; slaves 4,431. Pop. in 1820, 15,924. Chief town, Bel-Air.

Harford, or *Bushtown*, p-t. Harford co. Md., on Bush river ; 8 SE. Bel-Air, 25 NE. Baltimore, 77 SW. Philadelphia, W. 62. Lon. 76. 17. W. Lat. 39. 28. N. In the vicinity is a bed of excellent yellow ochre.

Harg, s-p. Sweden, Upland ; 30 NE. Upsal.

Hargenow, t. Ger., Mecklenburg Schwerin ; 10 SW. Schwerin.

Harger's Creek, r. Ohio, which runs into the Scioto, at Circleville.

Hargia, t. Arabia, Hadramaut, on the coast ; 60 ENE. Aden.

Hargur, t. Hind., Benares ; 10 E. Bidzigur.

Harria, t. Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile ; 14 SE. Achmim.

Harria, t. isl. Lancelotta ; 5 ESE. Cayes.

Harjavalda, t. Finland ; 15 SSE. Biorneborg.

Harjedalen, or *Harjeadalen*, pr. Sweden, in the division called Nordland, bounded N. by Jamptland, E. by Helsingland, SW. by Dalecarlia, and NW. by Norway. It is about 100 miles in length, and from 40 to 50 in breadth. It abounds in mines and woods.

Hariharra, or *Harryhur*, t. & fortress, Hind., in Boujapour, on the Toombuddra. Lon. 75. 48. E. Lat. 14. 24. N. In the fort there is a celebrated Hindoo temple of Vishnu, and 100 of the houses are occupied by Bramins belonging to it.

Haring, t. Tyrol, Brixen ; 6 SSW. Brixen.

Harir, t. Nubia, on the right bank of the Nile ; 25 E. Dongola. Lon. 32. 34. E. Lat. 19. 20. N.

Harir, t. Curdistan ; 9 E. Erbil.

Harju, t. Finland ; 54 E. Biorneborg.

Harko, small isl. Sweden, in N. part of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 24. 49. E. Lat. 65. 27. N.

Harlamil, islet, near SE. coast of North Uist. Lon. 7. 20. W. Lat. 57. 4. N.

Harlach, t. Bav. ; 8 ENE. Schwabach.

Harlan, co. Kentucky. Pop. 1,961.

Harle, r. Silesia, in Wolau, which runs into the river Bartsch, 1 E. Hernstadt.

Harle, r. East Friesland, which rises 3 SSW. Wittmund, and runs into the sea, 8 N. of that town.

Harlebeck, t. Neth., West Flanders, on the Lys; 4 NE. Courtray. Pop. 3,089.

Harlech, or *Harleich*, t. Wales, in Merioneth, with a weekly market on Saturday; remarkable only for a castle, which is seated on a lofty rock, above an extensive marsh, near the Irish sea; 24 S. Caernarvon, 223 NW. London. Lon. 4. 14. W. Lat. 52. 48. N. Pop. 500.

Harleesville, p-v. Marion co. S. C.; W. 439.

Harlein, t. Bav.; 4 W. Gerolzhofen.

Harlem, p-t. Kennebec co. Maine; 16 NE. Augusta, 186 NNE. Boston, W. 623. Pop. 860.

Harlem, p-v. New York co. N. Y.; 8 N. New York, W. 232. Lon. 73. 57. W. Lat. 40. 48. N.

Harlem Creek, or *East River*, N. Y., forms the eastern boundary of New York isl. and co.

Harlem, t. in SE. part of Delaware co. Ohio, watered by Walnut Creek. Pop. 213.

Harlem, see *Haerlem*.

Harlev, see *Hirlau*.

Harleston, t. Eng., in Norfolk, with a weekly market on Wednesday; 17 S. Norwich, 100 NNE. London. Lon. 1. 17. E. Lat. 52. 28. N. Pop. 1,516.

Harlia, t. Hind., in Golconda; 40 ESE. Hyderabad.

Harling, (East,) t. Eng., in Norfolk, with a market on Tuesday; 21 SW. Norwich, 90 NNE. London. Lon. 0. 55. E. Lat. 52. 26. N. Pop. 674.

Harlingen, s-p. Neth., in Friesland, on the Zuyder Zee; 14 W. Lewarden. Lon. 5. 25. E. Lat. 53. 11. N. Pop. 7,263. This place is very well fortified, and naturally strong; the adjacent country being very easily laid under water. The city is square, the streets handsome, straight, and clean, with canals in the middle of them. It is adorned with 5 gates, 4 towards the land, and 1 towards the sea. This city has a grammar school and 2 hospitals. The adjacent country yields an abundance of corn, pasture, and other necessities of life.

Harlinsburg, p-t. Mercer co. Pa.; W. 254.

Harlunga, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 41 NE. Gottenburg.

Harlof, r. Ger., which rises about 4 E. Laubach, and runs into the Nidda, near Staden.

Harlow, t. Eng., in Essex; 24 E. London. Pop. 1,695.

Harma, t. Finland, East Bothnia; 38 ENE. Wasa.

Harmanger, t. Sweden, in Helsingland; 12 N. Hudwickswall.

Harmanstorf, t. Stiria; 2 SE. Gratz.

Harman's Run, r. Virginia, which runs into the Ohio, Lon. 80. 40. W. Lat. 40. 22. N.

Harmin, t. Arabia, in Hadramaut, on the coast; 130 NNE. Hasec.

Harmony, p-t. Somerset co. Maine; 25 NE. Norridgewock, W. 666. Pop. 584.

Harmony, t. Chataque co. N. Y., on S. side of Chataque. Pop. 845.

Harmony, p-v. Sussex co. N. J.; W. 203.

Harmony, p-v. Butler co. Pa.; 16 Butler, 29 Pittsburg, W. 248. Pop. 217.

Harmony, v. Luzerne co. Pa., on the Susquehanna; 18 NW. Stockport. Pop. 89.

Harmony, t. Clark co. Ohio. Pop. 1,412.

Harmony, t. Delaware co. Ohio. Pop. 133.

Harmony, p-t. Posey co. Indiana; on E. side of the Wabash, 20 or 30 m. above its entrance into the Ohio; about 28 SW. Princeton, 49 SSW. Vincennes, W. 728. This settlement is composed of a frugal, industrious, and inoffensive people, called Harmonists, who came into Philadelphia in 1803, and first made a settlement in the western part of Pennsylvania. They hold their property in common.

Harmony, p-t. York co. S. C.; W. 458.

Harmonsville, p-v. Rutherford co. N. C.; 232 Raleigh, W. 488.

Harmozia, now *Gambron*.

Harnad, t. Hungary; 12 ENE. Erlau.

Harnad, r. Hungary, which runs into the Theysse, 10 SW. Tokay.

Hárnad Nemeti, t. Hungary; 16 W. Tokay.

Harnas, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17. 12. E. Lat. 60. 40. N.

Harnit, or *Arme*, small isl. in the English channel, about 2 miles from the island of Guernsey, and one from Sark.

Haro, t. Spain, in Old Castile, on the Ebro, surrounded with walls; 7 N. Calzada, 32 NE. Burgos. Pop. 3,500. It is situated in a fertile country, and contains 3 parishes, and a convent.

Haroe, small island in the North sea, near the coast of Norway. Lat. 62. 52. N.

Harøerfrest, small island in the North sea, near the coast of Norway. Lat. 70. 30. N.

Harold, t. Eng., in Bedfordshire; 7 W. Bedford. Pop. 763.

Haromszek, pr. Transylvania, bordering on Eu. Turkey, from which it is separated by a part of the Carpathian mountains. Sq. m. 800. Pop. 4,081 families.

Haron-adab, t. Persia, in Irak; 30 W. Kirmanshah.

Haronia, t. Arabia Irak; 45 N. Bagdad.

Haroué, t. France, in Meurte; 3 E. Vezelize, 13 SW. Luneville. Pop. 550.

Haroue, fortress, Natolia; 20 NW. Sebaste.

Harowly, t. Hind., in Delhi; 24 NW. Coel.

Harp Island, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, so named from its figure. Lon. 140. W. Lat. 18. S. It is inhabited.

Harparren, t. France, in Lower Pyrenees; 7 E. Ustaritz, 9 SE. Bayonne.

Harper's Ferry, p-v. Jefferson co. Va., at the junction of the Shenandoah with the Potomac; 8 ENE. Charlestown, 30 NE. Winchester, 65 WNW. Washington. The celebrated passage of the Potomac, at this place, is an object truly grand and magnificent. The eye takes in at a glance, on the north side of the Potomac and Shenandoah at their junction, an impetuous torrent foaming and dashing over numerous rocks, which have tumbled from precipices that overhung them, the picturesque tops and sides of the mountains, the gentle and winding current of the river below the ridge, presenting altogether a landscape capable of awakening the most delightful and sublime emotions. "This scene," says Mr. Jefferson, "is worth a voyage across the Atlantic."—There is at this place, belonging to the United States, a very extensive establishment for the manufacture of arms. It was founded in 1798, and now employs about 260

workmen. There are 8 large brick buildings, 6 on the Potomac, and 2 on the Shenandoah, 2 miles distant, occupied by the works; also 2 large brick buildings occupied as an arsenal.

Harpersfield, p-t. Delaware co. N. Y.; 20 NE. Delhi, W. 370. Pop. 1,884.

Harpersfield, p-t. Ashtabula co. Ohio; W. 380. Pop. 763.

Harpersfield, (South,) p-v. Delaware co. N. Y.; W. 412.

Harpersville, p-v. in Colesville, Broome co. N. Y.; 121 WSW. Albany, W. 304.

Harpeth, p-t. Williamson co. Ten.; 42 Murfreesborough, W. 775.

Harpeth, r. Ten., which runs into the Cumberland river, 18 SE. Clarksville.

Harponelly, t. Hind., capital of a circar of the same name, in Mysore; 65 NNE. Bednore, 152 NNW. Seringapatam. Lon. 75. 28. E. Lat. 14. 40. N.

Harponelly, circar, Hind., in Mysore, bounded N. by Sanore, E. by Chitteldroog, S. by Bednore, and W. by Canara; about 120 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. Harponelly is the capital. After the death of Tippoo, it was surrendered to the Mahrattas.

Harpstedt, t. Han., in Hoya; 22 WNW. Hoya. Pop. 822.

Harpwell, t. Cumberland co. Maine; 36 E. Portland, 150 NNE. Boston. Pop. 1,253.

Harptree, v. Eng., in Somerset; 6 N. Wells. It is noted for mines of *lapis calaminaris* in the neighbourhood.

Harra, t. Persia, in Segestan; 105 WNW. Zareng.

Harrad, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 24 S. Abuarisch.

Harran, see *Heren*.

Harrass, t. Austria; 4 S. Laab.

Harrat, r. Asia, which rises from a lake near Belur, in Great Bukharia, and being joined by several smaller streams, passes by Badakshan, &c. to Termed, where it takes the name of *Jihon*, or *Amu*.

Harricam Creek, r. S. C. which runs into the Great Pedee, $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. below Flat Creek.

Harricanaw, r. L. Canada, which runs NW. into Hannah bay at S. end of James bay. Lon. 79. 50. W. Lat. 51. 10. N.

Harrichunder, t. Hind., Baglana; 21 WNW. Junere.

Harriergunge, t. Hind., in Bahar; 23 NE. Saseram. Lon. 84. 31. E. Lat. 25. 5. N.

Harrington, p-t. & s-p. Washington co. Maine, at the mouth of the Narraguagus; 27 W. Machias, W. 666. Pop. 723.

Harrington, t. Bergen co. N. J. Pop. 2,296.

Harrington, small s-p. Eng., in Cumberland; $2\frac{1}{2}$ S. Workington. Pop. 1,629.

Harriorpour, t. Hind., and capital of the circar of Mohurbunge, in Orissa; 91 NNE. Cattack, 105 WSW. Calcutta. Lon. 86. 13. E. Lat. 21. 53. N.

Harriorpour, t. Hind., in Oude; 26 W. Fyzabad.

Harriorpour, t. Mocaumpour; 15 S. Mocaumpour.

Harris, peninsula, Scotland, joined to what is called the island of Lewis, by a narrow isthmus. The country is wild, and in general un-

cultivated. Lon. 6. 54. W. Lat. 57. 57. N. Pop. 3,569.

Harrisburg, p-t. Lewis co. N. Y.; 65 N. Rome, W. 448. Pop. 520.

Harrisburg, p-t. Dauphin co. Pa., the seat of the state government, on NE. bank of the Susquehanna; 16 E. Carlisle, 36 WNW. Lancaster, 98 W. Philadelphia, W. 110. Lon. 76. 50. W. Lat. 40. 16. N. Pop. 2,990. It contains a large and elegant state house, a court house, a jail, 2 market houses, a bank, and 3 houses of public worship, 1 for Lutherans, 1 for Presbyterians, and 1 for German Presbyterians. It is very pleasantly situated, regularly laid out, a great part of the houses are handsomely built of brick, and the town makes a very fine appearance. Here is a very elegant covered bridge across the Susquehanna.

Harrisburg, p-v. Lancaster co. S. C.; W. 422.

Harrison, t. Cumberland co. Maine; 41 NW. Portland. Pop. 789.

Harrison, t. West Chester co. N. Y.; 30 NE. New York. Pop. 994.

Harrison, p-t. Courtland co. N. Y., about 18 SSE. Homer, 140 W. Albany, W. 399. P. 807.

Harrison, co. NW. part of Va.; bounded NE. by Monongalia co., SE. by Randolph co., SW. by Kenhawa co., and NW. by Wood and Ohio cos. Pop. in 1810, 9,558; slaves 459. Pop. in 1820, 10,932. Chief town, Clarksburg.

Harrison, co. Ohio. Pop. 14,345. Chief town, Cadiz.

Harrison, p-t. Hamilton co. Ohio; 133 SW. Columbus, W. 528.

Harrison, t. Knox co. Ohio; 15 SE. Mount Vernon.

Harrison, t. Champaign co. Ohio. Pop. 332.

Harrison, t. Darke co. Ohio. Pop. 607.

Harrison, t. Gallia co. Ohio. Pop. 472.

Harrison, t. Jackson co. Ohio. Pop. 222.

Harrison, t. Licking co. Ohio. Pop. 357.

Harrison, t. Perry co. Ohio. Pop. 518.

Harrison, t. Pickaway co. Ohio. Pop. 534.

Harrison, t. Portage co. Ohio. Pop. 815.

Harrison, t. Stark co. Ohio. Pop. 518.

Harrison, co. N. part of Ken. Pop. in 1810, 7,552; slaves 1,105. Pop. in 1820, 12,278. Chief town, Cynthiana.

Harrison, co. Indiana. Pop. 7,875. Chief town, Corydon.

Harrisonburgh, p-t. & cap. Rockingham co. Va.; 30 NNE. Staunton, 75 SSW. Winchester, 144 WSW. Richmond, W. 140. Pop. about 1,000. It is a pleasant and well built town, and contains a court house, a jail, and an Episcopal church; all built of slate stone, which is very common in this part of Virginia, and a Methodist meeting house of wood.

Harrisonville, p-t. & cap. Monroe co. Illinois, on the Mississippi, opposite to Herculaneum; 40 NNW. Kaskaskia, W. 906. H. 20.

Harrisonville, p-v. Butler co. Pa.; W. 255.

Harrisville, p-t. Harrison co. Ohio; W. 330.

Harrisville, t. Medina co. Ohio. Pop. 231.

Harrisville, p-t. Brunswick co. Va., on the Nottaway; 32 S. Petersburg, W. 180. Lon. 77. 50. W. Lat. 36. 50. N.

Harrodsburg, p-t. Mercer co. Ken.; 10 N. Danville, 30 SW. Lexington, W. 595. Pop. in 1810, 313. It contains a bank, an academy, a

Presbyterian and a Methodist meeting house. Here is a mineral spring, much resorted to.

Harrowgate, Philadelphia co. Pa.; 4 N. Philadelphia. Here are gardens and a mineral spring; and it is a place of resort for bathing, and drinking the waters.

Harrow on the Hill, $\ddagger$. Eng., in Middlesex, formerly a market town; 10 NW. London. It is situated on the highest hill in the county, and affords a fine view of London. Here is a school in very high repute, founded in the reign of Queen Elizabeth by John Lyon of Preston, a neighbouring hamlet. The statutes were drawn up by the founder, and archery was enjoined among the amusements; and it was formerly the custom to have a public exhibition annually on the first of August; when the best marksman was rewarded with a silver arrow. The number of students is generally about 150.

Harrowgate, v. Eng., in Yorkshire; 3 W. Knaresborough, 208 N. London. Pop. 1,583. It is celebrated for its medicinal springs, which are of two kinds, one chalybeate, the other the strongest sulphurous waters in England. It is one of the principal watering places in the north of England, and has 9 large inns, a theatre, library, &c.

Harry Island, isl. of the Atlantic, near the mouth of the Santee river, on the coast of S. C. Lon. 79. 12. W. Lat. 33. 10. N.

Harsbo, t. Sweden, in Westmanland; 35 NE. Westerahs.

Harsdorf, t. Bav.; 15 NNE. Bamberg.

Harsefeld, t. Han., in Bremen, on the Luke; 10 W. Buxtehude. Pop. 833.

Harsewinkel, t. Pru. Munster. Pop. 900.

Harshgoone, bay on the coast of Algiers, between Cape Figalo and Cape Hone.

Harskirch, t. France, in Lower Rhine; 30 S. by W. Deux Ponts, 48 WSW. Landau.

Harsla, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 5 W. Uddevalla.

Harsleben, t. Pru. Magdeburg, on the Bode; 3 Halberstadt. H. 320.

Harso, small isl. in the Baltic, near the coast of Sweden. Lon. 17. 16. E. Lat. 58. 44. N.

Harsusi, t. Hind.; 28 S. Delhi.

Hart, co. Kentucky. Pop. 4,184.

Hart's Location, Coos co. N. H. Pop. 65.

Hartberg, t. Stiria, on the Lungwitz; 34 NE. Gratz. Pop. 1,333.

Hartensdorf, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 4 ESE. Zwickau.

Hartenstain, t. Austria; 12 W. Crems.

Hartenstein, t. Saxony, in Schonburg, capital of a district; 6 SE. Zwickau, 18 E. Greitz. Pop. 1,100.—Native, Paul Flemming.

Hartfield, mt. Scot., on the confines of Dumfries-shire and Peebles-shire, noted for a mineral spring. It is 2,916 feet above the level of the sea.

Hartford, see *Hertford*.

Hartford, p-t. Windsor co. Vt., on the Connecticut; 16 N. Windsor, W. 476. Pop. 2,010.

Hartford, p-t. Oxford co. Maine; 12 NE. Paris, 170 NNE. Boston, W. 618. Pop. 1,133.

Hartford, co. N. part of Ct. Pop. in 1810, 44,733; in 1820, 47,264.

Hartford, city, Hartford co. Ct., the semi-capital of the state, on W. bank of Connecti-

cut river, 50 miles above its mouth, 15 N. Middletown, 34 NNE. New Haven, 42 NW. New London, 70 W. Providence, 78 ESE. Hudson, 94 SE. Albany, 100 WSW. Boston, W. 338. Lon. 72. 50. W. Lat. 41. 46. N. Pop. of the township in 1800, 5,347; in 1810, 6,003; in 1820, 6,901; of the city in 1810, 3,955; in 1820, 4,726. It has a pleasant and advantageous situation at the head of sloop navigation, and is surrounded by a fertile and beautiful country; and it is very extensively connected with large towns in various directions, by means of good roads. It contains a handsome state house of stone and brick, 2 market houses, 2 banks, an arsenal, an academy, 2 insurance offices, a library of 2,600 volumes, a museum, an asylum for the deaf and dumb, and 6 houses of public worship, 4 of them within the city, viz. 2 for Congregationalists, 1 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Baptists. The principal street is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. long, extending through the city parallel with the river. This and other streets in a similar direction, are intersected by streets extending back from the river, but not uniformly at right angles. The city is generally well built, particularly the main street, on which many of the houses are elegant brick edifices. The new Congregational meeting house is one of the most elegant structures in the state. An elegant bridge with 6 arches, 974 feet long, is erected over the Connecticut, connecting the city with East Hartford.

Hartford has a flourishing commerce. The shipping owned here, in 1818, amounted to 9,377 tons. It has an extensive inland trade, and a variety of manufactures; as leather, shoes, coaches, cotton and woollen goods, saddlery, brass work, &c. It has 10 printing offices, from 4 of which newspapers are issued; 7 book stores, and 22 practising lawyers. The general assembly has one session annually, and meets alternately at Hartford and New Haven.—The Indian name of Hartford was *Suckiang*. It was first settled by the English in 1635.—The Asylum for educating the deaf and dumb was opened here in 1817; and is the first institution of the kind in America. The instructors consist of a principal and 4 assistants; the number of pupils about 50. Candidates for admission must not be under 9, nor over 30 years of age. The whole annual charge to each is \$200. The success of this interesting and benevolent institution, and the improvement of the pupils have been highly gratifying. It has received a donation from the congress of the U. States of upwards of 23,000 acres of land. The building of the asylum is a handsome brick edifice, delightfully situated on an elevation $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of the city.

Hartford, (East,) p-t. Hartford co. Ct., on E. side of the Connecticut, opposite to Hartford, with which it is connected by an elegant bridge; W. 339. Pop. 3,373. The small river Hockanum, which flows through this town, into the Connecticut, affords many fine mill seats. Here are 7 paper mills, 6 or 8 powder mills, 1 woollen and 2 cotton manufactories, 2 glass works, a number of grist mills and saw mills, tanneries, hat manufactories, &c. There are two Congregational parishes; also a meeting house for

Methodists and 1 for Baptists. The principal street is about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from the river, and is thickly settled from East Windsor to Glastenbury; having a row of stately elms in the centre, extending 2 miles. On the river is an extensive range of fine meadows.

Hartford, (*New*), p-t. Litchfield co. Ct.; 14 NE. Litchfield, 20 NW. Hartford, W. 349. Pop. 1,685.

Hartford, p-t. Washington co. N. Y.; 54 NNE. Albany, W. 415. Pop. 2,493.

Hartford, (*New*), p-v. in Whitestown, N. Y.; 96 WNW. Albany, W. 388. It is a flourishing village, and contained, in 1813, 65 dwelling houses, and several mills and manufactories.

Hartford, p-t. Susquehanna co. Pa.; W. 269.

Hartford, p-t. Trumbull co. Ohio; 231 NE. Columbus, W. 330. Pop. 625.

Hartford, p-t. Dearborn co. Indiana; 115 Indianapolis, W. 539.

Hartford, p-t. & cap. Ohio co. Ken., on Rough Creek; 110 SW. Louisville, W. 715. Pop. in 1810, 110.

Hartford, p-t. & cap. Pulaski co. Georgia, at the head of navigation on the Oakmulgee; 65 S. Milledgeville, W. 725. Pop. in 1810, 150.

Hartha, t. Saxony, in Leipsic; 22 SE. Leipsic, 30 W. Dresden. Lon. 12. 50. E. Lat. 51. 6. N. Pop. 1,230.

Hartham, t. Austria; 4 E. Efferding.

Harthau, t. Saxony, in Meissen; 3 W. Bischoffswerda.

Harting, t. Eng., Norfolk, market on Tuesday; 21 SW. Norfolk, 88 NNE. London. Pop. 947.

Hartheim, t. Baden; 12 S. Wertheim, 28 SW. Wurzburg.

Hartland, p-t. Somerset co. Maine; 128 Portland, W. 682. Pop. 411.

Hartland, p-t. Windsor co. Vt., on the Connecticut; 6 N. Windsor, W. 469. Pop. 2,553.

Hartland, p-t. Hartford co. Ct.; 22 NW. Hartford, W. 368. Pop. 1,254.

Hartland, p-t. Niagara co. N. Y., about 30 N. by E. Buffalo, W. 421. Pop. 1,448.

Hartland, fishing town, Eng., in Devon, in the Bristol channel, near the borders of Cornwall, with a weekly market on Saturday; 14 W. Biddeford, 213 W. London. Pop. 1,734.

Hartland Point, cape, Eng., on NW. coast of the county of Devon, in the Bristol channel. Lon. 4. 30. W. Lat. 51. 1. N.

Hartlebury, v. Eng., in Worcestershire, where the bishop has a palace; 10 N. Worcester.

Hartlepool, s-p. Eng., on E. coast, in Durham, with a harbour for small vessels; a member of the port of Newcastle; 10 N. Stockton, 254 N. London. Lon. 1. 16. W. Lat. 54. 48. N. Pop. 1,047. Of late years it has been much frequented by company, for the purpose of sea bathing; and by some invalids on account of a mineral spring.

Hartleton, p-t. Union co. Pa.; W. 123. Pop. 1,239.

Hartley's Town, t. Union co. Pa. Pop. 75.

Hartley, r. Eng., in Northumberland, which runs into the Tyne, 3 S. Haltwezel.

Hartley, s-p. Eng., on E. coast of Northumberland, with a good and convenient harbour, in which vessels may lie secure; 12 NE. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 283 N. London. Lon. 1. 3. W. Lat. 55. 6. N. Pop. 1,872.

Hartmanitz, t. Bohemia, in Prachim; 4 S. Schuttenhofen.

Hartmanshof, t. Bav.; 6 E. Hersbruck.

Hartstane Broad Law, mt. Scotland, in Peebleshire, on the borders of the country of Dumfries; about 2,850 feet in height.

Hartsville, p-v. Sumner co. Ten.; W. 700.

Hartsville, p-v. Bucks co. Pa.; W. 164.

Hartwell, v. Eng., in Buckinghamshire; 2 SW. Aylesbury, 40 WSW. London. Here Louis XVIII. resided during his exile from France.

Hartwick, p-t. Otsego co. N. Y.; 4 SW. Cooperstown, 71 W. Albany, W. 378. Pop. 2,579.

Harty, small isl. at SE. extremity of the island of Shepey, from which it is separated by a narrow channel, and from the main land of the county of Kent, by the Swale. It is a parish, and contains a church.

Hartz, or *Harz*, (an. *Sylva Hercynia*), mountain tract, Ger., lying chiefly in the south of Hanover, province of Göttingen, extending from Goslar to Harzgerode, in Anhalt, about 50 miles long, and 20 broad. Sq. m. 763. Pop. about 50,000. It is covered with great forests, which furnish large supplies of fuel, and has also extensive and valuable mines of silver, iron, copper, and lead; also mines of zinc and sulphur, with green, blue, and white vitriol. A tenth of the produce of the mines belongs to government. The annual tenth of the iron mine, which is the most productive, is about £115,000 sterling. The inhabitants are employed partly in agriculture, but chiefly as miners or woodmen.

The Hartz affords sublime and picturesque scenery, and abounds in natural curiosities, among which are several interesting caverns. Heinrichshöhe and Brocksberg, or Brocken, are the highest summits in the range; the former stated at 3,926, the latter at 3,690, or 3,455 feet above the sea.

Hartzgerode, t. Ger., in Anhalt Bernburg, near the Hartz mountain; 24 SW. Bernburg, 44 WSW. Dessau. Lon. 11. 20. E. Lat. 51. 40. N. P. 2,800. It is 1,400 feet above the sea. The houses and walls are built of a motley kind of marble; it has a mine office, and castle.

Hartzigroda, t. Pru. Merseburg; 2 W. Hettstadt.

Harva, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 15 E. Gottenburg.

Harvard, p-t. Worcester co. Mass.; 20 ENE. Worcester, 35 WNW. Boston, W. 443. Pop. 1,597. Here is a valuable quarry of slate. In this town there is a village of Shakers.

Harvard College, see *Cambridge*.

Harun, t. Persia, Segestan; 15 SW. Zareng.

Harvey's Island, island in the S. Pacific ocean, composed of 3 or 4 small islands, united together by rocks, covered by the sea; the whole about 20 miles in circumference. Lon. 158. 48. W. Lat. 19. 17. S.

Harvey's Point, cape on the coast of N. Carolina, in Albemarle sound. Lon. 76. 34. W. Lat. 36. 6. N.

Harutsch, mountainous district of Africa, in the road from Augela to Temissa, and divided into two, known by the names of *Black* and *White Harutsch*.

Harwich, p-t. Barnstable co. Mass., on Barn-

stable bay ; 15 E. Barnstable, 79 SE. Boston, W. 503. Pop. 1,980.

Harwich, s-p. Eng., in Essex, at the mouths of the Stour and Orwell, where they unite and form a large bay soon after falling into the German ocean ; 72 NE. London. Lon. 1. 7. E. Lat. 51. 56. N. Pop. 3,732. It is celebrated for its post office packets, which carry on a great intercourse with Holland and the continent, sailing and returning twice a week, and thus drawing a double influx of strangers into the town, from home, and from abroad. Upwards of 3,000 tons of shipping are employed in the North sea fishery. The harbour, independent of the bay, is safe and convenient. Here is a very good dock-yard for building ships ; and great conveniences are erected here for sea-bathing, both hot and cold. It sends 2 members to parliament. Here are 2 markets weekly, on Tuesday and Friday ; and in time of peace packets sail regularly, if wind and weather do not prevent, every Wednesday and Saturday, with the mail to Helvoetsluys, a passage of about 90 miles.

Harwinton, p-t. Litchfield co. Ct. ; 8 E. Litchfield, 23 W. Hartford, W. 335. Pop. 1,500.

Harwood, t. Eng., in Lancashire ; 6 N. Manchester. Pop. 1,281.

Harwood, (*Great*), t. Eng., in Lancashire ; 4 N. Blackburn. Pop. 1,659.

Harwood's Island, small island in the gulf of Georgia, about 3 miles from point Marshal, on N. coast of the island of Flavida. Between the island and Cape Marshal are some rocky islands and sunken rocks. Lon. 235. 46. E. Lat. 49. 50. N.

Harz, see *Hartz*.

Has, t. Arabia Felix, in Yemen, capital of a district, and residence of a Dola ; 40 N. Mocha. Lon. 43. 25. E. Lat. 14. 58. N.

Hasah, t. Candahar, in Gaur, near the Belese river ; 25 SW. Gaur, 80 NW. Candahar.

Hasaklu, t. Natolia ; 5 NW. Beisheri.

Hasani, small isl. in the Red sea, near the coast of Arabia. Lat. 24. 54. N.

Hasankala, t. Turkish Armenia ; 15 SE. Erzerum.

Hasau, t. Courland ; 6 W. Piltyn.

Hasax, t. Courland, at the mouth of a river which runs into the Baltic, 8 SSW. Windaw, 20 NW. Goldingen.

Hasbain, or *Hasbin*, ancient county, Ger., in Westphalia, united in the year 1040 to the bishopric of Liege. Viset and St. Tron were the principal towns.

Hasberg, or *Haasberg*, citadel, Carniola ; 3 NNW. Cirknitz.

Hasbet, t. Egypt, on E. side of the Nile, opposite to Rosetta.

Hasbo, t. Bengal ; 45 NW. Ramgur.

Hascar, or *Hashgar Hotun*, t. Chinese Tartary ; 1,310 W. Peking. Lon. 81. 46. E. Lat. 39. 34. N.

Hascara, t. Morocco ; 85 N. Morocco.

Hascusie, one of the smaller Shetland islands of Scotland, between Fitlar and Yell. Lon. 1. 13. W. Lat. 60. 56. N.

Hase, r. Ger., which rises near Brinke, in Osnabruck ; passes by Osnabruck, Bramche, Quakenburg, Hasselin, &c. and runs into the Ems, at Meppen.

Hasek, t. Persia, in Kerman ; 40 SE. Kabis. *Hasek*, or *Hassek*, t. Arabia, in Hadramaut ; 264 NE. Fartach, 684 ENE. Mocha.

Hasel, r. Ger., which runs into the Werra, 2 SE. Meinungen, in Henneberg.

Hasel, one of the smaller Hebrides, near S. coast of Egg. Lon. 6. 3. W. Lat. 56. 51. N.

Haselberg, t. Prussia ; 24 S. Brandenburg.

Haseldorp, t. Holstein ; 9 W. Pinnenberg.

Haseloch, t. Bav. circle of the Rhine ; 8 NNE. Landau, 12 SW. Manheim.

Haseloch, t. Baden ; 2 WSW. Wertheim.

Haseloe, small isl. of Denmark, in the Cattegat ; 12 miles from the island of Zealand. Lon. 11. 45. E. Lat. 56. 11. N.

Haselunen, or *Haseline*, t. Han., district of Meppen ; 7 E. Meppen. Pop. 1,555.

Hasen, t. Prussia ; 20 ESE. Angerburg.

Hasendorff, t. Austria ; 8 WSW. Tulln.

Haser, t. Egypt ; 13 SE. Tineh.

Hasfurt, t. Bav. ; 12 E. Schweinfurt, 16 WNW. Ratisbon.

Hasjo, t. Sweden, in Medelpadia ; 13 SW. Hernosand.

Haslach, t. France, in Lower Rhine ; 18 W. Strasburg. Pop. 1,450.

Haslach, t. Austria ; 6 SE. Aigen.

Haslach, t. Baden, on the Kinzig ; 10 SSE. Freudenstadt, 18 NNE. Friburg. Pop. 1,290.

Haslau, see *Hassel*.

Haslabch, t. Bav. ; 6 NE. Schweinfurt.

Hasled, t. Sweden, in West Gothland ; 69 NE. Uddevalla.

Haslemere, t. Eng., in Surry, market on Tuesday ; 19 N. Chichester, 42 SSW. London. Lon. 0. 38. W. Lat. 51. 1. N. Pop. 756. It is said formerly to have had 7 parish churches ; but it is now very much reduced ; it sends two members to parliament.

Hasli, district, Switz., in Berne, situated in a charming valley, SE. the lake of Brientz, and watered by the Aar, and several smaller streams. The principal riches consist in the sale of cheese, of which they send great quantities to Italy. Meyringen is the chief town.

Haslingden, t. Eng., in Lancashire, with a weekly market on Wednesday ; 7 ESE. Blackburn, 190 NNW. London. Lon. 2. 16. W. Lat. 53. 41. N. Pop. 5,127.

Hasparan, t. France, in Lower-Pyrenees ; 7 SE. Bayonne. Pop. 4,641.

Haspres, t. France, in North ; 8 SSW. Valenciennes. Pop. 1,944.

Hassa, t. Nubia ; 10 N. Goos.

Hassa, (*El*), see *Lachsa*.

Hassada, t. Bengal ; 20 E. Kishenagur.

Hassan, t. Africa, on the coast of Tripoli. Lon. 16. 18. E. Lat. 31. N.

Hassan, t. Persia, Irak ; 80 NNE. Hamadan.

Hassan Cala, (an. *Theodosiopolis*), fortress, A. Turkey, in Erzerum, between mountains, which are covered with snow 8 months of the year ; 70 ENE. Erzerum.

Hassan Pacha Palanka, t. Eu. Turkey, in Servia ; 60 NNE. Novibasar.

Hassan Chillibec, t. A. Turkey, in Sivas ; 32 E. Sivas.

Hasseiah, t. Syria, in Damascus, governed by an aga ; 20 S. Hems, 52 NE. Damascus.

Hassel, or *Haslau*, t. Hesse Cassel, in Hanau ; 1 S. Gelnhausen, 11 E. Hanau.

Hassela, t. Sweden, in Helsingland; 26 NW. Hudwickswall.

Hasselan, t. Bohemia, Saatz; 7 NNW. Eger.

Hasselbach, r. Saxony, which runs into the Floss, 1 W. Zeitz, in Thuringia.

Hasselbiere, t. Holstein; 3 N. Neustadt.

Hasselfelde, t. Ger., Brunswick; 11 S. Blankenberg. Pop. 1,571.

Hasseloe, small isl., Denmark, between Laaland and Falstar. Lon. 11. 54. E. Lat. 54. 44. N.

Hassels, t. Hesse Cassel; 3 NW. Smalkald.

Hasselt, t. Neth., Liege, on the Demer, which divides it into two parts; 16 NNW. Liege. Lon. 5. 23. E. Lat. 50. 56. N. Pop. 5,824.

Hasselt, t. Neth., in Overissel, on the Vecht; 10 E. Campen. Lon. 61. E. Lat. 52. 38. N. Pop. 1,124. The town is handsome, and endowed with many privileges.

Hasselwick, t. Norway, Drontheim; 18 NNW. Drontheim.

Hassemgherd, t. Grand Bukharia; 20 N. Termed.

Hassengur, t. Hind., in Ballogistan; 21 SE. Dadari.

Hassenheim, t. Prussia; 30 S. Heilsberg.

Hasserode, t. Pru. Magdeburg; 3 S. Wernigerode. Pop. 422.

Hassfurt, t. Bav., Lower Maine; 17 NW. Bamberg, 29 ENE. Wurzburg. Lon. 10. 35. E. Lat. 50. 3. N. Pop. 1,300.

Hassi, t. Macedonia; 56 NNW. Akrida.

Hasslach, t. Bav.; 24 NNE. Bamberg.

Hasslach Burg, t. Bav.; 16 SW. Bamberg.

Hassleben, t. Thuringia; 13 N. Erfurt.

Hassoe, small isl. in the Baltic, near the coast of Laaland. Lon. 11. 18. E. Lat. 54. 55. N.

Hastall, t. France, Upper Rhine; 5 S. Colmar.

Hasteen's Ground, rocks in the Cattegat, 12 N. Zealand. Lon. 11. 45. E. Lat. 56. 11. N.

Hastenbeck, t. Han., in Calenberg, near which the French, under the command of the Marechal d'Estrees, gained a victory over the duke of Cumberland in the year 1757; 5 SE. Hameln. Pop. 352.

Hastings, t. Eng., in Sussex, and the first of those called the *Cinque Ports*; 64 SE. London. Lon. 0. 41. E. Lat. 50. 52. N. Pop. 3,848. The harbour, formerly of considerable consequence, is now only an indifferent road for small vessels. Hastings contains 3 parishes, but only 2 chh.—In the year 1066, a battle was fought near this town between Harold II., king of England, and William duke of Normandy, surnamed the Conqueror, in which the former lost his life and kingdom. There fell of the Normans near 15,000 men; and a much greater number of the English.

Hastings, t. France, in Landes; 10 S. Dax. Pop. 900.

Hasting's Bay, bay on NE. coast of the island of St. Matthew, in the Mergui Archipelago, one of the finest harbours in the world.

Hasting's Island, isl. in the Mergui Archipelago, near N. coast of the island of St. Matthew, about 4 miles in length, and 2 in its widest part. Lat. 10. 6. N.

Hastopetschky, t. Moravia, in Prerau; 14 E. Prerau.

Hastres, now *Arpajon*.

Hata Hotun, t. Chinese Tartary. Lon. 124. E. Lat. 42. 35. N.

Hat Key, small isl. in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Yucatan. Lon. 88. 6. W. Lat. 17. 4. N.

Hataihan Kiamen, post, Chinese Tartary; 35 SW. Taitcicar Hotun.

Hatamtam, t. Chinese Tartary; 37 E. Hami Hotun. Lon. 93. 26. E. Lat. 42. 56. N.

Hatborough, p-t. Montgomery co. Pa., on the Pannepach Creek; 16 NNE. Philadelphia, W. 157.

Hatchy, r. Ten., which runs into the Mississippi, Lat. 35. 5. N.

Hatcoul, t. Asia; 15 S. Mocaumpour.

Hatder, t. A. Turkey, Mosul; 20 NW. Tecrit.

Hatfield, p-t. Hampshire co. Mass., on W. bank of the Connecticut, nearly opposite to Hadley, with which it is connected by a bridge; 5 N. Northampton, 95 W. Boston, W. 390. Pop. 823. Here is a pleasant and handsome village. This town has very fine meadows, and raises great quantities of grain. In the west part of the town there is a lead mine.

Hatfield, t. Montgomery co. Pa. Pop. 756.

Hatfield, or *Hatfield Woodhouse*, v. Eng., in Yorkshire, anciently called *Haethfelth*; 10 N. Bawtry. Pop. 1,487. In the year 933, a battle was fought here between Edwin, the first Christian king of Northumberland, and Cadwalla, king of the Britons. Hatfield chase, the largest in England, contained within its limits 180,000 acres.

Hatfield, or *Bishop's Hatfield*, t. Eng., Herts; 7 WSW. Hertford, 19 N. London. Lon. 0. 13. W. Lat. 51. 47. N. Pop. 2,677. It takes the latter name from having once belonged to the bishops of Ely, who had a palace here. Here is a weekly market on Thursday.

Hatfield Broad Oak, or *King's Hatfield*, t. Eng., in Essex; 8 SW. Dunmow, 29 NNE. London. Pop. 1,321.

Hathaz, t. Hungary, in Szaboles; 11 N. Debreczin. Pop. 4,000.

Hatherly, or *Hatherleigh*, t. Eng., in Devon, near the conflux of the Towridge and Ock; 28 WNW. Exeter, 201 W. London. Lon. 4. 10. W. Lat. 50. 50. N. Pop. 1,384. It has a considerable woollen manufacture, and two markets weekly, on Tuesday and Friday.

Hathern, t. Eng., Leicestershire; 2 N. Loughborough. Pop. 1,098.

Hatin, t. Hind., in Mewat; 26 N. Dig.

Hatleven, small island in the N. sea, near the coast of Norway. Lat. 61. 20. N.

Hatta, t. Hind. Boggilcund; 5 E. Rewah.

Hattan, small island on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17. 30. E. Lat. 60. 37. N.

Halteeno, t. Hind., Guzerat; 15 SE. Junagur.

Haltem, t. Neth., in Guelderland, on the Issel; 9 SE. Campen, 13 N. Deventer. Pop. 2,397.

Hatten, t. France, in Lower-Rhine; 7 NE. Haguenau.

Hattenheim, t. Ger., in Nassau, on the Rhine; 12 W. Mentz.

Hatteri, t. Hind., 25 S. Behker.

Hatterill Mountains, mountainous tract, forming NE. boundary of Monmouthshire, England.

Hatterstorff, t. Austria; 11 ESE. Laab.

Hattiah, island, Bengal, in the mouth of the Ganges, about 14 miles long, and 8 broad. Lon. 91. E. Lat. 22. 34. N.

Haltingen, t. Pru. Arensburg; 16 NE. Dusseldorf. Lon. 7. 8. E. Lat. 51. 18. N. Pop. 2,474.

Haltonchâtel, t. France, Meuse; 9 NE. Saint Mihiel, 14 WNW. Pont-a-Mousson. Pop. 397.

Haltonford, p-v. Pendleton co. S. C., on the Tugeloo; 16 miles from Pendleton court house, W. 619.

Hattorf, t. Han., Grubenhagen; 6 S. Osterode.

Hattstadt, t. France, in Upper Rhine; 4 S. Colmar. Pop. 948.

Hattunudda, t. Hind., Orissa; 32 SE. Boad.

Hatvany, t. Hungary; 20 NE. Buda.

Hatun, t. Peru, in Cusco; 85 S. Cusco.

Hatun Xauxa, see *Atun Xauxa*.

Hatzfeld, t. Hesse, in Upper Hesse; 19 SW. Waldeck, 36 SW. Cassel. Lon. 8. 36. E. Lat. 50. 59. N. Pop. 688.

Hatzog, t. Transylvania; 40 E. Caransebes.

Hava, t. on S. coast of the island of Ceram. Lon. 129. 48. E. Lat. 3. 18. S.

Havana, t. Lauderdale co. Alabama, on N. bank of the Tennessee, 9 miles from Florence.

Havannah, or *Havana*, city, s-p. Cuba, on N. coast, on the W. side of the harbour, with the sea in its front. Lon. 82. 14. W. Lat. 23. 9. N. Pop. estimated at 60, or 70,000. The harbour is not only the best in the island, but by many esteemed the best in the world, not only on account of its strength, but because it is capable of containing commodiously 1,000 ships, without either cable or anchor, there being generally 6 fathoms water in the bay. The entrance into the harbour is by a narrow channel, so difficult of access, that only one vessel can enter at a time, and fortified strongly with platforms, works, and artillery, for half a mile, which is the length of the passage.

Havannah is the most important commercial port in Spanish America, and is considered as the key of the West Indies. The exports consist of sugar, wax, coffee, tobacco, and other productions of Cuba. The total annual amount of the trade is computed at 20,000,000 piastres. In 1821, the number of vessels entered was 1,322; cleared, 1,254. Here are large dock yards for building ships of war.—The city contains 11 fine churches, magnificently ornamented with gold, silver, images, &c., several convents, 2 hospitals, a lazaretto, and numerous other public buildings. The great square is a fine ornament to the town. The elegant houses are mostly of stone.

Havant, t. Eng., in Hants, with a weekly market on Saturday, situated near the sea; 9 W. Chichester, 66 SSW. London. Lon. 0. 58. W. Lat. 50. 51. N. Pop. 1,824.

Haubach See, lake, Franconia; 3 NNE. Konigshofen in Der Grabfeld.

Hauara, t. Egypt; 8 SE. Fayoum.

Havash, or *Hawasch*, r. Abyssinia, which runs into the Arabian sea, Lon. 44. 55. E. Lat. 19. N.

Hauban, mt. Arabia Felix; 12 E. Taás.

Haubo, t. Sweden, West Gothland; 7 NNW. Gottenburg.

Haubourdin, t. France, in North, 3 SW. Lille, 14 NE. Bethune. Pop. 1,809.

Haud, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 56 S. Saade.

Have, (La,) small isl. near SE. coast of Nova-Scotia. Lon. 64. 10. W. Lat. 44. 15. N.

Havel, r. which issues from a lake in the

duchy of Mecklenburg, and runs into the Elbe near Werben, in Brandenburg.

Havelberg, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam, on the Havel, which surrounds and forms it into an island; 12 NNE. Stendal, 48 WNW. Berlin. Lon. 12. 17. E. Lat. 52. 3. N. Pop. 1,950. The principal trade is distilling brandy, and knitting stockings. Many vessels for the navigation of the Elbe are built here, and great quantities of wood are sent from hence to Hamburg.

Hauenstein, t. Baden, near the Rhine, late cap. of a county to which it gave name, in the Brisgau; the county contains rich mines of iron; 3 E. Laufenburg, 13 NW. Baden. P. 242.

Hauenstein, t. France, in Lower-Rhine; 10 W. Landau.

Havera, t. Natolia; 18 NE. Isbarteh.

Hauenbach, r. Ger., which runs into the Nahe, at Kirn.

Haverford, t. Delaware co. Pa. Pop. 786.

Haverfordwest, t. S. Wales, Pembroke, called by the Welsh *Hwelfordh*, on the river Dougledy; 32 W. Caermarthen, 239 W. London. Lon. 4. 58. W. Lat. 51. 45. N. Pop. 2,880. It sends 1 member to parliament. It contains 3 parish churches within the town, with 1 in the suburbs. The river is navigable for ships of burden, and there is a commodious quay for landing goods, and a custom-house. Two markets weekly, on Tuesday and Saturday, are well supplied with provisions.

Haverhill, p-t. Grafton co. N. H., on the Connecticut, opposite to Newbury, with which it is connected by a bridge; 27 N. Dartmouth College, 31 NNW. Plymouth, 119 NW. Portsmouth, W. 522. Pop. in 1810, 1,105; in 1820, 1,609. In the SW. part of the township, there is a pleasant and handsome village, containing a court house, a jail, an academy, a Congregational meeting house, and about 60 dwelling houses. The courts for the county are held alternately here, and at Plymouth.

Haverhill, p-t. Essex co. Mass., at the head of navigation on N. side of the Merrimack, 18 m. from its mouth, opposite to Bradford; 15 WSW. Newburyport, 18 SSW. Exeter, 19 NNW. Salem, 30 N. Boston, W. 477. Pop. in 1810, 2,682; in 1820, 3,070. The village contains 200 dwelling houses, principally built on two streets, 40 stores, 21 of them brick, a bank, 2 printing offices, a cotton and woollen manufactory, and various other manufacturing establishments. It is pleasantly situated, and handsomely built. Ship building is carried on here to some extent. The town contains 3 Congregational meeting houses, and 1 for Baptists. The river is navigable in this town for vessels of 100 tons.—Here is an elegant bridge across the Merrimack connecting Haverhill with Bradford, with 3 arches of 180 feet each, supported by 3 handsome stone piers, 40 feet square.

Haverhill, t. Eng., partly in Suffolk, and partly in Essex, with a weekly market on Wednesday; 20 SE. Cambridge, 59 NNE. London. Pop. 1,216.

Haverser, small island, Scot., near W. coast of Skye. Lon. 6. 30. W. Lat. 57. 22. N.

Haverstraw, p-t. Rockland co. N. Y., on W. side of the Hudson; 40 N. New York, W. 271,

Pop. 2,700. Here are extensive iron works, and an academy.

Havery, two small isls., Scot., near W. coast of Shetland. Lon. 1. 40. W. Lat. 59. 59. N.

Haufbergen, t. France, in Lower-Rhine; 5 NW. Strasburg.

Haughstorff, t. Austria; 5 E. Rotz. Pop. 2,300.

Hauhajocki, t. Finland; 30 NE. Christianstadt.

Hauho, t. Finland; 12 NNE. Tavasthus.

Havinghuysen, v. Holland; 8 N. Alemaer.

Haviran, (an. *Oroanda*,) t. A. Turkey, in Natolia; 20 NNE. Isbarteh.

Havisa, see *Ahuaz*.

Haviaar, t. Bengal; 22 N. Islamabad.

Haukedal, t. Norway, Bergen; 70 N. Bergen.

Haukipudat, t. Finland; 12 N. Ulea.

Hawkiwuori, t. Finland; 56 S. Kuopio.

Haun, see *Burghaun*.

Haun, r. Ger., which rises in Fulda, passes by Hunfeld, Burghaun, &c., and joins the Fulda at Hirsfeld.

Haunfeld, see *Hunfeld*.

Haunolstain, t. Austria; 6 W. St. Polten.

Hauptmansgrun, t. Sax., in Erzgebirg; 7 SSW. Zwickau.

Hauptoul-Mazamet, t. France, in Tarn; 10 SE. Castres. Pop. 3,050.

Haur, t. Persia, in Mecran; 136 NW. Tatta. Lon. 65. 28. E. Lat. 26. 40. N.

Harre de Grace, p-t. & port of entry, Harford co. Md., on W. side of the Susquehanna, at its confluence with the Chesapeake; 36 NE. Baltimore, 64 WSW. Philadelphia, W. 73. Lon. 76. 12. W. Lat. 39. 33. N. It contains a bank, and 40 or 50 houses, and is a place of some trade. the shipping owned here in 1816, amounted to 1,869 tons.

Havre de Grace, or *Le Havre*, s-p. France, and seat of a tribunal, in Lower-Seine; 45 W. Rouen, 112 NW. Paris. Lon. 0. 7. E. Lat. 49. 29. N. Pop. 20,620. It is situated in a flat, marshy soil, intersected with creeks and ditches, at the mouth of the Seine. It is strongly fortified, being surrounded by lofty walls and ditches, and defended by a citadel. It is the only eligible harbour along the whole coast, from Cherbourg, and is capable of containing 600 or 700 vessels, and has a long pier, and sufficient depth of water to float ships of war of 60 guns. The town has peculiar advantages from its situation at the mouth of the Seine, and its being the seaport of Paris, and is one of the most important mercantile ports of France. It consists of long and narrow streets, the fronts of the houses are lofty, but have a heavy and mean appearance, being sometimes of stone, but oftener of wood. Before the revolution, it was the seat of a governor-general and other officers, a bailiwick, admiralty, &c.; it contains 2 churches, 3 convents, a hospital, town-house, an arsenal, magazines, and store-houses necessary for the construction and arming of ships.

Havre Giffart, bay on N. coast of the island of Jersey; 5 N. St. Helier.

Havre de Rosal, bay on NE. coast of the island of Jersey; 5 NNE. St. Helier.

Haus, t. Stiria; 20 NNW. Muhrau.

Haus, t. Austria; 6 NNW. Steyregg.

Hausay, one of the smaller Shetland islands, among the Out Sherries. Lon. 0. 46. W. Lat. 60. 42. N.

Hausebeck, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Minden; 10 SW. Minden, 28 E. Osnabruck.

Hause, *Teutsch*, or *Nemetzka Hauzowa*, t. Moravia, in Olmutz; 13 N. Olmutz.

Hauseberge, t. Pru. Minden; 3 S. Minden. Pop. 816.

Hausegg, t. Austria; 7 NE. Bavarian Waidhoven.

Hausen, t. Ger., in Hohenzollern-Hechingen. Pop. 1,262.

Hausen, v. Ger., in the territory of Frankfurt on the Maine. Pop. 451.

Hausen, t. Baden, on the Kinzig; 20 NE. Rothweil, 26 SE. Strasburg. Pop. 886.

Hausen, t. Bav.; 5 S. Gemunden. Pop. 519.

Hausen, or *Haussen*, v. Wurt.; 5 W. Gailsford, 20 ENE. Stuttgart.

Hausenbaum, t. Bav.; 5 NW. Volckach.

Hausjarvi, t. Finland; 20 SE. Tavasthus.

Hausruck, or *Hausruckviertel*, circle, Austria, which takes its name from a large forest. Pop. 109,324. Sq. m. 350. The chief towns are Lintz, Wels, Gemunden, and Efferding.

Hausletten, or *Haustolten*, t. Austria; 7 S. Sonneberg.

Hausletten, t. Stiria; 3 SSE. Gratz.

Hautapour, t. Bengal; 8 S. Rajemal.

Hautchella, t. Bengal; 35 ENE. Goragot.

Hautdobè, t. Hind., Ruttunpour; 6 N. Dumdah.

Haute Island, island in NE. part of the bay of Fundy. Lon. 65. W. Lat. 45. 20. N.

Haute Island, see *Holt*.

Hautecombe, t. Savoy, on W. side of lake Bourget; 12 NNE. Chambéry, 17 S. Seissel.

Hautefort, t. France, in Dordogne; 6 SSE. Exideuil, 18 NE. Périgueux. Pop. 1,303.

Hautegor, t. Hind., Cicacole; 22 NW. Ganjam.

Hautehuce, t. Savoy; 13 NE. Conflans.

Hauterive, t. France, Drôme; 13 N. Romans.

Haute Riviere, t. France, in Rhône; 15 NE. Montbrison, 18 W. Lyons. Pop. 1,396.

Hauteville, t. France, in Aisne; 6 E. St. Rambert.

Hauteville, t. France, in Marne; 9 SE. Vitry.

Hauteville-la-Guichard, t. France, in Channel; 7 NE. Coutances.

Hautha, t. Arabia, in Jamama; 50 SSE. Jamama, 120 SSW. Lachsa.

Hautimabad, t. Hind., Delhi; 20 S. Secundara.

Hautindar, t. Hind., in Lahore; 28 SW. Lahore.

Hauptoul, t. France, in Tarn; 10 S. Castres, 15 N. Carcassonne.

Haut Thorame, t. France, in Lower-Alps; 15 N. Castellane.

Haut Villers, t. France, in Marne; 3 N. Epernay. Pop. 945.

Hautzenheim, t. Tyrol; 1 SE. Hall.

Hautzentel, t. Austria; 6 S. Sonneberg.

Hauz Hormos, t. Persia, in Kerman; 90 S. Sirgian.

Hauzenberg, t. Bavaria; 6 NE. Passau.

Haw, or *Saxapahaw*, r. N. C., one of the head branches of Cape Fear river.

Haw River, p-v. Orange co. N. C.; W. 323.

Hawarden, or *Harden*, t. N. Wales, in Flint, near the river Dee, with a market on Saturday; 6 W. Chesier, 196 NW. London. Pop. 4,071. Near it are the remains of a castle.

Hawash, r. Africa, which rises in Abyssinia,

and runs into the sea, Lon. 45. 55. E. Lat. 11. N.

Hawes, t. Eng., in Yorkshire, in the North Riding, SW. of Richmond. Pop. 1,223.

Hawes, r. Wales, which runs into the Severn 2 miles below Newtown, in Montgomery.

Hawick, t. Scot., in Roxburgh, on the Tiviot; 43 WSW. Berwick, 48 SSE. Edinburgh. Pop. 3,688. It is on the great road from London to Edinburgh through Carlisle, is well paved and lighted, and has considerable trade and manufactures.

Hawke, t. Rockingham co. N. H.; 21 SW. Portsmouth. Pop. 421.

Hawke Bay, bay on E. coast of Labrador. Lon. 55. 50. W. Lat. 53. 10. N.

Hawke Island, small island, near E. coast of Labrador. Lon. 55. 30. W. Lat. 53. 10. N.

Hawke's Bay, bay on E. coast of the northernmost island of New Zealand, in the South Pacific ocean.

Hawkehurst, v. Eng., in Kent; 12 SE. Tunbridge Wells.—Native, Dr. N. Lardner.

Hawkesbury's Island, isl. in an arm of the N. Pacific ocean; 33 miles long, and from 4 to 10 broad. Lon. 231. 4. E. Lat. 53. 36. N.

Hawkesbury River, r. New South-Wales, which empties itself into Broken bay.

Hawkins, co. East Tennessee. Pop. in 1810, 7,643; in 1820, 10,949; slaves, 1,331. Chief town, Rogersville.

Hawkins's Island, isl. in E. part of Prince William's sound, above 20 miles in length from SW. to NE., and from 1 to 5 in breadth. Lon. 214. 10. to 214. 38. E. Lat. 60. 28. to 60. 40. N.

Hawkeshead, t. Eng., in Lancashire, near a lake, in a valley surrounded by hills; 38 N. Lancaster, 273 N. London. Lon. 2. 55. W. Lat. 54. 18. N. Pop. 676. Market on Monday.

Hawksbill Mills, p-v. Shenandoa co. Va.; W. 86.

Hawlbowl, small isl. Ireland, in Cork harbour; 10 miles below Cork.

Hawley, p-t. Franklin co. Mass.; 14 WSW. Greenfield, 120 WNW. Boston, W. 417. Pop. 1,089.

Haw's Water, lake, Eng., in Westmoreland.

Haworth, t. Eng., in Yorkshire, in the West Riding; 8 W. Bradford. Pop. 3,971.

Hawye, r. Wales, which runs into the Ythron, in Radnor.

Hay, or *The Hay*, t. S. Wales, in Brecknock; 14 ENE. Brecon, 151 WNW. London. Lon. 3. 6. W. Lat. 52. N. Pop. 1,100. It is situated on a high bank, descending precipitately to the Wye, over which is a handsome stone bridge of 7 arches. It was by the Britons called *Trekethle*, or *The town among hazles*. Market on Saturday.

Hay, (L,) t. France, in Seine; 4 S. Paris.

Hay Creek, r. Pa., which runs into the Schuylkill, Lon. 71. 50. W. Lat. 40. 16. N.

Hay's Island, small isl. in the Mergui Archipelago. Lat. 9. 5. N.

Hayange, t. France, in Moselle; 6 SW. Thionville, 6 NE. Briey.

Haycock, t. Bucks co. Pa. Pop. 926.

Haycock, isl., Pa., in the Delaware; 7 miles below Easton.

Haycock, small isl. in the Indian sea, near W. coast of Madagascar. Lon. 48. 30. E. Lat. 13. 35. S.

Haycock, small isl. in the Chinese sea. Lon. 107. 48. E. Lat. 3. 27. N.

Hayde, t. Bohemia, in Pilsen; 24 W. Pilsen, 26 SE. Egra. Pop. 1,300.

Haydenheim, see *Heidenheim*.

Haydon Bridge, v. Eng., in Northumberland, on the Tyne; 6 W. Hexham.

Haye, (La,) t. France, in Indre-and-Loire; 12 NW. Preuilly, 26 S. Tours. Pop. 997.—Native, Des Cartes.

Haye Paynel, (La,) t. France, in Channel; 6 N. Avranches, 9 ESE. Granville. Pop. 790.

Haye du Puits, (La,) t. France, in Channel; 12 W. Carentan, 15 N. Coutances. Pop. 895.

Hayes, v. Eng., in Kent; 2 m. from Bromley.

Hayes, (The,) rocks, near NE. coast of the island of Guernsey, between the small islands of Harnit and Hummet.

Hayger, or *Heger*, t. Ger., in Nassau, on the Dill; 3 NE. Dillenburg. Pop. 1,500.

Haylsham, see *Hailsham*.

Haymarket, p-v. Prince William co. Va.; 38 WSW. Washington.

Hayn, t. Gotha, province Gotha. Pop. 360.

Hayn, *Grosen*, or *Grosenhayn*, t. Saxony, in Meissen, containing 3 churches; 8 N. Meissen, 16 NNW. Dresden. Lon. 13. 29. E. Lat. 51. 18. N. Pop. 3,460. H. 780, 3 churches, 2 hospitals. In this town the art of dyeing the Saxon green and blue was first discovered.

Hayna, t. Ger., in Meiningen, on the Spreug. Pop. 596.

Haynau, or *Hayn*, t. Silesia, in Liegnitz; 9 WNW. Lignitz. Pop. 2,437.

Hayn aux Trois Chênes, or *Dreyeicherhain*, t. Ger., in Hesse Darmstadt; 5 S. Frankfort on the Maine, 7 NNE. Darmstadt.

Hayndorf, t. Bohemia, Boleslau; 13 E. Krottau.

Haynichen, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 8 WNW. Freyberg, 25 W. Dresden. Lon. 13. 3. E. Lat. 50. 57. N. Pop. 2,427.

Haynsburg, t. Pru. Merseburg; 3 SW. Naumburg. Pop. 180.

Hayohayo, t. La Paz; 25 SSW. La Paz.

Hayr, see *Hair*.

Haysville, p-v. Franklin co. N. C.; 46 Raleigh, W. 270.

Hayti, see *St. Domingo*.

Haywood, co. N. C.; W. 595. Pop. in 1810, 2,780; slaves, 171. Pop. in 1820, 4,073.

Haywoodborough, p-t. Chatham co. N. C., at the confluence of the Haw and Deep rivers, which unite to form Cape Fear river, about 38 N. by W. Fayetteville, W. 334. It is situated near the centre of the state. The Cape Fear river has been rendered navigable for boats to this place.

Haywood Fort, fort, Barbadoes; 2 N. Speight's town.

Hazard, or *Richmond Bay*, bay in Hudson's bay, on W. coast of Labrador, with a great number of small islands, called *Archiwinipick*, by the Indians of the country. Lon. 75. 50. W. Lat. 56. 35. N.

Hazebrouck, t. France, principal place of a district, in North; 19 W. Lille, 19 S. Dunkirk, Lon. 2. 37. E. Lat. 50. 43. N. Pop. 6,611.

Hazeratnagur, t. Almora; 13 WSW. Cossipour.

Hazeryhutta, t. Bengal; 15 SW. Nattore. Lon. 84. 44. E. Lat. 24. 14. N.

Hazir, (an. *Bumadus*), t. Curdistan, on a ri-

ver of the same name, at its union with the Aras; 33 SW. Erbil.

Hazira, t. Arabia, in Hedsjas; 52 S. Haura.

Hazle-Green, p-t. Madison co. Alabama; 15 N. Huntsville, 271 N. Cahawba, W. 703.

Hazlepach, p-v. Knox co. Ken.; W. 586.

Haz-Oghu Bazarzich, or *Agioi Bassardscik*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria; 38 S. Dristra. The town is commercial, and inhabited by many rich Armenians.

Hazorta, savage people in NE. part of Abyssinia, on the Red sea.

Hazy Islands, cluster of small islands in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 225. 42. E. Lat. 55. 55. N.

Hea, pr. Morocco, lying along the Atlantic. Mogador is the chief town.

Head of Chester, p-v. Kent co. Md.; W. 103.

Head of Cow Neck, p-v. in North Hempstead, Queen's co. N. Y.; W. 256.

Head of Sassafras, p-v. Kent co. Md.; W. 106.

Head of Ayr, cape on W. coast of Scotland, in the county of Ayr. Lon. 4. 38. W. Lat. 55. 30. N.

Head of Man, cape, S. Wales, in the county of Pembroke; 6 WSW. Pembroke.

Headingley, t. Eng., in Yorkshire, 2 NW. Leeds. Pop. 1,670.

Headon, or *Hedon*, t. Eng., in the East Riding of Yorkshire, with a market on Saturday; 8 E. Hull, 181 N. London. Pop. 780. It is a corporation and a borough, sending two members to parliament. It was formerly a place of considerable trade, being situated on a river about 2 miles from the Humber, but the harbour is now choked up.

Healthy Cove, bay, Jamaica, on S. coast. Lon. 77. W. Lat. 17. 44. N.

Hean, t. Tonquin, on a river, about 4 days' journey from the sea, where the French have a factory; it is the residence of a mandarin.

Heap, township, Eng., in Lancashire, near Manchester. Pop. 5,148.

Heargut, t. Candahar; 12 W. Ghizni.

Heart Lake, lake, N. H.; 20 E. Stuart. It is 6 miles long, and 3 broad.

Heath, p-t. Franklin co. Mass.; 12 NW. Greenfield, 125 WNW. Boston, W. 484. Pop. 1,122.

Heath Point, cape on SE. extremity of the island of Anticosti, in the gulf of St. Lawrence. Lon. 62. W. Lat. 49. 6. N.

Heathfield, t. Eng., in Sussex; 14 NE. Lewes. Pop. 1,226.

Heatonville, p-v. Carter co. Ten.; W. 430.

Heaton Norris, t. Eng., in Lancashire; 1½ N. Stockport, 5 SE. Manchester. Pop. 5,232. It is separated by the Mersey from Stockport, and forms a suburb to that town.

Heavitree, v. Eng., in Devonshire; 1½ Exeter. Pop. 957.—Richard Hooker was born here in 1553.

Heblerua, t. Persia, in Irak; 20 E. Rai.

Heboul, t. Syria, anciently called *Beufila*; 32 NE. Damascus.

Hebrides, or *Western Islands*, a name given to a cluster of islands, situated in the N. Atlantic ocean, to the W. of Scotland. The principal are Lewis, North and South Uist, Skye, Benbecula, Mull, and Jura. They extend about 180 miles in length, from N. to S., and

from 10 to 30 in breadth; and the whole are divided into 8 parishes. These islands were anciently called *Ebudæ* and *Hebridæ*, afterwards *Hebrides*. Many of them are fertile, and might, with skilful culture, be converted into fruitful fields, and some of them have valuable minerals. The various tracts of ground and clusters of rocks are supposed to amount to 300, of which 86 are inhabited. The inhabitants, who are supposed to amount to about 70,000, are a hardy and robust people, destitute of a great part of the conveniences of civilized life. See *Lewis*, *Skye*, *Mull*, *Jura*, *St. Kilda*, &c.

Hebrides, (*New*), cluster of islands in the S. Pacific ocean, first discovered by Quiros, in the year 1506, who supposed them to be a southern continent, and called them *Tierra Australia, del Espiritu Santo*. They are in general mountainous, and abound in wood and water. Their principal productions are bread-fruit, coconuts, and plantains, yams, and sugar-canes. The inhabitants appear civil and hospitable. Lon. 166. 40. to 170. 21. E. Lat. 14. 30. to 20. 5. S.

Hebron, p-t. Oxford co. Maine; 9 S. Paris, 150 NNE. Boston, W. 593. Pop. 1,727. It contains 2 post offices, an academy, and a woollen manufactory.

Hebron, p-t. Grafton co. N. H.; 8 SW. Plymouth, W. 529. Pop. 572.

Hebron, p-t. Tolland co. Ct.; 18 ENE. Middletown, 20 SE. by E. Hartford; 21 NW. Norwich, W. 349. Pop. 2,094. It contains 2 Congregational meeting houses, 1 Episcopal, and 1 Methodist; 2 cotton manufactories, and a paper mill; 2 post offices, one in the first parish, the other in the parish of Andover.

Hebron, p-t. Washington co. N. Y.; 52 NNE. Albany, W. 408. Pop. 2,754. It borders on Vermont.

Hebron, t. Palestine, situated partly on a hill, and partly on a plain, west of the Dead sea, called by the Arabs *El Khail*; 22 SSW. Jerusalem. Pop. according to Malte-Brun, 1,000, or 1,200. Before the conquest of Canaan by the Israelites, this was a considerable city, called *Cariath-Arba*, or *Kirjath-Arba*. It belonged to the tribe of Judah, and was for 7 years the royal residence of David. The Christians have a church here, which they say contains the tombs of Abraham and Sarah, to which the Mahometans, as well as Christians, come in pilgrimage. The valley, or plain of *Mamre*, in which was the cave of *Machpelah*, where Abraham, Sarah, and Isaac were buried, is not far from Hebron; it is fertile, and planted with excellent vineyards. Constantine built a church here, the walls of which are yet in existence.

Hebrus, now *Mariza*.

Hecaton-nesi, now *Musco-nissi*.

Hecaton-pylos, capital of Parthia; now *Damagan*.

Hechingen, t. Ger., capital of the principality of Hohenzollern-Hechingen, on the Starzel; 30 S. Stuttgart, 52 ESE. Strasburg. Pop. 2,600. H. 550. It is the residence of the prince, has a castle, 2 churches, a hospital, a gymnasium, and some woollen manufactures.

Heckila, t. Finland, in Tavastland; 50 NNE. Jamsio.

Hecklingen, t. Ger., in Anhalt Bernburg; 8 NE. Bernburg.

Hecklingen, t. Bav.; 7 WNW. Treuchtlingen.

Heckmondwicke, township, Eng., in West Riding of Yorkshire; 7 E. Halifax. Pop. 2,324.

Heckstadt, see *Hellstadt*.

Heckla, (Mount,) mt. Iceland, with a volcano, which frequently sends forth flames and torrents of burning matter. It is upwards of 5,000 feet high, and since the last great eruption, in 1766, a visit to its top in summer is not attended with great difficulty. According to the Icelandic records, there have been 22 eruptions since 1004. It is divided at top into 3 parts, of which the middle is the highest. Hot vapour issues from various openings near the top; and the thermometer, which in the air stands below freezing point, will rise, when set on the ground to 120 or 150 degrees. The eruptions in the years 1693 and 1766, occasioned terrible devastations, some of the matter being thrown forth to the distance of 150 miles, and a circuit of nearly 50 laid waste by the lava.

Hecla, mt. Scot., in the island of South Uist; 3,000 feet above the sea.

Heclabir, ridge of rocks on W. coast of the isl. of North Ronaldsha, one of the Orkneys.

Hector, p-t. Tompkins co. N. Y., on SE. part of Seneca lake; 10 S. Ovid, 190 W. Albany, W. 327. Pop. 4,012.

Hed, t. Sweden, in Westmanland; 25 WNW. Westerås.

Hedding, or *Store Hedding*, t. Denmark, in Zealand; 20 SSW. Copenhagen.

Heddon on the Wall, t. Northumberland; 7 W. Newcastle. Pop. 340.

Hede, t. Sweden, Harjedalem; 10 SE. Langaschantz.

Hede, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 32 NW. Uddevalla.

Hedée, t. France, Ille-and-Vilaine; 2½ posts N. Rennes, 5½ S. St. Malo. Lon. 1. 43. W. Lat. 48. 18. N. Pop. 705.

Hedemora, t. Sweden, in Dalecarlia; 53 NW. Upsal. Lon. 15. 54. E. Lat. 60. 13. N. Pop. 812. It is situated near a lake, and has a large manufacture of gunpowder.

Hedemunden, t. Han., in Gottingen, on the Werra; 5 SE. Minden, 12 S. Gottingen. P. 887.

Heden, t. Sweden, in West Bothnia; 30 NW. Lulea.

Hedesunda, t. Sweden, in Gestrícia; 18 S. Gefle. Lon. 16. 49. E. Lat. 60. 25. N.

Hedgeman, r. Virginia, which joins with the Rapid Ann to form the Rappahannock, above Falmouth.

Hedjadjé, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir, on the Tigris; 35 SSE. Tecrit.

Hedic, see *Hoedic*.

Hedinge, or *Store Hedinge*, t. Denmark, in Zealand; 32 S. Copenhagen. Lon. 12. 24. E. Lat. 55. 19. N.

Hedingen, t. Switz., Zurich; 10 WSW. Zurich.

Hedingham, Sible, t. Eng., Essex. Pop. 1,866.

Hedingham, or *Castle Hedingham*, t. Eng., in Essex, with a weekly market on Tuesday; 18 NW. Colchester, 48 NNW. London. Pop. 1,065.

Hedsjas, pr. Arabia, lying along the Red sea, between Mount Sinai and the province of Yemen; otherwise called *Arabia Petraea*. It con-

sists of a barren, sandy plain, lying along the Red sea, but behind it rises a chain of mountains abounding in fruits. The principal towns are Mecca, Medina, and Jidda. It is now chiefly in the power of the Wahabees.

Hedon, see *Headon*.

Heomskirk's Bank, shoals in the Pacific ocean, a little E. Prince William's island.

Heenvliet, t. Holland on NE. coast of the isl. and of Voorn; 4 SE. Briel. Pop. 530.

Heemstede, t. Holland; 3 S. Haerlem. Pop. 1,900.

Heepen, t. Pru. Minden; 5 N. by E. Bielefeld. Pop. 1,360.

Heerapour, t. Hind., in Gurry Mundella; 14 SSW. Mundella.

Heerapour, t. Hind., in Malwa; 40 S. Chatterpour.

Heerapour, t. Guzerat; 30 NE. Surat.

Heerde, t. Neth., Guelderland; 4 S. Hattem. Pop. 2,634.

Heerenberg, t. Neth., Guelderland, Zutphen; 15 SE. Arnheim. Pop. 679.

Heeringen, t. Pru. Saxony, chief place of an estate belonging in common to the princes of Stolberg-Rossla and Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt, on the Helm; 6 SE. Nordhausen, 32 N. Erfurt. Lon. 10. 59. E. Lat. 51. 27. N. Pop. 1,700.

Heerenveen, t. Neth., Friesland, which, from its size and neatness, is called the *Hague of Friesland*; 14 ESE. Sneek, 15 SSE. Leewarden. Pop. 1,158.

Heerlen, t. Neth., Limburg; 14 NW. Maestricht. Pop. 3,470.

Heermund, or *Hindmund*, (an. *Etymander*), r. Persia, which rises near Bamian, in Balk, and runs into lake Zareh; 15 N. Harra, in Segestan.

Hees, t. Holland; 17 SSE Bois le Duc.

Heesen, t. Pru. Munster; 4 NE. Bielefeld. Pop. 889.

Hegad, one of the Sooloo islands. Lon. 121. E. Lat. 6. 7. N.

Hegau, or *Hegow*, name under which was formerly comprehended all that part of Germany in the circle of Swabia, which borders on the Boden sea, or lake of Constance.

Heugensdorf, t. Pru. Minden; 2 SSE. Buren.

Heggbach, v. Wurt.; 12 S. Ulm. Pop. 64.

Hegnabrunn, t. Bav.; 6 E. Culmbach.

Hegyalya, district, Hungary, in the county of Zips, about 30 miles in extent, on the side of the Bodrog and Teisse; including the town of Tokay, and producing the celebrated Tokay wine.

Heibach, or *Heubach*, t. Bav., on the Maine; 12 W. Wertheim. Pop. 1,100.

Heicherloch, see *Haigerloch*.

Heidbach, see *Heybach*.

Heidelberg, t. Northampton co. Pa., W. of the Lehigh; 18 NW. Bethlehem. Pop. 3,605.

Heidelberg, t. Berks co. Pa. Pop. 3,605.

Heidelberg, t. York co. Pa. Pop. 1,313.

Heidelberg, t. Lebanon co. Pa.; 33 E. Harrisburg. Pop. 2,384.

Heidelberg, t. Lehigh co. Pa. Pop. 2,322.

Heidelberg, city, Baden, in Neckar, capital of a district, on the Neckar; 10 SSE. Mannheim, 14 NE. Spire, 42 S. Frankfort on the Maine. Lon. 8. 42. E. Lat. 49. 25. N. Pop. 9,826. H.

1,176. It contains 4 churches, 2 Lutheran, 1 Reformed, and 1 Catholic, 1 synagogue, 4 hospitals, a gymnasium, and a university. It was formerly the capital of the Palatinate, till 1719, and more populous than at present. The streets are narrow and gloomy; the principal one more than a mile long. Here is a stone bridge across the Neckar, 700 feet in length. The environs are extremely beautiful. The adjacent country produces great quantities of wine; and the town is noted for a magnificent cask, called the *tun of Heidelberg*, which is made of copper, with iron hoops, and contains 600 hhds. The town has some manufactures, and several literary journals are published here.

The university was founded in 1386; it embraced the Reformed doctrine in the 16th century; and is now among the most eminent in Germany. It has 26 regular professors, a library of 45,000 volumes, a physical and mineralogical cabinet, an anatomical theatre, and a botanic garden. The number of students, in 1817, was 363; the whole number of teachers in 1818, 51. —Natives, G. Vossius, and J. Alting.

Heidelsheim, t. Baden, on the Salzbach; 14 SE. Spire, 17 S. Heidelberg. Pop. 1,818.

Heidenfeld, t. Bav.; 13 WNW. Wurzburg.

Heidenfeld, t. Bav.; 9 NE. Wertheim.

Heidenheim, t. Bav., Rezat, on the Altmühl; 15 S. Anspach. Pop. 1,800.

Heidenheim, t. Wurt., on the Brenz; 21 NW. Ulm, 50 ENE. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,900.

Heidenrichstein, t. Austria; 6 W. Bohmisch Waidhofen. H. 117.

Heidersbach, t. Ger.; 11 NE. Meinungen.

Heidesheim, t. Hesse, on the Rhine. Pop. 822.

Heiding, t. Stiria; 2 WSW. Pettau.

Heidingsfeld, see *Heydingsfeld*.

Heidleich, lake, Silesia; 3 WNW. Wolau.

Heiff, (El, an. *Philæ*,) isl. in the river Nile, near the great cataract, on which are some remains of a temple of Isis, and other antiquities. See *Philæ*.

Heiheh, t. Egypt; 7 ENE. Bishbesh.

Heila, or *Gela*, t. Pru. Dantzic, at the mouth of the Vistula, on a headland which projects into the Baltic; 24 NNE. Dantzic. Lon. 18. 6. E. Lat. 54. 47. N.

Heilbronn, t. Wurt., in Neckar, on the Neckar; 20 N. Stuttgart, 26 SE. Heidelberg. Lon. 9. 18. E. Lat. 49. 8. N. Pop. 5,919. H. 900. It contains 3 Luth. churches, 2 Catholic, a gymnasium, and a public library. It is situated in a pleasant and fertile country, celebrated for its vineyards.

Heilgoland, see *Heligoland*.

Heiliberg, t. Stiria; 5 NE. Rein.

Heilig Creutz, t. Stiria; 8 SE. Landsperg.

Heilige Linde, t. Prussia; 6 WSW. Rastenburg.

Heiligen, t. Courland; 40 SSW. Goldingen.

Heiligenbeil, t. Prussia, in Königsberg, on a small river, which soon after runs into the Frische Haff; 28 SE. Königsberg. Lon. 19. 53. E. Lat. 54. 26. N. Pop. 2,013. This town was a celebrated seat of idolatry among the ancient Prussians, who used to worship their deity, named *Curetro*, under a large oak. It has of late years been famous for fine beer and white bread, and has a gymnasium.

Heiligenberg, t. Austria; 1 N. Rotz.

Heiligenberg, t. Baden, capital of a county belonging to the prince of Fürstenberg; 12 NNE. Constance. Pop. 389.

Heiligenblut, v. Carinthia, in Villach, on the borders of Salzburg, near a mountain 8,600 feet above the sea.

Heiligengrab, t. Brandenburg; 6 E. Pritzwalk.

Heiliginhaven, s-p. Holstein, near the Baltic, opposite the island of Femern, 40 N. by E. Lübeck. Lon. 10. 48. E. Lat. 54. 27. N. Pop. 1,000. The harbour is at some distance, E. of the town.

Heiligenhausen, t. Bav.; 3 ESE. Hassfurt.

Heiligenheim, t. Holstein; 30 ENE. Keil.

Heiligenrode, t. Han., in Hoya; 6 S. Bremen.

Heiligenstadt, t. Pru. Erfurt, formerly capital of Eichsfeld; 14 SSW. Duderstadt, 42 NW. Erfurt. Lon. 10. 8. E. Lat. 51. 23. N. Pop. 3,549. H. 541. It contains 4 Catholic churches and a gymnasium.

Heiligenstadt, t. Bav.; 10 E. Bamberg.

Heiligenthal, t. Prussia; 20 WSW. Heilsberg.

Heiligpiel, t. Prussia; 18 SW. Brandenburg.

Heiligritz, t. Austria; 11 SW. Vienna.

Heiligwall, or *Heiligritz*, t. Prussia, in Königsberg, on the Pregel; 10 E. Königsberg.

Heiligwall, t. Prussia; 16 S. Elbing.

Heilingen, t. Bav.; 3 S. Lichtenfels.

Heilsberg, or *Heilsparg*, t. Prussia, in Königsberg; 36 S. Königsberg, 45 E. Elbing. Lon. 20. 35. E. Lat. 54. 3. N. Pop. 2,237. A battle was fought here, in 1807, between the Russians and French, in which 17,000 were slain.

Heilsbrunn, or *Heilsbron*, t. Bav., on the Schwabach; 8 ENE. Anspach, 12 SW. Nuremberg. Lon. 10. 47. E. Lat. 49. 20. N. Pop. 500.

Heilz l' Eveque, t. France, in Marne; 15 SE. Châlons sur Marne.

Heilz la Maurap, t. France, in Marne; 18 SE. Châlons sur Marne. Pop. 851.

Heimbach, t. Pru., in Lower-Rhine, near the Rhine; 8 NW. Bingen.

Heimbach, see *Hambach*.

Heimendorf, t. Bav.; 3 S. Lauff.

Heimenkirchen, t. Bav.; 11 ENE. Lindau. Pop. 800.

Heimersheim, t. Pru. Cologne; 14 S. Coblenz. Pop. 1,068.

Heimsheim, or *Heimsen*, t. Wurtemberg; 2 WNW. Stuttgart, 20 E. Durlach. Lon. 8. 49. E. Lat. 48. 53. N. Pop. 934.

Heine, t. Ger.; 3 NW. Romhild.

Heinavesi, t. Finland; 37 SE. Kuopio.

Heinenfeld, t. Bav.; 9 NE. Wertheim.

Heiningen, t. Wurt., dist. Goppingen. Pop. 1,030.

Heinheim, t. Bav.; 15 SW. Ratisbon.

Heinkensand, t. Neth. Zealand, in island of Beveland; 4 SW. Goes, 17 E. Flushing. Pop. 900.

Heinolax, t. Finland; 55 E. Tavasthus.

Heinrichs, t. Pru. Erfurt, on the Hasel; 9 ESE. Meinungen. Pop. 900.

Heinrichsdorf, t. Pomerania; 4 S. Rumelsburg.

Heinrichsgrun, t. Bohemia; 11 NW. Elnbogen. H. 200.

Heinrichstein, t. Austria; 4 SW. Bohmisch Waidhoven.

Heinrichwalde, t. Silesia; 7 E. by N. Glatz. Pop. 1,000.

Heinsberg, t. Pru. Aix la Chapelle; 10 SE. Ruremond. Lon. 6. 1. E. Lat. 51. 2. N. Pop. 1,333.

Heinsen, t. Han.; 30 NW. Hanover. P. 1,050

Heinzenberg, mountainous district, Switz., in the Grisons, and one of the most beautiful and fertile in the country, full of corn fields, meadows, small lakes, and forests intermixed; situated to the S. of the bishopric of Coire.

Heiran, t. Arabia, Yemen; 36 S. Abu-Arisch.

Heisker Islands, two small islands of Scotland; 15 N. North Uist island. Lon. 7. 51. W. Lat. 57. 46. N.

Heitersheim, or *Heyterschen*, t. Baden; 10 S. Brisach, 20 NNE. Bâle. Pop. 1,347. It was long the residence of the grand prior of the order of St. John of Germany.

Hel, r. Eng., in Cornwall, which runs into the sea, about 4 S. Falmouth.

Hela, see *Heila*.

Helan, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 5 S. Leitmeritz.

Helaoua, t. Nubia, and the last subject to the Ottoman Porte. It has a considerable garrison; the environs are pleasant, and abound with colocintida and senna.

Helba, t. Ger.; 3 N. Meinungen.

Helbe, r. Thuringia, which runs into the Unstrutt, 4 S. Kindelbrucken.

Helbigsdorf, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 7 S. Freyberg.

Heldazoo, small isl. Scot., near S. coast of Shetland. Lon. 1. 43. W. Lat. 60. 13. N.

Heldburg, t. Ger., in Hildburghausen, on the Kreck; 12 W. Coburg. Pop. 900.

Helder, fortress & t. North Holland, at the entrance of the Texel, to defend the harbour of Mars Diep; 24 N. Alcmaer. Lon. 42. 34. E. Lat. 53. 2. N. Pop. 1,650.

Heldringen, t. Pru. Merseburg, on a small stream near the Unstrutt; 15 W. Querfurt, 20 N. Weimar. Lon. 11. 20. E. Lat. 51. 17. N. Pop. 1,050. There are two other towns, called *Festung Heldringen*, and *Ober Heldringen*, within a small distance.

Hele, v. Egypt, near Cairo, supposed by some to be the remains of ancient *Heliopolis*.

Helebie, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile; 3 SSW. Benesuef.

Helel, (an. *Alele*.) t. Africa, in Sugulmessa; 40 NW. Sugulmessa.

Helena, p-t. & cap. Phillips co. Arkansas.

Helena, now *Elne*, and *Macronisi*.

Heleni, t. Abyssinia; 30 SSE. Siré.

Helenopolis, now *Frankfort on the Maine*.

Helesay, one of the smaller Scotch Hebrides. Lon. 7. 20. W. Lat. 57. N.

Helfautgunge, t. Oude; 24 S. Fyzabad.

Helfenberg, t. Austria; 10 SE. Aigen.

Helflawauk, t. Visiapour; 27 W. Sattarah.

Helford, small fishing town, Eng., in Cornwall, on the river Hel; 3 SW. Falmouth.

Helga, lake, Sweden, in Smaland; 5 S. Wetter lake.

Helgea, r. Sweden, which runs into the Baltic, 10 S. Christianstadt.

Heligoland, or *Heilgoland*, (an. *Hertha*.) isl. in the North sea, about 9 miles in circ., on the coast of Holstein, about 28 miles from the mouths of Weser, Elbe, and Eyder; formerly

belonging to Denmark, now to Great Britain. It is divided into *Klif* and *Duhnen*, or High and Low Land. It produces barley and oats, but not enough for the consumption of the inhabitants, who chiefly subsist by fishing. On the highest part of the west klif, in Lon. 7 53. 13. E. and Lat. 54. 11. 34. N. is a light-house, which is of great use in guiding ships amidst the surrounding rocks and shoals, and also as a mark for directing vessels to the mouths of the nearest rivers. Pop. 2,200, subsisting chiefly by fishing and acting as pilots.

Helgom, t. Sweden, in Angermanland; 46 NW. Hernosand.

Helgoybar, see *Elgoybar*.

Helia, now *Castello-a-Maredella Brucca*.

Helicon, now *Zagara*.

Heliopolis, see *Balbec* and *Matarea*.

Hell, (*Valley of*.) dangerous defile, or pass, from the Brigaw, through the Black forest into Swabia, E. of Friburg.

Hell, see *Burrye*.

Hell Skerries, cluster of small islands, Scot., near W. coast; 10 W. Rum island. Lon. 6. 53. W. Lat. 57. N.

Hellah, or *Helleh*, or *Hillah*, t. A. Turkey, in Bagdad, on both sides of the Euphrates, with a bridge of communication; 35 N. Mesghid Ali, 60 S. Bagdad. Lon. 44. 13. E. Lat. 32. 28. N. Pop. stated from 7, to 12,000. It was formerly surrounded with a wall, which is now destroyed; the gardens are covered with fruit trees, particularly palms, so that the town appears as if situated in a wood. The inhabitants are Arabs and Jews, and of bad character. The soil of the country in the vicinity is extremely fertile, and the air salubrious. In the neighbourhood of this town are to be seen the ruins of the once magnificent city of Babylon. See *Babylon*.

Helleberg, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 23 NW. Calmar, 30 S. Wexio.

Hellefors, t. Sweden, in Nericia; 40 NNW. Orebro.

Hellelands, t. Norway, in Christiansand; 26 S. Stavanger.

Hellerbach, r. Silesia, in the principality of Jauer, which runs into the Hatzbach, near Roversdorf.

Hellespont, now *Strait of Dardanelles*.

Hellet Allies, t. Africa, in Kordofan. Lon. 32. 25. E. Lat. 13. 16. N.

Hellgate, or *Hurlgate*, narrow strait of East river, going up to New-York, formed by the projecting point of Long island, nearly opposite to Harlem; 8 NE. New-York. It is remarkable for its whirlpools, which make a tremendous roaring at certain times of the tide.

Hellingen, t. Ger., in Hildburghausen, district of Heldburg. Pop. 593.

Hellimer, t. France, in Moselle; 8 W. Sar Albe, 9 SSE. St. Avold.

Hellin, t. Spain, in Murcia; 17 S. Chinchilla. Pop. 6,672.

Hello, t. Prussia, at the E. extremity of the Nohe Nerung; 12 N. Dantzic.

Helm, r. Thuringia, which runs into the Unstrutt, 6 S. Sondershausen.

Helmanaed, t. Austria; 8 SW. Freystadt.

Helmbrecht, t. Bav.; 16 NE. Culmbach.

Helmershausen, t. Ger., in Hesse Cassel; 19 W. Gottingen, 22 N. Cassel. Pop. 887.

Helmershausen, t. Weimar, in Eisenach; 8 W. Meinungen. Pop. 850.

Helmes, t. Ger.; 3 NE. Smalkalden.

Helmstadt, t. Brunswick, capital of a district, in Wolfenbittel; 17 E. Wolfenbittel, 20 N. Halberstadt. Lon. 11. 8. E. Lat. 52. 15. N. Pop. 5,260. H. 659. It has 2 fauxbourgs, 3 churches, 3 hospitals, and a gymnasium. Here was formerly a celebrated Protestant university, founded by duke Julius in 1576, but was suppressed in 1809.

Halmelzheim, t. Bav.; 4 ESE. Markt Einer-sheim.

Helmont, t. Brabant, on the Aa, with an old castle; 13 SE. Bois le Duc. Pop. 2,488.

Helmsdale, r. Scot., which runs into the German ocean, 2 SW. the Ord of Caithness.

Helmsley, or *Helmsley Black-a-Moor*, t. Eng., in Yorkshire, near the Rye; 22 N. York, 222 N. London. Lon. 0. 58. W. Lat. 54. 20. N. Pop. 1,415. Near it are the remains of a castle. The market is on Saturday.

Helmstadt, t. Baden; 9 SE. Wertheim. H. 220.

Helmstatt, t. Baden; 14 SE. Heidelberg, 14 NW. Heilbronn. Pop. 900.

Helnds, small island of Denmark, in the Little Belt. Lon. 10. 2. E. Lat. 55. 9. N.

Helos, t. Laconia; 12 SSE. Sparta.

Helpitch, t. Ceylon; 8 S. Candy.

Helsing, t. Finland; 7 N. Helsingfors.

Helsingborg, s-p. Sweden, in Schonen, on the coast of the sound, opposite to Elsinore; 28 NW. Lund, 50 W. Christianstadt. Lon. 12. 48. E. Lat. 56. 3. N. Pop. 2,182. It had formerly a strong castle, but is now a defenceless place, with little commerce. It has, however, manufactures of ribands, hats, and boots. Here is a ferry across the sound to Denmark.

Helsingfors, s-p. Finland, since 1819 the capital of the government of Finland, on N. coast of the gulf of Finland; 120 E. by S. Abo. Lon. 25. 0. E. Lat. 60. 10. N. Pop. 3,142. It is situated at the mouth of the Wonna, has a very good harbour, and considerable trade in corn, fish, and lumber. Improvements have lately been made in order to render it an important naval station. It is defended by several forts, and is considered as one of the best towns in the province.

Helsingland, pr. Sweden, in Norland, bounded N. by Jamtland and Medelpad, E. by the gulf of Bothnia, S. by Gestrícia, and SW. & W. by Dalecarlia; about 120 miles in length, and 90 in breadth. The proportion of arable land is small, but fertile; the pasture lands feed great numbers of cattle; flax forms a principal article of cultivation. The principal town is Hud-wickswall. Pop. 52,000. Sq. m. 4,570.

Helsingo, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 22. 30. E. Lat. 63. 46. N.

Helsingoren, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 22. 28. E. Lat. 63. 46. N.

Helsingoer, see *Elsinore*.

Helstone, t. Eng., in Cornwall, on the river Loe, near the sea; 12 E. Penzance, 274 WSW. London. Lon. 5. 15. W. Lat. 50. 6. N. Pop. 2,297. It is a town of good trade, and one of

the places appointed for stamping tin. It sends two members to parliament, and has a weekly market.

Helum, t. York co. Pa. Pop. 2,062.

Helver, t. Curdistan; 10 N. Amadié.

Helvetia, or *Helvetic Republic*, see *Switzerland*.

Helvoetsluys, s-p. & t. S. Holland, on S. side of the island of Voorn; 12 W. Dort, 15 SW. Rotterdam. Lon. 4. 8. E. Lat. 51. 50. N. Pop. 1,208. It has a good harbour, about 12 miles from the open sea, in the middle of a large bay, capable of holding the whole fleet of the country; the town is small, but well defended with strong fortifications; this is the general port for packets from England, chiefly from the port of Harwich. Here is a naval school.

Helwickhead, cape, Ireland, in the county of Waterford, on S. point of the entrance into Dungan-garvan bay. Lon. 7. 33. W. Lat. 52. 2. N.

Hem, t. Holstein; 3 S. Lunden.

Hemara, v. Africa, in Fezzan; 10 W. Zuela.

Hemath, now *Hamah*.

Hembach, t. Bav., on a small river of the same name, which runs into the Rednitz, 5 SE. Schwa-bach.

Hembach, (*Rednitz*,) t. Bav., on the Rednitz; 4 SE. Schwabach.

Hemda, t. Persia, in Irak; 80 E. Ispahan.

Hemel Hempstead, t. Eng., in Hertford, with a corn market on Thursday, situated on the small river Gade; making lace, and plaiting large straw for hats, are the chief employments of the women and children of this part of the country; 7 W. St. Albans, 23 NW. London. Lon. 0. 28. E. Lat. 51. 48. N. Pop. 3,240.

Hemengstede, t. Holstein; 5 N. Meldorp.

Hemg, r. China, which runs into the Kincha, 12 E. Ma-hou, in Se-tchuen.

Hemlock, lake, in SW. part of Ontario co. N. Y.; 12 miles long, and 1 broad; E. of Honeoy.

Hemlock, t. Columbia co. Pa. Pop. 1,464.

Hemmau, t. Bav.; 8 E. Dietfurt, 12 W. Ratis-bon. Pop. 767.

Hemmendorf, t. Han., in Calenberg, on the Saale; 12 E. Hameln.

Hemoroscopium, see *Cape St. Martin*.

Hempfield, t. Westmoreland co. Pa. Pop. 3,885.

Hempfield, t. Lancaster co. Pa., on SE. side of the Susquehanna. Pop. 3,431.

Hempfield, (*East*,) t. Lancaster co. Pa. Pop. 1,802.

Hempfield, (*West*,) t. Lancaster co. Pa. Pop. 1,537.

Hempstead, p-t. Queen's co. N. Y., on S. side of Long island; 22 ESE. New York, W. 250. Pop. 5,084. Hempstead Plains, an elevated tract of wild savannah, 15 miles long, and 5 broad, are chiefly in this township. These plains are naturally bare of trees; but produce heath and some grass, and afford pasture for numerous flocks of sheep, and herds of cattle. Hempstead hill is 319 feet high.

Hempstead, co. Arkansas. Pop. 2,248. Chief town, Saline.

Hems, or *Homs*, (an. *Emesa*,) t. Syria, on the borders of the Desert, on a small river which runs into the Orontes; 80 S. Aleppo, 180 NNE. Jerusalem. Lon. 37. 20. E. Lat. 34. 25. N. Pop. 25, or 30,000. The walls of the city are about

3 miles in circumference. The buildings are very indifferent; they are under the covert of a large ruined castle, which is S. of the present town; it is built on a high round mount, encompassed with a fosse about 20 feet deep, and 30 paces broad, over which there is a bridge of several arches; it is built so high that it rises a considerable way up the side of the hill; the top of the hill is near half a mile in circumference, and of an irregular figure of ten sides; the whole mount is faced with stone.

Hemsau, t. Bav.; 3 N. Eltman.

Hemsbach, t. Baden; 11 NE. Mannheim. Pop. 1,349.

Hemsoe, small island on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17. 49. E. Lat. 62. 43. N.

Hemynpour, t. Hind., Gohud; 14 SE. Calpy.

Hen and Chickens, cluster of small islands in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 118. 3. E. Lat. 5. 30. N.

Hen and Chickens, cluster of small islands in the S. Pacific ocean, near the coast of New Zealand. Lon. 185. 1. W. Lat. 35. 53. S.

Hen and Chickens, mountains, Ireland, in the county of Down; 8 E. Newry.

Henanbien, t. France, in North-Coasts; 8 NE. Lamballe, 14 NW. Dinan.

Henares, r. Spain, which rises near Sigüenza, in Old Castile, and runs into the Xarama, 10 miles above Toledo.

Henda, small island on W. coast of Scotland. Lon. 5. 7. W. Lat. 58. 23. N.

Hendaye, t. France, in Lower-Pyrenees, at the mouth of the river Bidassoa, opposite Fontarabia.

Hend-deire, t. Persia, Irak; 50 SW. Com.

Henderson, p-t. Jefferson co. N. Y., on E. end of lake Ontario, on Naples or Henderson bay; 6 S. Sacket's Harbour. 180 NW. by W. Albany. Pop. 1,919. Henderson harbour and Naples are 2 post-villages in this township.

Henderson, t. Huntingdon co. Pa. Pop. 1,073.

Henderson, co. NW. part of Ken. Pop. in 1810, 4,703; slaves, 1,514. Pop. in 1820, 5,714.

Henderson, p-t. & cap. Henderson co. Ken., on the Ohio; 75 miles below Louisville. W. 751. Pop. in 1810, 159. It has considerable trade in tobacco, and contains the county buildings and a bank.

Hendersontown, p-t. & cap. Montgomery co. N. C., on the Yadkin; 85 NW. Fayetteville, W. 410.

Hendersonville, p-v. Nottaway co. Va.; W. 204.

Hendersonville, p-v. Newbury, S. C.; W. 548.

Hendersonville, p-t. Sumner co. Tennessee, on the Cumberland; 20 N. Nashville, W. 738.

Hendooa, circar, Bengal, bounded N. by Boglipour, E. by Rajemal and Pultanabad, S. by Birboom, and W. by Curruckpour; about 36 miles long, and 22 broad. Noony is the chief town.

Hendooabad, t. Hind., in Allahabad; 21 NNW. Jionpour.

Hendu-Kesh, t. Grand Bukharia; 65 NE. Bamiyan.

Hendowne, see *Hindau*.

Heneago Island, one of the Bahama islands, about 40 miles long, and from 5 to 10 broad. Lon. 73. W. Lat. 21. 5. N.

Heneago Key, small isl. among the Bahamas. Lon. 72. 46. W. Lat. 21. 40. N.

Henfenfeld, t. Bav.; 2 SW. Hersbruck.

Henffstatt, t. Ger.; 7 SE. Meinungen.

Heng, city, China, of the second rank, in Quang-si; 1,135 SSW. Peking. Lon. 108. 35. E. Lat. 22. 36. N.

Heng, r. China, in Hou-quang, which empties itself into a large lake, called Tong-ting.

Heng-chang, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-Quang, on the river Heng; 25 NNE. Heng-tche.

Hengersberg, t. Bavaria; 6 SE. Deckendorf, 23 NW. Passau. Pop. 710.

Heng-tcheou, city, China, of the first rank, in Hou-Quang, on the river Heng; 785 S. Peking. Lon. 112. E. Lat. 26. 56. N. The principal manufacture is making paper. In the neighbourhood are mines of silver, which are not permitted to be wrought.

Hengistbury Head, cape, on S. coast of England, in the county of Hants. Lon. 1. 35. W. Lat. 50. 42. N.

Hengstfeld, t. Wurt.; 5 NNE. Creilsheim.

Henida, t. Persia, in Irak; 40 SW. Gnerden.

Hening, t. Hungary; 12 NW. Symontornya.

Henley upon Thames, t. Eng., in Oxford, on the Thames, with a large bridge, which divides it from Berkshire; 23 SSE. Oxford, 35 W. London. Lon. 0. 46. W. Lat. 51. 32. N. Pop. 3,117. It is a place of considerable trade to London in malt, corn, flour, and wood, sent by barges down the Thames. Market on Thursday.

Henley in Arden, t. Eng., in Warwickshire, with a weekly market on Tuesdays; 14 S. Birmingham, 102 NW. London. Lon. 1. 47. W. Lat. 52. 17. N. Pop. 1,055.

Henley-House, station or factory, Canada, on the river Albany. Lon. 85. 6. W. Lat. 51. 14. N.

Henllan, t. North-Wales, in Denbighshire; 3 NW. Denbigh. Pop. 1,959.

Henneberg, ci-devant co. & principality, Ger., N. of Wurzburg; about 30 miles in extent from N. to S., and 25 from E. to W. Pop. 104,740. Sq. m. 720. It is now divided between Prussia, Weimar, Gotha, Meiningen, Hilburghausen, and Hesse Cassel. The land bears corn and tobacco. Here are some extensive forests and mountains, with mines of copper, silver, iron, and steel, several medicinal springs, and saltworks. The principal rivers are the Werra, Schleuss, Schwartz, and Felde. The inhabitants are Lutherans. It takes its name from an ancient castle, which was burnt by the peasants in 1525; 4 S. Meinungen.

Hennebon, t. France, principal place of a district, in Morbihan, on the Blavet, which is navigable for vessels of a moderate size; 17½ posts SE. Brest, and 62¼ W. Paris. Lon. 3. 11. E. Lat. 47. 49. N. Pop. 4,548. It has a considerable trade in corn, iron, honey, &c.

Hennegau, see *Hainaut*.

Hennersbach, r. Saxony, in Meissen, which joins the Mockengrund, & forms the Seylewitz.

Hennersdorf, t. Pru. Brandenburg; 2 SE. Teltow.

Hennersdorf, t. Silesia, in Neisse; 8 NNE. Neisse. Pop. 800.

Hennersdorf bei Lauban, t. Pru. Silesia, in Liegnitz; 5 N. by W. Lauban, 67 E. Dresden. Pop. 3,500.

Hennersdorf, (*Gross*), t. Sax., Up. Lusatia; 6 N.

by W. Zittau. Pop. 3,000, mostly Moravians.

Hennersdorf, or *Seif Hennersdorf*, t. Saxony, in Upper Lusatia; 3 SW. Labau. Pop. 4,300, employed mostly in manufactures of linen and woollen.

Hennersdorf, t. Moravia, in Prerau. Pop. 2,008.

Henneveux, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 9 E. Boulogne.

Henniker, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H.; 8 W. Hopkinton, W. 495. Pop. 1,900.

Hennin Liétard, t. France, Straits-of-Calais; 6 NW. Douay, 11 NNE. Arras.

Henrichau, t. Silesia, in Munsterberg; 4 N. Munsterberg.

Henrichemont, t. France, in Cher; 12 S. Aubigny, 14 NNE. Bourges. Lon. 2. 36. E. Lat. 47. 18. N. Pop. 2,633.

Henrichsdorf, t. Prussia; 5 WNW. Soldaw.

Henrichsdorf, or *Przezerske*, t. Prussia, Culm; 9 N. Culm.

Henrickswald, t. Prussia; 6 WSW. Tilsit.

Henrico, co. Va., bounded N. by Hanover and New Kent cos., E. by Charles city co., S. by James river, and W. by Goochland co. Pop. in 1810, 9,945; slaves, 4,446. Pop. in 1820, 11,600. Chief town, Richmond.

Henrietta, p-t. Monroe co. N. Y., on E. side of the Genesee, opposite to Riga; 232 W. Albany, W. 403. Pop. 2,181.

Henry, co. S. side of Va., bounded N. by Franklin co., E. by Pittsylvania co., S. by N. C., and W. by Patrick co. Pop. in 1810, 5,611; slaves, 1,755. Pop. in 1820, 5,624. Chief town, Martinsville.

Henry, co. N. part of Ken., on the Ohio. Pop. in 1810, 6,777; slaves, 1,137. Pop. in 1820, 10,816. Chief town, Newcastle.

Henry, co. Alabama. Pop. 2,638.

Henshaw's Town, t. Africa, in Calbari. Lon. 7. 52. E. Lat. 5. 27. N.

Hensin, t. Luxemburg; 12 ENE. Bastogne.

Henskem, t. Prussia; 7 NNE. Gumbinnen.

Hepha, now *Caïpha*.

Hephestias, now *Cochino*.

Heppach, v. Wurtemberg, celebrated for its wine; 8 SE. Stuttgart.

Heppenheim, t. Hesse, on the Bergstrass; 10 E. Worms, 16 NNW. Heidelberg. Pop. 3,190.

Heppenheim, t. Bav., circle of the Rhine, on the Wies; 4 SE. Worms, 14 NNE. Mannheim. Pop. 1,050.

Hepsey, r. Wales, which runs into the Neath, in Brecknock.

Heptonstall, t. Eng., in the West Riding of Yorkshire; 6 W. Halifax. Pop. 3,647.

Her, (*El*) t. desert of Syria; 18 E. Taibeh.

Hera, mt. Arabia, whither Mahomet often retired before he appeared to the world as a prophet; 3 miles from Mecca.

Heraclea, see *Erekli*, *Eraklea*, and *Maadie*.

Heraclea Trichinia, now *Zeiton*.

Heracleopolis, now *Sethron*.

Heraclias, isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, about 8 miles in circumference; 5 S. Naxia. Lon. 25. 29. E. Lat. 36. 49. N.

Heræa, now *Agiano*.

Herakli, (an. *Heraclea*) t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania; 45 WSW. Constantinople. Lon. 27. 55. E. Lat. 41. 1. N. Pop. 7,000. In this town are the ruins of an amphitheatre, built by the

emperor Severus. It is situated on the N. coast of the sea of Marmora. It is the see of a Greek archbishop.

Herakra, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 15 E. Wexio, 30 NW. Calmar.

Herapour, t. Hind., in Baglana; 35 NE. Chandore.

Herat, (an. *Aria*, or *Artacoana*), city, Chorasani, Persia, now constituting the western frontier of Cabulistan. Lon. 60. 50. E. Lat. 34. 30. N. Pop. about 100,000. It is situated on a river of the same name, surrounded with walls and ditches, and defended by an old castle. It is a very ancient city, and was in the zenith of its splendour at the end of the 15th and the beginning of the 16th century; and the Persian historians are diffuse in the description of its palaces, caravansaries, mosques, gardens, &c. It is now held as a viceroyalty by one of the sons or brothers of the king of Cabulistan, and has an extensive manufacture of carpets.—The neighbouring country produces excellent fruit; and roses are in such plenty, that it obtained the name of *Sargultzar*, or *City of Roses*.

Heray, t. Africa, Foulahs; 40 ENE. Tor.

Herat, r. Persia, which runs into the Caspian sea, near Zaweh.

Herault, r. France, which rises in the Sevennes mountain, and runs into the Mediterranean, a little below Agde. Lon. 3. 40. E. Lat. 43. 18. N.

Herault, dep. France, bounded N. by Tarn and Aveyron, NE. by Gard, SE. by the Mediterranean, SW. by Aude, and W. by Tarn. It takes its name from the river so called, which crosses it from N. to S. nearly in the centre.—It is divided into 4 arrondissements, Montpellier, the capital, Lodeve, St. Pons, and Beziers. Sq. m. 2,828. Pop. 301,099. Reformed, 50,000.

Herba, t. Africa, Sahara; 50 SE. Gardeia.

Herba, t. Algiers; 40 SSW. Algiers.

Herba, (*El*) t. in west province of Algiers, near the Shelliff; 62 SW. Algiers. Here are several ancient ruins, particularly some marble pillars, with the capitals defaced, and several coffins.

Herbalmara, t. Arabia, in Hadramaut; 148 S. Amanzirifdin.

Herbault, t. France, in Loir-and-Cher; 8 W. Blois. Pop. 569.

Herbe, t. Italy, in Verona; 15 S. Verona.

Herbede, t. Pru., Mark; 2 ENE. Blackenstein.

Herbement, t. Luxemburg, on a mountain near the Semoy; 20 W. Arlon.

Herbergen, t. Semigallia; 20 SW. Seelburg.

Herberstein, t. Stiria; 5 W. Hardeburg.

Herbiers, (*La*) t. France, in Vendée; 7 SSW. Montagne, 13 SE. Montaigu. Pop. 1,910.

Herbignac, t. France, in Lower-Loire; 9 NE. Guerande. Pop. 2,755.

Herbita, see *Nicosia*.

Herbolzheim, t. Baden, in the Brisgau, near the Rhine; 14 NNW. Friburg. Pop. 1,746.

Herborn, t. Ger., in Nassau, with a castle, on the Dille; 3 SSE. Dillenburg. Lon. 26. E. Lat. 50. 34. N. Pop. 2,500. Here is a celebrated Calvinist high school founded in 1584, with the privileges of a university. It has 8 ordinary, and 2 extraordinary professors. Here is also

an academy with 4 teachers. The chief trade is forging and making iron.

Herbram, t. Pru. Minden; 4 SW. Dringen-berg.

Herbrechtingen, t. Wurt.; 50 S. by E. Stutt-gard. Pop. 1,500.

Herbsleben, t. Gotha; 9 NE. Gotha. Pop. 1,500.

Herbstein, t. Hesse, in Upper Hesse; 13 W. Fulda, 26 ESE. Marburg. Pop. 900.

Hercajada, t. Spain, in Leon; 30 W. Avila.

Herck, t. Neth. Limburg; 23 NW. Maestricht. Pop. 1,520.

Herculaneum, p-t. & cap. Jefferson co. Mis-souri, on W. bank of the Mississippi, 30 miles above St. Genevieve, 29 S. St. Louis, 35 NE. Potosi, W. 909. It contains a court house, a jail, and about 40 houses. Here is a warehouse for storing lead and merchandise; and near the town are 3 shot towers, where shot is manufac-tured by letting it fall down the banks of the Mississippi, which are high and formed of lime-stone. The exports, for a period of 18 months, ending June, 1818, consisting of lead, shot, boards, flour, whiskey, gunpowder, &c., amount-ed to \$353,681,87. About one half of the lead obtained from the lead mines of Missouri, has, for several years past, been exported from this place. The annual quantity exported in the years 1817 and 1818, amounted to about 2,000,000 lbs.

Herculaneum, ancient city, Naples, near where Portici now stands; 5 E. by S. Naples. It was totally overwhelmed by an eruption of mount Vesuvius, A. D. 79, in the beginning of the reign of the emperor Titus, being buried under volcanic substances to a depth of 70 feet. In the years 1689 and 1711, upon digging in these parts, something of this city was discov-ered. In the year 1738, fresh attempts began to be made, and since that time a prodigious number of ancient monuments of every kind have been discovered, such as basilica, 2 tem-ples, a theatre, paintings, statues, bustos, furni-ture, and utensils; whole streets have been cleared, and are found to be paved and flagged on both sides. The relics are found in a sur-prising state of preservation, and afford a good idea of the manners of the age, and improve-ment in the arts. The statues, vases, tripods, and lamps are often of the finest workmanship, being much superior to the pictures. The re-lics, which have lately excited the greatest in-terest, are the manuscripts; chiefly in Greek, but part also in Latin. The number of manu-scripts and fragments originally brought to the museum of Portici, was 1,696; of which, ac-cording to a report published by sir Humphrey Davy in 1819, 88 had been unrolled, and found legible; 319 found illegible; 1,265 not then operated upon.—See *Pompeii*.

Herculeum Fretum, now *Straits of Gibraltar*.

Herculis Portus, now *Leghorn*.

Herculis Cosani Portus, now *Porto Hercole*.

Hercyna, r. Greece, in Bæotia, with 2 sources issuing from a rock near the ancient cave of Trophonius. To the larger stream, having a muddy appearance and troubled current, the ancients gave the name of *Lethe*, or Oblivion; to the other that of *Mnemosyne* or Memory.

Herdal, t. Sweden, in Harjedalen; 38 SE. Langaschants.

Herdeggen, t. Han.; 10 NW. Gottingen.

Herdicke, or *Marien Herdicke*, t. Pru. Arens-berg, on the Ruhr; 4 SW. Schwerte. Pop. 1,370.

Herdin, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 6 SE. Trautenau.

Herdola, t. Finland; 30 ESE. Jamsio.

Hereford, t. Berks co. Pa. Pop. 1,431.

Hereford, p-v. Baltimore co. Md.; W. 55.

Hereford, city, Eng., on the river Wye, near the centre of the county to which it gives name; 28 WSW. Worcester, 30 NW. Glouces-ter, 130 W. London. Lon. 2. 31. W. Lat. 52. 6. N. Pop. 7,306. It has a pleasant situation, with beautiful environs, and contains a Cathed-ral, 3 parish churches, chapels for Presbyteri-ans, Catholics, Methodists, and Quakers; jail, guild-hall, a free grammar school, a theatre, several hospitals, &c. The streets are wide, and the houses well built, but the trade is not considerable. It sends 2 members to parlia-ment.

Herefordshire, co. England, bounded N. by Shropshire, E. by Worcestershire and Glouces-tershire, S. by Monmouthshire, and W. by the Welsh counties of Brecon and Radnor. The form is nearly circular, the mean length about 37 miles, and the breadth 33. Sq. m. 970. Pop. 94,073; 12,700 families employed in agricul-ture, 5,043 in trade, 2,438 otherwise. It is di-vided into 11 hundreds, which contain one city, Hereford; 6 market-towns, and 176 parishes. The climate is mild, and the land generally fer-tile; the face of the country is rich, beautiful, and picturesque. Its breed of cattle are ac-counted the first in England; its meadows very excellent.

Herem Medaié il Hebgad, (El,) t. Egypt; 30 W. Fayoum.

Heren, (an. *Haran*, and *Charran*, and *Carrae*.) t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir, about 70 miles from the Euphrates; 20 E. Ourfa. Lon. 38. 48. E. Lat. 36. 42. N. This city is known in scripture as the country of Laban, the father of Leah and Rachel, wives of the patriarch Jacob. It is there called *Haran*, but at present the Arabs name it *Charon*, and the Europeans *Heren*. It is now inhabited by only a few Arabs. This city was formerly famous, because Crassus re-tired hither after his defeat by the Parthians, and it was not far from it that he was killed.

Herencia, t. Spain, in New Castile; 40 SE. Toledo.

Herenditz, t. Croatia; 6 SW. Carlstadt.

Herenscarpel, v. Holland; 7 N. Alcmaer.

Herentals, t. Neth., in Antwerp, surrounded with walls in 1400; 16 NE. Malines, 16 E. Ant-werp. Pop. 2,943.

Herford, or *Hervorden*, t. Pru. Minden, on the Werra and Aa, which divide it into 3 parts; 10 ENE. Ravensberg. Lon. 8. 25. E. Lat. 52. 8. N. Pop. 5,017. It contains 3 Lutheran churches, 1 Calvinist, 1 Catholic, 3 hospitals, and a gym-nasium. It was formerly imperial, is defended by a moat and wall, and has a large manufac-tory of cotton thread and of linen. Here were formerly an abbey and convent, secularised in 1804; also a commandery of the order of St. John.—Native, Muller.

Hergest's Islands, isls. in the Pacific ocean. They are Sir Henry Martin island, Berri's island, Trevenen's island, Robert's, and Hergest's rocks.

Hergest's Rocks, two rocky islets in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 219. 42. E. Lat. 7. 38. S.

Hergolshausen, t. Bav. ; 7 S. Schweinfurt.

Hergolsheim, t. Bav. ; 3 SSW. Schweinfurt.

Hergrunt, t. Upper Hungary. Lon. 18. 15. E. Lat. 48. 30. N. It is remarkable for its mines of vitriol.

Heri, small island in E. Indian sea ; 3 NW. Ternate. Lon. 127. 8. E. Lat. 0. 54. N.

Heri-rud, (an. *Arius*.) r. Persia, which rises near Herat, and loses itself in the earth near Seraks.

Hericourt, t. France, in Upper-Saône ; 12 SE. Lure, 23 E. Vesoul. Lon. 6. 49. E. Lat. 47. 34. N. Pop. 1,482.

Hericy, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne, on the Seine ; 5 NE. Fontainebleau.

Heringen, t. Hesse, district of Friedwald, on the Werra. Pop. 964.

Herinnes, t. Neth., in S. Brabant ; 17 W. Nivelles. Pop. 3,309.

Herisau, t. Switz., in Appenzell, capital of the part styled the Outer Rood ; 7 SW. St. Gall, 10 NW. Appenzell. Pop. 6,500. It is said to have been known to the Romans, and the first place in Switzerland which embraced Christianity. The inhabitants are industrious, and manufacture linen and muslins, remarkable for their fineness. It has 4 yearly fairs.

Herisson, t. France, in Allier ; 6 SW. Cerilly. 15 NW. Montmaraut. Pop. 713.

Heristal, see *Hersta*.

Herjedalen, district, in the north of Sweden, now included in the gov. Gefleborg, chiefly covered with wood. Pop. 4,000. Sq. m. 3,200.

Herk, r. Netherlands, which runs into the Demer, near Halen.

Herkimer, co. central part of N. Y., bounded N. by St. Lawrence co., E. by Hamilton co., S. by Otsego co., and W. by Oneida and Lewis cos. Pop. in 1810, 22,046 ; in 1820, 31,017.

Herkimer, p-t. & cap. Herkimer co. N. Y., on N. side of the Mohawk ; 20 E. Utica, 78 W. Albany, W. 407. Pop. 3,055. The principal village is situated at a little distance from the entrance of West Canada creek into the Mohawk, and contains a court house, a jail, a printing office, and a meeting house. Little Flats, another considerable village, is 7 miles west.

Herkla, or *Heraclea*, s-p. Africa, on E. coast of Tunis ; called *Heraclea*, in the Lower empire, in honour of Heraclius ; *Justiniana*, in honour of Justinian ; and before that, *Adrametum* ; 45 S. Tunis. Lon. 10. 24. E. Lat. 36. N. It was built on a promontory, two leagues SE. from a morass ; about a mile in circumference, and from the appearance of its ruins, seems to have been important, rather than large or beautiful.

Herle, t. Limburg ; 6 ENE. Fauquemont.

Herlingen, t. Wurt. ; 4 NW. Ulm.

Herlisheim, t. France, in Upper-Rhine ; 5 S. Colmar. Pop. 867.

Herlit, t. Nubia ; 30 S. Moscho.

Herm, (L') t. France, in Upper-Garonne ; 6 SW. Muret.

Hermal, t. Neth., near the Meuse ; 3 SSW. Viset.

Herman Miestiz, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim, near which are quarries of different coloured marble ; 3 W. Chrudim.

Hermance, t. Savoy, on the coast of the lake of Geneva ; 7 NNE. Geneva.

Hermance, r. Savoy, which runs into the lake of Geneva, at the town of the same name.

Hermanos, two small islands among the Philippines, about 30 E. Mindoro. Lon. 121. 42. E. Lat. 13. 6. N.

Hermansburg, t. Han., in Luneburg Zelle ; 15 N. Zelle. Pop. 392.

Hermansfeld, t. Ger. ; 5 SW. Meinungen.

Hermanstadt, t. Aust. Silesia, in Troppau. Pop. 1,997.

Hermanstadt, or *Szeben*, (an. *Cibinium*, or *Hermanopolis*.) city, Transylvania, capital of the division settled by Saxons, on the Szeben ; 147 NE. Belgrade, 300 SE. Vienna. Lon. 23. 50. E. Lat. 46. 0. N. Pop. 16,000. H. 2,200. It contains 4 Lutheran churches, 3 Catholic, 1 Calvinist, 1 Greek, a university with the national archives, a gymnasium with a library of 5,000 vols., another library of 15,000 vols. ; and some other seminaries. The streets are narrow and crooked. Its chief manufacture is soap and candles. It is fortified with a double wall, and a deep moat ; it is situated on the side of the Szeben, which soon after runs into the Aluta.

Hermanstadt, or *Herzman-Miersletz*, t. Bohemia ; 3 W. Chrudim. Pop. 1,770.

Hermanstein, see *Ehrenbreitsein*.

Hermansfeld, t. Ger. ; 5 SW. Meinungen.

Hermanst, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania ; 34 WNW. Adrianople.

Hermas, or *Athuat*, (an. *Mygdonius*.) r. A. Turkey, which rises near Nisibin, and runs into Khabur, at Al Naharaim.

Hermata, km. of Borneo, with a town of the same name, situated near the sea coast.

Hermbach, t. Westphalia ; 17 S. Juliers.

Hermbsdorf, t. Silesia, Neisse ; 2 NW. Weydenau.

Hermenaw, t. Prussia ; 9 N. Bischofswerder.

Hermenault, (L') t. France, in Vendée ; 4 NW. Fontenay-le-Comte. Pop. 746.

Hermensdorf, t. Prussia ; 10 E. Holland.

Herment, t. France, Puy-de-Dôme ; 8 WSW. Riom, 21 W. Clermont.

Hermetra, one of the smaller Western islands of Scotland, a little NE. North Uist. Lon. 7. 3. W. Lat. 57. 38. N.

Hermeville, t. France, in Meuse ; 2 SW. Estain ; 7 ENE. Verdun.

Herminius Mons, now *Serra de Estrelle*.

Hermione, now *Castri*.

Hermitage, p-v. Prince Edward co. Va. ; W. 228.

Hermitage, (L') hill of France, on the side of the Rhone, celebrated for the wine made from its vineyards, opposite Tournon.

Hermit's Bay, bay on the island of St. Christopher, on N. coast, a little S. Madan's point.

Hermite's Islands, group of islands of unequal extent, situated before Nassau bay, at S. extremity of Terra del Fuego.

Hermo, or *Beram*, t. Istria ; 28 S. Trieste.

Hermon, t. Penobscot co. Maine, on W. side of Bangor. Pop. 266.

Hermon, mt. Palestine; the S. spur of Anti-Libanus. It is usually covered with snow, and is 8,949 feet above the level of the sea; 40 E. Tyre.

Hermonthris, now *Arment*.

Hermonville, t. France, in Marne, with a medicinal spring; 7 miles from Reims.

Hermopolis, see *Ashmunein*, and *Demenhur*.

Hermosello, t. Spain, in Leon, at the conflux of the Duero and the Tormes; 9 miles below Miranda de Duero.

Hermisdorf, t. Pru. Silesia, in Reichenbach; 4 S. Landshut. Pop. 1,287.

Hermisdorf, t. Bohemia, Koniginsgratz. H. 216.

Hermus, now *Sarabat*.

Hern Island, small isl. on W. coast of Africa, at mouth of the Rio del Oro. Lat. 23. 35. N.

Herndorf, t. Bav.; 3 SW. Burg Eberach.

Herngrund, or *Herregrund*, t. Hungary, situated among mountains, in the midst of extensive mines of copper, in which the inhabitants are chiefly employed; 4 NNW. Neusol.

Hernhult, see *Herrnhut*.

Hernosand, or *Hernosund*, s-p. Sweden, Angermannland, capital of a government comprising the provinces of Angermannland, Jemtland, and Medelpad, on an island in the gulf of Bothnia, divided from the continent by a narrow channel, over which a bridge is thrown. Lon. 17. 43. E. Lat. 62. 38. N. Pop. 1,780. Bp. see. It has a small college with 7 teachers and 60 or 70 students, an establishment for printing books in the Laponic tongue, and a botanic garden. It has a good harbour, and was formerly a staple town, and has still a considerable trade, especially in linen. Pop. of the government 89,947. Sq. m. 18,282.

Hernsbach, t. Bav.; 3 N. Burg Eberach.

Herodium, ancient palace, Palestine; 7 SE. Jerusalem.

Heron Creek, creek, Mass., W. of Cape Malabar.

Heroopolis, see *Adjerud*.

Heroldsberg, t. Bav., in Rezat; 7 NNE. Nuremberg, 8 SSE. Erlang. Pop. 520.

Herring Bay, bay, Md., on W. side of the Chesapeake; 15 S. Annapolis.

Heron Island, small isl. in the gulf of Mexico, near the coast of Florida. Lon. 88. 8. W. Lat. 30. 17. N.

Herowra, t. Hind., in Oude; 17 S. Kairabad.

Herpet, t. Carnatic; 20 N. Bomrauzepollam.

Herpff, t. Ger.; 4 W. Meinungen.

Herpff, r. Ger., which rises in Henneberg, and runs into the Werra, 2 N. Meinungen.

Herqui, or *Erqui*, v. France, in North Coasts, with a small harbour in the English channel, near a cape called *The Point of Herqui*, which forms a bay; 14 ENE. St. Brieuc, 18 W. St. Malo.

Herradura, s-p. Spain, between Motril and Velez Malaga.

Herradura, t. Chili; 5 SW. Coquimbo.

Herradura, r. Guatemala, which runs into the Pacific ocean. Lat. 9. 30. N.

Herzogovina, see *Herzogovina*.

Herrenberg, t. Wurtemberg; 14 SSE. Stuttgart, 24 NE. Freudenstadt. Pop. 1,866.

Herrenbreitungen, t. Hesse Cassel, on the Werra; 20 W. Smalkalden. Pop. 676.

Herrera, t. Spain, in Old Castile; 32 NNW. Burgos.

Herrieden, or *Hasenried*, t. Bavaria, in Rezat, on the Altmuhl; 5 SW. Anspach, 12 NNE. Dinkelsbuhl. Lon. 10. 30. E. Lat. 49. 17. N. Pop. 800.

Herriot, t. Scot., in the county of Edinburgh; 10 S. Dalkeith.

Herrnheim, t. Bav.; 6 S. Kitzingen.

Herring Bay, bay, Md., W. side of the Chesapeake; 15 S. Annapolis.

Herrn Dierbach, t. Wurt.; 7 S. Weickersheim.

Herrn Zimmern, t. Wurt.; 2 S. Weichersheim.

Herrnhut, t. Saxony, in Lusatia; 6 S. Lobau, 6 N. Zittau. Pop. 1,500. It is situated at the foot of Hutberg mountain, and is 1,054 feet above the sea. It was built by count Zinzendorf, in 1722, for the use of the Moravian brethren, and it afterwards became the metropolis and centre of that remarkable sect of Christians, who, from this town, are often called Herrnhutters. It has a great variety of manufactures. The objects of curiosity are the observatory and burial ground on a neighbouring hill.

Herrnhult, (*New*), Moravian town or settlement in Greenland.

Herrnsheim, t. Hesse; 3 NNW. Worms. Pop. 1,160.

Herrnwerth, or *Herrn Chiemsee*, t. Bavaria; 10 W. Traunstein, 27 W. Salzburg. Bp. see.

Herrnstadt, t. Silesia, in Wolau; 14 N. Wolau, 25 E. Glogau. Lon. 16. 43. E. Lat. 51. 33. N. Pop. 1,488.

Herrsbruck, t. Bav., in Rezat, on the Pregnitz, and containing about 226 houses; 8 SSW. Velden, 15 E. Nuremberg. Lon. 11. 24. E. Lat. 49. 28. N. Pop. 1,591.

Herstein, t. Pru. Treves; 22 W. Creutznach. Pop. 408.

Herschede, t. Pru. Arensburg; 6 SE. Lunschede.

Herschfeld, t. Bav., 6 N. Geroltzhofen.

Hersfeld, or *Hirschfeld*, t. Hesse Cassel, capital of a province of the same name; 32 SSE. Cassel, 50 W. Erfurt. Lon. 9. 40. E. Lat. 50. 53. N. Pop. 5,222. H. 433. It is surrounded with walls, flanked with towers, and contains 2 churches, a hospital, a library, and a distinguished Calvinistic gymnasium, the best regulated in Hesse Cassel.—Pop. of the province 22,800, mostly Calvinists. Sq. m. 170.

Hersfeld, t. Bav.; 3 NNE. Neustadt.

Hersin, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 6 S. Bethune.

Hersou touka, t. Chinese Tartary. Lon. 124. 29. E. Lat. 43. 26. N.

Herstal, or *Heristal*, t. Neth., Liege, on the Meuse, with a castle, which belonged to Pepin, father to Charles Martel; 4 N. Liege. Pop. 4,710.

Herstelle, t. Pru. Minden, on the Weser; 11 ENE. Warburg. Pop. 748.

Hersthal, t. Ger.; 3 N. Smalkalden.

Hertford, co. NE. part of N. C. Pop. in 1810, 6,052; slaves 2,805. Pop. in 1820, 7,712. Chief town, Winton.

Hertford, p-t. & cap. Perquimans co. N. C., on Perquimans river; 15 NNE. Edenton, W. 303.

Hertford, t. Eng., and capital of the county

to which it gives name, situated on the river Lea, which is navigable from the Thames; 21 N. London. Lon. 0. 4. W. Lat. 51. 48. N. Pop. 3,900. There were formerly 5 churches, but now only 2, with places of worship for Dissenters and Quakers. It has a large school for the younger children belonging to Christ's hospital in London, and markets on Thursday and Saturday; and returns 2 members to parliament. The assizes for the county are held here, as likewise the quarter-sessions and county courts.

At the distance of $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. on the road to London, is the East India College, founded in 1806, to cooperate with the college at Calcutta, in training young men for the service of the East India company. The building is finely situated, large, elegant, and capable of accommodating 100 students, having cost £70,000. About 30 students, on an average, are annually drawn off for the civil service. The students are instructed by lectures, arranged under 4 heads, 1. oriental literature, 2. mathematics, 3. classical and general literature, 4. history, political economy, English constitution and laws. In each department are 2 professors. The principal teaches the students in natural and revealed religion.

Hertfordshire, co. Eng., bounded N. by Bedfordshire, and Cambridgeshire, E. by Essex, S. by Middlesex, and W. by Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire. The shape is very irregular, on account of the projections and intersections of other counties, and measures about 27 miles from N. to S. and 33 from E. to W. Sq. m. 530. Pop. 111,654; 12,000 families engaged in agriculture, 7,200 in trade and manufactures, 3,444 otherwise. It contains 19 market towns, (Hertford, St. Albans, Ware, Royston, &c.) 135 parishes. The soil is naturally barren, but in a high state of cultivation, and covered with beautiful villas and country seats.

Hertges, t. Ger.; 5 NNW. Smalkalden.

Hertha, now *Heligoland*.

Hertil, t. Nubia, on the left bank of the Nile; 12 S. Moscho.

Hertogenbosch, see *Bois-le-Duc*.

Hertwigswald, t. Silesia, in Neisse; 4 NNW. Patschkau.

Hertzberg, or *Hirzberg*, t. Pru. Merseberg, on the Elster; 24 SE. Wittenberg, 46 S. Potsdam. Lon. 13. 15. E. Lat. 51. 42. N. Pop. 1,963.

Hertzberg, t. Pomerelia; 11 SE. Dantzie.

Hertzfeld, t. Pru. Munster; 5 SSW. Stromberg.

Hertzholm, see *Hertzholmen*.

Hertzhorn, t. Holstein; 4 Gluckstadt.

Hertzogenburg, t. Austria; 4 N. St. Polten, 9 SE. Mauttern. H. 166.

Hertzogs Hraben, r. Silesia, which rises near Obisch, and runs into the river Schwartwasser, in Glogau.

Hertzogstorff, t. Austria; 13 SSE. Aigen.

Hertzogwalde, t. Silesia, Neisse; 3 N. Grotkau.

Hertzowalt, t. Prussia; 9 NE. Bischofswerder.

Herve, t. Neth., in Liege; 8 NW. Limburg, 11 SE. Liege. Pop. 3,353.

Hervey's Bay, large bay on NE. coast of New Holland, between Sandy Cape and South Head. Lon. 152. 35. W. Lat. 24. 40. S.

Hervey's Point, cape on N. coast of the island of Egmont, or New Guernsey. Lon. 164. 5. E. Lat. 10. 42. S.

Hervey's Island, see *Harvey's Island*.

Hervorden, see *Herford*.

Herwigsdorf, t. Saxony, in Lusatia; 3 NW. Zittau. Pop. 1,700.

Herxheim, t. Bav., circle of the Rhine; 9 SE. Landau. Pop. 2,158.

Hery, t. France, in Yonne; 8 N. Auxerre.

Herzberg, t. Han., in Gottingen, on the Sieber, near the Hartz mountain, with manufactures of arms and iron tools; 14 S. Goslar. Pop. 3,509.

Herzenheim, t. France, in Lower Rhine; 5 E. Landau. Pop. 2,158.

Herzegovina, an extensive tract of country, in Dalmatia, extending along the Adriatic, from Lat. 43. to 44. 20. N. The southern and larger portion belongs to the Turks, the rest to the Austrians. Chief town, Moster.

Herzman, see *Hermanstadt*.

Herzogenaurach, t. Bav., on the Aurach; 5 SW. Erlangen. Pop. 1,000.

Herzogenbosch, see *Bois le Duc*.

Herzogswalde, t. Silesia; 10 NW. Sagan. Pop. 1,400.

Hesautta, t. Bengal; 24 N. Toree.

Hesbon, (an. *Heshbon*), t. Palestine; 20 E. of the Jordan; 35 E. Jerusalem. It was the chief city of the Amorites.

Hesdin, t. France, seat of a tribunal, Straits-of-Calais, on the Canche, built in the form of a regular hexagon, strongly fortified, and almost surrounded with marshes; 12 SE. Montreuil, 27 W. Arras. Lon. 2. 7. E. Lat. 50. 22. N. Pop. 3,792.

Hesdin, (Old,) t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 3 SE. Hesdin.

Hesdrasp, t. Charasm; 150 SSE. Erkonje.

Heselichi, t. Prussia; 12 N. Soldau.

Hesivon, t. Egypt; 22 SSW. Cairo.

Hesn, t. A. Turkey, Diarbekir; 40 W. Tecrit.

Hesn Daghi, fort, A. Turkey, in Caramania; 26 SSW. Kaisarieh.

Hesn Dharie, t. Arabia, Nedsjed; 140 ENE. Mecca.

Hesn Keifa, (an. *Cepha*), t. A. Turkey, Diarbekir; 30 ESE. Diarbekir.

Hesn Mohdi, t. Persia, in Chusistan, at the mouth of the Euphrates; 55 E. Bassora.

Hesn Ratrik, t. A. Turkey, in Marasch; 25 N. Malatia.

Hesn Tchelebi, t. A. Turkey, Sivas; 40 S. Sivas.

Hesnal-mai, small isl. & village, Egypt, in the lake of Tennis; 25 NW. Tineh.

Hesne, r. France, which runs into the Scheldt, near Condé.

Hesperia, ancient name of Italy, and of Spain.

Hesperis, now *Bingazi*.

Hesperides, see *Bissagos*.

Hespres, r. France, which runs into the Sambre, 5 miles below Landrecy.

Hespyn, r. Wales, which runs into the Cluyd, 2 S. Ruthyn, in the county of Denbigh.

Hess, (El,) t. Nubia; 60 S. Sennaar.

Hessa, isl. in the Nile; 10 S. Syene.

Hesse Cassel, or *Churhessia*, electorate, Ger., lying S. of the Prussian territories and Hanover, E. of the Prussian territories, Nassau and Hesse Darmstadt, N. of Bavaria. The territory is of irregular form, and the province of Smalkalden is entirely detached from the other parts.

Provinces.	Sq. m.	Pop.	Capitals.
Lower Hesse.....	1,873.....	248,205.....	Cassel
Upper Hesse.....	562.....	58,319.....	Marburg
Fritzlar.....	132.....	15,228.....	Fritzlar
Hersfeld.....	170.....	20,800.....	Hersfeld
Ziegenhagen.....	222.....	27,992.....	Ziegenhagen
Fulda.....	619.....	63,200.....	Fulda
Isenburg.....	137.....	16,200.....	Meerholz
Hanau.....	466.....	73,800.....	Hanau
Smalkalden.....	138.....	21,953.....	Smalkalden

4,410 545,697

Cassel is the capital, but Hanau is the principal trading town.—The sovereign is styled elector of Hesse and grand duke of Fulda. The government is a limited monarchy. The inhabitants are composed of about 320,000 Reformed, 142,000 Lutherans, 73,000 Catholics, 9,000 Jews, and 230 Mennonists.—There is a university at Marburg, lyceums at Cassel and Fulda, and other seminaries elsewhere; but the Hessians are inferior to the Saxons in education.

The surface is hilly and in some parts mountainous; the soil not generally very fertile except in the province of Hanau, where it is rich, and the climate kindly. The productions are grain, potatoes, some hemp, flax, tobacco, and vines. The pasturage is generally good, and wood abundant.—The minerals are copper, silver, cobalt, iron, salt, vitriol, alum, pit coal, marble, and basalt.—The principal rivers are the Werra, Fulda, Diemel, Maine, Eder, Kinzig, Schwalm, and Lahn.

Hesse, or *Hesse Darmstadt*, grand duchy, Ger., divided into two distinct parts, which are separated from each other by a long stripe of land, extending along the north side of the Maine. The northern division, called *Upper Hesse* is nearly surrounded by Hesse Cassel and Nassau; the southern lies on the south side of the Maine, and on both sides of the Rhine. Pop. according to the official statement of 1818, 619,500.

Divisions.	Sq. m.	Pop.	Capitals.
Upper Hesse.....	1,929.....	250,000.....	Giessen
Starkenburg.....	1,060.....	197,000.....	Darmstadt
Rhine province ...	1,023.....	155,000.....	Mentz

4,012 602,000

Darmstadt is the capital; Mentz the largest town; other towns, Giessen, Worms, and Bingen. The inhabitants are mostly Lutherans, with a considerable number of Catholics and Calvinists, and some Anabaptists.—The government is a limited monarchy.—There is a university at Giessen, and classical schools at Mentz, Giessen, Worms, and Darmstadt.

The surface is generally hilly or mountainous; the soil in many parts poor, but in the valleys fertile; and pasturage generally good. The principal productions are grain, potatoes, flax, tobacco, fruits, and vegetables; and vines along the banks of the Rhine and Maine.—It produces considerable iron, copper, lead, and salt.—The climate is generally healthy, and the situation on the Rhine and Maine favourable to trade.

Hesse-Homburg, principality, Ger., at the foot of the Taurus mountains, 7 or 8 miles N. Frankfort on the Maine, with the title of Landgrave, belonging to a younger branch of the

family of Hesse Darmstadt. Sq. m. 26. Pop. 6,826. The congress of Vienna, in 1815, gave to the prince the district of Meissenheim, on the west of the Rhine, containing 10,136 inhabitants, and 8 sq. m. He has also some other small districts. The total population of his territories was stated, in 1818, at 20,000. His residence is at Homburg. The religion of the family is the Calvinist.

Hessel, t. Neth., in Guelders; 5 E. Bommel.

Hessel, r. Ger., which rises near Ravensberg, and runs into the Embs, 3 W. Sassenberg.

Hesselberg, mt. Bav.; 3 NW. Wassertrudingen.

Hessen, t. Brunswick; 14 NW. Halberstadt. Pop. 1,300.

Hesserah, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 10 E. Carmullah.

Hessigheim, t. Wurt.; 3 E. Besigheim.

Hester, t. Sweden, in East Gothland; 25 SW. Linkioping.

Hestra, t. Sweden, Smaland; 55 W. Wexio.

Hestoe, one of the small Faro islands; 6 N. Sandoe.

Hestrum, r. France, which runs into the Sambre, 7 miles below Maubeuge.

Hesudrus, now *Setledge*.

Hetsin, or *Etsin*, t. Corea, in Tchu-sin; 95 S. King-kitao. Lon. 126. 54. E. Lat. 36. 47. N.

Hettange, t. France, in Moselle; 3 NW. Thionville, 6 SW. Rodemack.

Hettesdorf, t. Ger.; 2 N. Nieuwied.

Hettingen, t. Ger., in Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; 9 N. Sigmaringen. Pop. 570.

Hettowra, t. Nepaul, on the Rapti, at the foot of a mountain. Lon. 85. 22. E. Lat. 27. 14. N. It is a commercial mart between the British provinces and the northern parts of Nepaul.

Hettstadt, or *Heckstadt*, t. Pru. Merseburg, on the Wipper; 5 N. Mansfeld. Lon. 11. 42. E. Lat. 51. 41. N. Pop. 2,727. The castle or palace is converted into a brewery.

Hetzardara, (an. *Parchoatras*), mt. Persia, SSW. of Ispahan, between Irak and Farsistan.

Heuboch, see *Heybach*.

Heubach, t. Wurt.; 22 N. Ulm. Pop. 1,070.

Heuchin, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 8 NNW. St. Pol.

Heue, s-p. Nova Scotia, on S. coast, 85 NE. Cape Sable. It is situated at the mouth of a river of the same name, and has a good harbor.

Heudicourt, t. France, in Meuse; 6 NE. St. Mihiel, 14 W. Pont-a-Mousson.

Heudicourt, t. France, in Somme; 9 NNE. Péronne.

Heverlé, t. Brabant; 2 S. Louvain. P. 1,050.

Heves, co. Upper Hungary, united with Szolnok. Pop. of both 199,105, mostly Magarians. Sq. m. 2,558. The diets are held at Erlau. Produce, wine, wheat, tobacco, &c.

Heves, t. Hungary, in Heves; 61 E. Pest. Lon. 20. 18. E. Lat. 47. 36. N.

Heugh Head, cape, Scot., in the Frith of Forth, on the coast of Fife; 3 W. Elieness.

Heukelam, t. Holland, on the Linge; 4 NNE. Gorcum.

Heuilly-le-Grand, t. France, in Upper Marne; 6 SSE. Langres.

Hevilkasrai, t. Hind., in Candeish; 18 SSE. Barawnay.

Hevoskari, cluster of small islands in the gulf

of Bothnia, near the coast of Finland. Lon. 23. 32. E. Lat. 64. 12. N.

Heure, r. Netherlands, which runs into the Sambre, 2 miles above Charleroy.

Heusden, t. Neth., N. Brabant; 7 SE. Gorcum, 15 NE. Breda. Lon. 5. E. Lat. 51. 45. N. Pop. 1,636. It is built in the midst of morasses, and nearly surrounded by a branch of the Meuse; it is well fortified with a castle, bastions, and horn-works.

Heust, t. Prussia, on the Frisch Nerung; 17 E. Dantzic.

Heuszdorf, t. Weimar; 8 NE. Weimar.

Heworth, t. Eng., Durham; 3 E. Gateshead. Pop. 2,905.

Hexham, (an. *Epiacum*,) t. Eng., in Northumberland, near a small stream called *Hexhold*, or *Hextold*, near the Tyne, supposed to have been a Roman station; 22 W. Carlisle, 284 N. London. Lon. 1. 56. W. Lat. 55. 2. N. Pop. 4,855. A monastery was founded here the beginning of the 12th century, and endowed with great privileges and liberties. Here are two markets weekly, on Tuesday and Saturday. The chief manufactures are leather, shoes, and gloves.—In 1463, a battle was fought here between the armies of the house of Lancaster and York.

Hexamila, (an. *Cardia*, and *Lysimachia*,) t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, on the coast of Hellespont; 12 S. Gallipoli.

Heybach, or *Heubach*, or *Heidbach*, t. Hesse, on the Maine; 5 W. Freudenberg. Pop. 1,335.

Heyd, t. Bav.; 5 NW. Bamberg.

Heyda, t. Weimar; 4 NNE. Ilmenau.

Heydau, t. Silesia, in Neisse; 3 SE. Neisse.

Heyde, t. Holstein, about 8 miles from the coast; 25 N. Gluckstadt, 50 SSW. Sleswick. Pop. 2,400.

Heydeck, t. Bavaria, in Rezat; 22 N. Neuburg, 23 S. Nuremberg. Pop. 750.

Heyden, t. Ger., in Lippe; 4 N. Detmold.

Heydenheim, t. Bav.; 7 E. Wassertrudingen.

Heydenheim, see *Heidenheim*.

Heydenkrug, t. Prussia; 4 NE. Russ.

Heydingsfeld, t. Bav., on the Maine; 2 S. Wurzburg.

Heyden, now *Headon*.

Heydensfeld, t. Bav., on the Maine; 12 S. Gemunden. Pop. 1,600.

Heyduken-Sohantz, fortress, Hungary; 5 WSW. Arad.

Heyl, r. Cornwall, which rises about 6 N. Helstone, and runs into St. George's channel, at St. Ives, forming a large bay at the mouth, called *St. Ives Bay*.

Heymertsen, t. Pru. Cologne, on the Erft; 5 W. Bonn, 30 E. Aix la Chapelle. Lon. 6. 50. E. Lat. 50. 43. N.

Heyn, t. Flanders; 3 N. Oudenarde.

Heynerkow, t. Prussia; 17 WNW. Heilsperg.

Heyar, or *Hajar*, t. Arabia; 56 S. Jamama.

Heyperg, mt. Salzburg; 10 N. Kuffstein.

Heyrieux, t. France, in Isere; 11 NE. Vienne, 12 SE. Lyons. Pop. 1,340.

Hey-san, or *Black Islands*, cluster of islands near the coast of China, which are little better than naked rocks. Lon. 124. E. Lat. 28. 53. N.

Heytesbury, t. Eng., in Wilts; 17 W. Salisbury, 94 W. London. Lon. 2. 7. W. Lat. 51. 10. N. Pop. 1,023. It was at one time the re-

sidence of the empress Matilda. It returns two members to parliament.

Hia-loui, city, China, of the second rank, in Quang-si; 1,167 SSW. Peking. Lon. 106. 19. E. Lat. 22. 54. N.

Hiamen, see *Emouy*.

Hiam-ho, t. China, of the third rank, in Pe-tcheli; 26 ESE. Peking.

Hiang-ning, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-si; 37 W. Pin-yang.

Hiang-ou, city, China, of the second rank, in Quang-si; 1,150 SSW. Peking. Lon. 106. 26. E. Lat. 23. 10. N.

Hiao-fong, t. China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang; 10 SSW. Ngan-ki.

Hiao-y, t. China, of the third rank, in Chansi; 10 S. Fuen-tcheou.

Hiao-kang, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang; 25 SSW. Te-ngan.

Hia-petic, t. Chinese Tartary. Lon. 117. 38. E. Lat. 40. 48. N.

Hia-qui, pr. New-Mexico, between Mayo and Sonora, considered by some as a district of New-Navarre; its receives its name from a river which waters it. Riochico is the chief town.

Hia-qui, r. New-Mexico, which runs into the gulf of California, Lat. 28. 15. N.

Hiarnoe, small isl. Denmark, near E. coast of Jutland, at the mouth of the gulf of Horsens. Lon. 10. 5. E. Lat. 55. 50. N.

Hial, country, Africa, situated S. of Fezzan.

Hia-tche, city, China, of the second rank, in Quang-si; 1200 SSW. Peking. Lon. 106. 20. E. Lat. 22. 10. N.

Hia-tcin, t. China, of the third rank, in Chang-tong; 11 WNW. Cao-tang.

Hia-tien, t. China, in Pe-tche-li, said to contain near 80,000 inhabitants; 25 E. Peking.

Hialstown, v. Middlesex co. N. J.; 13 ENE. Trenton.

Hia-y, t. China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan; 25 ESE. Koue-te.

Hibar, see *Ibar*.

Hibbe, or *Gyba*, or *Geib*, t. Hungary, in Lip-tau; 16 SE. Rosenberg. Pop. 1,762.

Hibernia, now *Ireland*.

Hibernia Nova, see *New Ireland*.

Hibisi, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 80 W. Satalia.

Hibrahim, or *St. Mary*, island in the Indian ocean, near Madagascar; 50 miles long, and 14 wide. Lon. 51. 56. E. Lat. 16. 56. S.

Hibelpour, t. Hind., in Lahore; 27 N. Firose-pour.

Hickes' Bay, bay on NE. coast of New-Zealand; 14 WNW. Cape Runaway.

Hickes' Keys, cluster of islets and rocks in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Mexico. Lon. 88. 54. W. Lat. 17. 10. N.

Hickman, co. West Tennessee, on E. side of the river Tennessee; W. 808. Pop. in 1810, 2,583; slaves, 245. Pop. in 1820, 6,080.

Hickory, p-v. Washington co. Pa.; W. 274.

Hickory Flatt, p-v. Madison co. Alabama; W. 753.

Hickory Grove, p-v. Abbeville, S.C.; W. 599.

Hickory Hill, p-v. Beaufort, S. C.; W. 629.

Hickory, t. Venango co. Pennsylvania, on the Alleghany; 20 NE. Franklin.

Hicksford, p-t. Greenville co. Va., on the Meherrin; 46 S. Petersburg, W. 192.

Hidde, t. Arabia; 10 E. Jidda.

Hiddensoe, isl. in the Baltic, near W. coast of Rugen, about 10 miles long, and 2 broad. Lon. 13. 10. E. Lat. 54. 35. N. Pop. 500.

Hid Island, isl. in Plain river, Indiana.

Hidra, t. Africa; 110 WSW. Tunis.

Hidro, mt. Naples; 13 WSW. Otranto.

Hielmar, lake, Sweden, in Sudermanland; about 70 miles in circ.; 60 W. Stockholm.

Hielm, small isl. Denmark, in the Cattegat, near the coast of Jutland. Lon. 10. 49. E. Lat. 56. 8. N.

Hiemes, see *Exmes*.

Hien, t. China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li; 12 S. Ho-Kien.

Hien-yan, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si; 12 WSW. Si-ngan.

Hieou-ki, t. China, of the third rank, in Fo-kien; 26 S. Yen-ping.

Hieou-nhing, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-Quang; 40 S. Ou-tchang.

Hiera, now *Volcano*, *Stratti*, *Maretime*.

Hieracum, see *Gezirat-el-Teir*, & *St. Pietro*.

Hieracurra, t. Golconda; 35 SE. Hyderabad.

Hierapolis, see *Bambukalasi*, & *Bambouch*.

Hierapollam, t. Carnatic; 30 NW. Ongole.

Hierapumnal, t. Meckley; 60 S. Munnipour.

Hiera-pytina, now *Girapietra*.

Hierisos, t. Eu. Turkey, in Macedonia, near the coast; 50 SE. Saloniki.

Hieres, t. France, principal place of a district, in Var; 6 S. Brignolle, 9 E. Toulon. Lon. 6. 8. E. Lat. 43. 7. N. Pop. 6,528. It was formerly a seaport where pilgrims bound for the Holy Land used to embark; but the sea is now retired to a considerable distance from the town. It is situated at the side of a hill, in a delightful country, where is a perpetual spring; it is surrounded by the most beautiful gardens, in which is found the best fruit of France; oranges, citrons, and pomegranates, grow in the open air. Near the town are large salt works. The gulf of Hieres, between the town and the island so called, is a famous road for vessels, with good anchorage ground, and sufficient depth of water. Native, Massillon.

Hieres Islands, (an. *Stæchades*,) cluster of small islands in the Mediterranean, near the coast of France, which take their name from the town of Hieres. Lon. 6. 10. E. Lat. 43. 2. N. They are particularly celebrated for the great variety of medicinal plants on them.

Hierken, t. Norway, in Drontheim; 40 SE. Romsdal.

Hiero, see *Ferro*.

Hieromax, now *Jermuk*.

Hierting, or *Jelling*, s-p. Denmark, at the mouth of the Warde, with one of the best harbours in North Jutland; 22 NW. Ripen. Lon. 8. 22. E. Lat. 55. 29. N. Pop. 200.

Hiertlanda, t. Sweden; 30 S. Wexio.

Hietaniemi, t. Sweden, in West Bothnia; 24 N. Tornea.

Higanquet, t. on E. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 125. 51. E. Lat. 9. 26. N.

High Kraal, or *Hooge Kraal*, t. S. part of Africa; about 300 E. Cape Town.

High Banks, p-v. Pike co. Indiana; 146 Indianapolis, W. 695.

High Peak, peak of the Catskill mountains, N. Y. Height, 3,718 feet.

High Rock, p-v. Rockingham co. N. C.; W. 320.

High Shoals, p-v. Clark co. Georgia; W. 704.

High Point, cape on N. coast of Barbadoes: Lon. 58. 30. W. Lat. 13. 22. N.

High Tower, see *Elowee*.

Higham Ferrers, or *Ferris*, t. Eng., in Northampton, with a weekly market on Saturday; 15 N. Bedford, 65 N. London. Lon. 0. 35. W. Lat. 52. 20. N. Pop. 823.

Highgate, p-t. Franklin co. Vt., in NW. corner of the state, on lake Champlain; 40 N. Burlington, W. 542. Pop. 1,250. This town has iron works, and considerable trade in lumber.

Highgate, v. Eng., in Middlesex; 4 N. London.

Highland, co. SW. part of Ohio. Pop. 12,308. Chief town, Hillsborough.

Highland, t. Muskingum co. Ohio. Pop. 577.

Highland Point, cape on NE. coast of New Zealand, at the entrance of Lowland bay. Lon. 182. 16. W. Lat. 37. 48. S.

Highlands, a natural division of Scotland, comprising the mountainous part of the country to the north and northwest, in contradistinction to the *Lowlands*, which comprehend the south and southeast counties. The division is formed by the Grampian mountains, which extend across the island from Argyleshire, on the Atlantic, to Aberdeenshire, on the German ocean. The 16 northern and northwestern counties lie chiefly in the Highlands; and the Hebrides are also included. The whole of this great district is wild, rugged, and mountainous; many of the mountains rise to a great height, with valleys of corresponding depth, intervening, from which, for some months in the year, the direct rays of the sun are in a great degree excluded. The vales are generally occupied by lakes or precipitous rivers. The proportion of arable land is small; it is found chiefly in the valleys and on the lakes and rivers, where there are tracts of fertile soil. In these mountains are the sources of numerous streams, which generally descend to the ocean in rapid currents.

The Highlanders are a branch of the ancient *Cellæ*. They were always a brave, warlike, and hardy race: divided into tribes called clans; those of inferior order being vassals of particular chieftains. They have always been fond of poetry and music, and every family of note retained a historian or bard to celebrate the heroic deeds of the chieftain and his clan. Their religion was deeply tinged with superstition; they believed in ghosts and apparitions, and practised charms and incantations. Their language is still Gaelic. Their cottages are miserable habitations, built with round stones, cemented with alternate layers of turf thatched with sods, and often with heath. Their food is chiefly oatmeal, milk, &c., with a quantity of meat for a mart at Christmas. Before the beginning of the last century, there were no regular roads to connect the Highlands with the low country. But since that time roads have been opened; they enter the mountains at 3 different parts of the low country; at Crieff, Dunkeld, and by Luss, on Loch Lomond. The feudal institutions have been undermined, and a great

change has taken place in the state of property and manners. Industry and improvement have made rapid progress, and the inhabitants are now beginning to avail themselves of the resources of their country, in their mines, woods, pastures, and fisheries.

Highlands, mountainous tract, N. Y., on the banks of the Hudson, below Newburgh, between 40 and 60 miles above New York. The passage on the river through these Highlands, for the distance of about 18 miles, is romantic and grand in a high degree. The opening seems to have been formed on purpose for the passage of the noble river. Some of the principal peaks are Thunder Hill, St. Anthony's Nose, Sugar Loaf, Butter Hill, Bull Hill, Break Neck Hill, New & Old Beacon. The military post of West Point is in these Highlands.

Hightstown, p-t. Middlesex co. N. J.; 19 Trenton, W. 186.

Highworth, t. Eng., in Wilts, with a weekly market on Wednesday; 17 N. Marlborough, 77 W. London. Lon. 1. 42. W. Lat. 51. 38. N. Pop. 1,493.

Higney, or *Alta Gracia*, t. St. Domingo, on E. part of the island. Lat. 18. 30. N.

Higuera, t. Spain, Estramadura; 12 N. Xeres de los Caballeros.

Higuera, t. Mexico, in Cinaloa; 28 E. Cinaloa.

Higueron, r. Mexico, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 8. 50. N.

Higues, see *Ygues*.

Hiha, t. Abyssinia; 40 E. Axum.

Hihighenimmo Indians, N. A. on Clark's river and the Lastaw. No. 1,300.

Hijar, or *Ixar*, t. Spain, in Aragon; 25 SE. Saragossa. Pop. 2,920.

Hijellee, or *Injellee*, t. Bengal, capital of a district, on an island in the Hoogly; 10 NE. Contai. Lon. 88. 10. E. Lat. 21. 50. N. It is the first town to be seen after entering the Hoogly, and has an extensive salt manufactory.

Hilary Point, promontory, N. Wales, in Anglesea; 9 NW. Beaumaris.

Hilavi, or *Uabe*, t. La Paz; 25 S. Chicuito.

Hilay, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Peru. Lat. 16. 50. S.

Hilberg, t. Norway, in Drontheim; 44 W. Romsdal.

Hilchenbach, t. Pru. Arensberg; 6 NE. Siegen. Pop. 914.

Hilconaur, t. Hind., in Bednore; 10 NNE. Simogu.

Hildburghausen, Saxe, duchy in the interior of Germany, between Saxe-Meiningen & Saxe-Coburg. Pop. 27,707. Sq. m. 212. The soil is generally lean, and the chief wealth of the country consists in its woods and pasture. The duke holds the fourth rank among the princes of the house of Saxe, and has a military force of only about 100 men, and a revenue of £ 20,000. The religion is Lutheran.

Hildburghausen, t. Ger., capital of the above duchy, on the Werra, 17 SE. Meiningen, 20 NW. Coburg, 32 S. Erfurt. Lon. 10. 55. E. Lat. 50. 19. N. Pop. 2,500. H. 500. It is the residence of the duke, and contains 2 Luth. chh., a hospital, a gymnasium, and a seminary for schoolmasters.

Hildenbach, t. Bav.; 3 WSW. Wunsiedel.

Hildesheim, pr. Hanover, bounded N. by Calenberg and Luneburg, E. by Brunswick, S. by Gottingen and Brunswick, and W. by Calenberg. Pop. 128,938, mostly Lutherans. Catholics 24,228. Sq. m. 682. The surface is uneven; in the southern part stony and not fertile; but in the middle and north, rich and productive. The products are corn, fruit, flax, and hops; cattle and wool. Hildesheim was long an independent ecclesiastical state. It was added to Hanover by the congress of Vienna, 1815.

Hildesheim, (an. *Bannopolis*,) city, capital of the province of the same name, situated near the Innerste; 26 WSW. Brunswick, 72 W. Magdeburg. Lon. 10. 0. E. Lat. 52. 12. N. Pop. 10,949. H. 1,874. Cath. Bp. see. It contains a cathedral, 4 other Cath. chh., 4 Luth. chh., 1 convent, 18 hospitals, a Cath. seminary and gymnasium, and a Luth. gymnasium. The chief employment of the inhabitants is brewing and manufacturing yarn and linen. It is pretty large, old fashioned, and irregular, and consists of the Old and New Town, which were united in 1583. It was formerly one of the Hanse towns.

Hildschin, see *Huldschin*.

Hilela, or *Helef*, t. Africa, in Sugulmessa.

Hilgersdorf, t. Bohemia, Leitmeritz. H. 243.

Hilkah, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 12 N. Kaisarieh.

Hill River, r. N. America, which runs NE. into Hudson's Bay, at the mouth of the Nelson.

Hillah, see *Hellah*.

Hillary, t. Sweden, Smaland; 42 SW. Wexio.

Hille, t. Sweden, in Gestricia; 3 N. Gefle.

Hillebeck, t. Norway, in Aggerhuus; 13 SW. Christiania.

Hillebrun, t. Sweden, Gestricia; 8 N. Gefle.

Hillegem, t. Neth., E. Flanders; 12 SSE. Ghent. Pop. 890.

Hillegersburg, t. S. Holland; 3 N. Rotterdam. Pop. 3,000.

Hillegom, t. S. Holland; 7 S. by W. Haerlem. Pop. 1,050.

Hillegurry, t. Hind., in Bednore; 40 SE. Simogu.

Hillerod, t. Denmark, in the isl. of Zealand; 14 NNW. Copenhagen. Pop. 1,200.

Hillesheim, or *Hildesheim*, t. Pru. Lower Rhine; 31 N. Treves, 36 W. Coblenz. Pop. 534.

Hillevenstide, t. Holstein; 3 W. Itzehoa.

Hillham, p-t. Overton co. Ten.; 105 Murfreesborough, W. 699.

Hilliardston, p-t. Nash co. N. C.; 70 Raleigh, W. 290.

Hilligenhaven, t. Holstein, on the Baltic; 37 N. Lubec, 50 E. Rendsburg.

Hilling, t. Austria; 7 SW. Grein.

Hills, (Lake of the,) see *Athapescow*.

Hillsborough, co. S. part of N. H., bounded N. by Grafton co., E. by Strafford & Rockingham cos., S. by Massachusetts, & W. by Cheshire co. Pop. in 1810, 49,249; in 1820, 51,117. Chief towns, Amherst and Hopkinton.

Hillsborough, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H.; 13 WSW. Hopkinton, 20 W. Concord, W. 487. Pop. 1,982.

Hillsborough, t. Somerset co. N. J.; 18 N. Trenton. Pop. 2,885.

Hillsborough, p-v. Caroline co. Md.; 27 SSW. Chester, W. 79.

Hillsborough, p-t. Washington co. Pa.; 208 W. Harrisburg, W. 233.

Hillsborough, p-v. Loudoun co. Va.; 8 NW. Leesburg, W. 51.

Hillsborough, p-v. Culpeper co. Va.; W. 104.

Hillsborough, p-t. & cap. Highland co. Ohio; 36 W. by S. Chillicothe, 55 SW. Columbus, W. 449. Pop. 508. It contains a cotton manufactory, 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Presbyterians, and 1 for Methodists.

Hillsborough, p-t. & cap. Orange co. N. C., on the Eno; 30 NW. Raleigh, 110 ENE. Salisbury, 180 WNW. Newbern, W. 299. It is situated in an elevated, fertile, and healthy country, and contains a court house, a jail, an academy, and about 80 houses.

Hillsborough, p-t. Jasper co. Georgia; 59 Milledgeville, W. 710.

Hillsborough, p-t. Franklin co. Ten.; 60 Murfreesborough, W. 697.

Hillsborough, p-t. Madison co. Alabama; 277 Cahawba, W. 760.

Hillsborough, p-t. Orange co. Indiana; 116 Indianapolis, W. 664.

Hillsborough, t. Ireland, in Down; 16 NW. Down-Patrick. Lon. 6. W. Lat. 54. 26. N.

Hillsborough, small isl. near E. coast of Labrador. Lon. 61. 20. W. Lat. 57. 20. N.

Hillsborough Bay, bay on N. coast of the isl. of Dominica, formed at the mouth of a river of the same name. Lon. 61. 22. W. Lat. 15. 42. N.

Hillsborough Bay, bay on S. coast of the isl. of St. John, in the gulf of St. Lawrence. Lon. 62. 55. W. Lat. 46. 6. N.

Hillsborough, r. East Florida, which runs into the gulf of Florida, Lon. 81. 30. W. Lat. 27. 36. N.

Hillsborough, r. East Florida, which runs into the gulf of Mexico, Lon. 82. 30. W. Lat. 28. 10. N.

Hillsbridge, p-v. Halifax co. N. C.; W. 238.

Hillsdale, p-t. Columbia co. N. Y.; 16 E. Hudson, W. 353. Pop. 2,511. It borders on Massachusetts.

Hill-Top, p-v. Charles co. Md.; W. 44.

Hilltown, p-t. Bucks co. Pa. W. 162. Pop. 1,501.

Hilo, r. Chinese Tartary, which runs into the sea of Japan, Lon. 134. 31. E. Lat. 42. 54. N.

Hilongos, t. on W. coast of the isl. of Leyta. Lon. 124. 40. E. Lat. 10. 25. N.

Hilpoltstein, or *Hiltpolstein*, t. Bav.; 17 NNE. Nuremberg.

Hilpoltstein, t. Bav., in Rezat; 19 S. Nuremberg, 27 N. Neuburg. Pop. 1,104.

Hilsah, t. Hind., Bahar; 17 W. Bahar. Lon. 85. 28. E. Lat. 25. 18. N.

Hillsbach, t. Baden; 14 SSE. Heidelberg, 20 E. Spire. Pop. 1,053.

Hilters, t. Bav.; 14 E. Fulda.

Hilters Klingen, t. Hesse; 4 SW. Erbach.

Hilton, isl. on the coast of S. Carolina, opposite Beaufort district; 20 miles long, & 5 broad. Lon. 80. 20. W. Lat. 32. 10. N.

Hilton Head, see *Trench's Island*.

Hilton Head, cape on E. coast of Trench's island, at going into Portland entrance. Lon. 80. 46. W. Lat. 32. 16. N.

Hilvarensbeek, t. N. Brabant; 4 S. by E. Tilburg. Pop. 1,866.

Hilversum, t. N. Holland; 6 S. Naarden. Pop. 3,410.

Hilzingen, t. Baden; 9 ESE. Schaffhausen. Pop. 956.

Himango, t. Finland; 25 NE. Gamla Karleby.

Himberg, t. Austria; 6 S. Vienna.

Himera, now *Termini & Salso*.

Himeltpford, t. Prussia; 3 S. Mohrungen.

Himiela, (La,) t. Spain, in Jaen; 12 E. Ubeda.

Himaleh, *Himmaleh*, *Himalaya*, or *Himāla Mountains*, (an. *Emodus*, *Imaus*, or *Himaus*,) stupendous range of mountains, Asia, which separate Hindoostan from Thibet and Tartary. The name is sometimes applied to the whole range, which extends from near the Caspian sea, on the west, to the confines of China, on the east. The part west of the Indus, is called Hindoo Kho. The Himaleh range commences in Kashgar, about Lon. 74. E. and reaches to the confines of China, Lon. 94. E. It extends in a direction generally about northwest and southeast, about 1,400 miles in length, and from about 50 to 100 miles in breadth. The greatest latitude is about 25. N. The Burrampooter, Ganges, & Indus, with their subsidiary streams, rise from these mountains, and flow south, and the Oxus, Sihon, and other rivers, rise on the opposite side. They are covered with snow throughout the year, and both their ancient and modern names bear an allusion to snow or cold.

The ancients had knowledge of these mountains as an elevated range, yet no attempt to ascertain their height is known to have been made till within a few years. If the calculations recently made may be confided in, they are doubtless the most elevated mountains on the globe. These calculations differ considerably, yet they all agree in making the elevation great. According to Col. Crawford and Mr. Colebrooke, the height of Dholagir or, Dhawala-giri, i. e. White mountain, from the mean of several observations, is 27,550 feet above the sea. According to the observations of Col. Crawford, one of the peaks, visible at Patna, is more than 20,000 feet above the plain of Nepaul, or about 25,000 feet above the level of the sea. From some other observations, the height of Dhawala-giri is stated on the lowest computation at 26,862 feet. Capt. Webb, a few years since, measured the height of 27 summits, the highest of which was 25,669, the lowest 15,733, and 21 of them upwards of 20,000 feet high. Dhawala-giri, according to the observations of Capt. Blake, still more recent, as calculated by Mr. Colebrooke, is 28,015 feet high, and Swelgar, or Nepal mountain, 25,261 feet. The peak of Chamalasi, near the frontiers of Thibet, is visible from various stations in Bengal, the most remote of which is not less than 232 miles distant. The above measurements were made trigonometrically, and must be considered as of doubtful accuracy. Though these mountains are unquestionably among the highest on the globe, yet it is still doubted by some whether they are more elevated than the Andes.

Himmelkron, t. Bav., on the White Main; 7 E. Culmbach, 8 N. Bayreuth. Pop. 550.

Himmelstadt, t. Bav., on the Main; 3 SSE. Carlstadt. Pop. 699.

Himmelwitzer Wasser, r. Silesia, in the principality of Oppeln, which runs into the Malpana, near its junction with the Oder.

Himmtnagur, t. Hind., in Lahore; 17 SE. Sealcot.

Himnautnagur, t. Bengal; 25 NE. Purneah.

Hims, t. Arabia, in Lachsa, near the Persian gulf; 50 N. Lachsa.

Hims, see *Hems*.

Himtabads, t. Bengal; 25 W. Dinagepour.

Him-tchan, t. China, of the third rank, in Petche-li; 50 SW. Pao-ting.

Hin, city, China, of the second rank, in Chen-si; 200 SW. Peking. Lon. 112. 22. E. Lat. 38. 27. N.

Hin, city, China, of the second rank, in Kiang-nan; 480 SSE. Peking. Lon. 117. 52. E. Lat. 32. 15. N.

Hina, t. Mexico, Yucatan; 12 N. Campeachy.

Hinagie Islands, three or four islands in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 6. 50. S.

Hinaloun, t. on E. coast of the island of Mindanao. Lon. 126. 18. E. Lat. 8. 12. N.

Hincha, or *St. Jean de Goava*, t. St. Domingo; 64 SW. St. Domingo. The town and district contains about 7,000 inhabitants. Lon. 72. 42. W. Lat. 19. 14. N.

Hin-chang, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan; 25 WNW. Cheou.

Hinchinbrook Island, one of the New Hebrides, in S. Pacific ocean, a little N. Sandwich island; about 6 miles in circ. Lon. 168. 38. E. Lat. 17. 25. S.

Hinchinbrook Island, isl. in the SE. part of Prince William's sound, near W. coast of N. America. The form is somewhat triangular, with a large bay on its N. coast, about 48 m. in circ. Lon. 213. 50. to 214. 24. E. Lat. 60. 24. N. At Port Etches, on SW. coast, the Russians have an establishment, consisting of about 100 persons.

Hinckley, t. Eng., in Leicestershire, with a good weekly market on Monday; 13 SW. Leicester, 99 NW. London. Lon. 1. 22. W. Lat. 52. 33. N. Pop. 6,058. The assizes for that county were formerly held here.

Hindak, t. A. Turkey, Natolia; 25 SW. Boli.

Hindan, r. Hind., which runs into the Jumnah, 20 S. Delhi.

Hindeck, t. Switz., Berne; 15 SE. Interlacken.

Hindeah, t. Bengal; 10 SW. Koonda.

Hindelang, t. Bavaria, on the Ostrach, district of Southofen. Pop. 1,913.

Hindelbanck, t. Switz., Berne; 9 NNE. Berne.

Hindeloopen, s-p. Neth., in Friesland, on the Zuyder Zee; 21 SSW. Lewarden. Lon. 5. 23. E. Lat. 51. 58. N. Pop. 1,500.

Hindenny, r. Hind., which runs into the Tungabadra; 10 N. Adoni.

Hinderaa, t. Norway, in Christiansand; 20 N. Stavanger.

Hinderabi, or *Andarvia*, isl. in the Persian gulf, about 3 or 4 miles long, and 1 broad, separated from the coast of Persia by a channel half a league across, with depth of water from 7 to 15 fathoms, and a muddy bottom. Lon. 54. E. Lat. 26. 44. N.

Hindersoe, small isl. in N. part of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 22. 24. E. Lat. 65. 38. N.

Hindia, circar, Hind., in Candeish, bounded

N. by Bopal, E. by Kerleh, S. by the Taptee river, and W. by Bejapour. The chief towns are Hindia, Hurdah, Hussingabad, & Barawnay.

Hindia, t. Hind., and capital of a circar of the same name, in Candeish, on the Nerbudda; 6 ESE. Indore, 90 NNE. Burhanpour. Lon. 77. 10. E. Lat. 22. 35. N.

Hindmund, see *Heermund*.

Hindfeld, t. Henneberg; 3 SE. Romhild.

Hindoe, isl. in the North sea, near the coast of Norway, about 150 m. in circ. Lat. 68. 36. N.

Hindon, t. Eng., in Wilts, with a market on Thursday; 15 W. Salisbury, 97 WSW. London. Lon. 2. 7. W. Lat. 51. 5. N. Pop. 781. It sends two members to parliament.

Hindoo Kho, or *Hindoo Koosh*, or *Indian Caucasus*, part of a long ridge of mountains in Asia, which separates Cabul from Balk, between Lat. 34. and 36. N. They are covered with snow a great part of the year. There are 7 passes through them. They form the western part of the great range, which, further to the east, takes the name of Himaleh.

Hindustan, p-t. & cap. Martin co. Indiana; 147 Indianapolis, W. 684.

HINDOSTAN, or *Hindoostan*, or *Indostan*, or *India on this side of the Ganges*, called by the aborigines *Bharata*, extensive region, Asia, lying between Lon. 65. and 92. E. Lat. 8. and 35. N. Hindostan, in the most extensive sense, comprises 4 great divisions.

1. *Northern Hindostan*. This comprises Cabul and Cashmere on the west, and Bootan on the east, with the intermediate provinces. Nepal, with its tributary districts, comprises a great part of this division.

2. *Hindustan Proper*. This is composed of the 11 soubahs or provinces of Lahore, Moul-tan including Sindy, Agimere, Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Bahar, Oude, Bengal, Malwa, and Guzerat.

3. *The Deccan*. This division includes the provinces of Aurungabad, Candeish, Golconda, Berar, the Northern circars, Orissa, and a great part of Bejapour.

4. *The south of India*. This division extends from the river Kistnah to the ocean, and comprises the Carnatic, Mysore, Canara, Malabar, &c.

Extent and Population. The following is a statement of the estimated extent and population of the parts of Hindostan possessed by Great Britain, of the British allies and tributaries, and the independent states, according to Mr. W. Hamilton.

	<i>Under the</i>	<i>Geo. sq. m.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>
Bengal presidency	.	220,000	29,000,000
Madras presidency	.	125,000	12,000,000
Bombay presidency	.	10,000	2,500,000
Acquisitions in Hindostan			
Proper since 1799	.	60,000	10,000,000
Total of British Hindostan		357,000	53,500,000
<i>British allies, &c.</i>			
The Nizam	.	76,000	8,000,000
The Peshwa and Guicowar	.	53,000	5,000,000
Nabob of Oude	.	13,000	2,000,000
Mysore Rajah	.	22,000	2,000,000
Travancore & Cochin Rajahs	.	5,000	500,000
<i>Under British influence</i>		526,000	71,000,000

Independent states, under

Mahratta Chiefs	75,000	6,000,000
Nagpour Rajah	58,000	3,000,000
Nepaul Rajah	63,000	2,000,000
Lahore Rajah & the Seiks	54,000	4,000,000
Rajahs of Joudpour, Jye- nagur, Odeypour, &c. of Bootan, Assam, &c. Cabul, Cashmere, and various petty chiefs	244,000	15,000,000

Total of Hindostan 1,020,000 101,000,000

Cities. There are many large cities; some of the principal are Calcutta, Benares, Surat, Madras, Bombay, Lucknow, Patna, Dacca, Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Hyderabad, Poonah, Ougein, and Jyenagur. The cities of Hindostan are, in general, built on one plan, with very narrow, confined, and crooked streets, a great number of tanks and reservoirs for water, with numerous gardens interspersed. The houses are variously built, some of brick, others of mud, and still more of bamboos and mats.

Face of the country. Northern Hindostan is mountainous. Hindostan Proper is, for the most part, a champaign country, with occasional hills of no great elevation. In the Deccan and south of India, the country is flat on the sea coasts on both sides, and mountainous in the interior.

Mountains. The Himaleh mountains, which lie on the north side of Northern Hindostan, are reputed the highest in the world. The Eastern and Western Gauts are the most remarkable mountains in India. The Western Gauts, the highest and longest range, extend from Cape Comorin to Surat, generally about 40 miles from the sea coast.

Rivers. The Ganges, Burrampooter, and Indus are among the largest rivers in Asia. The other considerable rivers are the Kistnah, Jumnah, Nerbuddah, Godavery, Chunaub, Puddar, Setledge, Taptee, and Chumbull.

Climate. The climate of the northern parts is temperate, but in all the southern parts heat predominates; and during a part of the year it is very great. The monsoons prevail south of the tropics. The seasons in Hindostan Proper are divided into cold, hot, and dry.

Soil. A large proportion of the soil is exceedingly fertile. There are two harvests in a year, the former in September and October; the latter in March and April.

Productions. The article of produce more extensively cultivated than any other, is rice; cotton in abundance, wheat in some parts; also sugar, indigo, tobacco, opium, millet, and various kinds of fruit.

Manufactures. The staple manufacture is that of cotton. The other principal manufactures are those of silk, wool, leather, and salt-petre.

Commerce. The commerce is very great, and is carried on chiefly by Great Britain, and also, to a considerable extent, by the United States.

Exports. The exports consist of cotton, piece goods, rice, indigo, saltpetre, opium, silk, sugar, precious stones, &c.

Minerals. The metals are not abundant. The diamond mines have been long celebrated, but

have now ceased to be very valuable. They are found in Golconda, near Pannah, Sumbulpour, &c.

Inhabitants. The Hindoos constitute the great mass of the population; the Mahometans are supposed to form one eighth of the inhabitants; besides these there are Parsees, Jews, and Christians.

Hindoos. The most striking feature in the character of the Hindoos is the permanency of their religion and customs. In these there has been scarce any alteration since the state of India was first known. Their food consists of rice, milk, vegetables, and ghee.

Castes. The Hindoos are divided into four castes. 1. The brahmins; 2. soldiers; 3. those devoted to agriculture and commerce; 4. labourers. These castes are all kept entirely distinct, and are not permitted to intermarry.

Parsees. The Parsees are descendants of the followers of Zoroaster, and are numerous in Guzerat and Bombay. They are a hardy and enterprising people.

Religion. The religion of the Hindoos is a cruel and degrading superstition, which is artfully interwoven with almost every action of daily life. There are 28 rivers which are regarded as holy, and a great number of holy places, which are much visited by pilgrims.—The most sacred books among the Hindoos are the Vedas and two great poems. The most excruciating self-torture is practised. It is a common custom for widows to burn themselves to death on the funeral pile of their husbands.

Language. The most ancient language is the Sanscrit, which is esteemed sacred.

Christianity. Christianity was very early established on the Malabar coast. Before the arrival of Vasco de Gama there were 200,000 Nestorian Christians. Within a few years numerous missionary stations have been formed in India; the most important is that of the Baptist missionaries at Serampore.

Hindown, t. Hind., Agra; 25 N. Kerowley.

Hindsjan, see *Angan*.

Hinesburg, p-t. Chittenden co. Vt.; 15 SE. Burlington, W. 489. Pop. 1,332.

Hinesville, p-v. Patrick co. Va., W. 352.

Hing, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si; 30 SW. Kolan.

Hing, city, China, of the second rank, in Kiang-nan; 435 S. Peking. Lon. 115. 26. E. Lat. 32. 35. N.

Hing-chan, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang; 17 NNE. Koue.

Hingeon, t. Namur; 8 NW. Namur.

Hing-fou, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen; 20 SW. Soui-tcheou.

Hingham, p-t. Plymouth co. Mass.; 14 SE. Boston, W. 455. Pop. in 1810, 2,382; in 1820, 2,857. It lies on S. side of Boston harbour, is a very pleasant town, and contains 3 Congregational churches, a woollen manufactory, and a well endowed academy. It has some trade, and is a place of considerable resort of company from Boston in the summer.

Hingham, t. Eng., in Norfolk; 14 W. Norwich, 98 NNE. London. Lon. 0. 59. E. Lat. 52. 4. N. Pop. 1,263. Market on Saturday.

Hing-hoa, city, China, of the first rank, in

Fo-kien, near the sea-coast; 900 S. Peking. Lon. 118. 56. E. Lat. 25. 28. N. The walls are of great thickness, the streets are well paved, and adorned with several triumphal arches and majestic public buildings. The country furnishes abundance of rice, li-chi, and silk.

Hinkletown, p-v. Lancaster co. Pa.; W. 128.

Hing-koue, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si; 50 SSW. Ki-ngan.

Hing-ngan, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si; 20 W. Kouang-sin.

Hing-ngan, city, China, of the second rank, in Chensi, on the Han; 587 SW. Peking. Lon. 108. 54. E. Lat. 32. 34. N.

Hing-nhing, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang; 22 ENE. Tching.

Hing-nie, t. China, of the third rank, in Quansi; 5 W. Ouei-ling.

Hing-ning, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong; 62 NW. Tchao-tcheou.

Hing-tchin, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-si; 25 S. King-yuen.

Hing-ven, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen; 32 SSE. Soui-tcheou.

Hinguette, rock near S. coast of the island of Jersey; 2 S. St. Helier.

Hinigan, t. Arabian Irak; 100 W. Bassora.

Hinka, lake, Chinese Tartary, about 108 miles in circ. Lon. 132. 29. E. Lat. 44. 35. N.

Hinkan, chain of mountains, Chinese Tartary, which reach from Lon. 134. to 137. E. Lat. 55. to 53. N.

Hinkston's Fork, r. Kentucky, which runs into Licking, Lon. 84. 30. W. Lat. 38. 30. N.

Hinlopen Straits, channel of the North sea, between North-East land and Spitzbergen.

Hinnerjoki, t. Finland; 30 S. Biorneborg.

Hin-ngan, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-si; 30 NE. Kouei-ling.

Hinojares, t. Spain, in Jaen; 15 SE. Ubeda.

Hinojosa, t. Spain, in Leon; 25 NNW. Ciudad Rodrigo. Pop. 4,000.

Hinojosa, t. Spain, in Estremadura; 16 N. Llerena.

Hinojosa, t. Spain, in New-Castile; 10 N. Molina.

Hinojosas, (*Las*), t. Spain, in New-Castile; 36 S. Hueta.

Hin-pin, t. China, of the third rank, in Chensi; 23 W. Si-ngan.

Hinrama, see *Nimrana*.

Hinschenfeld, t. Holstein; 5 NE. Hamburg.

Hinsdale, formerly *Fort Dummer*, p-t. Cheshire co. N. H., on the Connecticut; 15 SW. Keene, W. 443. Pop. 822.

Hinsdale, p-t. Berkshire co. Mass.; 15 NNW. Lenox, 130 W. Boston, W. 419. Pop. 890.

Hinsdale, p-t. Cataraugus co. N. Y., formed of a part of Olean since 1820; 295 W. Albany, W. 355.

Hintergersdorf, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 8 E. Freyberg.

Hintersee, lake, Bav.; 6 W. Berchtolsgraden.

Hinzuan, see *Joanna*.

Hio, t. Sweden, in West Gothland, on the Wetter lake, with a good salmon fishery; 75 E. Uddevalla, 80 NE. Gottenburg. Lon. 13. 58. E. Lat. 58. 20. N. Pop. 438.

Hiog, r. S. Wales, which runs into the Douglody, 10 N. Haverfordwest.

Hiong, t. China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li; 30 ENE. Pao-ting.

Hiong-tchuen, t. Corea; 57 SE. Kang-tcheou.

Hiorring, t. Denmark, in N. Jutland, diocess of Aalborg, once a large place; 27 NNW. Aalborg. Lon. 10. E. Lat. 57. 28. N. Pop. 463. It is the capital of a district containing 39,400 inhabitants.

Hiorted, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 60 N. Calmar.

Hiortoe, small isl. Denmark, near W. coast of Taasinge. Lon. 10. 0. E. Lat. 54. 53. N.

Hipperholm, t. Eng., in Yorkshire, in the neighbourhood of Halifax. Pop. 2,879.

Hippisburg, see *Hammondsburg*.

Hippo Regius, see *Bona*.

Hippo-Zaritus, now *Bizerta*.

Hipponium, now *Castello-di-Birona*.

Hir, t. Persia, in Kerman; 18 S. Sirgian.

Hirabad, t. Persia, Irak; 180 E. Ispahan, 240 NE. Schiras. Lon. 55. 50. E. Lat. 22. 16. N.

Hiralt, t. Hind., Bednore; 17 NNE. Simogu.

Hiram, p-t. Oxford co. Maine; 34 SW. Paris, 160 NNE. Boston, W. 581. Pop. 700.

Hiram, p-t. Portage co. Ohio; 215 NE. by E. Columbus, W. 384. Pop. 296.

Hirschstein, t. Hanau; 5 SSE. Hanau.

Hirgum, r. Wales, which runs into the Avon, 4 miles below Dolgelly.

Hirlaw, or *Harler*, t. Moldavia, on the Bachlui; 30 NW. Jassy. Lon. 27. 6. E. Lat. 47. 24. N.

Hirmund, see *Heermund*.

Hirria, t. Hind., Rohilcund; 28 S. Pillibeat.

Hirsac, t. France, in Charente; 7 W. Angoulême.

Hirschaid, t. Bav.; 6 S. Bamberg.

Hirschau, t. Bav.; 6 NE. Amberg. Pop. 893.

Hirschbach, t. Austria; 5 ENE. Weitra.

Hirschbach, t. Bav.; 4 SSW. Forcheim.

Hirschberg, t. Bohemia, in Buntzlau; 12 NW. Jung Buntzlau. Pop. 1,179.

Hirschberg, t. Silesia, in Reichenbach, capital of a circle, at the confluence of the Bober and Zacke; 20 SW. Jauer, 30 W. Schweidnitz. Lon. 15. 48. E. Lat. 50. 44. N. Pop. 5,996. H. 904. It contains 2 Cath. chh., 1 Luth., 3 hospitals, and a gymnasium. It is well built, and its chief trade is in linen and lawn. It is next to Breslau, the most considerable trading town in Silesia, with considerable manufactures in the town and neighbouring villages.

Hirschberg, t. Ger., in Reuss, on the Saale; 9 ESE. Lobenstein, 14 SW. Plauen. Lon. 11. 58. E. Lat. 50. 20. N. Pop. 1,280.

Hirschberg, t. Bav.; 22 NE. Aichstadt.

Hirschberg, Pru. Arensburg. Pop. 778.

Hirschfeld, t. Sax., Erzgebirg; 7 S. Zwickau.

Hirschfeld, t. Sax. Lusatia, on the Neisse; 4 N. Zittau, 40 E. Dresden. Lon. 14. 59. E. Lat. 50. 56. N.

Hirschfeld, see *Hersfeld*.

Hirschfelt, t. Prussia; 5 SW. Holland.

Hirschhorn, t. Hesse; 7 ENE. Heidelberg, 12 S. Erbach. Pop. 288.

Hirschholm, t. Denmark, in the isl. of Zealand, which owes its origin to an ancient castle, long since destroyed, and a new one erected on the spot; 12 N. Copenhagen.

Hirson, t. France, in Aisne; 6 NE. Vervins, 27 NNE. Laon. Pop. 2,023.

Hirtzfelden, t. France, in Upper Rhine ; 10 N. Mulhausen.

Hirvensalmi, t. Finland ; 75 E. Tavasthus.

Hirzholmen, or *Hertzholm*, three small isls. of Denmark, lying in the Cattegat, chiefly inhabited by fishermen ; 4 NE. Fladstrand. Lon. 10. 24. E. Lat. 57. 31. N.

Hirzberg, see *Hertzberg*.

Hiscar Chaduman, or *Hisarec*, t. Great Bukharia ; 60 NNE. Balk.

Hischere, two small isls. among the Hebrides. Lon. 7. 40. W. Lat. 57. 37. N.

Hisholt, t. Sweden, in Smaland ; 20 SE. Halmstadt.

Hisingen, small island in the North sea, near the coast of Sweden, at the mouth of the Gotha, about 16 miles long, and 6 broad, containing 7 parishes. The town of Gottenburg was first built on this island. Lon. 11. 48. E. Lat. 57. 45. N.

Hismo, t. Albania, at the mouth of a river ; 16 NNE. Durazzo.

Hispalis, or *Hispalia*, now *Seville*.

Hispagnac, t. France, in Lozere ; 9 S. Mende. Pop. 1,405.

Hispania, ancient name of *Spain*.

HISPANIOLA, a large island in the West Indies, more commonly called *St. Domingo*. See *St. Domingo*.

Hispellum, now *Spello*.

Hispiratis, now *Ispira*.

Hissar, circar, Hind., in the subah of Delhi, bounded N. by Sirhind, E. by Ballogistan, S. by Nardeck, and W. by Moulton. The Sursooty crosses it from N. to S., and passes by Hissar, the capital.

Hissar Ferozeh, t. Hind., capital of a circar, in Delhi, near the river Sursooty ; 75 W. Delhi. Lon. 76. 4. E. Lat. 28. 40. N.

Hisselung, t. Bengal ; 5 W. Ramgur.

Histo, t. Spain, New Castile ; 2 SW. Cuença.

Histria, now *Istria*.

Hit, (an. *Is*, and *Æliopolis*,) t. Arabian Irak, on a river of the same name, which soon after runs into the Euphrates ; 100 W. Bagdad, 190 S. Mosul. Pop. 1,000. In the neighbourhood is found a spring of naphtha and bitumen.

Hita, t. Spain, New Castile ; 13 N. Guadaluaxara.

Hitchin, t. Eng., in Hertfordshire, with a large weekly market on Tuesday ; 16 SSE. Bedford, 34 N. London. Lon. 0. 16. W. Lat. 51. 48. N. Pop. 3,608.

Hitchendery, t. Morung ; 38 ESE. Amerpour.

Hitero, t. Spain, Navarre ; 10 W. Tudela.

Hithe, or *Hythe*, or *East Hithe*, t. Eng., in Kent, and one of the Cinque ports ; 7 SW. Dover, 68 SE. London. Lon. 1. 6. E. Lat. 51. 4. N. Pop. 2,318. It was formerly a seaport, but the harbour is now choaked up. There is a remarkable pile of dry bones in the town, 28 feet long, 6 broad, and 8 high, and which appear, by an inscription, to be the remains of the Danes and Britons killed in a battle near this place, before the Normau conquest. Some of the bones are very gigantic. It sends two members to parliament, and has a market on Saturday.

Hitsacker, or *Hitzaker*, t. Han., in Luneburg, on an island in the Jetze ; 29 E. Luneburg, 56 NE. Zelle. Lon. 12. 12. E. Lat. 53. 17. N. Pop. 619.

Hittendorf, t. Austria ; 13 W. Zistersdorf.

Hittero, or *Hitteren*, island in the Northern ocean, near the coast of Norway. Lon. 8. 20. E. Lat. 63. 32. N.

Hiu, city, China of the second rank, in Honan ; 377 SSW. Peking. Lon. 113. 35. E. Lat. 34. 5. N.

Hiu-chi, t. China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan ; 22 SSW. Kai-fong.

Hiwassee, r. in the country of the Cherokees. It rises in Georgia, flows into Tennessee, and joins Tennessee river, about 12 SW. Washington, near Hiwassee garrison.

Hlawitz, t. Bohemia, Buntzlau ; 4 SW. Aycha.

Hlinsko, t. Bohemia, Chrudim ; 12 S. Chrudim. Pop. 1,680.

Hliwino, t. Rus. Minsk ; 44 E. Minsk.

Hluboka, see *Frauenberg*.

Hlubost, t. Bohemia, in Beraun ; 5 NNE. Prizibram.

Hluk, t. Moravia, in Hradisch ; 6 SSE. Hradisch. Pop. 1,437.

Hlumcza, t. Volhynia ; 60 NNW. Zytomiers.

Hlusk Paharyale, t. Rus. Minsk ; 48 W. Rohaczow.

Hnariz, t. Bohemia, Buntzlau ; 4 SE. Turnau.

Ho, t. China, in Se-tchuen ; 796 SW. Peking. Lon. 105. E. Lat. 30. 8. N.

Ho, city, China, of the second rank, in Chen-si ; 600 WSW. Peking. Lon. 102. 34. E. Lat. 35. 48. N.

Ho, t. China of the third rank, in Quang-si ; 47 ESE. Pin-lo.

Ho, city, China, of the second rank, in Kiang-nan ; 515 S. Peking. Lon. 117. 54. E. Lat. 31. 42. N.

Hoa, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si ; 465 SW. Peking. Lon. 109. 26. E. Lat. 34. 28. N.

Hoa, city, China, of the second rank, Quang-tong ; 175 SSW. Peking. Lon. 109. 49. E. Lat. 21. 38. N.

Hoa, t. China, of the third rank, Quang-tong ; 20 N. Quang-tcheou.

Hoa, t. China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li ; 25 WSW. Cay.

Hoai, r. China, in Chang-tong, which runs into the sea, 18 W. Laitcheou.

Hoai, r. China, which rises in Ho-nan, and empties itself into lake Hong-tse, 45 E. Fongyang.

Hoai-gin, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-si ; 12 S. Tai-tong.

Hoi-in, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si ; 15 S. Tong.

Hoai-king, city, China, of the first rank, in Ho-nan ; 315 SSW. Peking. Lon. 112. 34. E. Lat. 35. 6. N.

Hoai-ngan, city, China, of the first rank, in Kiang-nan ; 415 SSE. Peking. Lon. 118. 50. E. Lat. 53. 35. N. This city is situated in a marshy soil, and enclosed with a triple wall, near a canal, which is above the level of the town, and it would be in danger of being inundated, if great care were not constantly taken to secure the dikes.

Hoa-jo, t. China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li ; 27 NNE. Peking.

Hoai-tci, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-si ; 60 NE. Ou-tcheou.

Hoai-yuen, t. China, of the third rank, Kiang-nan; 17 NW. Fong-yang.

Hoai-yu-keou, t. Chinese Tartary. Lon. 117. 22. E. Lat. 40. 54. N.

Hoai-unen, t. China, of the third rank, Quang-si; 17 NW. Yong-ngan.

Hoan, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si; 40 NW. Kiang-yang.

Hoang, t. China, of the third rank, in Chang-tong; 15 SW. Teng-tcheou.

Hoang, city, China, of the second rank, in Hou-quang; 865 SSW. Peking. Lon. 108. 32. E. Lat. 27. 18. N.

Hoang-Ho, or *Hoang*, or *Yellow River*, r. China, which rises in the mountains situated in NW. part of China, and after a course of upwards of 2,000 miles, through Tartary and China, empties itself into the Eastern sea, Lon. 119. 44. E. Lat. 34. 5. N. It is broad and rapid, but so shallow that it is hardly navigable. It often overflows its banks, so that it has been found necessary to raise dikes in many places, on the sides of the river, and even round many towns in Ho-nan. The name is derived from the colour of the clay or sand at the bottom and sides.

Hoang, t. China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang; 15 SE. Tai-tcheou.

Hoang-mei, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang; 70 SE. Hoang-tcheou.

Hoang-ngan, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang; 50 N. Ou-tchang.

Hoang-pi, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang; 40 SE. Te-ngan.

Hoang-tcheou, city, China, of the first rank, in Hou-quang, on the Yang-tse; 585 S. Peking. Lon. 114. 26. E. Lat. 38. 28. N.

Hoang-tcheou, t. Corea, in Hoanhai; 85 NNW. King-ki-tao. Lon. 125. 52. E. Lat. 38. 42. N.

Hoang-tsi, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang; 50 ESE. Hoang-tcheou.

Hoan-kou, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-si, on the river Hoang; 42 E. Kiai.

Hoapinsu, small island in the Chinese sea, belonging to the group called Lieou-Kieou. Lon. 122. 40. E. Lat. 25. 40. N.

Hoatchit, country, Chinese Tartary, governed by a Mongul prince, tributary to the empire, formed into two standards; situated to the N. of Peking. Lat. 44. N.

Hoath, (*Hill of*), promontory, Ireland, on W. coast, N. of the entrance into Dublin bay.

Hoa-ting, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-si; 15 S. Pin-leang.

Hoa-tsiang, t. Thibet; 30 ESE. Hami. Lon. 99. 19. E. Lat. 40. 55. N.

Hoay-lay, t. China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li; 12 SW. Yen-king.

Hoay-ngan, t. China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li; 37 N. Yu.

Hoa-yong, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang; 25 W. Ye-tcheou.

Hobart Town, t. Van Diemen's land, the principal town of the island, on the Derwent, 12 miles above its entrance into Sullivan's cove. It has a picturesque situation at the foot of Table, or Wellington mountain, which is upwards of 4,000 feet high. The town is extensive, regularly laid out, and has 11 streets, a church, a government house, a jail, barracks,

and several handsome brick houses; though most of the houses are of wood. The climate is healthy and temperate. It is the chief town of an English settlement on the Derwent, which contained, in 1818, 2,804 inhabitants, of whom 1,348 were convicts. A weekly gazette is printed here.

Ho-basch, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 44 E. Zebid. Lon. 44. E. Lat. 4. 18. N.

Hobb's Hole, see *Tappahannock*.

Hobbies, see *Carrantasca Shoal*.

Hobbies Keys, cluster of islets and rocks in the Spanish Main, near the Mosquito shore. Lon. 82. 50. W. Lat. 12. 18. N.

Hebeira, fortress, Arabian Irak; 70 S. Bagdad.

Hobnugunge, t. Bengal; 54 SSW. Dacca.

Hobitnagur, t. Bengal; 47 NE. Dacca.

Hoboken, p-v. & tract, Burgen co. N. J., on W. bank of the Hudson, opposite to the New-York State Prison, which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the New-York City Hall; W. 231.

Hobroe, t. Denmark, in North Jutland, and diocess of Wiborg; 16 NE. Wiborg. Lon. 9. 49. E. Lat. 56. 38. N.

Hoby, t. Sweden, in Sundermanland; 15 NW. Nikioping.

Hochaltingen, t. Bav., in Rezat, district of Oettingen. Pop. 914.

Hochaus, t. Austria; 9 SSW. Aigen.

Hochberg, ci-devant marquisate, Ger., annexed to the margravate of Baden, which took its name from an ancient castle, situated 2 NE. Emmendingen, the principal town.

Hochenau, t. Austria, on the March; 9 ENE. Zistersdorff. Pop. 1,232.

Hocheneg, t. Stiria; 6 SW. Pettau.

Hoch-Erliz, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 8 N. Geyersberg.

Hochfelden, t. France, in Lower-Rhine; 9 WSW. Haguenau, 12 NW. Strasburg. Pop. 1,620.

Hochgmuhling, mt. Salzburg; 8,900 feet high.

Hochheim, t. Ger., in Nassau; 4 NE. Mentz, 20 W. Frankfort. Pop. 1,800. It is celebrated for its wine, familiarly called *Hock*. It is situated 4 miles from the Rhine, on an eminence, finely exposed to the sun. The choice wine is produced on a little elevation of only 8 acres.

Hochheim, t. Bav., on the Maine; 7 SE. Carlstadt.

Hochhorn, one of the highest mountains in Salzburg, on the S. frontier; 11,054 feet above the sea.

Hochkirchen, t. Sax. Lusatia; 6 SE. Budissen. In the year 1758, the king of Prussia was defeated near this place.

Hochland, or *Highland*, or *Hogland*, island or rock in the Baltic, of an oblong form, about 8 miles in circ. Lon. 27. E. Lat. 60. 3. N. There are two light-houses on it. The inhabitants, about 30 families, are Finns.

Hochlede, see *Hooglede*.

Hochleve, see *Petershagen*.

Ho-choui, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-si; 12 E. Kiang-yang.

Hochscheid, t. Pru. Coblenz; 7 SE. Traarbach.

Hochst, t. Hesse; 11 N. Erbach.

Hochst, t. Nassau, on the Maine; 6 W. Frankfort, 14 NE. Mentz. Pop. 1,600.

Hochstadt, t. Bohemia, in Buntslau; 11 miles from Turnau. H. 174.

Hochstadt, t. Ger., in Hanau; 3 NW. Hanau.
Hochstatt, or *Hochstett*, t. Bavaria, in Upper Danube, capital of a district, on the Danube; 19 NW. Augsburg, 29 W. Neuburg. Pop. 2,330. H. 392. Near this place was fought the celebrated battle of Blenheim. See *Blenheim*. In 1800, the Austrians were defeated here by the French, with the loss of 400 prisoners, besides killed and wounded.

Hochstatt, t. Bav., on the Aisch; 11 NW. Erlangen, 13 S. Bamberg. Lon. 10. 47. E. Lat. 49. 46. N. Pop. 1,300.

Hochster, see *Hoxter*.

Ho-chun, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-si; 32 S. Ping-ting.

Hochweish, t. Hungary; 20 WNW. Kremnitz.

Hockanum, small r. Connecticut, which runs SW. into the Connecticut, in East Hartford.

Hockerland, or *Oberland*, see *Oberland*.

Hockhocking, r. Ohio, which rises in Fairfield co., and runs into the Ohio at Troy, 25 miles below Marietta. Near its source, 7 miles NE. Lancaster, there is a romantic cascade; the water falls over a stratum of rock upwards of 40 feet in perpendicular height. A flour mill, 5 stories high, is erected on these falls. Twenty-five miles below, there is another perpendicular fall of 7 feet. Except the interruption at the lower falls, and other places by mill dams, this river is navigable for large boats 70 miles.

Hocking, co. Ohio. Pop. 2,130. Chief town, Logan.

Hocking, t. Fairfield co. Ohio. Pop. 2,236.

Hocksenberg, t. Prussia; 30 W. Dantzic.

Hockstadt, t. Bav.; 2 WSW. Ochsenfurt.

Hodal, s-p. Sweden, in W. Gothland, on the coast of the North sea; 45 NNW. Uddevalla.

Hodam, t. Scot., Dumfries; 10 E. Dumfries.

Hodder, r. Eng., which runs into the Ribble, 6 N. Blackburn, in Lancashire.

Hoddesdon, t. Eng., in Hertfordshire, near the river Lea, with a small market; 4 S. Hertford, 17 N. London. Lat. 51. 46. N. Pop. 1,249.

Hodeida, s-p. Arabia, on the Red sea, with a harbour fit for only small vessels; 90 NNW. Mocha, 96 SW. Sana. Lon. 42. 40. E. Lat. 14. 39. N.

Hodemunden, see *Hedemunden*.

Hoden, t. Africa, in Sahara. Lon. 12. W. Lat. 19. 25. N.

Hodimont, t. Neth., in Liege; 14 NW. Malmédy. Pop. 2,000.

Hodöning, see *Goding*.

Hoduciszki, t. Rus. Wilna; 36 S. Braslau.

Hædic, small French island, in the English channel, near the coast of the department of Morbihan; about 9 miles E. Belle-Isle, 12 SE. from the peninsula of Quiberon. Lon. 2. 46. E. Lat. 47. 41. N. It has a town or village of the same name, and a fort. Pop. 250.

Hoei, city, China, of the second rank, in Setchuen; 827 SW. Peking. Lon. 103. 19. E. Lat. 31. 28. N.

Hoei-fan-Hotun, t. Chinese Tartary; 500 ENE. Peking. Lon. 125. 49. E. Lat. 42. 46. N.

Hoei-hoa, t. China, of the third rank, in Yunnan; 12 NE. Tching-kiang.

Hoei-li, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen; 1,060 SW. Peking. Lon. 102. 33. E. Lat. 26. 34. N.

Hoei-nan, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-si; 32 NE. Si-ngan.

Hoei-ngan, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-si; 37 S. Ling.

Hoei-ngan, t. China, of the third rank, in Fokien; 12 NE. Siuen-tcheou.

Hoei-tchang, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si; 52 ESE. Kan-tcheou.

Hoe-tcheou, city, China, of the first rank, in Kiang-nan; 625 S. Peking. Lon. 118. 14. E. Lat. 29. 57. N. This is one of the richest and most commercial cities in the province; the air is mild and healthy; there are some mines of gold, silver, and copper, in the neighbouring mountains; the best tea grows in the environs, and the japanned work in this town is reckoned equal or superior to any other.

Hoei-tcheou, city, China, of the first rank, in Quang-tong; 1,010 S. Peking. Lon. 114. E. Lat. 23. 1. N.

Hoei-tong, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang; 15 N. Tsin.

Hoe-tong, t. China, of the third rank, in the island of Hainan; 45 SSE. Kiong-tcheou.

Hoei-yuen, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-si; 22 WNW. Kong-tchang.

Hoe-kiä, t. China, of the third rank, in Honan; 25 SW. Oue-kiun.

Hoemah, t. on S. coast of the island of Bourro. Lon. 127. 22. E. Lat. 3. 50. S.

Hoën, t. China, of the third rank, in Honan, on the river Hoang; 12 SE. Hoai-king.

Hoënfurst, t. Prussia; 23 NNW. Heilsberg.

Hoensee, t. Prussia, in Samland; 12 ESE. Goldap.

Hoerden, or *Horde*, t. Pru. Arensburg, on the Emster; 4 SE. Dortmund.

Hærea, t. Morea; 27 NW. Misitra.

Hoeromsk, t. Norway, in Aggerhuus; 16 SSW. Christiania.

Hæssering, t. Han. Luneburg Zelle, on the Hardan; 22 NE. Zelle.

Hoey-nim Hotun, t. Corea. Lon. 129. 18. E. Lat. 42. 38. N.

Hof, t. Salzburg; 40 S. Salzburg. Pop. 800.

Hof, t. Austria; 22 SE. Vienna. Pop. 1,000.

Hof, or *Hoff*, or *Die Stadt zum Hoff*, t. Bav. Upper Maine, on the Saale, which divides it into Old and New Town; 22 NNE. Bayreuth, 46 NE. Bamberg. Lon. 12. 30. E. Lat. 50. 18. N. Pop. 4,809. It has 3 faubourgs, 4 Lutheran churches, a hospital, a gymnasium, and a woollen manufacture.

Hof, t. Norway, in Aggerhuus; 36 N. Berga.

Hofern, t. Austria; 25 NNW. Windisgarten.

Hoff, t. Moravia, in Olmutz; 14 SW. Troppau, 18 NE. Olmutz. Lon. 17. 27. E. Lat. 49. 46. N. Pop. 1,660.

Hoff, t. Bavaria; 4 S. Geroltzhofen.

Hoff, r. Westphalia, which runs into the Roer, opposite to Arensburg.

Hoff, t. Prussia, in Natangen; 4 S. Landsberg. In January 1807, the Prussians were defeated near this place by the French.

Hoffelien, t. Austria; 3 SW. Hardeck.

Hoffheim, t. Bav.; 8 SSE. Königshofen.

Hoffkirchen, t. Austria; 10 S. Aigen.

Hofflitz, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 5 SE. Tetschen.

Hoffmarckt, t. Austria, on the river March; 20 SSE. Zistersdorf, 26 ENE. Vienna.

Hoffmarkt, (*Furth*,) t. Bav., on the Rednitz; 5 NW. Nuremberg. The Jews are numerous, and have a school and printing house at this place.

Hoffstadten, t. Ger., in Coburg; 5 E. Coburg.

Hoffzietten, t. Bavaria; 6 ESE. Aichstatt.

Hofftenden, t. Bavaria; 2 S. Gemunden.

Hoffwa, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 80 NE. Uddevalla. Here is a post-office and a custom-house.

Hofheim, t. Hesse, on the Rhine, opposite to Worms. Pop. 962.

Hofheim, t. Nassau; 8 NE. Mentz. Pop. 1,200.

Hoflein, t. Austria; 3 NE. Bruck.

Hofmanstorp, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 12 SE. Wexio.

Hofs Jokul, mt. Iceland; 50 S. Holar.

Hofstotten, t. Austria; 8 S. St. Polten.

Hofterwitz, t. Sax., Meissen; 6 SE. Dresden.

Hofwyl, v. Switz., in Berne; 2 leagues from Berne. At this place is the celebrated institution of Mr. Fellenburg, which was first put into complete operation in about 1808, though the plan was devised about 10 years before. It is composed of an academy, an agricultural institute, connected with a small experimental farm, and a manufactory of farming machinery and implements. The groundwork of the establishment is a farm of 220 acres, which is cultivated by Mr. Fellenburg, and which employs 30 or 40 poor children. The academy consists of 50 or 60 pupils, chiefly of Patrician families. The success of Mr. Fellenburg has been such as to excite the admiration of all that visit Hofwyl. The distinguishing excellence of his operations consists in the practical details which comprise an infinite variety of ingenious methods for economising his resources, and gaining his ends by sure means.

Hog, t. Sweden, in Helsingland; 5 NW. Hudwickswall.

Hog Island, isl. on the coast of Maine, Hancock co. Pop. 5.

Hog Island, isl. in Narraganset bay, R. I., 2 miles in circuit; 2 SW. Bristol.

Hog Island, small isl. in Pamlico sound, near the coast of N. Carolina. Lon. 76. 36. W. Lat. 34. 56. N.

Hog Island, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Virginia. Lon. 75. 42. W. Lat. 37. 30. N.

Hog Island, one of the smaller Shetland islands, near the coast of Mainland. Lon. 1. 12. W. Lat. 60. 30. N.

Hog Island, small isl. in the East Indian sea, near E. coast of Palawan. Lon. 119. 36. E. Lat. 10. 18. N.

Hog Island, isl. in the E. Indian sea, 40 miles long, and 6 broad; 60 W. Sumatra. Lon. 95. 50. E. Lat. 2. 30. N.

Hog Island, isl. in the E. Indian sea, about 20 miles in circumference. Lon. 114. 55. E. Lat. 7. 5. S.

Hog Island, isl. in the E. Indian sea, near W. coast of Saleyer, 15 miles long, and 6 broad. Lon. 120. 45. E. Lat. 6. 12. S.

Hog Islands, cluster of small islands near SW. coast of Ireland, and county of Kerry, between Ballinaskelling bay and the mouth of Kenmare river; 4 S. Hog's Head.

Hog's Head, cape on W. coast of Ireland, in the country of Kerry. Lon. 10. 15. W. Lat. 51. 45. N.

Hogbo, t. Sweden, Grestricia; 9 W. Gefle.

Hogdal, (*Ofver*,) t. Sweden, in Harjeadalen; 76 NW. Hudwickswall.

Hogdal, (*Utter*,) t. Sweden, in Helsingland; 70 NW. Hudwickswall.

Hogden, small isl. in the gulf of Finland. Lon. 26. 40. E. Lat. 59. 33. N.

Hogenpour, t. Hind., in Bednore; 15 N. Sacrapatam.

Hogestown, p-t. Cumberland co. Pa.; 9 Harrisburg, W. 110.

Hoggenberg, t. Austria; 12 SW. Freystadt.

Hoghton, t. Eng., in Lancashire; 5 W. Blackburn. Pop. 1,698.

Hogkne, t. A. Turkey, Mosul; 32 W. Mosul.

Hogland, small island in the gulf of Finland. Lon. 26. 58. E. Lat. 60. N.

Hogland, t. Norway, in Aggerhuus; 32 N. Frederickstadt.

Hogolin, one of the Caroline Islands, or New Philippines.

Hogrogula, t. Samogitia; 15 S. Rosienne.

Hogsby, t. Sweden, Smaland; 33 N. Calmar.

Hogsio, t. Sweden, in Angermannland; 14 NNW. Hernosand.

Hogsta, t. Sweden, in Upland; 7 N. Upsal.

Hogsties, one of the small Bahama islands, surrounded with rocks. Lon. 73. 50. W. Lat. 21. 40. N.

Hogsund, t. Norway, in Aggerhuus; 23 SW. Christiania.

Hogton, see *Hamilton*, N. C.

Hogue, (*La*,) t. France, in Channel; 5 S. Barfleur, 8 ENE. Valognes. Lon. 1. 11. W. Lat. 49. 35. N. Pop. 2,011. In the year 1692, the English fleet, under the command of admiral Russel, obtained a victory over the French, in the English channel, opposite to this town; and from thence called the battle of La Hogue, in which 15 French men of war were taken, burned, or destroyed.

Hogue, (*Belle*,) cape on N. coast of the island of Jersey; 5 N. St. Helier.

Hogwalla, t. Sweden, in Warmeland; 30 NW. Carlstadt.

Hogyersz, t. Hungary, in Tolna; 18 W. Tolna, 78 S. by W. Buda. Pop. 3,000.

Hohbach, t. Baden, in Jaxt, and district of Blaufelden, on the Jaxt. Pop. 639.

Hohe, r. which runs into the Aller, near Huder-muhlen, in Luneburg-Zelle.

Hohe Nerung, tongue of land extending from N. coast of Pomerania into the Baltic. Lon. 18. 20. E. Lat. 54. 36. N.

Hohe-Ofen, t. Brandenburg, in the middle Mark; 6 N. New Ruppin.

Hohefahl, r. Silesia, which runs into the Billau, in Neisse.

Hohekirch, v. Silesia, in Glogau; 8 S. Gros Glogau.

Hohemauth, or *Wissoky-Meytz*, t. Bohemia, on the Meyta; 17 E. Chrudim. H. 600.

Hohen, or *Yom-tim*, r. China, which runs into lake Pay, in Pe-tche-li.

Hohenburg, t. Austria, on the river Trasen; 20 W. Ebenfurth.

Hohen-Elb, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 16

NE. Gitschin, 23 N. Konigingratz. Lon. 15. 30. E. Lat. 50. 30. N.

Hohen Friedeberg, t. Silesia, Schweidnitz; 5 NNW. Freyburg, 5 SW. Striegau. Pop. 504.

Hohen Geroldseck, see *Geroldseck*.

Hohen Gurschdorf, t. Silesia, in Neisse; 4 W. Grotkau.

Hohen Limburg, t. Pru. Arensburg; 9 S. Schwiert. Pop. 1,434.

Hohen Ruperstorff, t. Austria; 5 SW. Zistersdorff, 15 NE. Vienna.

Hohen Rhüne, see *Horn*.

Hohenberg, co. and principality, Swabia, situated in the Black Forest, and now belonging to Wurtemberg. It is divided into Upper & Lower counties, which lie at some distance from each other. The principal towns are Rottenburg, Ehingen, Hord, and Schramberg.

Hohenberg, t. Bav.; 10 ENE. Wunsiedel.

Hohenberg, t. Bav.; 5 ENE. Kupferberg.

Hohenbruck, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 5 E. Konigingratz. Pop. 1,400.

Hohenbucka, t. Saxony; 6 NE. Schlieben.

Hohendsperg, or *Hohen-Asperg*, v. & fortress, Wurt., on the Neckar; 6 N. Stuttgart.

Hoheneck, t. & castle, Bav.; 14 N. Anspach.

Hoheneck, citadel, Tyrol; 20 ENE. Bregentz.

Hohenembs, t. Austria; 10 S. Bregentz. Pop. 1,200. It gave name to a county situated S. of the lake of Constance, which takes its name from two strong castles, called *Old* and *New Hohenembs*.

Hohenested, t. Holstein; 10 NW. Nordtorp.

Hohenfeld, t. Holstein; 6 NW. Lutkenborg.

Hohenfels, t. Bavaria; 13 NNE. Dietfurt, 17 NNW. Ratisbon. Pop. 587.

Hohen-Friedberg, see *Friedberg*.

Hohenfurth, t. Bohemia, in Prachatitz; on the Muldau; 4 SSW. Rosenburg. H. 137. It is remarkable for pearls found in the river.

Hohenleuben, t. Ger., in Reuss; 7 E. Gera. Pop. 1,890.

Hohenlinden, v. Bavaria, in Iser; 20 E. Munich. H. 40. Dec. 3, 1800, a bloody battle was fought here between the Austrians, under Kleinau, and the French, under Moreau; the French remained masters of the field, with 80 pieces of cannon, 200 caissons, 10,000 prisoners, with 3 general officers. Preliminaries of peace were soon after signed at the same place.

Hohenlohe, district, Ger., in Franconia, formerly a separate principality. The country is composed of mountains, valleys, and plains, and is watered by the Jaxt, Tauber, & Kocher. Produce, corn, flax, vines, wood, & iron. Pop. 63,969; mostly Lutherans. Sq. m. 466. The small district of Schillingsfurth, with 2,938, belongs to Bavaria; all the rest belongs to Wurtemberg, and lies in the NE. part of the kingdom.

Hohenmaut, or *Wissoky-meyto*, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim, with a small territory annexed; 14 E. Chrudim, 22 SSE. Konigingratz. Lon. 15. 56. E. Lat. 49. 54. N. Pop. 3,626.

Hohenschau, t. Bav.; near it are iron mines and forges; 30 W. Salzburg, 42 SE. Munich.

Hohen-Schwangau, t. Bav.; 1 SW. Fuessen, 20 SSW. Weilhaim.

Hohen-Solms, t. Pru. Coblenz, which gave title of count to a branch of the house of Solms; 5

NNE. Wetzlar, 38 NNE. Mentz. Lon. 8. 35. E. Lat. 50. 38. N. Pop. 435.

Hohenstadt, or *Zabrech*, t. Moravia, Olmutz; 24 NW. Olmutz. Lon. 16. 41. E. Lat. 49. 49. N. Pop. 1,494.

Hohenstadt, t. Pru. Westphalia; 24 NE. Schleichingen.

Hohenstain, t. Austria; 8 W. Crems.

Hohenstausen, t. Wurt.; 18 Stuttgart. Pop. 863.

Hohenstein, t. Holstein; 3 SW. Oldeburg.

Hohenstein, t. Prussia; 66 SSW. Konigsberg. Lon. 20. 15. E. Lat. 53. 27. N. Pop. 1,082.

Hohenstein, or *Holmstein*, t. Saxony, Meissen; 5 S. Stolpen, 8 ENE. Pirna. Lon. 14. 10. E. Lat. 50. 56. N. Pop. 600.

Hohenstein, t. Saxony, in Schonburg; 7 E. Glauchau, 7 W. Chemnitz. Pop. 2,950.

Hohenstein, or *Hohnstein*, co. Ger., formerly a separate principality; now divided between Hanover and Prussia.

Hohenstein t. Bav.; 4 N. Herrsbruck.

Hohentrudingen, t. Bav.; 15 S. Anspach.

Hohentweil, fortress, Wurt., insulated in Nellenburg; 6 NW. Radolfszell, 8 NE. Schaffhausen.

Hohenwart, t. Bav.; 9 S. Ingolstadt, 28 NNW. Munich. Pop. 895.

Hohenwarth, t. Austria; 5 SE. Meissau.

Hohenzollern, small sovereignty, Swabia, surrounded by Wurtemberg and Baden, and divided into two principalities, Hohenzollern-Hechingen, & Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. The religion of both is Catholic. The surface of the country is hilly, and better adapted to pasture than corn; a great part of it is covered with forests. Pop. of Hohenzollern-Hechingen, 14,500. Sq. m. 95. Chief town, Hechingen. Pop. of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, 38,500. Sq. m. 429. Chief town, Sigmaringen.

Hohilpa Indians, in N. A., on Clark's river, in the Rocky mountains. No. 300.

Hohimar, t. Transylvania; 9 S. Weisemburg.

Hohkirch, v. Sax. Lusatia, near Budissen. In 1758, the king of Prussia was surprised in his camp here by count Daun: the action was very bloody, but not decisive; the Prussians lost 7,000 men, killed, wounded, and prisoners, with several pieces of cannon. The Austrians had 5,000 killed and wounded.

Hohn, r. county of Mark, which runs into the Lehn, near Werdohl.

Hohnhard, t. Wurt., 4 SSE. Creilsheim.

Hoiet, small isl. in E. Indian sea, on the coast of Queda. Lon. 99. 47. E. Lat. 6. 36. N.

Hojilamsa, t. on E. coast of Celebes. Lon. 124. 59. E. Lat. 0. 51. N.

Hoin, t. Persia, Adirbeitzan; 42 SSE. Ardebil.

Hoke Norton, v. Eng., in Oxford; 5 NNE. Chipping-Norton. Here the Danes were defeated by the Saxons, under Edward the Elder, about the year 914. Vestiges of the camps are yet visible.

Ho-kien, city, China, of the first rank, in Petcheli, situated between two rivers well supplied with fish; 87 S. Peking. Lon. 115. 43. E. Lat. 38. 28. N.

Ho-kiu, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-si; 30 NW. Ko-lan.

Holabrun, t. Austria; 2 N. Sonneberg.

Holabrun, t. Austria; 7 N. Korn Neuburg.

Holaiva, or *Hoolaiva*, one of the Hapaee isl-

ands, in the S. Pacific ocean, uncultivated and uninhabited; 30 NNE. Annamooka. Lon. 185. 36. E. Lat. 19. 52. N. The trees and plants are similar to those of Lefooga, to which it is joined by a reef that is dry at low water.

Holamin, small isl. Scot., near SW. coast of Mull. Lon. 61. 21. W. Lat. 59. 19. N.

Holands, t. Norway, in Christiansand; 8. S. Stavanger.

Holaten, t. Volhynia; 24 SW. Lucko.

Holbeach, or *Holdbeach*, t. Eng., in Lincolnshire, with a weekly market on Thursday; 8 ENE. Spalding, 108 N. London. Lon. 0. 57. W. Lat. 52. 48. N. Pop. 2,692.

Holbeck, s-p. Denmark, in the isl. of Zealand, situated in the gulf of Isefiord, with a good harbour, from which great quantities of corn are annually exported; 30 W. Copenhagen. Lon. 11. 44. E. Lat. 55. 42. N. Pop. 1,200. It is the capital of a district containing 45,300 inh. and 415 sq. m.

Holbeck, t. Eng., in Yorkshire, in the liberty of Leeds. Pop. 5,124.

Holbourn Island, small isl. near the NE. coast of New Holland; 20 NW. Cape Gloucester.

Holbourn Head, cape, Scot., on the N. coast of Caithness. Lon. 3. 21. W. Lat. 58. 39. N.

Hold with Hope, a headland on the coast of Greenland. Lat. 73 N.

Holden, p-t. Worcester co. Mass.; 6 NNW. Worcester, 46 W. Boston, W. 402. Pop. 1,402.

Holderness, p-t. Grafton co. N. H., on E. side of the Merrimack; 5 E. Plymouth, W. 544. Pop. 1,060.

Holderness, district, Eng., in Yorkshire, forming a promontory between the Humber and the German ocean.

Holdgate, hamlet, Eng., within the liberties of York; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the city.

Holdsworthy, see *Holsworthy*.

Hole, t. Norway, in Aggerhuus; 15 NW. Christiania.

Hole in the Wall, v. Talbot co. Md., on E. shore; 7 S. Easton.

Hole in the Wall, see *Abaco*.

Hole Gass, place in Switz., near Kussnacht. Here William Tell shot the Austrian governor, who by his tyranny gave birth to the republic. In memory of this event a chapel is built on the spot.

Hole Town, t. Barbadoes, on W. coast. Lon. 58. 31. W. Lat. 13. 12. N.

Holen, t. Norway, Aggerhuus; 18 Tonsberg.

Holenberg, t. Bav.; 7 E. Grosweinstein.

Holeneck, t. Stiria; 10 S. Voitsberg.

Holenpurg, or *Hollenburg*, t. Austria, on the Danube; 5 SE. Mauttern.

Holenstein, t. Bav.; 5 NW. Dietfurt.

Holeschau, or *Hollessow*, t. Moravia, in Prerau; 8 SSE. Prerau, 20 SE. Olmutz. Lon. 17. 32. E. Lat. 49. 18. N. Pop. 4,273; of whom 1,300 are Jews.

Holgate, r. Eng., which runs into the Swale, 3 WSW. Richmond, in York.

Hogleiten, t. Tyrol; 20 W. Inspruck.

Holguin, t. Cuba. Pop. 6,000.

Holiday Island, in the Chowan, N. C.; 15 miles from its mouth.

Holitsch, or *Holicz*, t. Hungary, in Neutra, on the Morava; 34 SE. Brunn, 45 N. Presburg. Lat. 48. 48. N. Pop. 4,000.

Holitz, t. Bohemia, Chrudim; 10 NE. Chrudim. H. 267.

Holkaberg, t. Sweden, in East Gothland; 35 SW. Linköping.

Holker, t. Eng., in Lancashire; 3 SW. Cartmel. Pop. 934.

Holkham Bay, bay on W. coast of N. America, in Stephen's passage, the entrance into point Coke and point Atley.

Holland, t. Orleans co. Vt.; 68 NNE. Montpelier. Pop. 100.

Holland, t. Hampden co. Mass.; 20 ESE. Springfield, 75 WSW. Boston. Pop. 453.

Holland, p-t. Erie co. N. Y., about 12 SE. Buffalo, W. 768. Pop. 768.

Holland, (*New*), p-t. Lancaster co. Pa.; 12 ENE. Lancaster, 54 WNW. Philadelphia, W. 130.

Holland Islands, in Chesapeake bay, Md., N. of Smith island, and W. of Fishing bay.

Holland's Point, cape on the coast of Maryland, in the Chesapeake; 28 S. Annapolis. Lon. 76. 40. W. Lat. 38. 42. N.

Holland, pr. Neth., bounded W. and N. by the German sea, W. by the Zuyder Zee, Utrecht, and Guelderland, and S. by North Brabant and Zealand. Lat. 51. 40. to 53. 10. N.; 90 miles long, and from 25 to 40 broad. Sq. m. 2,088. Pop. in 1732, 900,000; in 1796, 825,500; in 1817, 747,603. It is now divided into 2 governments, North and South Holland.

North Holland is divided into 6 districts, the Hague, Leyden, Rotterdam, Dort, Gorcum, and Briel. Sq. m. 1,166. Pop. 388,508. South Holland is divided into 4 districts, Amsterdam, Haerlem, Hoorn, and Alkmaer. Sq. m. 928. Pop. 359,098. The prevailing religion is Calvinism.

Holland is remarkable for the density of its towns and villages, and for the triumph of persevering industry over the difficulties of nature. It is a continued flat, and lies so low as to be under the level of the sea at high water; the tide is prevented from flowing in by means of dikes and natural sand banks. These dikes are of great extent, generally 30 feet above the level of the adjoining land, and 20 or 30 feet in breadth at top; and the imposts necessary to keep them in repair are very heavy. The country is in all directions traversed by numerous canals and ditches, which are likewise provided with dikes, and serve not only to promote internal communication, but to drain the country. Notwithstanding, the sea, sometimes in very stormy weather, breaks through its bounds and spreads terror and devastation throughout whole tracts.

The two great rivers are the Rhine and Maese, the others, viz. the Vecht, Amstel, Zaam, Schie, Rotte, and Spaaren, have so little current as to be more properly canals or water courses. The principal lake is that of Haerlem. There is no hill, or eminence, except the downs by the sea side. The atmosphere is often cloudy; the climate moist; in some parts, especially in N. Holland, unhealthy; the winters are severe. The soil is generally rich, consisting of a deep fat loam. In the small portion of the province which is under tillage, the crops chiefly cultivated, are wheat, madder, tobacco, hemp, and

flax. The agricultural wealth consists in its luxuriant pastures, which feed great numbers of horned cattle and sheep, which, together with butter and cheese, form important articles of export.—The manufactures and commerce of Holland, heretofore very extensive, were before 1814, reduced to the lowest state of depression; nor have they yet recovered their former prosperity.—The name of *Holland* is often applied to the *Seven United Provinces*, viz. Holland, Groningen, Overijssel, Guelderland, Utrecht, Zealand, and Friesland; inhabited by the Dutch; now forming a part of the kingdom of the Netherlands.

Holland, district, Eng., in Lincolnshire, situated in SE. part, with the German sea on the E. and the counties of Cambridge, Northampton, and Norfolk on the S., divided into Upper and Lower, both of which consist of fens, bogs, and marshes, drained and intersected in various ways by ditches and canals. The principal towns are Boston, Spalding, Crowland, and Holbeach.

Holland, t. Prussia, strongly fortified, near the Weeske; 40 SE. Dantzic, 52 SW. Konigsberg. Lon. 19. 37. E. Lat. 54. 2. N. Pop. 2,833.

Holland, (*New*), isl. in S. Pacific ocean, the largest in the world, and on account of its great extent, by some geographers, styled a continent. Lon. 110. 30. to 153. 30. E. Lat. 11. to 49. 10. S. 2,600 miles from E. to W., between Sandy Cape and the entrance of Shark's bay; upwards of 2,000 miles from Cape York on the N. to Wilson's promontory on the S. It was first discovered about the beginning of the 17th century, then called *Terra Australis Incognita*, and was long supposed to form a part of a great southern continent. The coasts were first seen by the Dutch in 1605; visited by Dirk Hartag, a Dutchman, in 1616. In 1627, Pieter Nuyts discovered the coast for an extent of 1,000 m. In 1642, it was visited by Tasman; in 1688, and again in 1699 by Dampier; in 1770, by Cook; in 1791, by Vancouver; afterwards by d'Entrecasteaux, and others. In 1801, 2 ships were despatched by the British government to complete the survey of the coast; and by the various expeditions the whole coast of New Holland and Van Diemen's land, has been accurately surveyed; the position of every point ascertained, and every inlet and bay traced to its conclusion.

The coasts are extremely diversified, having in some parts ranges of small and sterile islands; in other parts the shores are steep and inaccessible; on the northern coast, and in the gulf of Carpentaria, they are very flat and sandy. The interior for the most part remains unexplored. The largest river yet discovered is the Hawkesbury. The forests are said to be inferior in majesty to those of America, and in variety and elegance to those of Asia. The quadrupeds are different from those of any other quarter of the world, and are mostly of the opossum species. The animals transported from Europe have generally thriven well; also European grains; but few of the European fruits have succeeded. The inhabitants are the most degraded race of savages. They are wholly without any form of government; the only su-

periority consists in personal strength or courage; and their only divisions, as a people, are into families. They are of middle stature, have a large misshapen head, thick lips, wide mouth, long black hair, and a complexion nearly black. They are exceedingly filthy in their habits, and as barbarous as can be imagined; both sexes go entirely naked. They subsist chiefly on fish. The English settlement of Botany Bay is in New South Wales, on the south east coast. See *Botany Bay* and *New South Wales*.

Hollanderoeeller Irsecat, small island, in the North sea, near W. coast of East Greenland. Lon. 46. 25. W. Lat. 60. 38. N.

Hollatt, t. Austria, on the Danube; 6 NNW. Bruck.

Hollemoppo, t. on NW. coast of Timor. Lon. 124. 50. E. Lat. 9. S.

Hollenbach, t. Wurt.; 17 NE. Obringon.

Hollenberg, t. Carinthia; 4 S. Clagenfurt.

Holley's Creek, r. N. C., which runs into the Saluda, Lon. 81. 29. W. Lat. 34. 4. N.

Hollfeld, t. Bavaria, on the Wisent; 15 E. Bamberg; 16 W. Bayreuth. Pop. 900.

Hollidaysburg, p-v. Huntingdon co. Pa.; W. 184.

Hollis, or *Phillipsburg*, p-t. York co. Maine, on the Saco; 42 NNE. York, 124 NNE. Boston, W. 567. Pop. 1,762.

Hollis, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H.; 9 S. Amherst, 40 NW. Boston, W. 480. Pop. 1,543.

Holliston, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass.; 27 SW. Boston, W. 412. Pop. 1,042.

Hollin, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 2 NW. Gitschin.

Hollodale, r. Scot., which runs into the N. sea between the counties of Sutherland and Caithness, 5 SE. Strathy Head.

Hollola, t. Finland; 30 E. Tavasthus.

Hollompour, t. Bahar; 7 SW. Saseram.

Hollow, p-v. Dutchess co. N. Y.; W. 506.

Holls, lake, Norway, in Aggerhuus, 70 N. Christiania.

Holm, one of the smaller Orkney islands, 1 E. Westra.

Holm, one of the smaller Orkney islands, 2 W. Eda.

Holm, small island among the Orkneys, between Pomona and Hoy.

Holm, t. Sweden, in Angermannland; 40 NNW. Hernosand.

Holm, see *Flat Holm*, and *Steep Holm*.

Holm, general term for a small island fit for pasture.

Holm Abbey, or *Holm Cultram*, t. Eng., in Cumberland; 27 NW. Penrith, 310 N. London. Lon. 3. 12. W. Lat. 54. 45. N. Pop. 2,188. It has a weekly market on Saturday.

Holm Island, small isl. on the coast of Essex, in a large bay. Lon. 1. 10. E. Lat. 51. 53. N.

Holm Kirk, t. Pomona; 9 SE. Kirkwall.

Holmanstown, p-t. Oxford, co. Maine; 74 Portland, W. 622.

Holmby, or *Holdenby*, v. Eng., in Northamptonshire; 6 SW. Northampton. Here Charles I. was confined after the Scots had sold him to the Parliament.

Holmedon Hill, hill, Eng., in Northumberland, on the borders of Scotland, where, in 1401, the Scots were defeated; 700 Scots were killed.

Holmes Hole, a safe and commodious harbour on N. side of Martha's Vineyard, in the township of Tisbury; 86 SSE. Boston, W. 506. It is formed by West and East Chops; the former of which is $2\frac{1}{2}$, and the latter 2 miles from the head of the harbour. The points are $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles apart. The depth of water is from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 fathoms. From 20 to 70 vessels, bound to Boston or the eastward, are frequently seen here waiting for a fair wind. From about 1,000 to 1,200 sail anchor here in the course of a year. Here is a village which contains a meeting house, a post office, and 70 or 80 houses.

Holmesburg, p-t. Philadelphia co. Pa.; 9 NE. Philadelphia, W. 147. Lon. 75. 4. W. Lat. 40. 2. N.

Holmestrand, t. Norway, in Aggerhuus; 30 S. Christiania. Lon. 10. 30. E. Lat. 59. 30. N. Pop. 863.

Holmesville, p-t. Pike co. Missouri; 15 St. Louis, W. 1,260.

Holmon, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 20. 37. E. Lat. 63. 48. N.

Holo, t. Sweden, in Sudermanland; 24 SW. Stockholm.

Holoczkowska, t. Aust. Galicia; 52 E. Lemberg.

Holoklub, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17. 7. E. Lat. 60. 51. N.

Holomin, small isl. Scot., near W. coast of the island of Mull.

Holon, t. China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li; 12 WSW. Tching-ting.

Holosic, t. Aust. Galicia; 40 WNW. Lemberg.

Holowne, t. Poland, Chelm; 28 NE. Chelm.

Holpolchi Kiamen, post of Chinese Tartary, in the country of the Eluths. Lon. 99. 47. E. Lat. 45. 28. N.

Holras, t. Norway, in Christiansand; 12 SW. Christiansand.

Holru, t. Abyssinia; 65 S. Miné.

Holsenøe, small isl. in the North sea, near the coast of Norway. Lat. 60. 32. N.

Holstebro, t. Denmark, in North Jutland, on a river not deep enough to be navigable, which runs into the North sea; 24 W. Wiborg, 68 N. Ripen. Lon. 9. 38. E. Lat. 56. 22. N. Pop. 853. The principal trade of the inhabitants consists in corn, oxen, and horses.

Holstein, (*Duchy of*,) country, Ger., in Lower Saxony, belonging to Denmark. Including the lordship of Penneberg, it is bounded N. by the duchy of Sleswick and the Baltic, E. by the Baltic, S. by the duchy of Lauenberg, the territories of Lubeck and Hamburg, and the Elbe; and W. by the Elbe and the German sea; about 70 miles in length from E. to W. and 48 in breadth from N. to S. Pop. in 1818, 360,000. Sq. m. 3,254. These districts consist of excellent marsh land, producing wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, and rape-seed, in great plenty, but its chief wealth is in its pastures, which give support to great numbers of horned cattle, horses, and sheep. The principal towns are Kiel, the capital, Altona, Gluckstadt, and Rendsburg. The exports of Holstein are wheat, barley, malt, starch, buck-wheat, peas, beans, rape-seed, horned cattle, sheep, rams, swine, horses, poultry, butter, cheese, venison, and fish.

Holstein, castle, Silesia, in Jauer, formerly a fortress of consequence; 3 N. Loewenberg.

Holston, r. Tennessee, which rises in Virginia, runs SW., and joins the Tennessee, 22 miles below Knoxville. It is 200 miles long, and navigable for boats of 25 tons 100 miles.

Holsworthy, or *Holdsworthy*, t. Eng., in Devon, with a weekly market on Saturday; 41 W. Exeter, 214 W. London. Lon. 2. 41. W. Lat. 50. 51. N. Pop. 1,045.

Holt, (*Isle of*,) or *Haute*, isl. on E. side of Penobscot bay, Maine; 18 E. Owl's Head. Lon. 58. 40. W. Lat. 44. 4. N. It contains about 6,000 acres.

Holt, t. Eng., in Norfolk, with a market on Saturday; 22 NW. Norwich, 122 NNE. London. Lon. 1. 5. E. Lat. 52. 54. N. Pop. 1,037.

Holt, t. Norway, in Christiansand; 32 NNE. Christiansand.

Holt, t. N. Wales, in Denbigh; 3 N. Wrexham, 196 NW. London. Pop. 1,037. It had anciently a castle, called *Leon's Castle*.

Holt, v. Eng., in Wilts, with a medicinal spring; 7 E. Bath.

Holt, or *Holten*, t. Pru. Cleves; 27 SE. Cleves. Lon. 6. 26. E. Lat. 51. 39. N. Pop. 744.

Holt, see *Nevil's Holt*.

Holtalen, t. Norway, in Drontheim; 54 S. Drontheim.

Holten, t. Norway, in Aggerhuus; 15 NW. Tongsberg. It is remarkable for its church, which is cut out of a rock, and is very ancient; supposed by Olaus Wormius to have been a heathen temple.

Holten, v. Neth. Overijssel; 14 SE. Wesel. Pop. 2,984.

Holtenklingen, t. Holstein; 3 WSW. Oldeslohe, 9 S. Segeborg.

Holthausen, t. Pru. Minden; 5 W. Buren.

Holtikirchen, t. Bav.; 8 E. Wertheim.

Holtzhausen, t. Pru. Munster; 8 NW. Munster.

Holtzheim, t. Bav.; 4 E. Carlstadt.

Holtzhirchausen, t. Bav.; 8 SE. Wertheim.

Holtzhof, v. Baden, between Mannheim and Neckerau, fortified by the French.

Holtzkirchen, t. Bavaria; 18 SSE. Munich, 25 E. Weilhaim.

Holzminden, or *Holtzmunden*, Brunswick, capital of a district, on the Weser, at the conflux of the Holz; 21 W. Eimbeck, 28 NW. Göttingen. Pop. 3,304. It has a gymnasium, large iron-works, and a brisk trade in wood.

Holtzmuhl, t. Bav.; 4 NNE. Wunsiedel.

Holvan, or *Holwan*, or *Hulvan*, (an. *Albana*,) t. Arabian Irak; 110 NNE. Bagdad. Lon. 44. 54. E. Lat. 34. 50. N.

Holuan, t. Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile; 12 S. Cairo.

Holum, or *Hoolum*, or *Hola*, t. Iceland, at the mouth of a small river. Lon. 15. W. Lat. 65. 42. N. Bp. see. Here is a cathedral, a school, and a printing-office.

Holyhead, s-p. N. Wales; 25 NW. Caernarvon, 276 NW. London. Lon. 4. 32. W. Lat. 53. 23. N. Pop. 2,132. It is situated on NW. extremity of the island of Anglesea, near the Irish sea, with a convenient harbour, from whence the packets, with the mail to Dublin, sail regularly every day, except Tuesday, wind and weather permitting; the passage is generally performed in about 12 hours. Here is a weekly market on Saturday.

Holy Island, isl. in the German sea, near E. coast of England, and about 8 SE. from Berwick-upon-Tweed; 8 miles in circ. It is otherwise called *Lindisfarne*, and was once the see of a bishop; the ruins of the cathedral are yet visible. Lon. 1. 52. W. Lat. 55. 42. N.

Holy Land, see *Palestine*.

Holyoke, mt. Mass., in Hadley; 3 ESE. Northampton; 910 feet above the surface of the Connecticut river. The top of this mountain affords an extensive and beautiful view of the surrounding country. In a clear day, one may here see the elevated peaks of N. H., the Catskill mountains of N. Y., and the river as far as Middletown. On W. side there are basaltic columns similar to those of the Giant's Causeway. A road has been made to the summit of the mountain, and it has become a place of resort for parties of pleasure, and admirers of natural scenery.

Holy Spirit, see *Tumbelau*.

Holywell, t. N. Wales, in Flintshire; 52 NNW. Shrewsbury, 212 NW. London. Lon. 3. 22. W. Lat. 54. 14. N. Pop. 5,567. It is chiefly celebrated for a spring, called *Saint Winifred's Well*, from whence it takes its name, and concerning which many fables have been told. It issues from the foot of a hill with great impetuosity, and turns several mills erected for working copper, making brass wire, paper, and snuff, and winding cotton, &c. It has a weekly market on Friday.

Holzupfel, t. Nassau, capital of a county; 4 NE. Nassau. Lon. 7. 52. E. Lat. 50. 20. N. Pop. 1,200. It is situated on the Lahn, at the foot of a mountain, on which is the tower of an ancient castle, the original seat of the princes of Nassau.

Holzhausen, t. Austria; 3 N. Wells.

Holzling, t. Bav.; 3 WNW. Weisseburg. Pop. 400.

Holzkirchen, t. Bav.; 5 S. Oettingen.

Holzkirchen, t. Bav.; 9 E. Wertheim.

Homa, t. Buenos Ayres; 15 S. Corrientes.

Homan, or *Oman*, t. Fez, in Habat, between Alcaçar-quiber and Arzilla.

Homberg, t. Bav.; 3 N. Carlstadt, 16 NNW. Würzburg.

Homberg, or *Homburg*, t. Pru. Arensburg, in Witgenstein, in Berg; 24 ESE. Cologne.

Homberg, or *Homburg*, t. Hesse Cassel, on the Efze; 11 SSE. Fritzlar, 20 S. Cassel. Lon. 9. 20. E. Lat. 51. 2. N. Pop. 2,869. This town is called *Homberg in Hesse*; it contains an iron forge and a glass manufacture.

Homberg au der Ohm, t. Hesse, in Upper Hesse, on the Ohm, with a castle situated on an eminence; 11 SE. Marburg, 15 NE. Giessen. Lon. 9. 1. E. Lat. 50. 43. N. Pop. 1,569.

Homberg, or *Homrig*, t. Bav. Lower Maine; 14 W. Wertheim. Pop. 564.

Hombourg, t. France, in Moselle; 4 E. Metz. Pop. 1,500.

Homburg vor der Höhe, or *Homburg in the Mountains*, or *on the Height*, t. Ger., capital of the principality of Hesse-Homburg, belonging to a branch of the house of Hesse, on the Lahn; 7 N. Frankfort on the Maine, 17 S. Wetzlar. Lon. 8. 32. E. Lat. 50. 15. N. Pop. 2,964. It has a castle, a hospital, 1 Lutheran church, and

Calvinist ch., and some manufactures. It is situated in a beautiful country below lofty mountains.

Homburg, t. Bav. circle of the Rhine; 5 NNW. Deux Ponts, 36 WNW. Landau. Lon. 7. 21. E. Lat. 49. 11. N. Pop. 1,761.

Homburg, t. France, in Upper-Rhine; 10 N. Huningue.

Homburg, or *Hochenburg*, t. Bav., on the Maine; 15 WSW. Würzburg. Pop. 564.

Homelen, t. Neth. Liege; 4 W. Maestricht.

Homer, t. Athens co. Ohio. Pop. 190.

Homer, p-t. & cap. Courtland co. N. Y., on the Tioughnioga; 26 S. Onondaga, 145 W. Albany, W. 353. Pop. in 1810, 2,991; in 1820, 5,504. The flourishing village of Homer is situated on the Tioughnioga, and contains a court-house, a jail, a printing office, and a Baptist meeting house. Port Watson, another flourishing village, 2 miles distant, is situated on the same river, and contains a Congregational meeting house, and has some trade.

Homerton, v. Eng., in Middlesex; a hamlet of Hackney. Here is an academy for Calvinistic Dissenters.

Homfeld, t. Ger., in Lippe; 9 E. Lemgow.

Homi, city, China, of the second rank, in Yun-nan; 1,200 SSW. Peking. Lon. 103. E. Lat. 23. 44. N.

Homme, r. Luxemburg, which runs into a lake, near Rochefort.

ommedal, t. Norway, in Christiansand; NNE. Christiansand.

Homnona, t. Hungary; 14 NE. Matusfalva.

Homochitto, r. Mis., which runs SW. and flows into the Mississippi between Adams and Wilkinson cos., above Fort Adams.

Homorod, t. Transylvania; 15 N. Fogaras.

Hômorân, t. Arabia, in Yemen, between Sana and Beit-el-Fakih.

Homs, see *Hems*.

Ho-nan, pr. China, bounded N. by Chan-si and Pe-tche-li, E. by Kiang-nan and Chan-tong, S. by Hou-quang, and W. by Chen-si. The Chinese call it *Tong-hoa*, which signifies *the flower of the middle*. It contains 8 cities of the first rank. The whole province is a plain, except towards the west, where it is mountainous; it produces corn, rice, and fruit in great abundance and variety. Chief city, Cai-fong.

Ho-nan, city, China, of the first rank, in the province of Ho-nan; 360 SSW. Peking. Lon. 112. 9. E. Lat. 34. 44. N. It was supposed formerly by the Chinese to be the centre of the world, because it is in the centre of their empire.

Honanella, t. Hind., in Sanore, on the Tungebadra; 15 E. Sanore.

Hond, t. Hungary; 10 NW. Tokay.

Honda, or *Onda*, t. Spain, in Valencia; 7 ENE. Segorbe.

Honda, or *St. Bartolomeo de Honda*, t. New-Grenada, on the Magdalena; 56 NW. Santa Fé. Lon. 74. 54. W. Lat. 5. 12. N. Pop. 10,000. It has one of the best ports in the kingdom. The climate is hot, infested with mosquitoes, but is not unhealthy. It has some very good buildings.

Honda Bay, bay on N. coast of Cuba; 70 W. Havannah. Lon. 83. 25. W. Lat. 22. 58. N.

Honda Bay, bay on E. coast of Honduras, N. of Cape Gracias a Dios.

Honda Bay, bay on the coast of S. A., in St. Martha. Lon. 72. 6. W. Lat. 11. 40. N.

Honddy, see *Honthy*.

Hondo, km. Africa, in Sierra Leone country, bordering on Quoja, between the Grain coast and the river Sherbro.

Hondtschoote, t. France, in North; 10 SE. Dunkirk, 15 NW. Ypres. Pop. 3,168. On the 6th of September, 1793, a part of the army of the allies, under the command of general Freytag, was surprised and totally routed by the French.

Honduras, pr. Guatemala, bounded N. by a gulf to which it gives name, E. by the Caribbean sea, S. by Nicaragua, and W. by Guatemala and Vera Paz; 390 miles from E. to W., and 150 from N. to S. The country consists of mountains, valleys, and plains, watered by a great number of rivers. It was formerly one of the most populous countries of America; at present, though exceedingly fertile, it is almost a desert. The climate is hot and moist, and in many parts unhealthy. The soil is of great fertility, producing in abundance the various kinds of tropical fruits and vegetables. It yields 3 crops of maize and 2 of grapes in a year; other productions are wheat, peas, cotton, wool, with excellent pastures, honey, wax, provisions of all kinds; but mahogany and logwood form the principal exports. Chief towns, Valladolid, the capital, Truxillo, Gracias a Dios, St. Jago, and Omoa. The part lying on the northern and eastern coast is known by the name of the *Mosquito Shore*.

Honduras, large bay between Cape Catoche and Cape Honduras, having the coast of the province of Honduras S., that of Yucatan W., and the Caribbean sea E. Lat. 15. 30. to 21. 30. N. It is well known from the British settlement of Balize on the coast of Yucatan, formed for the purpose of cutting mahogany and dye woods. The town of Balize contains about 200 whites, upwards of 500 free people of colour, and about 3,000 slaves. Besides mahogany and logwood, the country produces various other kinds of valuable trees, and the soil is very fertile, adapted to sugar, coffee, indigo, cotton, and all the West India productions. The approach of the extensive coast, which lies contiguous to the bay of Honduras, is at all times dangerous, more especially so during the continuance of the north winds.

Honduros, t. Cuba; 63 NE. Bayamo. Lon. 76. 4. W. Lat. 21. 21. N.

Hone Key, small isl. in the Spanish Main, at the entrance of Bluefield's bay. Lon. 83. 1. W. Lat. 11. 30. N.

Hone Sound, see *Bluefield's Bay*.

Honeburg, t. Han., in Osnabruck; 2 N. Osnabruck.

Honeoye, see *Richmond*.

Honeoye, lake, Ontario co. N. Y., W. of the town of Richmond; 5 miles long, and 3 broad. It discharges its waters at N. end by Honeoye creek, which receives the waters of Canecadea and Hemlock lakes, and after a course of about 25 miles, flows into the Genesee in Avon.

Honey Brook, t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 1,322.

Honey Creek, p-v. Vigo co. Indiana; W. 785.

Honey Island, small isl. in the Atlantic, near coast of Guinea. Lon. 15. W. Lat. 10. 18. N.

Honfalise, see *Houfalise*.

Honfluer, t. France, in Calvados, on the left bank of the Seine, opposite to Havre de Grace; 7 NNE. Pont l'Evêque; 15 N. Lisieux. Lon. 0. 14. E. Lat. 49. 25. N. Pop. 8,164. It is irregularly built, ill fortified, but has a good harbour, considerable maritime trade, and some manufactures.

Hong, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiangnan; 36 NNE. Fong-yang.

Honga Happee, rock, among the Friendly islands, in S. Pacific ocean; 30 N. Tongataboo.

Hongie, t. Aust. Galicia; 30 WSW. Halicz.

Hongilax, t. Finland; 35 S. Biorneborg.

Hong-tcheou, t. Corea; 20 SSE. Haimen.

Hong-tong, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-si; 15 NNE. Pin-yang.

Hong-tse, large lake of China, in Kiangnan, whose waters empty themselves into the Hoang, 60 miles from the sea.

Hong-ya, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen; 17 S. Pou-kiang.

Hong-yuen, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong; 32 SSW. Chao-tcheou.

Honhay, t. Bengal; 9 SSE. Ramgur.

Honheim, t. Bav., on the Danube; 5 SSW. Ratisbon. Pop. 1,200.

Hon-hotou, lake, Chinese Tartary, 24 miles in circ. Lon. 92. 46. E. Lat. 48. 29. N.

Honida, t. Persia, in Irak; 40 NNE. Gnerden.

Honigfeltz, t. Prussia; 15 S. Marienburg.

Honilly, mt. Switz., Berne; 23 ESE. Thun.

Honimao, or *Uliasser*, one of the Molucca islands, about 9 miles in length, and from 3 to 5 wide. Lon. 129. 2. E. Lat. 3. 30. S. The land is fertile. The chief productions for commerce are rice and cloves.

Honingdael, t. Norway, in Drontheim; 80 SW. Romsdal.

Honiton, t. Eng., in Devonshire; 16 E. Exeter, 156 WSW. London. Lon. 3. 10. W. Lat. 50. 47. N. Pop. 2,735. It has a weekly market on Saturday. The principal manufacture was formerly the making of serges, but now lace. Above 5 tons of butter are said to be sent weekly to London from this neighbourhood. It sends 2 members to parliament.

Honley, t. Eng., in the West Riding of Yorkshire; 4 SSW. Huddersfield. Pop. 2,529.

Honnecourt, v. France, in North; 7 S. Cambray. In 1641, the French were attacked and defeated by the Spaniards near this place.

Honniki, t. Austrian Poland, in Galicia; 24 S. Halicz.

Honningen, t. Pru. Coblenz; 15 NNW. Coblenz. Pop. 181.

Honopologan, t. Ceylon; 50 NNW. Parroah.

Honorat, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of France. Lon. 7. 7. E. Lat. 43. 30. N.

Honorias, E. province of ancient Bithynia.

Honrubia, t. Spain, in New Castile; 10 NW. Alarcon.

Honsbrouk, t. Limburg; 5 N. Fauquemont.

Honsdorf, t. Prussia, in Culm; 27 NE. Culm.

Honst, t. Prussia, in Pomerelia.

Honstain, t. Prussia; 14 E. Osterrod.

Hontaux, t. France, in Landes; 4 S. Villeneuve de Marsan. Pop. 1,132.

Honth, or *Nagy-Henth*, co. or palatinate, Hungary, N. of the Danube, adjacent to the counties of Gomer and Gran. Pop. 104,941. Sq. m. 977. Produce, grain, silver, gold, tobacco, and wine. Chief towns, Ipoly-Sagh and Schemnitz.

Honthy, r. S. Wales, which runs into the Usk, near Brecknock.

Hontiveros, see *Fontiveros*.

Hontoria de Valdecarados, t. Spain, in Old Castile; 22 W. Osma.

Hoobarree, watering place in one of the routes from Mourzouk to Tombuctoo, in Sahara; 320 SW. Mourzouk. Lon. 9. 25. E. Lat. 27. 12. N.

Hood's Bay, harbour on W. coast of Admiralty island, in Chatham strait. Lon. 225. 36. E. Lat. 57. 26. N.

Hood's Island, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, and the most northerly of those called *The Marquis Mendoza's Islands*, about 48 miles in circ. Lon. 138. 52. W. Lat. 9. 26. S. The natives call it *Tebooa*.

Hooge Kraal, t. on Mossel Bay, Africa.

Hoogeledede, or *Hochlede*, t. Neth., S. Brabant; 12 NE. Ypres. Pop. 3,594.

Hoogeveen, t. Neth., in Drenthe; 14 WNW. Covorden, 15 ENE. Meppel. Pop. 4,315.

Hooge Waliwe, t. Holland; 5 W. Gertrudenburg.

Hoogly, pr. or cirar, Bengal, between 21 and 22 deg. N. Lat., about 80 m. long from N. to S. and 48 in its mean breadth; greatly intersected, and formed into a multitude of isls. by branches of the Hoogly and sundry other rivers. The northern part is very fertile; but that near the sea is very swampy, or covered with wood called the *Sunderbund*.

Hoogly, or *Hooghly*, formerly *Golin*, city, Hind., in Bengal, on W. side of a river of the same name; 24 N. Calcutta, 75 S. Moorshedabad. Lon. 88. 29. E. Lat. 25. 54. N. It was once the capital of the province, and of great consequence during the Mogul government; but is now comparatively of little note, though it is still prosperous and well inhabited. In the time of the Mahometan government, it was placed where the duties and merchandize, brought up the W. branch of the Ganges, were collected.

Hoogly, r. Hind., formed by the union of the two westernmost branches or outlets of the Ganges, the *Cossimbazar*, and *Jellinghy*; the only branch of the Ganges usually navigated by ships. Several European nations have factories on this river, between Hoogly and Calcutta. It passes by Hoogly, Chinsura, Chandernagore, Calcutta, &c. and runs into the bay of Bengal, Lon. 88. E. Lat. 21. 40. N.

Hoogstraten, t. Brabant; 15 N. Herentals, 24 SW. Bois le Duc. Pop. 1,474.

Hookerstown, p-v. Greene co. N. C., on Great Contentney creek; 40 miles from Newborn, 80 from Raleigh, W. 80. Here is an academy.

Hookset Falls, see *Isle of Hookset Falls*.

Hookstown, v. Md.; 6 NW. Baltimore.

Hookstown, v. Talbot co. Md.; 3 N. Easton.

Hookstown, p-v. Beaver co. Pa. W. 263.

Hoola, t. Norway, in Aggerhuus; 32 NW. Christiania.

Hoolaiva, see *Holaiva*.

Hooldeah, t. Bengal; 21 S. Calcutta.

Hooladroog, or *Oliadurgam*, fortress, Hind., in Mysore; 22 NNE. Seringapatam, 24 WSW. Bangalore.

Hoolsoovy, t. Hind., Dowlatabad; 15 Balkee.

Hoolum, see *Holum*.

Hooly Onore, t. Hind., in the Mysore country, situated at the conflux of the Toom and the Badra, where their united streams form the Tungebadra; 26 W. Periapatam, 56 NW. Seringapatam.

Hoonga-Hapace, small isl. among the Friendly islands, in the S. Pacific ocean; 30 N. Tongataboo. Lat. 20. 32. S.

Hoonga-tonga, one of the smaller Friendly islands; 26 N. Tongataboo.

Hoonla, t. Hind., Cicacole; 11 W. Ganjam.

Hoop, t. Norway, in Wardhuys; 76 W. Wardhuys.

Hooper's Island, E. side of the Chesapeake, in Dorchester co. Md.; E. of the mouth of the Patuxent.

Hoorell, t. Hind., in Mewat; 24 N. Dig.

Hooringottah, r. Bengal, which is formed by the union of several rivers, and runs into the bay of Bengal, Lon. 90. 6. E. Lat. 20. 50. N.

Hoorn, s-p. Holland, on the Zuyder Zee; 11 E. Alcmaer. Lon. 4. 54. E. Lat. 52. 39. N. Pop. 8,193. The harbour, which is one of the best in the Zuyder Zee, was made in 1577. It is fortified, has five gates, and some handsome buildings, churches, and hospitals. The land about is exceedingly rich, and produces great quantities of cheese and butter.

Hoorn, or *Horn*, t. Neth., in Liege; 3 W. Ruremond, 12 S. Venloo.

Hoorn, small isl. in a bay on N. coast of New Guinea. Lon. 135. 42. E. Lat. 3. 42. S.

Hoorn Islands, two small isls. in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 171. 30. E. Lat. 15. S.

Hoorn's Island, small isl. at East entrance of the straits of Sunda. Lon. 106. 24. E. Lat. 5. 44. S.

Hoosack, mt. Berkshire co. Mass., extending for several miles E. of N. on the east side of Adams and Clarksburg. It is elevated from 1,400 to 1,800 feet above the surrounding country.

Hoosack, r. which rises in Pownal, Vt., and runs into the Hudson, below Stillwater, N. Y.

Hoosack, or *Hosick*, p-t. Rensselaer co. N. Y.; 20 NE. Troy, 26 NE. Albany, W. 389. Pop. 3,372.

Hop Bottom, p-v. Luzerne co. Pa. W. 263.

Hope, t. Upper Canada, on N. side of lake Ontario.

Hope, p-t. Lincoln co. Maine; 35 NE. Wiscasset, W. 642. Pop. 1,179.

Hope, small isl. in Narraganset bay, R. I.; W. of Prudence.

Hope, t. Hamilton co. N. Y. Pop. 606.

Hope, v. Benton, N. Y., on W. side of Seneca lake.

Hope, p-t. Sussex co. N. J.; 22 NE. Easton, 16 SW. Newton, W. 220. It is a pleasant village of about 30 houses, built chiefly of stone, and contains an excellent flour mill.

Hope, r. Jamaica, which runs into the sea, 5 S. Kingston.

Hope Bay, bay at NE. corner of Nootka sound.

Hope Bay, bay in the English channel, on the coast of Kent, between Sandwich and Ramsgate.

Hope Bay, harbour on W. coast of Quadra & Vancouver's island, in the N. Pacific ocean.

Hopedale, Moravian settlement, on E. coast of Labrador; S. of Okkah.

Hope Islands, two small islands near NE. coast of New Holland. Lon. 214. 36. W. Lat. 15. 41. S.

Hope's Advance Bay, bay in Hudson's strait; 100 W. Cape Chidley.

Hope's Nose, cape in the English channel, on the coast of Devonshire. Lon. 3. 27. W. Lat. 50. 28. N.

Hopeville, p-v. Otsego co. N. Y., in the township of Otsego; 67 W. Albany, W. 380.

Hopewell, t. Cumberland co. N. J. Pop. 1,952.

Hopewell, t. Hunterdon co., N. J., on the Delaware; 11 N. Trenton, Pop. 2,881.

Hopewell, t. York co. Pa. Pop. 1,630.

Hopewell, t. Cumberland co. Pa. Pop. 1,461.

Hopewell, p-t. Bedford co. Pa. Pop. 1,327.

Hopewell, t. Huntingdon co. Pa. Pop. 1,047.

Hopewell, t. Washington co. Pa.; 14 WNW. Washington. Pop. 2,186.

Hopewell, t. Beaver co. Pa. Pop. 1,035.

Hopewell, t. Licking co. Ohio. Pop. 657.

Hopewell, t. Muskingum co. Ohio. Pop. 1,259.

Hopewell, t. Perry co. Ohio. Pop. 1,037.

Hopewell, p-v. York district, S. C.; W. 553.

Hopewell Head, cape in Hudson's bay. Lon. 78. W. Lat. 58. 10. N.

Hopfenbach, t. Carniola; 5 N. Rudolfswerth.

Hopferstadt, t. Bav.; 4 S. Ochsenfurt.

Hopfgarten, t. Salzburg; 6 NE. Ratnburg, 38 SW. Salzburg.

Ho-ping, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong; 37 ENE. Lien-ping.

Hopital, (L,) t. France, Loire; 17 S. Roanne. Pop. 240.

Hopital, (L,) t. France, in Lot; 14 NW. Figeac, 24 NE. Cahors.

Hopke, r. Ger., which rises about 7 S. Brilon, in Westphalia, and runs into the Dimel, 3 S. Stadtberg.

Hopkins, co. Ken. Pop. in 1810, 2,964; slaves 412. Pop. in 1820, 5,322. Chief town, Madisonville.

Hopkinsville, t. Caledonia co. Vt.; 46 ENE. Montpelier.

Hopkinsville, p-v. Warren co. Ohio; W. 468.

Hopkinsville, p-v. Powhatan co. Va.; 18 Richmond, W. 148.

Hopkinsville, p-t. & cap. Christian co. Ken.; 25 W. Russellville, 200 WSW. Frankfort, W. 765. Pop. in 1810, 131; in 1820, 904. It contains a court house, a jail, an academy, and 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Methodists and 1 for Baptists. Of the private houses, 41 are of brick. It is situated in a very pleasant and fertile country, and has considerable trade.

Hopkinton, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H., 7 W. Concord, 27 N. Amherst, 58 WNW. Portsmouth, W. 497. Pop. 2,437. Here is a handsome village, containing a court house, a Congregational meeting house, about 50 dwelling houses, and several stores. It is a valuable agricultural town. The courts for the county are held alternately here, and at Amherst.

Hopkinton, Indian name *Magunkaquog*, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass.; 30 SW. Boston, W. 412. Pop. 1,655.

Hopkinton, p-t. Washington co. R. I.; 28 W. Newport, 30 SW. Providence, W. 387. Pop. 1,821.

Hopkinton, p-t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y.; 37 E. Ogdensburg, W. 531. Pop. 881.

Hoppelsberg, mt. Ger., in Henneberg; 4 S. Salzung.

Hoppeny Creek, r. Pa., which runs into E. branch of the Susquehanna, about 14 m. above Tunkhannock creek.

Hopton Heath, place, Eng., in Staffordshire, near Stafford. Here the royalists were defeated by the troops of parliament, March 19, 1642.

Hopwood, t. Eng., in Lancashire; 8 N. Manchester. Pop. 1,083.

Hor, or *Seir*, mt. Arabia Petraea, between Egypt and the Dead sea. Lon. 35. E. Lat. 28. 15. N.

Horac, t. Arabia, otherwise called *Petra* and *Krac*.

Horadada, r. S. A. which runs into the Caribbean sea, 50 E. Cape Aguja.

Horadnic, t. Aust. Galicia; 60 NW. Zyto-miers.

Horaidan, t. Persia, in Farsistan; 84 NW. Schiras.

Horawer, t. Hind., Bahar; 42 SW. Arrah.

Horazdiowitz, t. Bohemia, in Prachatitz, on the river Ottawa; 18 E. Pisek, 22 NW. Prachatitz. Pop. 1,757.

Horb, t. Wurt., on the Neckar, with a considerable trade in woollen goods; 10 SW. Rotenburg, 28 SW. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,678.

Horburg, t. France, in Upper-Rhine; 2 NE. Colmar, 60 NW. New Brisach. Pop. 563.

Horbury, t. Eng., in the West Riding of Yorkshire; 2 SW. Wakefield. Pop. 2,100.

Horby, t. Sweden, in Skone; 24 SW. Christianstadt.

Horca, r. Sweden, which rises in the mountains bordering on Norway, and runs into the Regunda, at Lit, in Jamtland.

Horcajada, t. Spain, in Leon; 40 E. Ciudad Rodrigo.

Horcajo, t. Spain, in New Castile; 27 SSW. Hueta.

Horcan, mt. Grand Bukharia; S. of Balk.

Horchheim, t. Hesse; 2 S. Worms.

Horcisberg, t. Pru. Brandenburg; 1 NE. Saltzwedel.

Horde, t. Pru. Arensburg; 3 S. Dortmund. Pop. 1,062.

Horditstche, t. Lithuania; 12 SE. Minsk.

Hordi, t. Hind., Dowlatabad; 21 N. Darore.

Horeb, p-v. Jasper co. Georgia; 29 Milledgeville, W. 698.

Horeb, mt. Arabia Petraea, W. of Mount Sinai, or rather another eminence belonging to the same mountain. Here God appeared to Moses in the burning bush. At the foot of this mountain Moses struck the rock, and drew water to relieve the thirst of the Israelites. There are 2 or 3 fine springs, and abundance of fruit trees on the top of Horeb, and a monastery near the mountain. 150 SE. Suez.

Horgen, t. Switz., in Zurich; 10 SSE. Zurich. Pop. 3,300. It is neatly built, situated on W.

side of the lake of Zurich, with a kind of harbour and some trade.

Horja, t. Sweden, in Schonen; 22 N. Christianstadt.

Horja, t. Sweden, West-Gothland; 20 NNW. Jonkioping.

Horingen, t. Hesse Cassel; 38 SE. Cassel.

Horitz, t. Bohemia, Bechin; 8 SE. Crumau.

Horla, r. Poland, which runs into the Oder, 8 ENE. Glogaw.

Horla, r. Silesia, which rises in N. part of Oels, and runs into the Barsch, near Hernstadt.

Horla, t. Pru. Merseburg; 4 SW. Wippra.

Horle, t. Norway, in Drontheim; 48 WSW. Romsdal.

Horlofa, t. Sweden, in Skone; 11 E. Lund.

Hormans, t. Austria; 6 NNE. Weitra.

Hormanstorff, t. Austria; 4 N. Korn Neuburg.

Hormigos, (*Los*,) or *The Ants*, rocks about 30 miles from NE. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 75. 40. W. Lat. 18. 25. N.

Hormillos, (*Los*,) small isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Peru. Lat. 16. 45. S.

Hormont, t. Persia, Laristan; 33 ENE. Lar.

Horn, t. Sweden, in East Gothland; 32 S. Linkioping.

Horn, see *Hoorn*.

Horn, or *Hooren*, t. Austria; 40 NW. Vienna. Lon. 15. 32. E. Lat. 48. 37. N. H. 165. It contains a gymnasium, and is celebrated for its beer made of oats.

Horn, t. Ger., in Lippe-Detmold, near which is a plain called *Vinfeld*, or *the Field of Victory*, supposed to be the place where Varus perished; 6 SSE. Detmold. Lon. 8. 52. E. Lat. 51. 50. N. Pop. 1,240.

Horn, t. Bohemia, Saatz; 3 NE. Elnbogen.

Horn Island, isl. on the coast of West Florida; 17 miles long, and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad.

Horn's Island, small isl. near the coast of S. C. Lon. 79. 17. W. Lat. 33. 7. N.

Horn, or *Hohen-Rhune*, t. Pru. Treves; 3 N. Simmern.

Horn Mount, mt. N. A. Lon. 119. 30. W. Lat. 62. N.

Hornaches, t. Spain, Estremadura; 20 miles from Llerena.

Hornauhausen, t. Bav.; 3 S. Burg-Bernheim.

Hornbach, t. Bav., circle of the Rhine; 5 S. Deux Ponts, 35 W. Landau. Lon. 7. 23. E. Lat. 49. 11. N. Pop. 972.

Hornberg, or *Hornbergbach*, t. Pru. Munster; 2 E. Recklinghausen, 43 N. Cologne. Pop. 700.

Hornberg, t. Baden; 17 NE. Freyberg, 38 SW. Stuttgart. Pop. 1,025.

Hornberg, t. Baden, near the Neckar; 10 NW. Meckmuhl, 18 E. Heidelberg.

Hornburg, t. Pru. Magdeburg, on the Ilse; 10 NE. Goslar, 18 WNW. Halberstadt. P. 2,383.

Hornby, t. Eng., in Lancashire, on the river Loyne, on the borders of Westmoreland; 10 NNE. Lancaster, 245 NNW. London. Lon. 2. 33. W. Lat. 54. 3. N. Pop. 420.

Horncastle, t. Eng., in Lincolnshire, on a navigable canal, with a market on Saturday; 21 E. Lincoln, 142 N. London. Lon. 1. 8. W. Lat. 53. 11. N. Pop. 2,622. In 1643, the royalists were defeated near this town.

Hornchurch, t. Eng., Essex; 14 E. London. Pop. 1,562.

Horneburg, t. Han., Bremen; 9 SE. Stade. Pop. 1,320.

Hornesville, t. Steuben co. N. Y., formed in 1821 from the northern part of Canisteo; 25 W. Bath.

Hornhead, cape on N. coast of Ireland, in Donegal. Lon. 7. 51. W. Lat. 53. 13. N.

Hornos, t. Sweden, in West Bothnia; 15 SW. Umea.

Hornoy, t. France, in Somme; 15 WSW. Amiens, 17 S. Abbeville. Pop. 1,190.

Hornsbach, r. Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, near Schandau, in Meissen.

Hornsdoorp, t. Holstein; 7 NNE. Segeborg.

Hornsea, t. Eng., in Yorkshire, with a weekly market on Monday; 15 N. Hull, 188 N. London. Lat. 53. 55. N. Pop. 704.

Hornsey, v. Eng., in Middlesex; 5 N. London. Pop. 2,716.

Hornslandet, peninsula on the coast of Sweden, in the gulf of Bothnia, about 30 miles in circumference. Lon. 17. 16. E. Lat. 61. 39. N.

Horntown, p-v. Accomac co. Va.; 16 S. Snowhill, W. 188.

Hornygold's Keys, islets and rocks in the Spanish Main, near the Mosquito shore. Lon. 82. 18. W. Lat. 15. 40. N.

Horochar, t. Volhynia; 32 SW. Lucko.

Horodek, t. Rus. Wilna; 68 SE. Wilna.

Horodek, t. Rus. Grodno; 38 SE. Brzesc.

Horodiscze, t. Aust. Galicia; 60 E. Lemberg.

Horodla, t. Aust. Galicia, on the Bug; 23 N. Belcz.

Horodiscze, t. Rus. Minsk; 8 SE. Minsk.

Horouce, t. Rus. Podolia; 52 SE. Braclaw.

Horp, (*Le*,) t. France, in Mayenne; 8 NW. Vilaine. Pop. 1,618.

Horrea-Margi, now *Maravahisar*.

Horrikalero, t. Sweden, in West Bothnia; 36 N. Tornea.

Horrisongkra, t. Bengal; 30 ESE. Moorshe-dabad.

Horry, district, S. C. Pop. in 1810, 4,349; slaves 1,398. Pop. in 1820, 5,025.

Horse, (*The*,) small isl. or rock in the North sea; 3 E. the island of Pomona. Lon. 2. 31. W. Lat. 58. 59. N.

Horse Island, small isl. near SW. coast of Ireland; 3 N. Hog's Head.

Horse Island, small isl. Scot., in the Frith of Clyde, near the coast of Ayrshire. Lon. 4. 52. W. Lat. 55. 41. N.

Horse Island, small isl. in Pool Harbour.

Horse Islands, cluster of small islands, near E. coast of Newfoundland. Lon. 55. 40. W. Lat. 50. 25. N.

Horse River, or *Rio de Cavallos*, r. Mexico, which runs into the bay of Honduras, Lon. 86. 45. W. Lat. 15. 48. N.

Horsel, r. which rises in the principality of Gotha, and runs into the Nesse, near Eisenach.

Horsley, v. Eng., in Gloucestershire; 3 S. Stroud. Pop. 2,925.

Horselgau, t. Ger., in Gotha; 4 W. Gotha.

Horseneck, in SW. part of Greenwich Ct.; 32 NE. New York. A bloody battle was fought here between the Indians and Dutch, in 1646.

Horseneck, v. Essex co. N. J. on S. side of the Passaic; 4 SW. Patterson.

Horseneck, cape, N. side of Long Island, W. of Huntington Harbour.

Horsens, s-p. Denmark, on the Baltic, in Jutland, in Aarhus; 19 SW. Aarhus. Lon. 9. 52. E. Lat. 55. 52. N. Pop. 2,400. It is a place of considerable trade, with manufactures of flannel and other woollen stuffs, and contains 2 churches.

Horseshoe, rock in the Irish sea, near E. coast of Ireland; 1 S. Wicklow Head.

Horseshoe Point, most southerly point of land, near E. end of the island of St. Christopher. Lon. 68. 32. W. Lat. 17. 19. N.

Horsey Island, isl. in a large bay on the coast of Essex, about 6 miles in circ. Lon. 1. 12. E. Lat. 51. 53. N.

Horsforth, t. Eng., in Yorkshire, in the West Riding; 3 NW. Leeds. Pop. 2,315.

Horsham, p-t. Montgomery co. Pa., on a branch of the Neshaminy; W. 159. Pop. 1,081.

Horsham, t. Eng., Sussex; 20 NNW. Bright-helmstone, 36 S. London. Lon. 0. 20. W. Lat. 51. N. Pop. 2,839. It has a weekly market on Saturday, and a monthly market, being the last Tuesday, for cattle, and sends 2 members to parliament.

Horsimus, v. Bergen co. N. J., on W. bank of the Hudson, between Jersey city and Hoboken.

Horst, t. Pru. Minden; 10 WSW. Paderborn, in the road to Lipstadt.

Horst, t. Pru., in Mark; 6 NNW. Hattingen.

Horst, t. Neth., Limburg; 8 NNW. Venloo. Pop. 2,018.

Horst, t. Holstein; 4 E. Krempe.

Horstmar, t. Pru. Munster; 15 NW. Munster. Lon. 7. 17. E. Lat. 52. 9. N. Pop. 900.

Horsczyk, t. Volhynia; 48 N. Zytomiers.

Horta, see *Villa Horta*.

Horta, t. Portugal, in Beira; 4 S. St. Joao da Pesqueira, 21 SE. Lamego.

Hortes, t. France, in Upper Marne; 9 E. Langres. Pop. 1,060.

Hortobagy, r. Hungary, which rises about 6 S. Debreczin, and runs into the Theysse.

Hortabagy, t. Hungary, on a river of the same name; 17 SSW. Nanas.

Horton, t. Nova Scotia; 35 W. Halifax.

Horton, t. Eng., in Yorkshire, in the West Riding; 2 SW. Bradford. Pop. 4,423.

Hortskirk, t. Austria; 4 SW. Putzeinstorf.

Horvatz, t. Croatia; 18 SW. Varasdin.

Horvatzka, t. Croatia; 26 SW. Varasdin.

Horvos, isl. in the gulf of Mexico, 25 miles long and 3 wide, separated from N. coast of Yucatan, by a narrow channel. Lon. 70. 5. W. Lat. 21. 10. N.

Horwal, t. Rus. Minsk; 28 S. Rohaczow.

Horwich, t. Eng., in Lancashire; 3 WNW. Bolton. Pop. 2,374.

Hornzepnik, t. Bohemia, in Bechin; 5 NE. Pattschow. H. 125.

Horzitz, t. Bohemia, in Czaslau; 20 SSW. Czaslau.

Horzitz, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 11 NNW. Konigingratz. Lon. 15. 20. E. Lat. 50. 18. N. Pop. 2,551.

Horziska, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 6 S. Trautenau.

Horzowitz, or *Horzowice*, t. Bohemia, in Beraun; 11 SSW. Beraun. Pop. 1,858. In the vicinity are mines of mercury, silver, and iron.

Hosanperah, t. Hind., in Bahar; 25 NNW. Chuprah. Lon. 84. 30. E. Lat. 26. 4. N.

Hoseepour, t. Hind., in Bahar; 50 NW. Chuprah. Lon. 84. 18. E. Lat. 26. 25. N.

Hoseley Bay, bay of the German sea, on the coast of Norfolk; SSW. Orford.

Hoshearporum, t. Lahore; 40 E. Jallindar.

Ho-si, t. China, of the third rank, in Yunnan; 15 S. Sin-hing.

Hosick, see *Hoosack*.

Hosinabad, t. Bengal; 44 N. Dacca.

Hosnitz, r. Silesia, Oppau, which rises about 2 S. Bennisch, and runs into the Mora, 2 S. Troppau.

Hospidaletto, t. Tyrol; 14 SE. Bormia, 35 NW. Trent.

Hospital Island, formerly Rainsford's island, isl. Mass., included within the township of Hingham; 6 SE. Boston. Here is a hospital for the reception of seamen and others infected with contagious disorders.

Hospital, hamlet, Switz., in Uri, in the valley of Ursenen, 4,680 feet above the sea.

Hossainporum, t. Bengal, and principal town of Cotwally; 50 N. Moorshedabad. Lon. 88. 7. E. Lat. 24. 57. N.

Hossainpour, t. Hind., in Oude; 70 NNE. Manickpour.

Hossamally, t. Guzerat; 25 S. Amedabad.

Hossaree, t. Canara; 10 ENE. Barcelore.

Hossefin, or *Longrosson*, t. Arabia, in Oman, on E. coast; 30 NNW. Sohar. Lat. 24. 40. N.

Hostalric, t. with a strong citadel, Spain, in Catalonia; 20 SSW. Gerona.

Hostana, t. Istria; 6 N. Rovigno.

Hostau, t. Bohemia, district of Klattau. H. 122.

Hostaun, t. Bohemia, Pilsen; 9 NW. Teinitz.

Hosteren, small island in the North sea, near the coast of Norway. Lat. 60. N.

Hosterlitz, t. Moravia, in Znaym; 12 NE. Znaym. Pop. 1,110.

Hostilia, now *Ostiglia*.

Hostimuri, t. W. part of Mexico.

Hostlinney, see *Arnau*.

Hostomitz, t. Bohemia, in Beraun; 6 SE. Beraun. Lon. 14. 11. E. Lat. 49. 51. N.

Hostorp, t. Sweden, Skone; 10 NW. Lund.

Hostun, t. France, in Drome; 6 E. Romans.

Hostunum, now *Ostuni*.

Hostwitz, t. Bohemia, Schlan; 5 W. Prague.

Hoszufahi, or *Langendorf*, t. Transylvania, district of Cronstadt. Pop. 2,991.

Ho-tchi, city, China, of the second rank, in Quang-si; 1,040 SSW. Peking. Lon. 107. 24. E. Lat. 24. 16. N.

Hoszczewo, t. Russia, Novogrodek; 20 SSW. Slonim.

Hot Springs, in Bath co. Va.; 7 SW. Warm Springs. The water at this spring has been so hot as to boil an egg. It raises the thermometer to 112 deg., and is useful in some complaints. Here is a post office; W. 130.

Hothyny, r. Wales, which rises in Brecknockshire, and runs into the Munnaw, in Monmouthshire.

Hotom, or *Kotan*, t. Little Bukharia; 230 SE. Cashgar, 345 NE. Latac. Lon. 80. E. Lat. 37. 42. N.

Hotomnisolon, r. Asia, which rises in the Karangutash mountains, and after a course of about 200 miles NE. loses itself in the sands of the desert of Cobi.

Hotore, t. Bengal; 22 ESE. Doesa.

Holowaczyn, t. Rus. Grodno ; 16 E. Grodno.
Ho-tsin, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-si ; 25 W. Kiang.

Hottenplox, t. Moravia, in Prerau, insulated in Silesia ; 12 NNE. Jagerndorf.

Hottentots, a people inhabiting the southern parts of Africa, bordering on the Cape of Good Hope. Their country extends eastward along the sea-coast to the territory of the Caffres, and is bounded N. by Orange river, which separates them from the Boshuanas and Damaras. There are 3 races, the inhabitants of the colony of the Cape, the Bosjesmans, or wild Hottentots, who inhabit the mountainous districts, extending along the northern frontier of the colony, and the Namaquas, who occupy the NW. coast.

The Hottentots of the colony have been by no means improved in their condition by being subjected to European sway. Their numbers have of late rapidly diminished, and there are not now supposed to be within the extensive limits of the colony more than 15,000. They are mild, quiet, harmless, honest, and faithful, but extremely indolent and poor, and excessively filthy. Their complexion is yellowish brown, and their features generally ugly. Their understanding is extremely confined; can scarcely reckon a period beyond a day, or a number beyond 5. They have been treated by the colonists with extreme cruelty.

The Bosjesmans are among the ugliest of human beings; are extremely diminutive in size, the tallest of the men measuring only 4 feet 9 inches, and of the women 4 feet 4 inches. Though resembling the Hottentots of the colony in their persons, they display a disposition and temper entirely different; and their activity is incredibly great. They raise neither corn nor cattle, but subsist upon spontaneous roots, and what they acquire by hunting and plunder. The Namaqua Hottentots differ but little in their persons from the other tribes, but use a language widely different.

The Moravians established a mission among the Hottentots, in 1736, which was renewed in 1792. Since that time the London and Methodist societies have sent out many missionaries. As many as 30 missionaries are now supported by these societies in South Africa. The labours of the missionaries, in many instances, have been attended with remarkable success. The Hottentots in several settlements have been reclaimed to habits of industry, and now cultivate fields, and exercise the arts and enjoy the comforts of civilized life.

Hottewitz, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz ; 5 W. Auszig.

Hotton, t. Luxemburg, on the Ourte ; 20 SE. Huy.

Hottonville, t. France, in Moselle ; 3 NNE. Boulay.

Hottot, t. France, in Calvados ; 11 W. Caen.

Hoty, t. Sweden, in Blekingen ; 21 W. Carlscrona.

Hotuno, t. Walachia ; 32 N. Bucharest.

Hotzenplotz, t. Moravia, insulated in Silesia ; 20 N. Troppau, 65 N. Prerau. Lon. 17. 35. E. Lat. 50. 12. N. Pop. 2,573.

Hotzenplotz, r. Silesia, which runs into the Oder, in the principality of Oppeln.

Hou, t. China, of the third rank, in Chensi ; 15 SW. Si-ngan.

Hou, or *How*, (an. *Chenobossion*, and *Diospolis Parva*,) t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, on an eminence ; 28 S. Girgè. Lon. 31. 27. E. Lat. 26. 2. N.

Hova, t. Sweden, in West Gothland ; 18 N. Mariestad.

Houac, or *Houat*, isl. in the English channel, near the coast of France, about 8 miles in circ., defended by a fort ; 7 NE. Belle-Isle. Lon. 2. 52. W. Lat. 47. 24. N. Pop. 150.

Hoval, or *Oualo*, km. Africa, on the banks of the river Senegal, and on the coast of the Atlantic, 90 m. from E. to W., and 18 from N. to S. The soil is rich and fertile, producing in the greatest abundance, maize, rice, legumes, indigo, tobacco, and cotton.

Houang-tcheou, city, China, of the first rank, in Tche-kiang ; 580 SSE. Peking. Lon. 119. 14. E. Lat. 30. 52. N.

Hovarein, t. desert of Syria ; 70 SW. Palmyra.

Houchong, t. Meckley ; 18 W. Munnypour.

Houdain, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais ; 6 S. Bethune. Pop. 909.

Houdan, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise ; 9 W. Montfort, 10 S. Mantes. Pop. 1,700.

Houden, small isl. in the North sea, near the coast of Norway. Lat. 61. 40. N.

Hove, t. Norway, in the diocess of Drontheim ; 25 NW. Drontheim.

Houelles, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne ; 7 S. Castel Jaloux.

Hovel, t. Pru. Minden ; 6 NW. Lippspring.

Hovestadt, v. and castle, Pru. Minden, on the Lippe ; 8 W. Lippstadt.

Houfalise, or *Hoffalise*, or *Homfalise*, t. Neth., Luxemburg, on a small river which runs into the Ourte, with an ancient castle ; 25 NNW. Luxemburg, 30 S. Liege. Pop. 702.

Houga, (*La*,) t. France, in Gers ; 7 WNW. Nogaro. Pop. 1,025.

Hougarden, t. Neth., S. Brabant ; 11 SE. Louvain. Pop. 2,434.

Hou-keou, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si ; 12 ENE. Kieou-kiang.

Houille, r. France, which runs into the Meuse, near Givet.

Hovingham, t. Eng., in N. Riding of Yorkshire ; 18 N. York. Pop. 600.

Houma, t. Natolia ; 21 SE. Kara-hisar.

Houn, t. Africa, in Fezzan ; 10 S. Wadan.

Houna, cape & village, Scot., on N. coast of Caithness ; 2 W. Duncansby Head. Lon. 2. 57. W. Lat. 58. 33. N.

Hound Point, cape, Scot., in the Frith of Forth, and N. coast of the county of Linlithgow ; 7 WNW. Leith.

Houndsbosduynen, sandy ridge on the coast of Holland, beginning about 4 miles from Alcmær, and extending 4 or 5 miles parallel with the sea, at the distance of less than 2 miles.

Hounsfield, t. Jefferson co. N. Y. ; 78 N. Utica, 176 NW. Albany. Pop. in 1810, 943 ; in 1820, 3,429. It lies E. of lake Ontario, on Hungry bay, and S. of the Black river. Sackett's Harbour is in this township.

Hounslow, t. Eng., in Middlesex, situated on the great western road, on E. side of a heath to which it gives name ; 10 W. London. On the

heath are vestiges of several ancient camps. About the middle of the heath are some powder-mills and copper mills.

Hon-quang, t. China, of the third rank, in Chansi; 10 S. Fuen-tcheou.

Hou-quang, pr. China, bounded N. by Honan, E. by Kiang-si, and Kiang-nan, S. by Quang-si and Quang-tong, and W. by Setchuen, and Koei-tcheou, about 480 miles from N. to S. and 350 from E. to W. This province contains 15 cities of the first rank. The greatest part of the province is a flat open country, watered every where by brooks, lakes, and rivers; and it produces such an abundance of all sorts of commodities, that it is commonly called the magazine of the empire; and it is a proverb among the Chinese, that the province of Kiang-si may furnish China with a breakfast, but none but Hou-quang can wholly maintain it.

Hour, t. Egypt; 7 NNW. Ashmunein.

Houra, small isl. near W. coast of Scotland. Lon. 5. 16. W. Lat. 57. 56. N.

Hoursak, t. Persian Armenia; 150 ENE. Erivan.

Housangunge, t. Hind., in Oude; 40 Manickpour.

Housatonic, or *Hoosetonnuc*, r. which rises from two sources, both in Berkshire co. Mass., one in Lanesborough, the other in Windsor. These branches unite in Pittsfield, and the river holding generally a southerly course of about 150 miles, flows into Long Island sound between Stratford and Milford. Towards its entrance into the sound, it is called Stratford river. It is navigable for small vessels to Derby, 12 miles. Between Canaan and Salisbury it has falls of about 60 feet perpendicular.

House Island, one of the Shetland islands, about 7 miles long, and 1 broad. Lon. 1. 35. W. Lat. 60. 4. N.

House Island, see *Coquet*.

Houssa, or *Haussa*, called also *Asna*, by the people of Bornou, and *Soudan* by the Arabs; an extensive country or empire of Africa, extending along the banks of the Niger, and comprehending several kingdoms or states, as Cashna, Cabj, Guber, Daura, Cano, Nyffe, and some others. The inhabitants, as represented to Mr. Horneman, are negroes, but not quite black; they are the most intelligent people in the interior of Africa. Their character is benevolent and mild. Industry and art, and the cultivation of the natural productions of the land prevail in their country; and in this respect they excel the Fezzaners, who get the greatest part of their clothes and household implements from the Soudanians. They can dye in their country any colour but scarlet. The culture of their land is as perfect as that of the Europeans; although the manner of doing it is very troublesome.—According to the information of Bowdich, *Houssa*, the capital, is some days' journey N. of the Gambarow, a branch of the Niger, is larger than Tombuctoo, and superior to any other city north of the Niger, except the Bornou. It is said to be situated about Lon. 4. 25. E. Lat. 15. 20. N.

Houstonville, p-v. Iredell co. N. C.; W. 410.

Houstonville, p-v. Pendleton co. S. C.; W. 614.

Hout Bay, bay on S. coast of Africa, NNW. Cape of Good Hope. Lon. 18. 19. E. Lat. 34. 5. S.

Hou-tcheou, city, China, of the first rank, in Tche-kiang, near a large lake, called Tai; 587 SSE. Peking. Lon. 119. 32. E. Lat. 30. 52. N. The chief place in China for making writing pencils; the silk manufacture is likewise extensive.

Houthove, t. Flanders; 4 NW. Bruges.

Hou-to, r. China, which runs into lake Pay, in Pe-tche-li.

Houtwael, t. Holland; 1 E. Amsterdam.

Howan Sound, strait of the sea, between the islands of Egilsha and Rowsa, two of the Orkney islands.

Howard, p-t. Steuben co. N. Y.; 12 W. Bath, W. 305. Pop. 1,140.

Howard, t. Centre co. Pa. Pop. 1,055.

Howard, co. Missouri, on the Missouri. Pop. 13,426. Chief town, Franklin.

Howard's Point, cape on NW. coast of the island of Egmont, or New Guernsey. Lon. 164. 18. E. Lat. 10. 42. S.

Howassa, t. Hind., Malwa; 10 NE. Tandla.

Howden, or *Hovedon*, t. Eng., in Yorkshire; market on Saturday; 23 W. Hull, 179 N. London. Lon. 0. 50. W. Lat. 53. 47. N. Pop. 1,812.

Howden Pans, t. Northumberland, on the Tyne; 6 E. Newcastle.

Howe, (*The*), small isl. in the English channel, near NW. coast of Guernsey.

Howe's Foreland, N. point of a peninsula on NE. coast of Kerguelen's Land. Lon. 69. 28. E. Lat. 48. 48. S.

Howe's Island, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 159. 4. W. Lat. 31. 36. S.

Howe's Island, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean. It is by the natives called *Mopetro*. Lon. 154. 7. W. Lat. 11. 46. S.

Howe's, or *Lord Howe's Island*, one of the cluster called Queen Charlotte's islands, in the S. Pacific ocean; 22 miles long, and from 8 to 14 in breadth; separated by a narrow channel from SE. coast of Egmont island. Lon. 164. 27. E. Lat. 11. 10. S.

Howe's Sound, bay or inlet in the gulf of Georgia. Lon. of the entrance, 237. E. Lat. 49. 23. N.

Howe's Point, cape on N. coast of the island of Egmont; 5 W. Hanway's Point.

Howell, t. Monmouth co. N. J. Pop. 3,354.

Howilemur, t. Persia, Ghilan; 90 NW. Reshd.

Howland, t. Trumbull co. Ohio. Pop. 472.

Howstack, one of the smaller Shetland islands, near E. coast of Mainland. Lon. 1. 10. W. Lat. 60. 23. N.

Howth, peninsula, Ireland, on the coast of the county of Dublin, which gives title of earl to the family of St. Lawrence.

Hoxter, t. Pru. Minden, lately belonging to the abbey of Corvey; 3 NW. Corvey, 16 W. Gubenhagen. Pop. 2,820.

Hoy, one of the larger Orkney islands, about 11 miles long, and rather more than 3 broad, separated from Pomona by a channel, about 1½ m. wide; the principal places are Hoy and Southwalls. Lon. 3. 7. W. Lat. 58. 43. N. Pop. 5 or 600.

Hoy Head, cape on W. coast of the island of Hoy, one of the Orkneys. Lon. 3. 12. W. Lat. 58. 48. N.

Hoya, pr. Han., bounded N. by Delmenhorst,

Bremen, and the Weser, NE. by Verden, E. by Luneburg and Calenberg, S. by Minden, and W. by Diepholz and Oldenburg; about 32 m. in length, and 29 in breadth. Pop. 89,589. H. 12,549. Sq. m. 1,164. The inhabitants are mostly Lutherans. Chief town, Nienburg.

Hoya, t. Han., capital of a district in Hoya, on the Weser; 24 SSE. Bremen. Lon. 9. 12. E. Lat. 52. 51. N. Pop. 1,687.

Hoya, (La,) t. Mexico, in New Biscay; 90 NW. Parral.

Ho-yam, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si; 27 NNE. Tong.

Hoyer, t. Denmark, in Sleswick, with a harbour for small vessels, situated on the coast of the North sea, celebrated for its oyster fishery; 6 W. Tondern. Pop. 630.

Hoyerswerda, t. Sax. Lusatia, on the river Elben; 18 N. Budissen, 34 NNE. Dresden. Lon. 14. 16. E. Lat. 51. 26. N. Pop. 1,700.

Hoyland, t. Norway, in Drontheim; 92 NNE. Drontheim.

Hoym, t. Ger., in Anhalt Bernburg; 16 W. Bernburg. Lon. 11. 27. E. Lat. 51. 48. N. Pop. 1,740.

Ho-yn, t. China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan; 35 ESE. Hoai-king.

Ho-yu-en, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong; 45 NE. Hoei-tcheou.

Hoza, t. Russia, Grodno; 8 N. Grodno.

Hozardara, mt. Persia, Irak; 21 S. Ispahan.

Hozow, t. Rus. Kiev; 30 SW. Bialacerkiew.

Hradeck, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 12 SE. Konigingratz.

Hradek, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 4 W. Konigingratz.

Hradeck, see *Wunschelburg*.

Hradetsch Gindriscke, see *Neuhaus*.

Hradetz, see *Gratz & Konigingratz*.

Hradisch, or *Hradista*, t. Moravia, and capital of a circle of the same name, on an island in the river Moraw, celebrated for its excellent wine and fruit; 30 S. Olmutz, 120 S. Breslau. Lon. 17. 24. E. Lat. 49. 5. N. Pop. 1,700.—Pop. of the circle, 215,923. H. 39,800. Sq. m. 1,407.

Hradisch, t. Moravia, in Olmutz; 3 NNE. Olmutz.

Hradistie, or *Munchengratz*, t. Bohemia, in Buntzlau; 6 N. Jung-Buntzlau. Pop. 1,500.

Hradistie Hory Tabor, see *Tabor*.

Hraditz, t. Bohemia, in Rakonitz; 15 SW. Rakonitz.

Hrasgrad, or *Rasgrat*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria; 32 S. Ruscek.

Hratnitz, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 2 SW. Geysersberg.

Hrebniat, t. Rus. Minsk; 16 SSE. Minsk.

Hrochow, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim; 4 ENE. Chrudim.

Hua, or *Kahua*, or *Hua-fou*, see *Faifo*.

Huaheine, one of the Society islands, in the S. Pacific ocean, 24 miles in circ., separated by a deep gulf into two peninsulas, united by an isthmus, which is overflowed by the sea in high tides. The vegetable productions are similar to those of Otaheite. The harbour of Owharra, on the west coast, has good anchorage, in 18 fathoms water, secure from winds. Lon. 151. 10. W. Lat. 16. 43. S.

Huajocingo, t. Mexico, in Puebla.

Huale, t. Arabia, in Hedsjar, on W. coast of the Persian gulf. Lon. 50. E. Lat. 25. 49. N.

Hualsøe, small isl. in the North sea, near the coast of Norway. Lat. 69. 40. N.

Huamalties, t. Peru, capital of a district; 150 E. Truxillo.

Huanca Velica, see *Guanca Velica*.

Huasacualco, r. Mexico, which runs N. into the gulf of Mexico, SE. Vera Cruz.

Hubaian, t. Persia, in Farsistan; 50 E. Baiza.

Hubaut, rock in the English channel, near the island of Jersey; 2 SW. Noirmont.

Hubbard, t. Trumbull co. Ohio. Pop. 843.

Hubbardston, p-t. Franklin co. Illinois; 102 Vandalia, W. 830.

Hubbardstown, p-t. Rutland co. Vt.; 50 WNW. Windsor, W. 442. Pop. 810.

Hubbardstown, p-t. Worcester co. Mass.; 21 NNW. Worcester, 60 WNW. Boston, W. 415. Pop. 1,367.

Hubber, small isl. in the Baltic, between the island of Usedom and the continent. Lon. 13. 40. E. Lat. 54. 38. N.

Hubely, t. Hind., in Sanore; 18 SE. Darwar, 20 NW. Sanore. Lon. 75. 24. E. Lat. 25. 53. N.

Hubertsberg, t. Saxony, in Leipsic, with a magnificent hunting seat; 3 NE. Mutschen. It is remarkable for a peace made here between the kings of Prussia and Poland, and the empress queen, in 1763.

Hubkow, t. Volhynia; 64 NW. Zytomiers.

Hu-choui-lo-tchuan, t. Corea; 600 ENE. Peking. Lon. 128. 51. E. Lat. 42. 27. N.

Hucheswagen, or *Hueckswagen*, t. Pru. Juliers-Cleves-Berg, in Dusseldorf, on the Wipper; 28 ESE. Dusseldorf. Pop. 4,793.

Huckleberry Creek, r. S. C., which runs into the Great Pedec, 3 miles below Goodwin's Creek.

Hucknal Torkard, parish, Eng., in Nottinghamshire; 6 NNW. Nottingham. Pop. 1,793.

Huddlegur, t. Hind., in Orissa; 15 N. Boad.

Hucquelieres, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 9 NE. Montreuil. Pop. 690.

Huddersfield, or *Huthersfield*, t. Eng., in Yorkshire; 25 NE. Manchester, 189 N. London. Lon. 1. 42. W. Lat. 53. 39. N. Pop. 9,671. It is situated on the Colne, in a barren country, and is become one of the greatest seats of the woollen manufacture, and forms perhaps, with the exception of Leeds, the greatest mart for woollens in England. The goods consist of narrow and broad cloths, serge, kerseymeres, &c. The town has a communication, by means of Huddersfield canal to Ashton, with Manchester, Liverpool, and the western district, and with Hull and the eastern towns, by the same canal and the rivers Air and Calder.

Hude, r. Eng., which runs into the Tees, 7 miles above Barnard castle, in Durham.

Hudemublen, t. Han., Luneburg Zelle, on the Aller; 19 W. Zelle, 20 N. Hanover. Pop. 447.

Hudismenil, t. France, in Channel; 5 E. Grandville. H. 400.

Hud-sjera, t. Arabia, Yemen; 36 WNW. Sana.

Hudson, or *North River*, r. N. Y., which rises in a mountainous country west of lake Champlain, in the counties of Essex and Montgomery, about Lat. 44. N., and communicates with the Atlantic, below New-York city.

It is navigable for the largest ships to Hudson, and for sloops to Troy. The tide flows up as far as Troy. It is remarkably straight for 200 miles, and it is one of the finest rivers in America. There are upon its bank a number of handsome and flourishing towns; and in passing up the river through the Highlands, there is exhibited a fine and picturesque scenery.

Distances.

From its source to }	Miles.	Whole dist.
Sandy hill, about }	100	100
Waterford	42	142
Troy	4	146
Albany	6	152
Hudson	30	182
Poughkeepsie	55	237
Newburgh	10	247
New-York	65	312
The Narrows	12	324

Hudson, city, port of entry, & cap. Columbia co. N. Y., on E. bank of the Hudson; 30 S. Albany, 130 N. New-York, W. 336. Lon. 73. 46. W. Lat. 42. 14. N. Pop. in 1810, including the township, 4,048; in 1820, 4,860; of the city, 2,900. It was founded in 1784, and between this time and the spring of 1786, 150 dwelling houses were erected. It is pleasantly situated, and regularly laid out; the streets intersect each other at right angles. It contains 6 houses of public worship, an academy, and 2 banks. The city is well built, and is considerable both for trade and manufactures. The shipping owned here, in 1816, amounted to 2,761 tons. Claverack creek, which flows on the eastern side of the town, and Abram's, or Factory creek, on the northern side, afford good seats for various mills and manufactories. The woollen manufactory on Claverack creek is said to be one of the most extensive in the state. Two weekly newspapers are published here.

Hudson, p-t. Portage co. Ohio; 23 SE. Cleveland, W. 342. Pop. 491.

Hudson, a broad, short river, Dorchester co. Md., which flows into Chesapeake bay, between Hill's point and James island.

Hudson's Bay, large bay, N. America, situated N. of Canada, reaching in its whole extent from Lon. 78. to Lon. 95. W., and from Lat. 52. to Lat. 68. N., in which are included the different gulfs and bays, such as James bay, Welcome sea, &c. which are no otherwise to be distinguished than being narrower. The Hudson's bay company have several settlements and forts, especially on W. coast, where their agents carry on a traffic with the Indians for beaver-skins, and other valuable furs.

Hudson's Straits, or *Frobisher's Mistaken Strait*, the narrow sea between the Atlantic ocean and Hudson's bay, N. of Labrador.

Hudson's House, station or factory, in N. America, on the Saskashawin river. Lon. 106. 27. W. Lat. 53. N.

Hudson's Point, cape of the island of Antigua, on SE. coast. Lon. 61. 23. W. Lat. 17. 10. N.

Hudwicksvall, s-p. Sweden, in Helsingland, with a good harbour, surrounded on three sides by the sea. Lon. 17. 8. E. Lat. 61. 44. N. Pop. 1,609. The inhabitants carry on an advantageous trade in timber, wooden chairs, flax, linen, butter, fish, &c.

Hue, or *Huefo*, see *Faifo*.

Hreen, see *Hwen*.

Huelamo, t. Spain, in New-Castile, 22 NNE. Cuenca.

Huelba, or *Huelva*, t. Spain, in Seville, on the coast of the Atlantic, near the mouths of the Odiel and Tinto; 3 W. Moguer. Lon. 7. 1. W. Lat. 37. 13. N. Pop. 5,000.

Huelba, r. Spain, which rises in S. part of Estramadura, and runs into the Guadalquivir, 6 above Seville.

Huelgoet, (Le,) t. France, in Finisterre; 9 NW. Carhaix, 12 S. Morlaix. Pop. 680.

Huelma, t. Spain, in Granada; 13 SW. Granada. Pop. 2,400.

Huermoces, t. Spain, in New-Castile; 5 W. Sigüenza.

Huerte de Valdecarabanos, t. Spain, in New-Castile; 17 E. Toledo.

Huesca, (an. *Osca*,) t. Spain, in Aragon, on the Isuela; bp. see; 27 NNE. Saragossa, 73 SW. Pamplona. Lon. 0. 27. W. Lat. 42. 7. N. Pop. 6,800. It contains 4 parishes, 5 convents, and a university founded in the year 1354. In the 7th century, this town was the capital of a small Moorish kingdom.

Huescar, t. Spain, in Grenada, containing 2 parishes and 4 convents; 7 WNW. Carthage, 65 NE. Grenada. Lon. 2. 23. W. Lat. 57. 37. N. Pop. 3,000.

Hueta, see *Guela*.

Huetern, t. Bavaria, in Passau; 6 N. Passau.

Huetinberg, t. Carinthia; 8 E. Friesach.

Huessen, t. Neth. Guelderland; 2 S. Arnheim.

Huf, t. Eu. Turkey, in Moldavia, on the Pruth; 50 SSE. Jassy. Lon. 46. 19. E. Lat. 46. 34. N.

Huffingen, or *Huiffingen*, t. Baden; 4 NNW. Furstenberg, 17 NNW. Schaffhausen. Pop. 1,122.

Huffler, t. Ger.; 13 SSW. Meinungen.

Hugh Town, t. St. Mary's, one of the Scilly islands.

Hughesville, p-v. Patrick co. Va.; W. 347.

Huha, t. Persia, in Irak; 5 NE. Ghulpaigan.

Huide, t. Norway, Christiansand; 20 E. Skeen.

Huidings, small isl. in the North sea, near W. coast of Norway; 10 W. Stavanger. Lon. 5. 25. E. Lat. 59. 4. N.

Hvilgrund, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17. 11. E. Lat. 65. 47. N.

Hvilgrundet, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17. 27. E. Lat. 60. 36. N.

Huillecourt, t. France, in Upper-Marne; 3 SSW. Bourmont.

Huilquilemu, or *Estanzia del Rey*, pr. of Chili. Chief town, Estanzia del Rey.

Huipsness, cape on N. coast of the island of Stronsa. Lon. 2. 31. W. Lat. 59. 1. N.

Huis, (L,) t. France, in Ain, on the Rhone; 6 W. Belley. Pop. 1,077.

Huisne, r. France, which runs into the Sarte, near le Mans.

Huisseau, t. France, in Loiret; 9 W. Orleans.

Huissen, t. Neth., in Guelderland; 4 S. by E. Arnheim, 10 NNW. Cleves. Pop. 902.

Huitan, t. Sweden, in West Bothnia; 20 N. Lulea.

Hvittsburg, t. Finland; 12 N. Biorneborg.

Huitzilzitta, v. Mexico, in Mechoachan, of

which it was formerly the capital. Pop. 2,500.

Hui-yao, t. China; 22 WNW. Ning-po.

Huldibarry, t. Bengal; 48 NE. Purneah.

Huldipookra, t. Bengal; 46 S. Jauldoe.

Huldooa, t. Hind., Dooab; 50 NW. Pattiary.

Huldschin, or *Hildschin*, or *Holtshin*, t. Silesia; 11 E. Troppau, 6 W. Oderberg. Lon. 18. 12. E. Lat. 49. 48. N. Pop. 1,125

Hulet Panias, (an. *Merom*, *Samochonite*, or *Lamaco Lake*,) lake, Palestine, near the source of the Jordan, 6 miles in circuit; 10 N. of the sea of Tiberias.

Hulet Panias, or *Pancedes*, (an. *Dan*,) r. Palestine, which runs into lake Merom, called also *Hulet Panias*.

Hulein, or *Hulin*, t. Moravia, in Prerau; 12 S. Prerau; Pop. 1,940.

Hulinsburg, p-t. Armstrong co. Pa.; W. 336.

Hulin Rocks, or *The Maids*, rocks in N. channel of the Irish sea; 6 miles from the coast of Antrim. Lon. 5. 37. W. Lat. 45. 57. N.

Hull, Indian name, *Nantasket*, t. Plymouth co. Mass.; 9 ESE. Boston. Pop. 172. It is a narrow peninsula, 8 miles in length, and is united to Hingham by a milldam. On the eastern side of the peninsula there are two forts, in one of which there is a well 90 feet deep, which has often 85 feet of water.

Hull, r. Eng., in the county of York, which runs into the Humber, at Hull.

Hull, or *Kingston-upon-Hull*, s-p. Eng., in E. Riding of Yorkshire; 36 SE. York, 97 E. Manchester, 174 N. London. Lon. 0. 16. W. Lat. 53. 45. N. Pop. in 1811, 26,792; and including Drypool, Sutton, Sculcoats, and those absent at sea, upwards of 40,000. H. 4,611. It is situated on the north side of the great inlet of the Humber, at the junction of the river Hull, 20 miles from the sea. It has great advantages for commerce, having a very extensive inland navigation, communicating with York, Sheffield, Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool, Nottingham, Birmingham, and Bristol. It is open on the east, to the eastern coast, the continent and the North sea. A harbour was formed by widening and deepening the channel of the river; and vast docks were afterwards erected for the better accommodation of the shipping. These facilities have greatly increased the business of the town; a general spirit of commercial activity and enterprise has diffused itself throughout the whole; and this growing emporium is now the 4th, if not the 3d, in commercial importance. The foreign trade is principally to the Baltic and in the whale fishery; but a regular traffic is also kept up to the southern parts of Europe, to the West Indies, and to America. The whale fishery is carried on here more extensively than at any other port in England, and in 1811, employed 42 ships. The coasting trade for coals, corn, wool, manufactured goods, &c., is prodigious; and the inland trade exceeds that of any other English port. The customs amounted, in 1802, to £438,439.

Within the last 30 years, the town has been greatly enlarged and improved. It extends nearly 2 miles along the banks of the Humber. It is generally well built, almost wholly of brick; paved, flagged, and lighted. The older streets are narrow, incommodious, and disa-

greeable; but in the newer parts, the streets are regular and spacious, and the buildings elegant, many of them magnificent. The public buildings are numerous, but not remarkable for elegance, except the Trinity church, which is a large and elegant Gothic edifice. It has various charitable institutions. It sends 2 members to parliament. Markets, Tuesday and Saturday.—Natives, Andrew Marvel and William Mason.

Hull, (*Little*,) small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near W. coast of the isl. of Poggy. Lon. 99. 32. E. Lat. 2. 45. S.

Hulleah, t. Hind., Benares; 20 S. Merzapour.

Hulluah, t. Guzerat; 15 N. Champaneer.

Hulmeville, p-t. Bucks co. Pa.; 119 Harrisburg, W. 163.

Hulpen, t. Brabant; 8 SE. Brussels. Pop. 800.

Huls, t. Pru. Cleves; 2 SE. Kempen, 35 NW. Cologne. Pop. 1,670.

Hulst, t. Neth., E. Flanders, on a canal, which communicates with the Scheldt; 16 W. Antwerp, 16 NNE. Ghent. Lon. 4. 3. E. Lat. 51. 17. N. Pop. 1,714. It is ancient, and very strong, by its situation among marshes, and its fortifications.

Hulton, (*Little*,) t. Eng., in Lancashire; 4 S. Bolton. Pop. 1,886.

Hultrop, t. Westphalia; 6 NNE. Weltzenen.

Hullsio, t. Sweden, Smaland; 26 N. Wexio.

Hulwad, t. Guzerat; 55 NE. Wurwana.

Humaguaca, t. S. A., in Tucuman; 65 N. St. Salvador de Jugui.

Human, t. Persia, Segestan; 180 SE. Zareng.

Human, or *Uman*, t. Russia, Kiev; 50 ESE. Braclaw, 108 S. Kiev. Lon. 30. 8. E. Lat. 48. 42. N. Pop. 2,508.

Humana de Tompières, t. New-Mexico; 63 SSE. Santa Fé.

Humar, small island in the Red sea, near the coast of Arabia; 3 NW. Loheia.

Humares, t. New Navarre; 120 S. Casa Grande.

Humaxar, t. S. A., in Tucuman, on the river Dolce; 60 S. St. Jago del Estero.

Humber, r. Upper Canada, which runs into W. end of lake Ontario.

Humber, (an. *Abus*,) r. England, formed by the union of the Ouse and the Trent, between the counties of Lincoln and York; and which runs into the German sea, Lon. 1. 15. E. Lat. 53. 30. N. It is, next to the Thames, the principal outlet for the waters on the E. side of the island.

Humolecz, t. Bohemia, in Czaslau; 9 SW. Deutsch-Brod. Pop. 2,000.

Humes, t. France, Upper-Marne; 3 N. Langres.

Humfre, cape on coast of the island of Guernsey; 1 S. Cornet castle.

Hummelstown, p-t. Dauphin co. Pa., on the Swatara; 9 E. Harrisburg, 90 W. Philadelphia, W. 122. Pop. 448. H. 70. On the Swatara, $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. below the town, there is a large cave, which is esteemed a great natural curiosity. It abounds in stalactites and other petrifications, which assume a great variety of curious forms.

Hummet, (*The*,) small island in the English channel, near NE. coast of Guernsey.

Hummock, small isl. in the E. Indian sea; 15 S. Mindanao. Lon. 126. 37. E. Lat. 5. 24. N.

Hummock Point, cape on N. coast of Celebes. Lon. 121. 39. E. Lat. 1. 20. N.

Hummudnagur, t. Bahar; 45 SSW. Patna.

Hump, (*Naked*,) small island in the Mergui Archipelago. Lat. 10. 23. N.

Hump, (*North-West*,) small island in the Mergui Archipelago. Lat. 10. 19. N.

Hump, (*South*,) small island in the Mergui Archipelago. Lat. 10. 9. N.

Hump, (*South-East*,) small island in the Mergui Archipelago. Lat. 10. 12. N.

Humpffershausen, t. Ger., in Henneberg; 8 NW. Meinungen.

Humphreys, co. West Tennessee, on E. side of the river Tennessee. Pop. 4,067.

Humphreysville, p-v. in Derby, Ct., on the Naugatuc, 5 miles above its confluence with the Housatonic; 4 N. Derby, W. 315. It is at the head of navigation, and is distinguished for its manufactures of cotton, wool, and paper.

Humpoletz, t. Bohemia, in Czaslau; 8 SW. Teutsch Brod.

Humppila, t. Finland; 30 W. Tavasthus.

Humprechtschausen, t. Bav.; 6 E. Lauringen.

Hun, t. Africa, in Fezzan; 20 N. Mourzouk.

Hunary, two small islands near W. coast of Hindoostan; 85 S. Bombay. Lon. 72. 38. E. Lat. 18. 47. N.

Hunberg, t. Denmark, in North-Jutland; 8 SW. Aalborg.

Hunbrod, t. Moravia, in Hradisch. Pop. 2,912.

Hunderbuhl, t. Transylvania; 12 S. Schesburg.

Hundersfield, township, Eng., in Lancashire, composed of the district of Wardleworth, Wear-dale, Blatchinworth, and Tormorden; 18 N Manchester, 200 NNW. London. Pop. 10,671.

Hundersruck, t. Han., in Hildesheim, between the Weser and the Leine, near Eimbeck.

Hundsfeld, see *Friederichsfeld*.

Hundshaim, t. Austria; 2 S. Hainburg.

Hundshubel, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 12 SSE. Zwickau, 23 SSW. Chemnitz. Pop. 850.

Hundsmarck, t. Stiria, on the Muehr; 14 WSW. Judenburg, 18 ENE. Muhrau. In 1799, the town was taken by the French, after a battle, in which the Austrians were defeated.

Hundsruck, or *Hunds-Ruck*, district, Ger., between the Rhine, the Moselle, and the Nahe.

Hune, (*La*,) bay on S. coast of Newfoundland; 90 E. Cape Ray.

Hunefeld, t. Hesse Cassel, in Fulda; 8 NNE Fulda, 26 SW. Eisenach. Pop. 1,663.

Hunerwasser, t. Bohemia, in Buntzlau; 10 N. Jung Buntzlau.

HUNGARY, country, Europe, forming under the title of a kingdom a considerable part of the Austrian dominions; bounded N. by Galicia, E. by Transylvania and Walachia, S. by Turkey, Slavonia, and Croatia, and W. by Germany. Lon. 15. to 25. 10. E. Lat. 44. 13. to 49. 26. N.; 430 miles long, and 360 broad. Sq. m. 81,138; and including some military districts, 84,200. Pop. in 1815, 7,126,008; with military districts, 7,298,343. According to Blumenbach, the population of Civil Hungary, including Croatia and Slavonia, which are united with it by the Austrian government, is 8,200,000. According to Hassel, the population of all the Hungarian states, including Hungary Proper,

Croatia, and Slavonia, together with Transylvania, and 4 military districts, the population is 10,641,585. Dalmatia, Bosnia, Servia, Moldavia, Bulgaria, Walachia, and Galicia were formerly included under the name of Hungary.

Divisions. Hungary was formerly divided into Upper and Lower; but is now divided by the Austrian government into 4 great circles, or districts, which are subdivided into 52 counties. The 1st district north of the Danube contains 13 counties; the 2d, south of the Danube, 11; the 3d, north and west of the Theiss, 11; the 4th, south and east of the Theiss, 17. Of these last counties 6 embrace the civil part of Croatia and Slavonia, which lie south of the Danube and Drave. There are also some minor districts distinct from the 52 counties.

Towns. The principal towns are Buda, the residence of the viceroy, and therefore accounted the capital; Pest, the largest and most commercial town, the seat of the high courts of justice, and the place of meeting for the diet; Presburg, the former capital, and place where the kings are still crowned; Debreczin, the 2d town for population and trade; Schemnitz and Cremnitz the chief mining towns; also Zege-din, Ketskemet, Theresienstadt, Erlau, Zombar, and Neusatz. There are 42 royal free cities, 30 other cities, 590 towns, and 9,214 villages.

Government. The emperor of Austria is styled king of Hungary. The constitution is a compound of monarchy and aristocracy. The king, as the great executive magistrate, has very ample prerogatives. The diet is composed of 4 classes; 1st, the Catholic prelates; 2d, the magnates or superior nobles; 3d, the representatives of the inferior nobles; and, 4th, the representatives of the royal free towns. The administration of justice is entirely in the hands of the nobles, and none but nobles can be landed proprietors. The number of nobles of all ages and both sexes, is about 326,000.

Religion. The number of Catholics (including 6, or 800,000 Greeks united with the Catholics) in Hungary, Slavonia, and Croatia, is 4,870,000; Greeks, 1,344,100; Ref. 1,050,000; Lutherans, 650,000; Jews, 129,000. The Catholics have 3 archbishops, of Gran, Erlau, and Colocza, and, including Transylvania, 34 bishops, 16 of them only titular. The Greek church has 1 archbishop, of Carlowitz, and 7 bishops.

Tribes of people. The inhabitants are composed of about 3,983,100 Slavonians, 2,675,000 Magyars, or Maggarians, 633,000 Walachians, 570,000 Germans, 129,000 Jews.

Revenue. Stated at 3 or 4 million pounds per annum.

Education. There is a university at Pest, Reformed colleges or lyceums at Debreczin, and Saros Patak; a school of mines at Schemnitz, a lyceum at Erlau, schools of philosophy at Zege-din and Stein-am-Anger, academies at Presburg, Caschau, Gros Wardein, and Raab; 5 arch-gymnasia with 26 professors, 43 gymnasia with 88 professors, 9 normal schools, 73 principal schools, besides parish schools. Education is generally in a very backward state. The language is supposed to be a dialect of the Finnish; it is extremely difficult to acquire; and cannot boast of any authors of merit.

Rivers. The principal rivers are the Danube, Drave, Theysse, Grau, Waag, Poprad, Temes, Samos, Marsch, and Marosch. The largest lakes are those of Balaton, Nieusiedl, Palitsch, and Grunsee.

Face of the country. The ranges of the Carpathian mountains separate Hungary from Austria, Moravia, Galicia, and Transylvania; there are also several detached ranges. Yet the country contains immense plains; two very extensive; one in the western part 90 miles in diameter; the lower or eastern plain comprises nearly one half of the country, having a diameter of more than 200 miles. There are also some extensive marshes.

Soil and productions. The plains lying on the rivers have a rich alluvial soil. In the south a great proportion of the soil is good, yet there are large, barren heaths, and some tracts covered with moving sand; and in the north the soil is hard and untractable. The most common productions in the northern part, are barley, oats, common rye, and a species of rye called irkitza; in the southern, wheat, maize, millet, oats, and rice. Hemp, flax, tobacco, saffron, potatoes, and various fruits are cultivated. The breeding of cattle and the making of wine are important branches of industry. The country is celebrated for its pastures, and here are found some of the finest cattle in Europe. But agriculture is generally in a backward state. Of the exports, corn is the most considerable article, next tobacco, then wine, particularly Tokay, and wool; also wax, tallow, potash, alum, antimony, gal nuts, &c. Hungary produces a greater quantity of wine than all the rest of the Austrian dominions.

Minerals. These form an important part of the riches of Hungary. The whole annual produce of the mines is stated at 21,000 marks (each of 8 oz.) of gold; 91,000 marks of silver; 23,000 cwt. of lead; 48,500 cwt. of copper; 41,000 cwt. of forged iron, and 500 cwt. of zinc. There are also various kinds of precious stones. The chief mining towns are Schemnitz, Cremnitz, Herngrund, Neusohl, Schmollnitz, Nagy Banya, and Oravitza.

The **Military Frontiers**, a long tract of country, extending from the Adriatic to the Bukowine, 600 miles, along the confines of Illyria, Croatia, Slavonia, Hungary, and Transylvania, are divided into 4 districts; 1st, the Banat district, with 172,235 inhabitants, and 3,060 sq. m.; 2d, the Slavonian district, with 235,107 inhabitants and 2,883 sq. m.; 3d, the Croatian district, with 396,483 inhabitants and 5,808 sq. m.; 4th, the Transylvanian district, with 144,659 inhabitants and 5,363 sq. m. Total pop. 948,482. Sq. m. 17,114. H. 110,892. Every man here is literally born a soldier, and wears a military uniform, and is bound to perform military service, at home or abroad, when called upon, and more particularly to defend the frontier. The inhabitants are exempted from certain taxes, and have a portion of land assigned them, which is inalienable, and descends from father to son. Instead of civil magistrates, they are subject to captains, colonels, and generals. The whole system is under the direction of a council of war at Vienna, which acts through the

medium of a military court at *Peterwardein*, under whose controul is likewise placed the corps of Watermen or Pontoneers, called the *Tschaikisten* corps, enrolled at *Titul*, for managing the flotillas and the passage of the rivers.

Hungen, t. Hesse, in Solms-Braunfels; 14 SE. Wetzlar, 19 ESE. Braunfels. Pop. 899.

Hungerford, t. Eng., partly in Berkshire and partly in Wiltshire, on the Kennet, which separates it from Wiltshire, with a weekly market on Wednesday; 9 W. Newbury, 65 W. London. Lon. 1. 26. W. Lat. 51. 25. N. Pop. in Berkshire, 943; in Wiltshire, 3, or 400.—Native, Dr. S. Chandler.

Hungry Bay, bay on E. end of lake Ontario, on which Sacket's harbour is situated.

Hungry Point, cave on E. coast of the island of St. Vincent. Lon. 61. 11. W. Lat. 13. 28. N.

Hungrytown, p-v. Luenburg co. Va.; 33 E. Marysville, W. 216.

Hungtong, t. Meckley; 35 SE. Munnypour.

Huningue, *Huningen*, or *Bourg Libre*, t. France, in Upper-Rhine, on the Rhine; 2 N. Bâle, 14 E. Altkirch. Pop. 964. The town is small, but handsome, and was regularly fortified by M. Vauban, and was a place of great strength, but demolished since 1816.

Hunmanby, t. Eng., in York, about 2 miles from the sea, 11 S. Scarborough, 209 N. London. Lon. 0. 10. W. Lat. 54. 13. N. Pop. 757.

Hunmutnagur, t. Bengal; 25 NNE. Purneah.

Hunnaryd, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 18 SW. Jonkioping.

Hunne, r. Ger., which runs into the Lenne, 2 miles above Bilstein.

Hunneine, t. Algiers, near the coast; 10 NNW. Tackumbreet.

Hunnauar, t. Hind., in Mysore; 13 ENE. Cheneroypatam.

Hunolstein, t. Pru. Treves; 5 S. Berncastel, 18 E. Treves.

Huntaw, t. Prussia, in Brandenburg; 3 S. Brandenburg.

Hunte, r. Ger., which rises in the Dummer see, in the lordship of Diepholz, passes by Wildonhausen, Oldenburg, &c., and runs into the Weser, about 20 NE. Oldenburg.

Hunteburg, t. Han., in Osnabruck, on the Hunte; 18 NE. Vorden. Pop. 275.

Hunter, formerly *Greenland*, p-t. Greene co. N. Y.; 45 SSW. Albany, W. 340. Pop. 1,025.

Hunter's Bay, or *Rigg Bay*, bay, Scot., on E. coast of the county of Wigton.

Hunterstown, v. York co. Pa.; 25 W. York.

Hunterdon, co. N. J., bounded NW. by Sussex co., N. by Morris co., E. by Somerset co., SE. by Burlington co., and SW. by the Delaware. Pop. in 1810, 24,553; in 1820, 28,604. Chief towns, Trenton and Flemington.

Huntersville, p-v. Lincoln co. N. C.; W. 422.

Huntfleet, township, Eng., in Yorkshire, in the liberty of Leeds. Pop. 6,393.

Hunting Creek Town, v. Dorchester co. Md.; 14 NE. Cambridge.

Hunting Islands, cluster of small islands in the Atlantic, near Port Royal, in S. C. Lon. 80. 35. W. Lat. 32. 24. N.

Hunting Sound, narrow channel on the coast of N. C., between Core bank and the continent.

Huntingdon, co. S. part of Pa., bounded N.

by Centre co., E. by Mifflin and Franklin cos., S. and SW. by Bedford co., and W. by Cambria co. It is watered by the Juniatta and its branches. Pop. in 1810, 14,778; in 1820, 20,142.

Huntingdon, bor. & cap. Huntingdon co. Pa., on N. side of the Juniatta; 80 W. Harrisburg, 180 W. Philadelphia, W. 154. Pop. 848. It contains a court house, a jail, a bank, and 4 houses of public worship; 2 for Presbyterians, 1 for Lutherans, and 1 for Methodists.

Huntingdon, t. Adams co. Pa. Pop. 1,197.

Huntingdon, t. Gallia co. Ohio. Pop. 474.

Huntingdon, (East,) t. Westmoreland co. Pa. Pop. 1,383.

Huntingdon, (North,) t. Westmoreland co. Pa., on the Youghiogany. Pop. 2,217.

Huntingdon, (South,) t. Westmoreland co. Pa., on E. side of the Youghiogany. Pop. 2,004.

Huntingdon, t. Eng., and capital of the county to which it gives name, situated on a rising ground, near the river Ouse; 15 NW. Cambridge, 52 N. London. Lon. 0. 11. W. Lat. 52. 20. N. Pop. 2,397. It is built of brick, mostly on one street, and has many good houses. It was formerly more considerable, and contained 15 churches, now only 2, with chapels for dissenters. Near the town was a castle built by William the conqueror. It sends 2 members to parliament; and the assizes for the county are held here. The market is on Saturday. Oliver Cromwell was born here in 1599.

Huntingdon, small island near E. coast of Labrador. Lon. 57. 15. W. Lat. 54. N.

Huntingdonshire, co. Eng., bounded N. by Northamptonshire, E. by Cambridgeshire, S. by Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire, and W. by Northamptonshire. The form is an irregular square, about 22 miles from N. to S., and 18 from E. to W. Sq. m. 340. Pop. 42,208. 3,361 families engaged in agriculture, 2,205 in trade and manufactures, 1,242 otherwise. It is divided into four hundreds, which contain 5 market towns, and 79 parishes.

Huntington, t. Luzerne co. Pa. Pop. 1,274.

Huntington, v. Calvert co. Md.; 22 NE. Port Tobacco.

Huntington, t. Chittenden co. Vt.; 18 NE. Burlington. Pop. 732.

Huntington, p-t. Fairfield co. Ct.; on W. side of the Housatonic, which separates it from Derby; 17 W. New-Haven, W. 302. Pop. 2,805.

Huntington, p-t. Suffolk co. N. Y., on Long island; 40 E. New-York, W. 270. Pop. 4,944. It extends across the island, and contains 5 houses for public worship. The principal village is pleasantly situated on a bay on N. side of the island, and contains 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Presbyterians, and 1 for Episcopalians, an academy, and about 70 houses. On Eaton's neck, the N. extremity of the town, there is a light-house.

Huntington, (South,) p-v. Suffolk co. N. Y.; W. 263.

Huntington, p-t. Laurens, S. C.; W. 571.

Huntington, t. Brown co. Ohio. Pop. 2,350.

Huntington, t. Ross co. Ohio. Pop. 981.

Huntingtown, p-t. Calvert co. Md.; W. 98.

Huntly, t. Scot., in Aberdeenshire, on the borders of Banffshire, with a castle belonging

to the duke of Gordon, who is likewise marquis of Huntly; 28 NW. Aberdeen, 15 SSW. Banff. The town consists of 2 principal streets neatly built, and has some trade and manufactures. Pop. of the parish, 2,764.

Huntorp, t. Oldenburg; 9 NE. Oldenburg.

Hunt's Bay, bay on S. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 76. 49. W. Lat. 17. 52. N.

Huntsburg, p-t. Franklin co. Vt.; 46 NNE. Burlington, W. 541. Pop. 714.

Huntsville, p-t. Surry co. N. C., on the Yadkin; 16 SW. Bethania, W. 384.

Huntsville, p-v. Laurens district, S. C.; 70 Columbia, W. 509.

Huntsville, p-t. & cap. Madison co. Alabama, near the head waters of Indian creek; 8 S. of Tennessee line, 10 N. Tennessee river, 110 S. Nashville; 220 N. Cahawba, W. 749. Lon. 86. 57. W. Lat. 34. 36. N. Pop. 1,500. It is pleasantly situated, regularly laid out, built principally of brick, and contains a court house, a jail, a market house, a bank, a land office, a printing office, 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Presbyterians, and 1 for Methodists, and about 25 trading stores. It is situated in a very fertile county, from which are exported annually 12, of 14,000 bales of cotton. A very large and abundant spring, the source of Indian creek, supplies the town with excellent water. A boat navigation from Huntsville to the Tennessee, has recently been opened by clearing out Indian creek, and forming a canal of 4 or 5 miles.

Huntsville, p-v. Robertson co. Ten.; W. 781.

Hunyad, t. Transylvania, in a county of the same name, on a small river, which runs into the Maros, 54 ENE. Temesvar, 44 SW. Hermanstadt. Lon. 22. 44. E. Lat. 45. 51. N. Pop. of the county, 16,925 families, mostly Walachians. Sq. m. 2,255.

Huppooah, t. Bengal; 47 NW. Ramgur.

Hupy le Sec, t. France, in Somme; 6 S. Abbeville.

Hurchundy, t. Bengal; 10 S. Chimary.

Hurchunchuck, t. Bengal; 25 ESE. Boglipour.

Hurchurnpour, t. Bengal; 17 N. Rajemal.

Hurcos, or *Urcos*, t. Peru, Cusco; 12 S. Cusco.

Hurdah, t. Hind., in the Candeish country; 12 SSE. Hindia, 68 SE. Indore. Lon. 71. 18. E. Lat. 22. 23. N.

Hurdwar, t. Hind., in N. part of the country of Delhi, on the Himmaleh, near W. coast of the Ganges, on the borders of Thibet; 86 N. Delhi. Lon. 78. 23. E. Lat. 29. 55. N.

Hureepour, t. Hind., in Lahore; 95 ENE. Lahore. Lon. 75. 42. E. Lat. 32. 5. N.

Hurfwa, t. Sweden, in Skone; 10 NE. Lund.

Huriel, t. France, in Allier; 6 NW. Montluçon. Pop. 855.

Hurkutta, t. Bengal; 40 SSE. Curruckdeah.

Hurley, p-t. Ulster co. N. Y.; 67 S. by W. Albany. Pop. 1,352.

Huron, r. N. A., which forms a communication between lake Huron and lake St. Clair.

Huron, lake, North America, 218 miles long, from E. to W., and 180 broad; of very irregular form; about 1,100 miles in circumference, containing many islands and bays. Lon. 80. 10. to 84. 30. W. Lat. 43. 20. to 46. 10. N. It abounds in fish, which are similar to those in lake Superior. Some of the land on its banks

is very fertile, and proper for cultivation; but in other places barren and sandy. The promontory which divides the lake from lake Michigan is composed of a vast plain, upwards of 100 miles in length, but varying in its breadth. At the NE. corner the lake communicates with lake Michigan, by the straits of Michilimackinac. On its banks are found amazing quantities of sand cherries, and in the adjacent countries nearly the same fruits as about the other lakes.

Huron, co. Ohio, on lake Erie. Pop. 6,675

Huron, p-t. & cap. Huron co. Ohio, on Huron river; 5 S. lake Huron, 47 W. Cleveland, 120 N. by E. Columbus, W. 415. Lon. 82. 38. W. Lat. 41. 25. N. Pop. 651.

Huron, r. Ohio, which runs N. into lake Erie, 15 E. Sandusky. Length 40 miles.

Huron, r. Michigan, which flows into lake St. Clair, about 30 N. Detroit. It is navigable for small boats 60 or 70 miles.

Huron, r. NW. Territory, which flows into lake Superior, E. of Keweenaw bay. *Huron islands* are a cluster of islands in the lake off the mouth of this river.

Huroung, t. Bengal; 35 SSE. Islamabad.

Hurriapour, t. Hind., in Bahar; 13 N. Durbungah.

Hurpeya, t. Hind., in Moulton; 6 NW. Shewanaz.

Hurpois, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 34. E. Lat. 63. 18. N.

Hurrai, t. Hind., in Oude, on the left bank of Ganges; 12 S. Corah.

Hurryal, t. Bengal; 20 SE. Nattore, 70 NW. Dacca. Lon. 89. 28. E. Lat. 24. 18. N.

Hurry Durp Gault, mountainous pass from Mysore into Baramaul; 5 SE. Ryacotta.

Hurrypour, t. Hind., in Sanore; 17 S. Ranny Bednore.

Hursaloo, t. Hind., Nagore; 12 W. Catchwana.

Hurst Castle, fortress, Eng., built on a neck of land on S. coast of the county of Hants, in the narrowest part of the channel between the Isle of Wight and the continent, always supplied with a garrison of men; 2 W. Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight. Lon. 1. 33. W. Lat. 50. 42. N.

Hus, or *Hussu*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Moldavia, the see of a Greek bishop, on the Pruth; 70 SW. Bender, 87 NNW. Ismail. Lon. 28. 34. E. Lat. 46. 35. N. Here Peter the Great made peace with the Turks.

Husacker, one of the small Shetland islands, between Mainland and Yell. Lon. 1. 35. W. Lat. 60. 48. N.

Husby, t. Sweden, in Dalecarlia; 9 N. Hedemora.

Husby-fiol, t. Sweden, in East Gothland; 4 NW. Linkioping.

Husednock, t. Flanders; 5 SE. Ghent.

Huset, t. Hungary; 24 E. Munkacz.

Huseinabad, (an. *Mithridatium*,) t. A. Turkey, in Sivas; 42 SW. Amasieh.

Husseingunge, t. Hind., in Rohilcund, on the Ganges; 26 WSW. Budayoon.

Hussen, or *Huyssen*, t. Neth., Limburg; 4 S. Stockem.

Hussenabad, see *Hussingabad*.

Hussenetz, t. Bohemia, in Prachatitz; 4 N.

Prachatitz. Pop. 701. It is the birth place of the celebrated reformer John Huss; born 1376.

Husses, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 7 S. Sana.

Hussinabad, t. Hind., in Bahar; 8 SSE. Rotasgur.

Hussingabad, or *Hussenabad*, t. Hind., in Hindia, belonging to the Mahrattas, on the left bank of the Nerbuddah; 120 NE. Burhanpour, 120 ESE. Ougein. Lon. 77. 54. E. Lat. 22. 42. N.

Hussunabad, t. Bengal; 15 W. Dacca.

Hussun-Abdal, t. Hind., in Lahore; 130 NW. Lahore. Lon. 71. 45. E. Lat. 33. N.

Hustapetz, t. Moravia, Prerau; 8 SW. New Titschein. Pop. 633.

Husum, s-p. Denmark, on W. coast of Sleswick; 18 W. Sleswick. Lon. 9. 5. E. Lat. 54. 29. N. Pop. 4,200. It was formerly famous for exporting great quantities of malt. The principal trade at present consists in beer, cattle, and horses.

Husum, see *Reshd*.

Huswa, t. Hind.; 20 NW. Allahabad.

Huszt, t. Hungary, in Marmarosch, on the Theiss. Pop. 4,000.

Huthersfield, see *Huddersfield*.

Hutka, t. Hungary; 12 SSE. Caschau.

Hutschdorf, t. Bav.; 6 E. Culmbach.

Hutchniz, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 3 E. Leitmeritz.

Huttany, t. Hind., Visiapour; 30 SSW. Visiapour. Lon. 75. 16. E. Lat. 17. 0. N. It is a large and populous place, and carries on a considerable trade with Bombay and Surat.

Huttaup, t. Bengal; 6 S. Toree.

Huttenberg, t. Aust. Illyria, in Carinthia; 25 NE. Clagenfurt. Pop. 542. In the environs are productive iron mines.

Huttenheim, t. Bav.; 1 NE. Markt-Seinsheim.

Hutton, t. Scot., Berwickshire; 5 W. Berwick.

Huttonsville, p-v. Randolph co. Va.; W. 233.

Huttweil, t. Switz., Berne, on the frontiers of Lucerne; 16 NE. Berne, 22 NW. Lucerne.

Hultybarry, t. Bengal; 45 SE. Nattore.

Huy, t. Neth., Liege; 12 SSW. Liege. Lon. 5. 15. E. Lat. 50. 31. N. Pop. 4,871. It is situated on the Meuse, which divides it into two parts, the one belonging to the county of Hasbaie, the other to Condroz, of which last Huy was the capital.

Huy, r. Ger., which runs into the Meuse, at Huy.

Huyngen, or *Huynen*, t. Pru. Lower Rhine; 10 SE. Munster Eyffel, 25 S. Cologne.

Huysduynen, t. Holland, near the sea; 2 S. Helder.

Hwarf, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 63 E. Uddevalla.

Hwe, r. Denmark, in Sleswick, which runs into the North sea, 12 NW. Sleswick.

Hwen, or *Hven*, or *Ween*, fertile island, Sweden, situated in the sound; 15 N. Copenhagen. Lon. 12. 42. E. Lat. 55. 54. N. It is about 8,160 paces in circ., and at a distance has the appearance of a high mountain. The whole island contains but one parish, or village. Pop. 300. It is remarkable for having been the residence of Tycho Brahe, who had here an observatory.

Huittis, t. Finland; 15 N. Biorneborg.

Hyalinge, t. Sweden, Blekingen; 20 SSE. Kongsbeck.

Hyannis, p-v. Barnstable co. Mass., in the township of Barnstable; W. 497. *Hyannis Road* is near the entrance of Lewis' bay.

Hyaron, small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, near the coast of the Morea, between the gulf of Napoli and the gulf of Engia.

Hyat, t. Hind., in Sollapour; 12 ENE. Sollapour.

Hyatnagur, t. Golconda; 10 SE. Hydrabad.

Hyatpour, t. Bengal; 18 NW. Mauldah.

Hyattstown, p-t. Montgomery co. Md.; 4 m. from Clarksburg; W. 32.

Hybla, see *Paterno*.

Hybla-Heræa, see *Calata-Gerona*.

Hycara, now *Carini*.

Hycoote, r. which rises in N. C., and runs into the Dan, in Va., 3 miles above Staunton.

Hydaspes, now *Behat*.

Hyde, co. E. part of N. C. Pop. in 1810, 6,029; slaves 1,852. Pop. in 1820, 4,967. Chief town, Germantown.

Hyde Park, p-t. Orleans co. Vt.; 28 N. Montpelier, W. 530. Pop. 373.

Hyde-Park, p-t. Dutchess co. N. Y., on E. side of the Hudson; 8 N. Poughkeepsie, W. 305. It has been formed from a part of Clinton since 1820. Here is a considerable and flourishing village, which contains an academy.

Hyde-Park, p-v. Halifax co. N. C.; 79 Raleigh, W. 234.

Hyderabad, or *Hydrabad*, city, Hind., capital of Sind, on E. side of the Indus. Lon. 68. 41 E. Lat. 25. 22. N. Pop. 15,000. The fortress of Hydrabad stands on a rock, in the form of an irregular pentagon, defended at the angles by round towers. There is a good bazar and several mosques inside the fort. A considerable trade is carried on by means of the river with Moultan, Tatta, and the ports at the mouth of the river.

Hyderabad, or *Golconda*, pr. or km. Hind., comprising the ancient provinces of Beder, Nandere, part of Dowlet or Aurungabad, part of Bejapour, and part of Berar. The chief towns are Hyderabad, Golconda, Warangole, Aurungabad, Beder, and Ellichpour. See *Golconda*.

Hyderabad, or *Hydrabad*, or *Bagnagar*, city, Hind., capital of Golconda, or Hyderabad, situated in a plain; 270 NNW. Madras, 690 S. Delhi. Lon. 78. 52. E. Lat. 17. 17. N. Pop. stated at 120,000. It was formerly only a palace of pleasure, and celebrated for the beauty of its gardens and delicacy of its situation, till the 16th century, when the then king was induced to build a city, by the persuasion of one of his wives, after whom he called it *Bag-nagar*, or the *Gardens of Nagâr*. It is very large, surrounded with walls, and defended with towers. The suburbs which are very large, are inhabited by merchants and tradesmen.

Hydergunge, t. Hind., Oude; 21 WNW. Fyzabad.

Hydergunge, t. Hind., Oude, 55 E. Bohraitch.

Hydergur, t. Hind., Bednore; 12 SW. Bednore.

Hydernagur, see *Bednore*.

Hydershi, t. Golconda; 18 NW. Combamet.

Hydra, or *Idra*, small island, in the Grecian Archipelago, about 16 miles long, and two broad. Lon. 23. 30. E. Lat. 39. 20. N. Pop. 25,000 Greeks. It is rocky, and little cultivated, scarcely yielding the common vegetables, but very populous and commercial. The aspect of the town of Hydra is very pleasant, and is said to contain nearly 20,000 inhabitants. The houses are low, mostly of stone, and convenient. The port, though not large, is deep and commodious. The number of vessels belonging to Hydra amounts to 200, carrying from 100 to 400 tons each. The Hydriot sailors are accounted the most intrepid navigators in the Archipelago. Here are upwards of 40 churches, and a large school in which the ancient Greek is taught.

Hydra, t. Africa, in Tunis, on the frontiers of Algiers; 40 SW. Kefft, 90 ESE. Constantina. It is situated in a narrow valley, with a rivulet running by it, and appears to be one of the most considerable places of this country for extent of ruins; for we have here the walls of several houses, the pavement of a whole street entire, with a variety likewise of altars and mausolea. Dr. Shaw conjectures that this is the *Tynidrum* or *Thunodromum* of the ancients.

Hydrassa, now *Zeia*.

Hydria, r. Ger., which rises near Gewelb, passes by the town of Hydria, and runs into the Lisonzo, in Carniola.

Hydria or *Idria*, t. Aust. Carniola, in the Illyrian circle of Adelsberg; 9 SSW. Crainburg, 154 SSW. Vienna. Lon. 14. E. Lat. 46. 14. N. Pop. 3,500. It is celebrated for its mines of quicksilver, which are said to be the finest and most magnificent in the world. It has also mines of marble, jasper, freestone, and iron.

Hydruntum, now *Otranto*.

Hyeret, see *Hieres*.

Hyjamanny, an arm of the river Indus.

Hyllekrog, very narrow island, about 3 m. long, in the Baltic, near S. coast of Laland. Lon. 11. 32. E. Lat. 54. 36. N.

Hyllis, now *Sabionello*.

Hymettus, mt. Greece, 20 miles in circ.; 2 miles from Athens; celebrated for its honey.

Hynnery, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 45 WSW. Wexio.

Hypanis, now *Bog*.

Hypsa, now *Belice*.

Hyrcania, see *Marmora*, and *Jorjan*.

Hyrcania, ancient country of Asia, SE. of the Caspian sea, now the NE. part of Persia.

Hyrcanian Sea, now *Caspian Sea*.

Hyrynsalmi, t. Finland; 34 NE. Ulea.

Hys, t. Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates; 120 S. Bagdad.

Hythe, see *Hithe*.

I.

IBE

IBABA, t. Abyssinia, capital of Maitsha, and one of the largest towns in the country, being but little inferior to Gondar.

Ibach, r. Brisgau, which runs into the Elz.

Ibaicaibal, or **Ibaycaval**, or **Ybaicaval**, r. Spain, which runs into the bay of Biscay, a little below Bilboa.

Ibali, t. Eu. Turkey, Macedonia, near Drino Nero; 60 NNW. Akrida.

Ibaque, t. New Grenada, Popayan; 35 NE. Cali, 70 WSW. Santa Fé. Lon. 75. 18. W. Lat. 4. 28. N. Pop. 400 housekeepers.

Ibar, or **Hibar**, t. Eu. Turkey, in Servia; 10 N. Novi-basar.

Ibar, or **Hibar**, r. Eu. Turkey, which runs into the Morava, 20 N. Precop.

Ibarra, see *St. Miguel de Ibarra*.

Ibaroti, t. Paraguay; 130 E. Assumption.

Ibarra, t. Mexico, in Guadalaxara; 27 Zacatecas, 118 NE. Guadalaxara.

Ibbenbuhren, t. Pru. Munster, formerly the capital of Upper Lingen; 6 N. Tecklenburg. Pop. 1,283.

Ibber, r. Eng., in the county of Derby, which runs into the Rother, near Chesterfield.

Iberville, parish, Louisiana, on both sides of the Mississippi, S. of Baton Rouge. Pop. 4,414.

Iberville, p-v. Iberville, Louisiana, on the Mississippi; 100 m. above N. Orleans, W. 1,317.

Iberville, or **Bayou Manchac**, r. an outlet of the Mississippi, which it leaves 20 below Baton Rouge, and 115 miles above New Orleans, and after a course of 21 miles, joins the Amite, and then flows 42 miles E. into lake Maurepas, which communicates with lake Ponchartrain, by pass Manchac. It is navigable only 3 months in the year, and then only by boats drawing less than 3 feet of water. From the Mississippi to the Amite it is perfectly dry for a great part of the year.

Iberville, isl. Louisiana, in the river Mississippi. Lon. 91. 15. W. Lat. 30. 20. N.

Ibeit, t. Africa, capital of a district, in Kordofan; 140 W. Sennaar. Lon. 31. E. Lat. 13. 20. N.

Iber, r. Spain, in Estremadura, which runs into the Tagus, near Talavera la Vieja.

Iberi, or **Caracaras**, lake, Paraguay, east of Parana after it is joined by the Uruguay, and between their united streams and the Uruguay. Lat. 28. and 29. deg. S. It is nearly 200 miles long, and 40 wide, of very irregular figure.

Iberia, an ancient name of Spain.

Iberia, now *Imiretta*, and *Georgia*.

Iberia, (*New*), p-t. Attakapas district, Louisiana, in the parish of St. Martin's, on the Teche;

ICA

about 65 W. Donaldsville, 170 W. New Orleans, W. 1,429.

Iberian Mountains, the most extensive mountain chain in Spain, beginning in the north of the kingdom to the west of the Ebro, and extending to the shores of the Mediterranean. The following are some of the principal summits:

	Feet.
Cabeço de Maria, in the Sierra de Alcarraz, the highest summit	7,300
Sierra Espadan	4,160
Casueleda	3,300
Penaglosa	2,770

Iberus, now *Ebro*.

Ibeti, t. Turk. Armenia; 33 SSW. Akalzike.

Ibgarten, t. Pru. Erfurt; 4 N. Schleusingen.

Ibi, t. Spain, in Valencia; 7 NNW. Xixona, 60 N. by W. Valencia. Pop. 3,200.

Ibitupoca, t. Brazil, in Minas Geraes; 32 S. Villa Rica.

Ibnen See, lake, Swabia; 4 NNE. Heiligenberg.

Iboipitinh, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 30. 8. S.

Ibopetuba, small isl. in the Atlantic near the coast of Brazil. Lat. 25. 33. S.

Ibos, t. France, in Higher-Pyrennees; 3 W. Tarbes. Pop. 1,500.

Ibrahim, mt. Arabia, Yemen; 40 S. Chamir.

Ibrahim Bassa, r. Syria, anciently *Adonis*, which runs into the Mediterranean, about 5 S. Gibelet.

Ibrahim Lik, t. Arabian Irak, on the Tigris; 80 N. Bagdad.

Ibrail, or *Ibraeli*, see *Brahilow*.

Ibraim, t. Hungary; 14 NNE. Nanas.

Ibraim, r. Persia, which runs into the Persian gulf, 6 SW. Mina.

Ibras, t. Lithuania, in Brzesc; 40 SW. Pinsk.

Ibrigi, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania; 16 NNW. Gallipoli.

Ibrim, (an. *Premis*), t. Africa, in N. part of Nubia, subject to the Turks; 120 S. Syene. Lon. 32. 40. E. Lat. 22. N.

Ibris, small isl. Scot., in the Frith of Forth; 3 NW. North Berwick. Lon. 2. 51. W. Lat. 56. 5. N.

Iburah, (an. *Cibyra*), t. A. Turkey, in Carmania; 16 N. Alanieh.

Iburg, t. Han., in Osnabruck, with a citadel; 10 S. Osnabruck.

Ibyrieski, t. Lithuania; 32 E. Koniecpole.

Ica, or *Putamayo*, r. New Grenada, which rises in the district of Ibarra and after a course

of 300 leagues, flows into the Amazon, east of the Napo.

Iça, or *Yca*, or *Valverde*, t. Peru, in Lima, and one of the three towns which gives name to a province called *Iça Pisco* and *Nasca*; 140 SSE. Lima. Lon. 75. 28. W. Lat. 13. 50. S. Pop. 6,000. It is situated in a valley, and watered by a river which in the summer would be dry but from the industry of the inhabitants, who have turned several streams into its bed. The principal commerce of the place consists in glass, wine, brandy, &c.

Iça Pisco and Nasca, (*Jurisdiction of*,) pr. Peru, in Lima, so called from the three principal towns. It comprehends about 140 m. along the coast of the Pacific ocean, intersected with sandy deserts. Olives and vines are cultivated; and both the oil and the wine are esteemed excellent, and sent into the other provinces.

Icaria, see *Nicaria*.

Iccumbe, v. Eng., in a part of the county of Worcester, which is surrounded on all sides by the county of Gloucester; 2 SE. Stow in the Wold. Pop. 112. Here is a chalybeate spring.

Iceland, isl. in the North sea, belonging to Denmark, about 280 miles from E. to W., and 240 from N. to S. Lon. 10. to 25. W. Lat. 63. 15. to 67. 15. N. Sq. m. about 40,000. Pop. in 1808, 48,063. The religion is Lutheran, with one bishop, whose residence is at Reikiavik, the capital: 184 parishes. There are more than 300 churches. Iceland properly consists of a prodigious range of mountains, running from E. to W.; on the declivities of which, and in the valleys lying between them, the inhabitants live. Several of these high mountains, which are always covered with ice and snow, are called *Jocheler*. Snæfiel is esteemed the highest, being computed at 6,860 feet, but the volcano Hecla is the most noted. Here are also some mountains that consist only of rocks and sand, which are consequently barren. But on other mountains, situated near the coast, there are levels or plains, covered with verdure, of several miles in extent, which produce fine grass. There are no towns, properly so called; however, the houses of the Iceland Company, at the 22 ports or harbours, and of which there are 3 or 4 at each harbour, are dignified with the appellation of towns, though they are only trading places. Iceland, according to the general division, consists of 4 quarters, which derive their names from the 4 cardinal points towards which they lie. This division is caused by so many ridges of mountains that separate the quarters from each other. The climate is severe; the soil barren, stony, and rarely susceptible of cultivation; no corn is raised; no woods are seen, except a few birch trees, seldom more than 5 or 6 feet high; grass and a few hardy shrubs are almost the only natural productions. There are tolerable pastures, and potatoes have been introduced with some success.—The hot springs of Iceland, called *Geysers*, are a great phenomenon. They are of all temperatures, from moderate warmth to boiling point. They are situated on the west side of the island, 16 N. Skalholt. They throw jets into the air of boiling water, varying in height according to the season and tempera-

ture, commonly from 90 to 100, but sometimes more than 200 feet high. The propelling force is so great that heavy stones thrown into the opening, are instantly ejected to a great height. In the northeast part, near My Vatr, are 3 hot springs almost equal to the Geysers; also a sulphur mountain, on which are vast beds of sulphur.—The inhabitants subsist mostly on fish; their manners are exceedingly simple; their language Gothic; they are attentive to education and accustomed to read; they are grave and generally religious, and show a strong attachment to their native country. A liberal supply of bibles was sent to Iceland from Britain, in 1815, which were received by the poor natives with great thankfulness.—Their principal school is held at Bessestadt near the west coast.

Iche, t. France, Vosges; 3 SSE. La Marche, 4 NNW. Châtillon sur Saône.

Ichenhausen, t. Bav. on the Gunz; 6 S. Gunzburg. Pop. 1,400.

Ichna-town, an Indian v. Catarangus co. N. Y. on the Alleghany, at the mouth of Ichna creek.

Icholzheim, t. Bavaria; 7 SSE. Aichstatt.

Ichtershausen, t. Ger., in Gotha; 12 ESE. Gotha Pop. 700.

Iciani, now *Chesterford*.

Ickelsheim, t. Bavaria, in Rezat.

Icker, see *Jecker*.

Icoa, t. Africa, on the Danda; 100 miles from its mouth.

I-colum-kill, or *I-columb-kill*, see *Iona*.

Iconium, capital of Lycaonia; now *Konieh*.

Icononzo, a singular pass in the outlets of S. A. from Popayan to Santa Fé.

Icosium, see *Algiers*.

Icunada de Barragan, t. Buenos Ayres, S. A. on the La Plata; 24 E. Buenos Ayres.

Icus, see *Scangero*.

Icy Bay, bay on W. coast of N. America, W. Cape Riou. Lon. 219. 3. E. Lat. 59. 58. N.

Ida, mountain range, in Candia, so high as to be covered with snow, the greater part of the year; now called *Psiloriti* and *Monte Giove*.

Ida, ridge of mountains in Toas, NW. part of Natolia. It is famous in ancient fable for the judgment of Paris. See *Gargarus*.

Idalium, now *Dale*.

Idanha a Nova, t. Portugal, in Beira; 4 SW. Idanha a Vaih. H. 542.

Idanha a Velha, (an. *Ingædila*,) t. Portugal, in Beira, near the Spanish Estramadura; 18 E. Castel Branco, 22 SSW. Alfayates. Lon. 6. 48. W. Lat. 39. 50. N.

Ideje, t. Persia, in Chusistan; 50 E. Suster.

Idersalmi, t. Finland; 120 N. Nyslop.

Idi, t. Turkish Armenia; 50 W. Kars.

Idle, t. Eng., in the West Riding of Yorkshire; 2 NE. Bradford. Pop. 3,882.

Idle, r. Eng., which rises near Mansfield, in Nottinghamshire and joins the Trent a few miles before its conflux with the Ouse.

Idola, small isl. in the Adriatic. Lon. 15. 10. E. Lat. 44. 25. N.

Idolka, t. Rus. Wilna; 20 SW. Troki.

Idolsberg, v. Austria; 10. NW. Crems.

Idols, (*Islands of*,) cluster of small islands, in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 8. 50. N.

- Idomeni*, t. Macedonia ; 26 NNE. Edessa.
- Idra*, small isl. in the Adriatic. Lon. 15. 28. E. Lat. 44. 6. N.
- Idre*, t. Sweden, Dalecarlia ; 120 NW. Fahlun.
- Idria*, see *Hydria*.
- Idro*, lake, Italy, formed by an extension of the river Chiesa ; 16 N. Brescia.
- Idro*, t. Italy, on a lake ; 16 NNE. Brescia.
- Idstein*, t. Nassau, capital of a district ; 12 N. Mentz, 22 SW. Wetzlar. Lon. 8. 12. E. Lat. 50. 12. N. Pop. 2,000. It is the residence of the duke of Nassau, and has a gymnasium, and some manufactures of leather, stockings, and woollen stuffs.
- Idsu*, pr. Japan, on S. coast of Nippon.
- Idsume*, t. Japan, in Nippon ; 140 WNW. Meaco. Lon. 131. 50. E. Lat. 34. 95. N.
- Idumæa*, or *Edom*, ancient country, Asia. It had Judea N., the Dead sea E., and Arabia S. It was inhabited by the descendants of Esau.
- If*, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of France, the most easterly of three, at the entrance of the port of Marseilles ; 3 SW. Marseilles. It has a strong castle, which serves as a protection of the harbour of Marseilles.
- Ifda*, t. Weimar, in Eisenach. Pop. 771.
- Iffehan*, t. Persian Armenia ; 138 ENE. Erivan.
- Iffendic*, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine ; 3 W. Montfort, 7 ESE. St. Meen.
- Iffros*, t. Arabia, Yemen ; 12 ESE. Táás.
- Iflamabat*, t. Bengal ; 124 SSE. Dacca.
- Ifordshick*, or *Krotzka*, t. Servia ; 8 W. Semendria, 14 SE. Belgrade.
- Ifran*, *Ifren*, or *Ufaram*, t. & district, Africa, near the Atlantic, belonging to Morocco ; 40 SW. Non.
- Ifver Kylee*, t. Finland ; 26 NNE. Jamsio.
- Iga*, s-p. Japan, in Nippon, in the bay of Owari ; 85 SE. Meaco. Lon. 138. E. Lat. 35. 10. N.
- Igaripe*, r. Brazil, which runs into the Paraguay.
- Igat*, small island in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 130. 35. E. Lat. 7. 11. S.
- Igeialin*, small isl. in the strait between Russia and America. Lon. 189. 36. E. Lat. 65. 40. N.
- Igel*, or *Aigle*, v. Pru. Treves ; 6 SW. Treves.
- Igg*, t. Aust., Lower Carinthia, on the river Igg ; 6 S. by W. Laybach.
- Iggensen*, t. Pru. Minden ; 6 SE. Paderborn.
- Iggon*, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17. 7. E. Lat. 60. 43. N.
- Igalsha*, one of the smaller Shetland islands, near W. coast of Mainland. Lon. 1. 48. W. Lat. 60. 57. N.
- Igien*, (an. *Oescus*,) t. Bulgaria, at the mouth of the Esker.
- Igilgili*, now *Jijol*.
- Igilium*, now *Giglio*.
- Iglau*, t. Moravia, and capital of a circle of the same name ; 62 SE. Prague, 122 SE. Dresden. Lon. 15. 36. E. Lat. 49. 24. N. Pop. 10,948. The town is well built, fortified, and populous ; it contains 1,196 houses, 2 convents, 6 parish churches, 2 hospitals, and a gymnasium ; some good cloth is manufactured in the town, which is sent into Italy, by Trieste ; the commerce in oorn and hemp is considerable. The circle contains 150,448 inhabitants, 23,118 H., 1,072 sq. m.
- Iglau*, r. Moravia, which runs into the Teya, near Muschau.
- Iglesias*, see *Villa d' Iglesias*.
- Iglo*, or *Neudorf*, t. Hungary, in Zips, on the Hernath ; 30 NW. Cassovia. Lon. 20. 35. E. Lat. 48. 56. N. Pop. 5,252. Catholic churches 2, Lutheran 1. It has a trade in linen, and mines of copper, iron, and marble.
- Iglor soit*, t. East Greenland. Lon. 45. 10. W. Lat. 61. 25. N.
- Ignatvskoe*, t. Russia, in Ekaterinoslav ; 40 S. Bachmut.
- Ignny*, t. France, in Marne ; 5 S. Fismes.
- Igrande*, t. France, in Allier ; 6 S. Cerilly. Pop. 1,611.
- Igrani*, t. Dalmatia ; 44 ESE. Mostar.
- Igridi*, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania, on a large lake.
- Iguala*, t. Mexico, capital of a district, at the bottom of a deep defile ; 105 SE. Mexico. Pop. 90 families of Mexican Indians.
- Igualada*, t. Spain, Catalonia, on the Noya ; 20 ESE. Cervera, 34 WNW. Barcelona. Pop. 12,000. It has manufactures of calicoes and fire arms.
- Igualapa*, t. Mexico, capital of a district, on a river 6 miles from the sea ; 170 SSE. Mexico. Pop. 560 families.
- Igualeja*, t. Spain, Grenada ; 3 SE. Ronda.
- Iguaraçu*, t. Brazil, in Paraiba, on a rivulet, 6 miles from the sea. Pop. 800. It contains several churches, the streets are paved ; but the town is in a state of decay.
- Iguay*, r. S. America, which rises in Paraguay, and crossing Brazil, runs into the Atlantic, forming a large estuary at its mouth, where it is called *Rio Grande*. Lat. 31. 54. S.
- Iguape*, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 38. 56. W. Lat. 3. 35. S.
- Iguen*, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 10. 20. S.
- Iguidi*, t. & district, Africa, in Sahara ; the country is otherwise called *Lempta*.
- Iguinas*, small island, in the bay of Panama. Lon. 81. 8. W. Lat. 7. 40. N.
- Iguira*, t. Africa, on the Gold Coast, in Soko, near which is dug very fine gold.
- Iguitpo*, t. Brazil, in St. Paul.
- Igunskoi*, t. Russia, near E. extremity of the continent of Asia. Lon. 188. 34. E. Lat. 65. 45. N.
- Iguvium*, now *Gubbio*.
- Ihle*, r. Brandenburg, which, by the addition of an artificial canal, forms a communication between the Havel, 9 W. Brandenburg, and the Elbe.
- Ihna*, r. which rises from a lake in Brandenburg, passes by Stargard, Golnow, &c. and runs into the Dammisch See or Oder, 9 miles below Damme.
- Iholdy*, t. France, in Lower Pyrenees ; 16 NW. Mauleon. Pop. 1,000.
- Ija*, r. Russia, which runs into the Oka, near Archangelskoi.
- Ijo*, t. Japan, in Xicoco. Lon. 134. 10. E. Lat. 34. N.
- Ik*, r. Russia, which runs into the Kama.
- Ik*, r. Russia, which runs into the Sakkara.
- Ikalis*, t. Finland ; 40 ENE. Biorneborg.
- Ikarunga*, t. Japan, in Nippon ; 75 N. Meaco. Lon. 136. E. Lat. 36. 16. N.

Ikazani, t. Rus. Wilna; 4 SE. Wilna.
Ikder, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia; 30 S. Satalia.
Ikeikani, t. Natolia; 65 E. Constantinople.
Ikenda, t. Japan, Nippon; 140 WNW. Jedo.
Ikervar, t. Hungary, in Eisenburg; 50 SW. Raab.

Iklera, t. Hind., in Katchwara; 34 ENE. Saun-
 rungpour.

Ikmas, t. Egypt; 10 SW. Menuf.

Ikolla, pr. Africa, in Angola, E. of Loanda.

Ikon, t. Africa, on the Gold Coast, where the
 Dutch have a factory.

Iktiman, t. Bulgaria; 25 ESE. Sofia.

Ikua, t. Japan, in Ximo; 24 SSW. Taisero,
 50 NNE. Nangasaki.

Ila, or *Ilay*, one of the Western islands of
 Scotland, in the North sea, about 18 miles from
 the north coast of Ireland, 12 from the coast of
 Argyle county in Scotland. The form is irreg-
 ular, perhaps not very unlike a horse-shoe, with
 the toe part pointed, being hollowed towards
 the S. by a large bay called *Loch Indaal*. The
 circ. about 50 miles. It is separated from Jura
 by a narrow strait, to which it gives the name
 of sound. The air is not esteemed equally
 healthy with Jura. Lon. 6. 12. W. Lat. 55. 50.
 N. Pop. 11,500.

Ila Sound, narrow strait between the islands
 of Jura and Ila, the navigation of which is dan-
 gerous, from the rapidity of the tides, sudden
 squalls, and foul ground.

Ilaantrerach, small island, near W. coast of
 Scotland, a little E. of Oronsa.

Ilaanroan, small island, near W. coast of
 Scotland, a little S. of Oronsa.

Ilaburga, t. Bengal; 5 E. Kishenagur.

Ilaca Kiamen, post, Chinese Tartary; 15 S.
 Merguen.

Ilak, or *Jalak*, t. Nubia, on the Nile, suppos-
 ed by some to be the ancient *Meroe*. Lon. 34.
 10. E. Lat. 17. 48. N.

Ilak, r. Turkestan, which runs into the Sirr,
 at Toncat.

Ilamba, or *Eluané*, pr. Africa, Angola. There
 are two provinces of this name, distinguished
 by the name of the Upper, which is the more
 inland, and the Lower, near the Atlantic. They
 are both fertile, and bring in a considerable
 revenue to the crown of Portugal.

Ilanmore, small island in Clew bay, on W.
 coast of Ireland.

Ilanmore, small island of Scotland, about half
 a mile N. from the isle of Coll.

Ilantz, t. Switz., Grisons, cap. of the Grise
 League, near the Rhine; 20 SW. Coire, 40 SE.
 Lucerne. Lon. 9. 18. E. Lat. 46. 40. N. H. 20.

Ilantzinskoi, t. Russia, in Irkutsk; 10 NNW.
 Verchnei Udinsk.

Ilat, small isl. on E. coast of the island of
 Bouro. Lon. 127. 33. E. Lat. 3. 35. S.

Ilberg, t. Sweden, in Warmeland; 6 NW.
 Carlstadt.

Ilchester, see *Ivelchester*.

Ildinskoi, cape, Russia, in the Pacific ocean,
 near N. part of Kamtschatka. Lon. 164. 14. E.
 Lat. 59. 15. N.

Ile, r. Eng., in the county of Somerset, which
 runs into the Parret, 1 S. Langport.

Ile, (L,) see *Isle*, &c.

Ilefeld, or *Ilfeld*, t. Han., in Gottingen, for-

merly in Hokenstein; 6 N. Nordhausen, 8
 WNW. Stolberg, 40 E. by N. Gottingen. Pop.
 614. Here is a pædagogium or high school,
 formerly a rich monastery, now one of the
 most celebrated schools in the north of Ger-
 many.

Ilehtarre, t. France, in Lower Pyrenees, near
 Mauleon.

Ilek, r. Russia, which runs into the Ural, at
 fort Iletzkaia.

Ilen, r. Wales, in the county of Pembroke,
 which runs into the sea, a little to the S. of St.
 David's.

Ileray, one of the smaller Western islands of
 Scotland, near N. coast of Benbecula. Lon. 7.
 25. W. Lat. 57. 30. N.

Ilerda, now *Lerida*.

Ilet, r. Russia, which runs into the Volga, 40
 NW. Kazan.

Ileterton, t. Thibet; 30 SW. Cha-tcheou.

Iletzkaia, fort, A. Russia, in Upha, on S. side
 of the Ural; 72 W. Orenburg.

Iletzkaiazatschita, fort, Russia, on the river
 Ilek, in Upha; 40 S. Orenburg.

Ilford, (Great,) v. Eng., in Essex, on the
 river Roding; 6½ NE. London. Pop. 2,462.

Ilfracombe, s-p. Eng., in the British channel,
 on N. coast of Devonshire; 44 W. Bridgewater,
 181 W. London. Lon. 3. 10. W. Lat. 51. 11. N.
 Pop. 1,934. It has a convenient and safe har-
 bour, whither vessels frequently strive to enter
 for shelter, when not able to make the Taw,
 for Barnstable. Lights are kept here burning
 for the direction of mariners. The market is
 on Saturday.

Ilga, r. Russia, which runs into the Lena, at
 Ilginskaia.

Ilginskaia, t. Russia, in Irkutsk, at the con-
 flux of the Ilga and Lena; 52 S. Orlenga.

Ilginskoi, t. Russia, in Irkutsk, on the Ilga;
 76 NE. Balaganskoi, 140 N. Irkutsk. Lon. 105.
 14. E. Lat. 54. 30. N.

Ilgun, (an. *Philomelum*,) t. A. Turkey, in
 Caramania; 8 E. Akshehr.

Ilha Grande, isl. in the Atlantic, near the
 coast of Brazil, about 15 miles long, and 3
 broad. Lat. 23. 15. S.

Ilhavo, t. Portugal, in Beira; 4 S. Bragança
 Nova, 24 NNW. Coimbra. Pop. 4,168.

Ilheo, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast
 of Africa. Lat. 23. 30. S.

Ilheos, s-p. Brazil, and capital of a district,
 called *Rio dos Ilheos*, situated at the mouth of a
 river called by the same name; 93 N. Porto
 Seguro. Lon. 39. 42. W. Lat. 14. 34. S. It is
 situated on a beautiful bay, and has a good cli-
 mate, though rather hot. It contains a convent,
 about 200 Portuguese families, and has some
 trade.—The district is very fertile and well wa-
 tered, and produces cotton and sugar.

Ilheos, or *Rio dos Ilheos*, r. S. America, in
 Brazil, which runs in the Atlantic, at Ilheos.

Ili, r. Tartary, which runs into lake Palsati,
 20 NW. Harcas.

Iliahad, t. Hind., Carnatic; 4 SW. Arnee.

Iliacour, t. Hind., Nays; 20 NE. Tellichery.

Ilici, (Gulf of,) now *Bay of Alicant*.

Ilicis, now *Elche*.

Iligatangan, one of the small Philippine isl-
 ands, NW. of Leyta. Lon. 124. E. Lat. 11. 24. N

Iligno Bay, bay on SW. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 20. E. Lat. 7. 30. N.

Ilja, (an. *Elegia*,) t. Turkish Armenia; 9 NW. Erzerum.

Ilja, (an. *Elegia*,) t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir, on the Euphrates; 60 W. Diarbekir.

Ilim, r. Russia, which rises in Lat. 54. 20. and runs into the Angara, near Samakina, Lon. 102. 2. E. Lat. 57. 25. N.

Ilimsk, t. & fortress, Russia, on the Ilim, in Irkutsk; 152 N. Irkutsk. Lon. 103. 56. E. Lat. 56. 30. N. Pop. 1,062. In the environs are found the most beautiful black sables.

Ilinissa, mt. Quito, a peak of the western chain of the equatorial Andes, and one of the most majestic and picturesque summits to be seen from the city of Quito. It is 17,238 feet above the sea, divided into two pyramidal points, and is in the parallel of Catopaxi.

Ilinska, t. Russia, in Irkutsk, on the Lena; 56 NE. Kirensk.

Ilinskaia, fortress, Russia, on the river Ural; 84 ESE. Orenburg.

Ilinskoi, t. Russia, Tobolsk; 8 N. Atchinsk.

Ilinskoi, t. Russia, in Tver; 32 ENE. Tver.

Ilinskoi, t. Russia, in Olonetz; 8 N. Olgskoi.

Ilinskoi, t. Russia, in Novgorod, on the river Sula, opposite to Tcherepovetz.

Ilion, t. Thibet; 25 WNW. Hara-toube.

Ilipa, now *Zalamea de la Serena*.

Ilipula, now *Niebla*.

Ilis, t. S. A. in Popayan; 20 S. Pasto.

Ilissus, rivulet, Livadia, which passes by Athens, and flows into the gulf of Engia.

Ilkirch, t. France, Lower Rhine; 4 S. Strasburg. Pop. 1,567.

Ilkusch, see *Olkusch*.

Ill, (L,) r. France, which rises in dep. of Upper Rhine, near Ferette, passes by Muhlhausen, Enfisheim, Schlettstat, &c. and runs into the Rhine, near Strasburg. It is navigable for boats from Schlettstat.

Ill, r. Ger., which passes by Pludentz and Feldkirch, and empties itself into the Rhine, NW. of Feldkirch.

Illahabad, t. Hind., Mahur; 35 N. Neermul.

Illambazar, t. Bengal; 25 SSE. Nagore.

Illahon, t. Egypt; 12 SE. Fayoum.

Illawa, or *Illau*, t. Hungary, in Trentschin, on the Waag; 11 NW. Trentschin. Pop. 1,800.

Ille, t. France, in Eastern Pyrenees, on the Teck; 10 ENE. Prades, 12 W. Perpignan. Pop. 1,984.

Ille, r. France, which rises near Dingé, in Ille-and-Vilaine, and joins the Vilaine, near Rennes.

Ille-and-Vilaine, dep. France, bounded N. by the English channel and dep. of Channel, E. by Mayenne, S. by Lower Loire, and W. by Morbihan and North Coasts; about 60 miles in length from N. to S., and from 20 to 48 in breadth, from E. to W. It takes its name from 2 rivers, the Ille and the Vilaine, which unite together at Rennes. It is divided into 6 arrondissements, Rennes, the capital, St. Malo, Fougères, Vitre, Redon, and Montfort. Sq. m. 2,720. Pop. 508,344.

Illeburg, t. Bav.; 9 S. by E. Ulm. Pop. 900.

Illenas, (Las,) t. St. Domingo; 7 N. St. Domingo.

Iller, r. Bavaria, which passes by Kempten, Memingen, &c. and joins the Danube, about 2 miles above Ulm.

Illeraichheim, t. Bav., district of Illertissen, on the Iller. Pop. 1,000.

Illescas, t. Spain, New Castile, situated about midway in the road from Toledo to Madrid; 15 SSW. Madrid, 15 NNE. Toledo. Pop. 5,684. It contains 2 parishes and 3 convents.

Illertissen, t. Bav., Upper Danube, capital of a district, on the Iller; 12 S. Ulm. Pop. 1,096.

Illetrema, or *Somberte*, t. Mexico, in New Biscay; 48 leagues SE. Guadalaxara. Lat. 24. 10. N. It contains nearly 500 families, once employed in the mines, which in former times caused it to be a rich town, but the mines have been mostly filled with water, and the town has fallen to decay.

Illic, t. Thibet; 7 NW. Tocson-Hotun.

Illiers, t. France, in Eure-and-Loir; 12 SW. Chartres, 15 NNW. Châteaudun. Pop. 2,627.

Illimani, mt. S. A., near La Paz, supposed to contain immense quantities of gold.

Illingen, t. Wurt.; 17 NW. Stutgard. Pop. 1,100.

ILLINOIS, one of the United States, admitted into the union 1818; bounded N. by the NW. Territory, E. by Indiana, S. by the Ohio, which separates it from Kentucky, and W. by the Mississippi. Lon. 87. 17. to 91. 17. W. Lat. 37. to 41. 55. N.; 345 miles long, from N. to S. and 210 from E. to W. Sq. m. 52,000. Pop. in 1810, 12,282; in 1818, 35,220; in 1820, 55,211. White males 29,401; white females 24,387. Slaves 917. Persons engaged in agriculture 12,395; in manufactures 1,007; in commerce 233.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

Counties.	Pop.	Chief towns.
Alexander	622	America
Bond	2,931	Greenville
Clark	931	Aurora
Crawford	3,022	Palestine
Edwards	3,444	Albion
Fayette		VANDALIA
Franklin	1,763	Frankfort
Gallatin	3,155	Shawneetown
Green		Carrolton
Hamilton		
Jackson	1,542	Brownsville
Jefferson	691	Fairfield
Johnson	843	Vienna
Madison	13,550	Edwardsville
Monroe	1,537	Harrisonville
Montgomery		Hamilton
Pike		Coles Grove
Pope	2,610	Golconda
Randolph	3,492	Kaskaskia
St. Clair	5,253	Belleville
Sangamon		Springfield
Union	2,362	Jonesborough
Washington	1,517	Covington
Wayne	1,114	
White	4,828	Carmi
Total	55,211	

Towns. The towns are all small. Vandalia is the seat of government. Some of the other most considerable towns are Edwardsville, Kaskaskia, and Shawneetown.

Government. The legislative power is vested in a house of representatives, elected biennially, not less than 27, nor more than 36 in number, till the population shall exceed 100,000; and a senate, not less than one third nor more than one half of the number of representatives. The governor, lieutenant governor, and senators are chosen for 4 years by the people. The elections are held on the 1st Monday in August, and the assembly meets on the 1st Monday in December.

Rivers. The Mississippi, Ohio, and Wabash form about two thirds of the whole boundary of this state. The other most considerable rivers are the Illinois, Kaskaskia, Muddy, Saline, Little Wabash, Michilimackinack, Crow Meadow, Rainy, Vermillion, Mine, Spoon, Rocky, and Sangamon.

Military lands. The peninsula between the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, has been surveyed as military bounty lands. Congress appropriated for this object 3,500,000 acres; and the surface actually surveyed amounts to an area about equal to 240 townships, each 6 miles square; equal to 8,640 square m., or 5,530,000 acres, nearly. It was necessary that the number surveyed should exceed the number appropriated, as the act of congress provides that the several portions granted, shall be fit for cultivation. These lands are described as being very good.

Face of the country. The southern and middle parts of the state are generally level. The banks of the Illinois and Kaskaskia, in some places, present a sublime and picturesque scenery. Several of their tributary streams have excavated for themselves deep and frightful gulfs, particularly those of the Kaskaskia, whose banks near the junction of Big Hill creek, present a perpendicular front of solid limestone 140 feet high. The northwestern part of the territory is a hilly, broken country, though there are no high mountains. The climate resembles that of Indiana and Ohio. The low and wet lands in the southern part are unhealthy.

Soil. The soil has been divided into 6 distinct kinds. 1. Bottom land, bearing a heavy growth of honey locust, pecan, black-walnut, beach, sugar maple, buckeye, pawpaw, grape vines, &c. This land is of the first quality, and is found in greater or less quantities on all the considerable rivers. It is of inexhaustible fertility, and is annually cultivated without manure. 2. Newly formed land, found at the mouths and confluences of rivers. It produces sycamore, cotton wood, water maple, water ash, elm, willow, oak, &c. There are many thousand acres of this land at the mouth of the Wabash, and at the confluence of the Ohio with the Mississippi. It is annually inundated, and is unhealthy. 3. Dry prairies, approaching the rivers and bordering on the bottom land, from 30 to 100 feet higher, and from 1 to 10 miles wide. These prairies are destitute of trees, except where they are intersected by streams of water and occasional tracts of woodland. It has been estimated that as much as two thirds of the whole territory consists of open prairie. The dry prairie has a black rich soil, well adapted to purposes of agriculture, and is cov-

ered with rank grass. 4. Wet prairie, found remote from streams, or at their sources. This is generally cold and unproductive, abounding with swamps and ponds, covered with tall coarse grass. 5. Land covered with timber, moderately hilly, well watered, and of a rich soil. 6. Hills of a sterile soil and destitute of timber, or covered with stunted oaks and pines.

Forest trees. The prevailing forest tree in Illinois is oak, of which as many as 13 or 14 different species have been enumerated. Honey locust, black-walnut, mulberry, plum, sugar maple, black locust, elm, bass wood, beach, buckeye, hackberry, coffee nut, sycamore, spice wood, sassafras, black and white haws, crab-apple, wild cherry, cucumber, and pawpaw, are found in their congenial soils throughout the territory. White pine is found on the head branches of the Illinois.

Minerals. Copper and lead are found in several parts. Coal has been discovered in several places, on the Big Muddy in great quantities near Brownsville, on the Kaskaskia near the town of that name, near the town of Edwardsville, on the Illinois, 50 miles above Illinois lake, and in other places. Salt water is found in several places sufficient to furnish immense quantities of salt. The famous salt works belonging to the U. S. are in the vicinity of Shawneetown. See *Saline*. Iron ore has also been discovered.

Productions. The productions are corn in abundant crops, tobacco, flax, hemp, oats, potatoes, and some cotton in the southern parts. Wheat does well when properly managed, except on the bottoms, where the soil is too rich.

Illinois, r. Illinois, formed by the junction of the Theakiki and Plein, in the northwest part of Indiana, in Lat. 41. 48. N. It passes into Illinois, pursues generally a southwesterly direction, and flows into the Mississippi, 21 miles above the Missouri. It is upwards of 400 yards wide at its mouth, and is about 400 miles long from its junction to the Mississippi, and is of easy navigation. It has a very gentle current, unbroken by falls or rapids, and passes through a fine country. The Plein, its northern head branch, interlocks with the Chicago, which flows into lake Michigan. A canal has been projected to unite the head waters of the Illinois with lake Michigan, thus forming a communication between the Mississippi and the great lakes.

Illinois, or Piora, lake, Illinois, about 20 m. long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ wide. The river Illinois passes through it 210 miles above its mouth. It is deep and transparent, and abounds in excellent fish. The Indians inhabiting the neighbouring country are called the Illinois Indians. Lon. 89. 18. W. Lat. 40. 35. N.

Illiturgis, and Illurgis, now Andujar.

Illoamiut, t. East Greenland. Lon. 43. W. Lat. 60. N.

Illok, (an. Bononia,) t. Slavonia, on the Danube; 16 W. Peter-Waradin, 48 WNW. Belgrade. Lon. 18. S. E. Lat. 45. 23. N.

Illora, t. Spain, in Grenada; 16 N. Loja.

Illownika, r. Silesia, in Teschin, which runs into the Vistula, 5 E. Bilitz.

Illuro, now Mataro.

Illuxta, t. Courland ; 32 SE. Seelburg.

Illye, t. Transylvania, on the Marosch ; 42 WSW. Alba Julia, 86 W. Hermanstadt.

Illyria, *Illyris*, or *Illyricum*, ancient country, Europe, lying along the east shore of the Adriatic, the extent of which varied considerably in different ages. The Greeks gave the name of Illyria to the whole country lying between the Adriatic and Danube. With the Romans it was more restricted ; as also in the middle ages, yet of considerable extent, comprehending the provinces of Dalmatia, Croatia, Sclavonia, Bosnia, and Servia.

Illyria, (*Austrian*), country, with the title of a kingdom, belonging to Austria, comprehending the southern part of ancient Illyria ; including Istria, Carniola, Carinthia, Austrian Friuli, Goritz, a part of Croatia, and several islands in the gulf of Quarnero. It is bounded by Tyrol, Stiria, Croatia, the Adriatic, and the government of Venice. Lon. 13. 14. to 16. E. Lat. 44. 30. to 46. 25. N. It is divided into 2 governments, Trieste and Laybach, which are subdivided into 9 circles, which are named from their chief towns.

Gov.	Circles.	Sq. m.	Pop.
Trieste.	Trieste	1,444.....	175,935
	Carlstadt	1,278.....	108,205
	Goritz	974.....	115,442
	Fiume	1,320.....	131,484
		5,012	531,066
Laybach.	Laybach	1,425.....	134,088
	Neustadt	1,646.....	166,527
	Adelsberg	1,458.....	104,200
	Clagenfurt	1,875.....	162,759
	Villach	2,175.....	137,337
		8,599	689,911
Total of Illyria.....		13,591	1,220,977

The chief rivers are the Drave, Save, Laybach, and Isonzo. The country is mostly hilly or mountainous, with some fertile valleys. The mountains are generally covered with forests, and there are besides some barren tracts. The country produces vines, olives, flax, silk, great quantities of timber, and is rich in minerals, as quicksilver, cinibar, calamine, vitriol, alum, salt petre, and coal. Trieste and Fiume are the principal commercial towns.

Ilm, r. Ger., which rises a little W. of Ilmenau, in Henneberg, and runs into the Saale, 7 miles above Naumburg, in Upper Saxony.

Ilm, r. Bavaria, which passes by Pfaffenhoven, and runs into the Danube, near Vohburg.

Ilm, or *Stadt-Ilm*, t. Ger., Schwartzburg Rudolstadt, on the Ilm ; 12 SSW. Rudolstadt, 14 S. Erfurt. Lon. 11. 9. E. Lat. 50. 46. N. Pop. 1,500.

Ilmaway, t. on W. coast of the island of Samar. Lon. 124. 50. E. Lat. 11. 39. N.

Ilmbach, r. Ger., which runs into the Saale, 6 miles above Saalfeld.

Ilme, r. Westphalia, which runs into the Leine, 2 SE. Einbeck, in Grubenhagen.

Ilmen, r. Russia, in Novgorod, about 48 miles long, and from 12 to 18 wide. Novgorod is situated near it.

Ilmen, or *Elme*, r. which runs into the Alle, near Allenburg, in Prussia.

Ilmen Kiamen, post, Chinese Tartary. Lon. 125. 40. E. Lat. 43. 40. N.

Ilmenau, or *Elmenau*, r. which rises about 10 S. Oldenstadt, in the principality of Luneburg Zelle, passes by Oldenstadt, Luneburg, &c. and runs into the Elbe, 12 SE. Hamburg.

Ilmenau, t. Weimar, in pr. of Weimar, on the Elbe ; 10 E. Smalkalden. Pop. 2,070. Near it are some mines of silver and copper.

Ilment, r. Persia, in Mecran, which runs into the sea, 2 W. Aruba.

Ilminster, t. Eng., in Somerset, on the river Ille, with a weekly market on Saturday ; 12 SE. Taunton, 137 W. London. Lon. 2. 58. W. Lat. 50. 53. N. Pop. 2,160.

Ilmstadt, or *Stadt-Ilm*, t. Ger., in Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt ; 10 W. Rudolstadt. Pop. 1,500.

Iloccos, pr. of the island of Luçon.

Ilorcis, now *Lorca*.

Ilori, t. Mingrelia, on the coast of the Black sea ; 14 SE. Isgaur. Lon. 40. 42. E. Lat. 43. 8. N.

Ilovla, r. Russia, which runs into the Don, at Fort Donskaia.

Ils, or *Iltz*, or *Ilz*, r. Bavaria, which rises on the borders of Bohemia, and runs into the Danube at Ilzstadt, opposite Passau.

Ilsbo, t. Sweden, in Helsingland ; 9 N. Hudwicksval.

Ilse, r. Westphalia, which runs into the Ocker, 6 S. Wolfenbittel.

Isenburg, t. Pru. Magdeburg, Wernigerode, on the Isle ; 4 W. Wernigerode. Pop. 1,589. It has large iron founderies.

Isenstein, t. Pru., in Wernigerode ; 6 WNW. Wernigerode.

Ilsfeld, t. Wurt., district of Bessigheim. Pop. 1,419.

Ilsley, or *East Ilsley*, t. Eng., in Berks, with a weekly market on Wednesday ; 14 W. Reading, 53 W. London. Lon. 1. 12. W. Lat. 51. 32. N. Pop. 512.

Ilsna, r. Poland, which runs into the Bog, 8 N. Brzesc.

Ilst, or *Ylst*, t. Holland, in Friesland, defended by a ditch filled with the waters of the river Weymer ; 5 SE. Bolswaert, 12 NE. Staveren.

Ilstorp, t. Sweden, in West Gothland ; 27 SSE. Gotheborg.

Ilten, t. Han., in Luneburg ; 16 SSW. Zelle. Pop. 484.

Ilterib, t. Syria, in Aleppo ; 15 NW. Aleppo.

Ilton, t. Eng., in N. Riding of Yorkshire, 2 m. from Masham, 224 N. London. Pop. 224.

Iltz, see *Ils*.

Iltz, r. Stiria, which rises NW. Bischofftorf, and runs into the river Feistritz, 3 SSE. Katstorff.

Iltzhofen, t. Wurt. ; 8 NE. Hall. Pop. 615.

Ilva, now *Elba*.

Ilua, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near N. coast of Sardinia.

Iluchano, t. Russia, in Upha ; 32 SSE. Menzelinsk.

Ilwiltzkolste, t. Sweden, in Skonen ; 10 S. Christianstadt.

Ilye, t. Transylvania, on the river Maros ; 32 SSW. Weisenburg.

Ilza, t. Poland, in Sandomirz ; 14 S. Radom.

Ilzstadt, see *Passau*.

Imabari, t. Japan, on N. coast of Xicoco. Lon. 134. 20. E. Lat. 34. 10. N.

Imaglin, small isl. in the straits between W.

coast of America, and E. point of Russia. Lon. 189. 44. E. Lat. 65. 40. N.

Imalgan, small isl. in the sea of Mindoro. Lon. 121. 5. E. Lat. 10. 51. N.

Imam Ali, see *Meschid*.

Imamzade, t. Persia, in Farsistan; 20 S. Darabgherd.

Imamzade-Kasim, t. Persia, in Irak; 30 SW. Ghulpaigan.

Imaus, or *Imea*, chain of mountains in Asia. It is a continuation of Taurus. See *Belur Tagley*, and *Himmaleh*.

Imba, t. Japan, in Nippon; 70 E. Jedo.

Imbest, t. Tyrol; 8 SW. Stams.

Imbra, *Christos*, t. Abyssinia; 145 SE. Gondar.

Imbro, (an. *Imbros*), isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, mountainous and woody, with plenty of game; it is about 20 miles in circ., and contains 5 villages, 2 of which are defended by castles. Lon. 25. 46. E. Lat. 40. 10. N. Pop. 1,000.

Imbst, or *Imst*, or *Ymst*, t. Tyrol, near the Inn; 9 SE. Reutten. Pop. 2,200. Canary birds are raised here for sale in various parts of Europe.

Imbster, see *Emster*.

Imendorf, t. Bav.; 3 E. Lichtenau.

Imgnael, t. Norway, in Drontheim; 56 NNE. Romsdal.

Imidsu, t. Japan, in Nippon; 130 NW. Jedo.

Imiretta, (a part of ancient *Iberia*), country, Asia, bounded N. by that part of Circassia possessed by the Russians, and called the *Government of Caucasus*; E. and SE. by Georgia, S. by Turkish Armenia, and W. by Mingrelia; about 80 miles from N. to S., and nearly as much from E. to W. It has belonged to Russia since 1784, though the internal government is in a great measure independent. The country is poor and mountainous; the inhabitants are in general wanderers and vagabonds. There are but few towns. Cotatis is the principal.

Imizimis, t. Morocco, on the Atlas mountains; 60 SW. Morocco.

Imliat, r. Russia, which runs into the Mijas, 8 SW. Imliatskaia.

Imliatskaia, t. Russia, in Upha, on the river Imliat; 60 ENE. Tcheliabinsk.

Imling, t. Austria; 5 NW. Schwannastatt.

Immendorf, t. Austria; 8 N. Sonneberg.

Immenhausen, t. Hesse Cassel; 8 NNW. Cassel, 16 NE. Naumburg. Lon. 9. 25. E. Lat. 5. 15. N. Pop. 1,239.

Immenstadt, t. Bav., in Upper Danube, on a small river, which soon after joins the Iller; 12 S. Kempten, 14 SE. Isny. Pop. 1,200.

Immer Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pac. ocean. Lon. 169. 46. E. Lat. 19. 16. S.

Imola, (an. *Forum Cornelii*, or *Forum Julii*), t. Italy; 18 SE. Bologna, 40 NNE. Florence. Lon. 11. 32. E. Lat. 44. 22. N. Pop. 8,333. Bp. see. It is situated on an island, formed by the river Salerno, surrounded with walls, towers, and ditches, and defended with a strong castle. It contains 16 churches and 17 convents.—In the beginning of February, 1797, a battle was fought in the neighbourhood between the Austrians and the French, in which the former were defeated.

Imomnagar, t. Hind., Bahar; 25 ESE. Bahar.

Imori, t. Japan, in Nippon; 16 S. Meaco.

Imoschi, fortress, Dalmatia, built on an emi-

nence, on the site of the ancient *Navonium*. It is the chief place of a district to which it gives name.

Impach, t. Austria; 6 WNW. Crems.

Imperiale, t. Chili, on a river which runs into the Pacific ocean; 60 N. Valdivia. This town is said to have been rich and flourishing, but is now reduced to a miserable village.

Impey's Island, small isl. in the Mergui Archipelago. Lat. 10. 22. N.

Impira, t. S. A. in Cordova; 90 S. Cordova.

Ina, t. Japan, Nippon; 22 NW. Fanissima.

Inaccessible Island, small isl. in the S. Atlantic ocean, and one of those called the islands of *Tristan de Cunha*. It seems to deserve the name, being a high, bluff, and apparently a barren plain, visible at the distance of 14 or 15 leagues. It is about 9 miles in circ., and has, on the whole, a very forbidding appearance. Lon. 12. 15. W. Lat. 37. 19. S.

Inachus, now *Nacho*.

Inacori, t. Hind., in Marawar; 20 NNW. Ramanadporum.

Inagna, or *Yanagua*, two islands of the West Indies, near NW. coast of St. Domingo. Lon. 71. 30. to 72. 50. W. Lat. 21. 2. to 21. 26. N.

Inaka, t. Japan, in Nippon; 130 W. Meaco.

Inapour, t. Hind., Visiapour; 15 SE. Merritch.

Inattendue, see *Gower's Island*.

Inbatzkoi Novimskoi, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Enisei; 124 S. Turuchansk. Lon. 89. 14. E. Lat. 63. 40. N.

Inbatzkoi Verchnei, t. Russia, Tobolsk; 168 S. Turuchansk.

Inca, t. Majorca; 17 ENE. Palma. Pop. 900.

Incaracion, t. Paraguay; 360 S. Assumption.

Incaracion, t. New Navarre; 18 W. Casa Grande.

Incassan, mountainous district, Africa, on the Gold coast; abounding in forests.

Ince, t. Eng., Lancashire; 5 SW. Ormskirk.

Incenada de Barragan, t. S. A. It is situated on W. bank of the Barragan, at its union with the La Plata; 21 W. Buenos Ayres. Vessels, which draw more than 12 feet water, cannot come up to this town. The houses are built without regularity, and the inhabitants are, in general, indolent and poor.

Inch, isl. Ireland, in Lough Swilly, about 5 miles in circ.; 6 NW. Londonderry.

Inch, t. Scot., in Wigton, which are some mineral and sulphurous springs; 3 E. Stranrawar.

Inch, t. Scot., in Aberdeenshire; 10 NW. Inverary.

Inch Callock, or *The Island of Nuns*, isl. Scot., in Loch Lomond, on which are the remains of a conventual church.

Inch Colm, or *Columba*, (an. *Amonia*), small isl. Scot., in the Forth; about 1½ m. from Queensferry. Lon. 3. 18. W. Lat. 56. 3. N. On it are the ruins of a celebrated abbey, founded about 1123, by Alexander I. After the battle of Pinkney, or Musselburg, this monastery was occupied as a post to command the Forth.

Inch Garvie, small isl. in the Forth, between the coasts of the counties of Fife and Linlithgow, fortified with cannon to defend the passage of the river. It is opposite to Queensferry.

Inch Keith, small isl. Scot., in the Frith of Forth; 12 ESE. Dunfermline. Lon. 3. 9. W. Lat. 56. 3. N.

Inch Kenneth, small isl. near W. coast of Mull. Lon. 6. 10. W. Lat. 56. 29. N.

Inch Marnoch, small isl. near W. coast of the Isle of Bute, where are the ruins of a chapel. The extent of this little isle is about 1 mile; it has 120 acres of arable land, 40 of brush-wood, near 300 of moor, with a strata of coral and shells on W. side.

Inch Murrin, or *The Island of St. Murrinus*, isl. Scot., in Loch Lomond, 2 miles long, and converted into a deer park. On it are the remains of a mansion, belonging to the family of Lenox.

Inch Point, cape, Ireland, between Dingle bay and Castlemain harbour, in Kerry; 13 E. Dingle.

Inchaculus, t. Bengal; 15 NW. Silhet.

Inchenhofen, t. Bavaria; 3 N. Aicha, 13 SE. Rain. Pop. 615.

Inchin, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Chili. Lat. 45. 40. S.

Inchou, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen; 10 NE. Pan.

Inchtire, t. Scot., in Perth, in the road between Perth and Dundee; 9 E. Perth. Pop. 400.

Incisa, t. Piedmont, on the Belbo; 8 N. Acqui, 14 SE. Asti. Pop. 1,942.

Incoronata, (*La*), t. Naples, in Capitanata; 16 N. Ascoli.

Inculisma, now *Angouleme*.

Incussu, t. Congo; 80 S. St. Salvador.

Indal, t. Sweden, in Medelpad, on a river of the same name; 14 WNW. Sundswal. Lon. 16. 23. E. Lat. 62. 34. N.

Indal, r. Sweden, which rises on the borders of Norway, and runs into the gulf of Bothnia, near Sundswal.

Indapour, see *Indrapour*.

Indea, t. Africa, in Yamina, on the river of the same name.

Indekireh, t. Prussia; 5 W. Konigsberg.

Indelavoy, t. Hind., Golconda; 40 S. Neermul, 75 N. Hyderabad. Lon. 78. 40. E. Lat. 18. 26. N.

Inden, t. Switz., in the Valais; 18 E. Sion.

Inden Hotun, t. Chinese Tartary, the capital of the Mantcheou Tartars, where they began to establish their empire over China; 420 ENE. Peking. Lon. 124. 36. E. Lat. 41. 46. N.

Independence, t. Alleghany co. N. Y., formed from Alfred since 1820.

Independence, t. Sussex co. N. J. Pop. 1,850.

Independence, t. Cuyahoga co. Ohio. Pop. 354.

Independence, t. Bond co. Illinois, on the Kaskaskia, 2½ miles below Perrysville, 36 E. Edwardsville, 60 NE. Kaskaskia.

Independence, co. Arkansas. Chief town, Batesville.

Indergereee, r. on NE. coast of Sumatra, which runs into the sea, Lon. 103. 20. E. Lat. 0. 33. S.

Indergur, t. Hind., Guzerat; 15 E. Damaun.

Indermay Point, cape, on N. coast of Java. Lon. 109. 4. E. Lat. 6. 12. S.

Indersee, t. Austria; 3 SW. Tauffkirchen.

Inderskaia, t. Russia, on the river Ural; 72 N. Gurev.

Indersoul, t. Hind., in Baglana; 12 E. Bahbelgong.

Inder Tauplitz, t. Stiria, on the Enns; 14 W. Rottenman.

Inderva, see *Andarvia*.

Indevillars, t. France, Doubs; 2 E. St. Hypolite, 6 SE. Blamont.

Indgeh, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 12 SW. Kaisarieh.

Indgeh Su, t. Natolia; 40 SW. Angora.

India, a corruption of Hind, the name given to that part of Asia, lying S. of Tartary, and between Persia and China, with the islands dependent thereon. Besides *Hindoostan*, it includes the Birman empire, the kingdoms of Siam, Cochin-china, Tonquin, Tibet, Japan, Ceylon, and a number of small principalities. *Hindoostan* is sometimes called *India within*, or *on this side of the Ganges*: The Birman empire, Siam, &c. *Farther India*, or *India without*, or *beyond the Ganges*.

Indian Corn Falls, cataract in the river St. Mary, about 20 miles from Lake Superior. Lon. 84. 25. W. Lat. 46. 22. N.

Indian Cove, harbour on E. coast of Indian Island, in Dusky Bay.

Indian Creek, r. Virginia, which runs into the Ohio, Lon. 80. 40. W. Lat. 40. 25. N.

Indian Creek, r. Va. which runs into the Chesapeake, Lon. 76. 27. W. Lat. 37. 43. N.

Indian Creek, creek on the island of Antigua, a little W. of Standfast point.

Indian Island, small isl. near the coast of N. C. at the mouth of Pamlico sound. Lon. 76. 50 W. Lat. 35. 23. N.

Indian Island, isl. on S. part of Dusky bay, on the coast of New Zealand, about 4 miles in circ.; 4 N. Pickersgil harbour.

Indian Head, cape on E. coast of New Holland. Lon. 123. 56. E. Lat. 25. 3. S.

Indian Mount, p-v. Stewart co. Ten.; 123 Murfreesborough, W. 792.

Indian Old-town, see *Old-town*.

Indian River, r. N.H. one of the head branches of the Connecticut. Length, 40 m.

Indian River, r. Maine, in Washington co. It flows into the sea W. of Jonesborough.

Indian River, r. N.Y., which rises in Lewis co., and unites with the Oswegatchie, 4 miles above its entrance into the St. Lawrence.—Length 100 miles.

Indian River, r. Sussex co. Delaware, which runs into Rehoboth bay. It is 15 miles long, and navigable 13.

Indian River, hundred, in Sussex co. Delaware; N. of Indian river. Pop. 1,887.

Indian Sound, gulf, or bay on S. coast of Patagonia, communicating with the Straits of Magellan, by means of St. Jerome's channel.

Indian Town Point, cape of the island of Antigua, on E. coast. Lon. 61. 22. E. Lat. 17. 15. N.

Indiana, co. Pa.; bounded N. by Jefferson co., E. by Clearfield and Cambria cos., S. by Westmoreland co., and W. by Armstrong co. Pop. in 1810, 6,214; in 1820, 8,882.

Indiana, p-t. bor. & cap. Indiana co. Pa.; about 26 SE. Kittanning; 45 E. Pittsburg, W. 185. Pop. 317. It has a pleasant and elevated situation, and contains a court-house, a printing-office, and an academy. There are 6 salt wells in the county, from which salt is manufactured in considerable quantities.

Indiana, t. Alleghany co. Pa. Pop. 1,198.

INDIANA, one of the United States, admitted into the union in 1816. It is bounded N. by Michigan lake and territory, E. by the state of Ohio, S. by Ohio river, which separates it from Kentucky, and W. by Illinois.

Lon. 84. 42. to 87. 49. W. Lat. 37. 45. to 41. 52. N.; 284 miles long from N. to S., and 155 from E. to W. Square miles 37,000. Pop. in 1810, 24,520, in 1815, 68,780; in 1820, 147,178. White males, 79,919; white females, 69,107. Slaves, 190. Persons engaged in agriculture, 61,315; in manufactures, 3,229; in commerce, 429.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE

Counties.	Pop.	Chief Towns.
Clark	8,709	Charlestown
Crawford	2,583	Mount Sterling
Davies	3,432	Washington
Dearborn	11,468	Lawrenceburg
Decatur		
Delaware	3,677	
Dubois	1,168	Portersville
Fayette	5,950	Connersville
Floyd	2,776	
Franklin	10,763	Brookville
Gibson	3,876	Princeton
Green		
Harrison	7,875	Corydon
Henry		
Jackson	4,010	Brownston
Jefferson	8,038	Madison
Jennings	2,000	Vernon
Knox	5,737	Vincennes
Lawrence	4,116	Palestine
Marion		INDIANAPOLIS
Martin	1,032	Hindostan
Monroe	2,679	
Morgan		Bloomington
Owen	838	Spencer
Orange	5,368	Paoli
Perry	2,330	Rome
Pike	1,472	Petersburg
Parke		
Posey	4,061	Springfield
Putnam		
Randolph	1,808	Winchester
Ripley	1,822	Versailles
Scott	2,334	Lexington
Spencer	1,882	Rockport
Sullivan	3,498	Carlisle
Shelby		
Switzerland	3,934	Vevay
Vanderburg	1,798	Evansville
Union		
Vigo	3,390	Terre Haute
Wabash	147	
Warwick	1,749	Brookville
Washington	9,037	Salem
Wayne	12,119	Centreville

Total 147,178

Towns. Indianapolis is the seat of government. The other most considerable towns are Vincennes, Madison, Vevay, and Brookville. A college has been established at Vincennes.

Government. The legislature is composed of a senate and house of representatives. The representatives are elected annually, and the members of the senate once in three years. The governor and lieutenant governor are elected for three years, and may be re-elected once. The legislature meets on the 1st Monday in September.

Rivers. The principal rivers are the Ohio, Wabash, White river, Whitewater, Tippecanoe,

Illinois, Plein, Theakiki, St. Joseph's, and St. Mary's.

Face of the country. There are no mountains in Indiana: the country, however, is more hilly than the state of Illinois, particularly towards Ohio river. A range of hills, called the *Knobs*, extends from the falls of the Ohio to the Wabash, in a SW. direction, which in many places produces a broken and uneven surface. North of these hills lie the *flat woods*, 70 miles wide. Bordering on all the principal streams, except the Ohio, there are strips of bottom and prairie land; both together from 3 to 6 miles in width. Between the Wabash and lake Michigan, the country is mostly champaign, abounding alternately with woodlands, prairies, lakes, and swamps. A range of hills runs parallel with the Ohio, from the mouth of the great Miami to Blue river, alternately approaching to within a few rods, and receding to the distance of 2 miles. Immediately below Blue river, the hills disappear, and there is presented to view an immense tract of level land, covered with a heavy growth of timber. North of the Wabash between Tippecanoe and Ouitanan, the banks of the streams are high, abrupt, and broken, and the land, except the prairies, is well timbered. Between the Plein and Theakiki, the country is flat, wet and swampy, interspersed with prairies of an inferior soil. The sources of rivers are generally in swamps or lakes, and the country around them is low, and too wet for cultivation.

Soil. There are two kinds of *prairies*, the river and the upland prairies: the former are bottoms destitute of timber, and are said to exhibit vestiges of former cultivation; the latter are from 30 to 100 feet more elevated, and are far more numerous and extensive. Some of them are not larger than a common field, while others extend farther than the eye can reach. They are usually bounded by heavy timbered forests, and not unfrequently adorned with copses of small trees. In spring and summer, they are covered with a luxuriant growth of grass and fragrant flowers, from 6 to 8 feet high. The soil of these plains is often as deep and fertile as the best bottoms. The prairies bordering on the Wabash are particularly rich. Wells have been dug in them, where the vegetable soil was 22 feet deep, under which was a stratum of fine white sand. The ordinary depth is from 2 to 5 feet.

Productions The principal productions of this state are wheat, Indian corn, rye, oats, barley, buck wheat, potatoes, pulse, beef, pork, butter, whiskey, and peach brandy. Not far from Big Blue river there is a large cave, the entrance of which is on the side of a hill, that is about 400 feet high. Here are found great quantities of sulphate of magnesia, or Epsom salt, and of nitre, &c. The earth most strongly impregnated, yields 20 or 25 pounds of salt to a bushel.

Climate. The climate is generally healthy and pleasant, resembling that of Ohio. The Wabash is frozen over in the winter, so that it may be safely crossed on the ice. More than one half of the land in this state yet remains in the possession of the Indians.

Indianapolis. p-t. Marion co. Indiana, the seat of the state government; 80 N. Madison, on the Ohio, 110 N. by E. Louisville, W. 630. This town was laid out in Oct. 1821, and in Feb. 1822, it contained a grist mill, 2 saw mills, and 40 dwelling houses.

Indians, a name applied to the aborigines of America. These people are scattered through the extent of this vast continent, and are divided into a great number of tribes, differing from each other but little in manners and customs. The tribes usually consist of from 500 to 5,000 souls. They are tall and straight in their limbs. Their countenances are fierce, and their bodies are strong, and adapted to endure much hardship. They are hospitable and generous, but implicable in their resentments. Their occupations are hunting and war.

Some of the most numerous tribes, within the territories, belonging to the U. S., are the Creeks, Choctaws, Cherokees, and Sioux.

Estimate of the total number of Indians in the U. S., chiefly from Dr. Morse.

New England and New York.....	7,087
Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.....	17,929
Michigan and N. W. territories.....	42,898
Southern states E. of the Mississippi.....	60,102
West of the Mississippi & S. of Missouri.....	105,021
West of Mississippi and N. of Missouri.....	41,350
West of the Rocky mountains, about.....	140,000

Total in the U. S.....414 387

Indian-town, v. Dorchester co. Md.; 3 SW. Newmarket.

Indian-town, p-t. Curritick co. N. C.; 52 ENE. Edenton, W. 275.

Indian-town, p-t. Williamsburg, S. C.; W. 464.

INDIES, (*West*), chain of islands between N. & S. America, extending in a curve from the Florida shore to near the mouth of the Orinoco; Cuba forming the western limit, and Trinidad the southern. They were named West Indies by Columbus, under the notion that they formed a part of the Indian continent.

Climate. The climate is hot and unhealthy, but the heat is much tempered by sea and land breezes. The seasons are divided into wet and dry. The wet or rainy seasons are two, one in the spring, but the principal one in autumn, when the quantity of rain is very great. Snow and ice are unknown. From the beginning of August to the latter end of October, these islands are subject to dreadful hurricanes, which rage with great fury, and often do extensive injury. Earthquakes and violent thunder and lightning are also common.

Productions. The soil of most of these islands is extremely fertile. The most important production is the sugar cane, which affords great quantities of sugar; also rum and molasses. Other productions are, coffee, cotton, ginger, indigo, pimento, cocoa, tobacco, &c.; also excellent fruits, as oranges, lemons, limes, pomegranates, pine apples, melons, &c. The mountains abound in valuable trees, as cedars, lignumvitæ, mahogany, &c.

Possessors. St. Domingo is in possession of the blacks; Cuba and Porto Rico belong to Spain; Guadaloupe, Martinico, and Mariegalante, to France; St. Eustatia, Curaçoa, and

Buen-Ayre, to the Netherlands; St. Bartholomew to Sweden; Margarita forms a part of Venezuela; the remainder belong to Great Britain. The most considerable islands are the 4 Great Antilles, Cuba, St. Domingo, Jamaica and Porto Rico.

The following table exhibits a view of the principal islands with their population.

Bahamas.

Bahama,	Total pop.	Whites.	Chf. Towns:
Providence	14,318.	2,052	Nassau.
Abaco, &c.			

Great Antilles.

Cuba	620,980	280,203	Havannah
St. Domingo	650,000	40,000	Cape Henry
Jamaica	359,912		Kingston
Porto Rico	130,000		St. Juan

Leeward Islands.

St. Thomas	5,000		Port Franco
Santa Cruz	28,812	2,223	Santa Cruz
Tortola	11,520	1,300	Road Harbour
Anguilla	800		
St. Eustatia	20,000	5,000	The Bay
St. Christopher	27,998	1,800	Basseterre
Nevis	16,000	6,000	Charleston
Antigua	35,301	2,102	St. Johns
Montserrat	10,750	1,000	
Mariegalante	12,400		
Guadaloupe	114,839	12,747	Basseterre
Dominica	26,036	1,325	Roseau
St. Bartholomew	8,000		St. Bartholomew

Windward Islands.

Martinico	95,206	9,206	St. Pierre
Barbadoes	93,000	16,000	Bridgetown
St. Lucia	16,640	1,290	
St. Vincent	23,493	827	Kingston
Grenada	31,362	1,210	St. George
Tobago	16,483	900	Scarborough
Trinidad	25,245	2,261	Port of Spain

Lesser Antilles.

Margarita	14,000	5,500	Ascencion
Curaçoa	8,000		Curaçoa
Buen Ayre			

Total 2,408,095

Indigirka, r. Russia, which runs into the Frozen sea, Lon. 144. 14. E. Lat. 73. N.

Indikhood, t. Grand Bukharia; 60 W. Balk. Lon. 64. 10. E. Lat. 36. 38. N.

Indion, t. Persia, in Chorasán, near the Masjan; 210 NNE. Herat.

Indios, r. isthmus of Darien, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 6. 20. N.

Indore, t. Hind. in Malwa, and residence of a Mahratta chief; 290 SSW. Agra, 352 SSW. Delhi. Lon. 76. 11. E. Lat. 22. 56. N.

Indos, t. Hind. in Bengal; 16 ENE. Bissunpour. Lon. 87. 53. E. Lat. 23. 10. N.

Indour, t. Hind. in Tellingana; 15 NW. Indelavoy.

Indramaia, or *Indermaia*, r. Java, which runs into the sea, about 100 E. Batavia.

Indrapour, t. on W. coast of Sumatra, capital of a country which has several other towns, where the Dutch have a factory, for the purchase of pepper; 100 NW. Bencoolen. Lon. 100. 40. E. Lat. 2. S.

Indrapour, (*Point*), cape on W. coast of Su-

ndrat, t. Hind. Dowlatabad ; 23 NW. Beder.

Indre, r. France, which rises about 4 NNW Boussac, in the department of the Creuse ; passes by St. Sever, La Châtre, Châteauroux, Châtillon, (where it becomes navigable), Loches, Cormery, Azay le Rideau, &c. and joins the Loire at Rigny, between Saumur and Tours.

Indre, dep. France, so called from the river which crosses it from SE. to NW. ; bounded N. by Loir-and-Cher, E. by Cher, S. by Creuse, and Upper-Vienne, and W. by Vienne and Indre-and-Loire ; about 54 miles from N. to S. and 45 from E. to W. It is divided into 4 arrondissements, Châteauroux, the capital, Issoudun, Le Blanc, and Le Châtre. Sq. m. 2,820. Pop. 204,721.

Indre-and-Loire, dep. France, so called from the union of the two rivers ; bounded N. by the Sarte, E. by the Loir-and-Cher and Indre, S. and SW. by Vienne, and W. and NW. by Mayne-and-Loire ; about 50 miles from N. to S., and 45 from E. to W. Tours is the capital. It is divided into 3 arrondissements, Tours, the capital, Loches, and Chinon. Sq. m. 2,840. Pop. 275,292.

Indus, or *Sinde*, (an. *Sindus*, or *Sinthus*,) celebrated river of Asia, which is supposed to rise on the western side of the Himalah mountains, and discharges its waters into the Indian sea by many mouths, between Lat. 23. 20. and 24. 40. N. Its course, including its windings, is estimated at 1,700 miles, and is generally W. of S. The Delta of the Indus is about 150 miles in length along the coast, and 115 in depth. The river is navigable for vessels of 200 tons to the province of Lahore, a distance of 760 geographical miles. From Attack to the Delta, a distance of about 800 miles, its breadth is generally about a mile, and its depth from 2 to 5 fathoms.

Industry, p-t. Somerset co. Maine ; 13 W. Norridgewock, W. 658. Pop. 796.

Ineada, or *Inada*, or *Niada*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, on the Black sea, at the head of a deep harbour ; 56 ENE. Adrianople. It has considerable trade, and great quantities of charcoal are made in the vicinity, and sent to Constantinople.

Ineboli, see *Aineh-boli*.

Ineserrha, t. Sennaar ; 10 E. Giessim.

Ineveram, t. Hind. in Rajamundry ; 32 SE. Rajamundry.

Infandria, t. on W. coast of the island of Madagascar ; 20 S. Cape St. Sebastian.

Infanta, r. Africa, which runs into the Indian sea, Lat. 32 S.

Infantos, t. Spain, in New Castile ; 20 W. Alcaraz. Pop. 6,000.

Infierno, one of the smaller Canary islands, between Lancerotta and St. Clara.

Infiesto, t. Spain, in Asturia ; 20 E. Oviedo.

Infuma, or *Dikjeschoft*, t. Africa, in Ante, where the English built a fort, in 1691.

Ingædita, now *Indanha a Velha*.

Ingamachoix Bay, bay on W. coast of Newfoundland, 5 S. Point Rich.

Inganess Bay, bay on NE. coast of the island of Pomona. Lon. 2. 44. W. Lat. 58. 51. N.

Ingard Point, cape on S. coast of Ireland, in the county of Wexford ; 1 E. Featherd.

Ingaryd, t. Sweden, Smaland ; 5 S. Jonkioping. matra. Lon. 100. 34. E. Lat. 2. 10. S.

Ingatesstone, t. Eng. in Essex, in the road from London to Harwich ; 23 ENE. London, 28 SW. Colchester. Pop. 640.

Ingatorp, t. Sweden, Smaland ; 40 N. Wexio.

Ingelfingen, t. Wurt, in Jaxt, in Hohenlohe, on the Kocher ; 8 NE. Ohrenburg. Pop. 1,336.

Ingelheim, (*Ober*,) t. Hesse Darmstadt, province of the Rhine, on the Selz ; 12 W. Mentz, 28 NW. Worms. Lon. 8. 1. E. Lat. 49. 56. N. Pop. 1,738. Natives, Charlemagne and Sebastian Munster.

Ingelheim, (*Nider*,) t. Ger. in Hesse Darmstadt ; 1 NNW. Ober Ingelheim. Pop. 1,137.

Ingelly, t. Hind. in Bengal, at the mouth of the Hoogly ; 60 S. Calcutta.

Ingelmunster, or *Engelmunster*, v. & parish, Flanders, near the river Mandel ; 5 N. Courtray. Pop. 4,873. Here is a castle, which was often made a garrison in the religious wars of the 16th century.

Ingelsburg, t. Sax. Vogtland ; 9 SSE. Oelsnitz.

Ingelsthal, t. Carinthia ; 4 NNW. Freisach.

Ingelstad, t. Sweden, Smaland ; 10 SE. Wexio.

Ingen, small isl. in the North sea, near the coast of Lapland. Lat. 70. 56. N.

Ingena, now *Avranches*.

Ingenheim, v. Bav. circle of the Rhine ; near Landau. Pop. 1,000.

Ingenio, t. Chili, on the Ligua.

Ingeram, small isl. in the straits of Malacca, near the coast of Salengore. Lon. 101. 26. E. Lat. 3. 15. N.

Ingeram, t. Hind. in Rajamundry 30 SE. Rajamundry.

Ingersheim, t. France, in Upper-Rhine ; 6 WNW. Colmar. Pop. 1,268.

Ingesu, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania ; 80 SE. Yurcup.

Ingatorp, t. Sweden, Schonen ; 10 E. Ystad.

Inghuysen, t. Neth. Zutphen ; 3 NE. Doesburg.

Ingkalu, small isl. in the North sea, near the coast of Lapland. Lat. 70. 50. N.

Ingleborough, mt. Eng. in NW. part of Yorkshire ; 2,361 feet above the sea ; 20 miles in circ. Lon. 2. 23. W. Lat. 54. 10. N.

Ingling, t. France, Moselle ; 6 E. Thionville.

Inglesville, p-v. Montgomery co. Va. W. 311.

Ingleton, v. Eng. in W. riding of Yorkshire, at the foot of Ingleborough mt. ; 18 NE. Lancaster, 245 NW. London. Pop. 1,268.

Ingo, see *Hango*.

Ingoda, r. Russia, which runs into the Amul, 28 W. Nertchinsk.

Ingolstadt, t. Bavaria, circle of the Regen, on the Danube ; 33 NE. Augsburg, 37 N. Munich. Lon. 11. 26. E. Lat. 48. 46. N. Pop. 4,817. It is one of the strongest places in Germany, surrounded with a morass. It had a university, founded in the year 1472, which embraced the reformation in the year 1743, but it was removed in 1800 to Landshut. It now has an academy or high school, and 3 churches.

Ingonville, t. France, in Lower Seine, near the coast ; 2 N. Havre de Grace, of which it is sometimes reckoned a suburb. Pop. 4,136.

Ingraham, or *Washington-Islands*, a cluster of islands in the S. Pacific ocean, NW. of the Marquesas. Lon. 140. 14. to 141. 18. W. Lat. 8. 3. to 9. 24. S.

Ingrande, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire, on the Loire ; 10 E. Ancenis, 15 WSW. Angers.

Ingré, t. France, in Loiret; 4 NW. Orleans. Pop. 2,905.

Ingria, part of Russia, now called the Government of Petersburg; conquered from the Swedes by Peter the Great.

Ingrin, or *Grain*, t. Africa, in the country of the Foulahs; 30 SW. Cayor.

Ingskar, small isl. in the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17. 24. E. Lat. 61. 15. N.

Ingrowitz, t. Moravia, in Brunn; 30 NNW. Brunn. Lon. 16. 2. E. Lat. 49. 36. N. Pop. 1,050.

Ingue-louka, t. Chinese Tartary. Lon. 124. 44. E. Lat. 42. 16. N.

Ingueniel, t. France, in Morbihan; 10 N. Hennebon.

Ingul, r. Russia, which runs into the Bug, near Matvievka.

Inguletz, r. Russia, which runs into the Dnieper, 12 NE. Cherson.

Ingulsk, t. Russia, in Ekaterinoslav, on the Ingul; 28 S. Elizavet.

Ingurty, t. Golconda; 22 SE. Warangole.

Ingweiler, t. France, in Lower Rhine, on the Motter; 21 NNW. Strasburg. Pop. 1,426.

Inhallow, one of the smaller Orkney islands, between Pomona and Rousa.

Inhambane, or *Innambam*, km. Africa, in Mocaranga, bounded N. by Sabia, E. and SE. by the Indian sea, SW. by the Manica, and NW. by a country unknown. Lon. 23. to 26. S.

Inhamoit, t. and district, Africa, in Mocaranga, about Lon. 31. 20. E. Lat. 17. 30. S.

Inhampura, r. Africa, in Inhambane, which runs into the Indian sea, Lat. 24. 30. S.

Inhambano, r. Africa, which runs into the Indian sea, Lat. 23. 15. S.

Inhangoma, isl. Africa, in the river Zambeze. Lon. 32. 20. E. Lat. 17. 45. S.

Inhansara, t. Nubia, Sennaar; 30 Giessim.

Inhasato, small isl. in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 20. 35. S.

Inhaquea, t. Africa, in Sofala, in the possession of the Portuguese, near the sea coast; 20 SW. Sofala.

Inia, r. Russia, which runs into the Oby, 50 NE. Kolivan.

Inia, r. Russia, which runs into the Lena. Lon. 116. 14. E. Lat. 55. 20. N.

Injambi, or *Tiete*, r. Brazil, which runs into the Parana; 180 NW. St. Paul, on the borders of Paraguay.

Iniara, t. Russia, in Penza; 48 W. Penza.

Injellee, see *Hijellee*.

Inio, small isl. in the Baltic, near the coast of Finland, with a town. Lon. 21. 14. E. Lat. 60. 26. N.

Inirrita, r. S. A. in New Grenada, which runs into the Guaviara, Lon. 68. 20. W. Lat. 4. N.

Iniisbeg, isl. near NW. coast of Ireland. Lon. 8. 3. W. Lat. 55. 12. N.

Inisbeg, isl. near W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 10. 22. W. Lat. 52. 7. N.

Inis Boffin, isl. near W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 8. 2. W. Lat. 55. 10. N.

Inis Boffin, isl. near W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 10. 9. W. Lat. 53. 35. N.

Iniscaltra, isl. of Ireland, in the river Shannon; 2 S. Mount Shannon.

Iniscattery, isl. of Ireland, about 7 miles from

the mouth of the Shannon. Lon. 9. 25. W. Lat. 52. 35. N.

Inisdrisra, isl. near SW. coast of Ireland, in Roaring-water bay. Lon. 9. 33. W. Lat. 51. 27. N.

Inisduf, isl. near N. coast of Ireland. Lon. 8. 2. W. Lat. 55. 11. N.

Inisfree, isl. near W. coast of Ireland; 2 SE. Arranmore. Lat. 54. 57. N.

Inisfree Bay, bay on W. coast of Ireland. Lat. 55. 2. N.

Inisglora Island, isl. near W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 9. 57. W. Lat. 54. 13. N.

Inisgoula Island, isl. near W. coast of Ireland, in Clew bay. Lon. 9. 30. W. Lat. 53. 53. N.

Inish, small isl. near W. coast of Scotland. Lon. 5. 39. W. Lat. 56. 20. N.

Inishae Island, isl. near W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 8. 7. W. Lat. 53. 29. N.

Inisharn Island, isl. near W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 9. 46. W. Lat. 53. 37. N.

Inishegil Island, isl. near W. coast of Ireland, between the island of Achil and the continent. Lat. 54. N.

Inisherkan Island, isl. near S. coast of Ireland, on W. side of Baltimore harbour, 6 m. in circ. Lon. 9. 19. W. Lat. 51. 24. N.

Inishmurry Island, isl. in the river Shannon; 16 W. Limerick.

Inishowen Head, cape on N. coast of Ireland. Lon. 6. 48. W. Lat. 55. 15. N.

Inishruin Island, small isl. near W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 9. 59. W. Lat. 53. 36. N.

Inishugh Island, isl. near W. coast of Ireland, in Clew bay. Lon. 9. 30. W. Lat. 53. 52. N.

Iniskea, (North,) isl. near W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 10. W. Lat. 54. 9. N.

Iniskea, (South,) isl. near W. coast of Ireland; 1 SW. North Iniskea.

Iniskeel Island, isl. near W. coast of Ireland, at the mouth of the Guibarra river. Lon. 8. 20. W. Lat. 54. 51. N.

Iniskeerah, isl. near W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 9. 56. W. Lat. 54. 13. N.

Iniskerry, isl. near W. coast of Ireland, N. of Dunmore bay. Lon. 9. 27. W. Lat. 52. 47. N.

Inislire, isl. near W. coast of Ireland, in Clew bay. Lon. 9. 30. W. Lat. 53. 50. N.

Inismain, one of the South Arran islands, near W. coast of Ireland, at the entrance of Galway bay. Lon. 9. 36. W. Lat. 53. 3. N.

Inismakeera, isl. near W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 9. 23. W. Lat. 54. 57. N.

Inismanan, isl. near NW. coast of Ireland. Lon. 9. 12. W. Lat. 55. 6. N.

Inismurry, isl. near W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 8. 33. W. Lat. 54. 26. N.

Inishark Island, isl. near W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 10. 14. W. Lat. 53. 34. N.

Inistegell, isl. near W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 9. 49. W. Lat. 53. 38. N.

Inistioghe, t. Ireland, Kilkenny; 10 S. Gowran, 13 SW. Kilkenny.

Inistuiscair, isl. near W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 10. 26. W. Lat. 52. 8. N.

Inisture, isl. near W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 10. W. Lat. 53. 41. N.

Inkerman, t. Crimea, on the bay of Achtiar. The rocks all around the harbour are, in a wonderful manner, wrought into cells, chapels, monasteries, sepulchres, &c.

In-kiang, t. China, of the third rank, in Koei-tcheou; 12 NNE. Se-nan.

Inskolkaia, fortress, Russia, in Kolivan; 40 SW. Biisk.

Inli, t. Corea; 45. W. Hoang-tcheou.

In-min, city, China, of the second rank, in Quang-si; 750 SSW. Peking. Lon. 106. 41. E. Lat. 23. 3. N.

In-noring, t. Carinthia, on the river Lyzer; 6 N. Millstatt.

Inn, (an. *Ænus*, or *Ænus*.) r. which rises in the country of the Grisons, about 12 SW. of Zuls, passes by Innsbruck, Schwartz, Ratenburg, Kuffstein, Wasserburg, Muldorf, Braunau, Scherding, &c. and runs into the Danube, near Passau. Length 250 miles.

Inn, r. Austria, which runs into the Danube, near Efferding.

Innaconda, or *Viniconda*, or *Huiniconda*, fortress, Hind., in Guntoor; 87 SSE. Hydrabad, 95 W. Masulipatam. Lon. 79. 36. E. Lat. 16. N.

Innerkeithen, &c. see *Inverkeithing*, &c.

Inner See, r. which rises about 5 NW. from Goslar, and runs into the Leine, about 4 NW. Sarstede, in Hildesheim.

Inner Sound, strait of the North sea, between the isle of Skye and NW. coast of Inverness-shire, in Scotland.

Invershon, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17. 6. E. Lat. 61. 34. N.

Innerstein, t. Austria; 6 WNW. Grein.

Innharting, t. Austria; 5 W. Wels.

Innichen, (an. *Aguntum*.) t. Tyrol, near the Drave; 21 N. Cadora, 29 E. Brixen. Lon. 12. 20. E. Lat. 46. 41. N.

Innitpour, t. Bengal; 48 N. Dacca.

Innstadt, (an. *Bajodurum*.) see *Passau*.

Inny, r. Ireland, in Kerry, which empties into Ballinaskellig bay.

Ino, now *Nio*.

Inopolis, see *Abonitichos*.

Inor, t. France, in Meuse; 3 N. Stenay.

Inowloczaw, or *Inowiadislow*, or *Jungentleslaw*, t. Poland; 26 W. Wladislaw. Pop. 357.

Inowroslaw, see *Wladislaw*.

Inowsal, small isl. near NE. coast of Borneo. Lon. 117. 27. E. Lat. 6. 45. N.

Insara, t. Russia, in Penza, at the conflux of the Istra and Insara; 278 ESE. Moscow. Pop. 3,024.

Insch, t. Scotland, and burgh of a barony, in Aberdeenshire; 10 NW. Inverary.

Inse, r. Prussia, which runs into the Curisch Haff, 11 S. Russ.

Inse, t. Prussia; 22 W. Tilsit, 33 S. Memel.

Inselberg, mt. Ger., in Thuringia; 3,300 feet in height.

Inshené, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile; 9 W. Dendera.

Inshilla, t. Africa, near E. coast of Tunis; 108 S. Tunis.

Insingén, t. Bavaria; 4 S. Rothenburg.

Insming, t. France, in Meurte; 9 ENE. Morhange, 10 NNE. Dieuze.

Insoko, t. Africa, on the Gold coast; 120 miles from the sea.

Inspruck, or *Innsbruck*, or *Ynsbrugg*, t. Austria, capital of Tyrol, on the Inn; 28 N. Brixen, 68 SW. Salzburg. Lon. 11. 24. E. Lat. 47. 16. N. Pop. 10,237. H. 1,100. It is 1,856 feet above

the level of the sea. Though situated in the northern part of Tyrol, it has long been the seat of the local government and of the high courts of justice. It contains a government house, town house, opera, arsenal, barracks, and 9 churches. The public edifices are more remarkable for size than elegance. Within the walls and gates it is not large, but it contains extensive suburbs. A university was founded here in 1672; but it has been suppressed, and its place is now supplied by a lycuem, a medical school, an establishment styled the general seminary for Tyrol. The town has considerable trade, and a manufacture of cotton. The *Innthal*, or valley of the Inn, in which Innsbruck stands, is 30 miles in length, the largest and most picturesque, formed by the northern Alps.

Instér, r. Prussia, which rises 6 NE. Pilkallen, and joins the Angerap, to form the Pregel, near Insterbürg.

Insterbürg, t. Pru., in Gumbinnen; 44 E. Königsberg. Lon. 22. 2. E. Lat. 54. 35. N. Pop. 5,253. It contains 2 churches; the castle was built in the 14th century. Corn and beer are its principal articles of trade.

Insubres, ancient division of Cisalpine Gaul, on the Po.

Insuma, t. Arabia, Hedsjas; 100 SW. Mecca.

Inta, km. Africa, north of Ashantee. Chief town, Sallagha.

Intawa, t. Hind., Bundelcund; 15 E. Panah.

Intchen-ouei, t. Chinese Tartary; 230 ENE. Peking. Lon. 127. 21. E. Lat. 41. 23. N.

Interamnium, or *Interamna*, now *Terni*.

Interdoco, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; 12 W. Aquila.

Interior Parish, p-v. La Fourche, Louisiana; 114 New Orleans, W. 1,375.

Interlacken, t. Switz., in Berne; 28 SSW. Lucerne, 32 SE. Berne. It takes its name from a celebrated abbey, so called from being situated between the lakes of Brientz and Thun.

Intour, t. Hind., in Cuddapa; 33 NW. Gandicotta.

Intra, t. Piedmont, on lake Maggiore; 30 N. Novara. Pop. 4,500.

Intressin, t. Pru. Posen; 40 S. Posen.

Introbio, t. Italy, in Montagna; 7 N. Lecco.

Inturki, t. Russia, Wilna; 18 N. Wilna.

In-Venden, mt. Tyrolese; 14 NNE. Brixen.

Inver, r. Ireland, which enters into Donegal bay, forming a bay at its mouth, to which it gives name; 7 W. Donegal.

Inverarity, t. Scot., Angus; 4 S. Forfar.

Inverary, t. & royal borough, Scot., capital of Argyleshire; 59 NW. Glasgow, 104 WNW. Edinburgh. Lon. 4. 54. W. Lat. 56. 15. N. Pop. 1,134. It is situated on NW. side of Loch Fyne, near which is a castle, the seat of the duke of Argyle.

Inveraven, t. Scot., in Bamffshire, near the conflux of the Avon and the Spey; 12 SSE. Forres, 14 S. Elgin.

Inverbervie, see *Bervie*.

Inveresk, parish, Scot., Edinburghshire, on the Esk; 3 N. Dalkeith, 4 E. Edinburgh. Pop. 6,393.

Invergowrie, v. Scot., in Angus, on the Tay; 2 W. Dundee.

Inverkeithing, s-p. Scot., and a royal burgh,

in Fifeshire, on N. side of the Forth; 13 NW. Edinburgh, 29 S. Perth. Lon. 3. 25. W. Lat. 56. 3. N. Pop. 1,500; of the parish 2,400. Before the entrance of the harbour there is a large and safe bay, which affords excellent shelter for ships in all winds.

Inverkiethen, t. Scot., in Aberdeenshire; 16 N. Inverary.

Inverkiller, t. Scot., in the Angus-shire; 5 N. Aberbrothick.

Inverleithing, t. Scot., in Peeblesshire, on a river of the same name, with a medicinal spring; 5 E. Peebles.

Inverleithing, r. Scot., which runs into the Tweed, 5 E. Peebles.

Inverlochy, see *Fort William*.

Inverness, s-p. Scot., cap. of the county of the same name, at the mouth of the Ness; 18 WNW. Aberdeen, 156 N. Edinburgh. Lon. 4. 7. W. Lat. 57. 29. N. Pop. 11,353. It is a royal burgh, and has a safe and commodious harbour. It is the emporium and common centre of intercourse of the northern counties, and has long been considered as the metropolis of the Highlands. It is a handsome town, and has many elegant buildings. The manufactures of the town are leather, coarse hempen cloth, bagging, sacking, &c., linen, and thread. The memorable battle of Culloden was fought near this town. Inverness has a flourishing royal academy, with from 200 to 300 scholars, a royal infirmary, 3 printing offices, from 2 of which newspapers are issued; 3 presbyterian churches, besides 1 of Episcopalians, and a place of worship for Methodists.

Inverness-shire, co. Scotland, bounded N. by Ross, E. by Murray and Nairn, S. by Perth and Argyle, and W. by the sea. It is divided into 3 districts, Inverness-shire Proper, Lochaber, and Badenoch; and includes several of the Hebrides, or Western islands, viz. Skye, Barra, North and South Uist, Benbecula, St. Kilda, Rona, Rasa, Rum, and some others, with the peninsula of Harris. Independent of the islands, it measures 94 miles from E. to W. and 50 from N. to S. It abounds with oak and fir timber, and mines of iron ore; the pastures feed numbers of cattle. Pop. 78,336.

Inversnaid, fort, Scot., in Stirlingshire, with barracks near E. coast of Loch Lomond; 18 N. Dumblane. The barracks are yet kept in repair, and a guard regularly mounted.

Inverury, t. Scot., in Aberdeenshire, at the conflux of the Don and the Ury; 10 NW. Aberdeen, 51 NNE. Dundee. Lon. 2. 19. W. Lat. 57. 11. N. Pop. 783.

Invoy, now *Carignan*.

Inyami, t. Africa, in Loango, with a celebrated idol, adored by the inhabitants.

Iona, *I-colum-kill*, *I-columb-kill*, called by Bede *Hii*, but its proper name is *I*, pronounced like *ee*, which signifies an island; one of the Western islands of Scotland, separated from the western part of Mull by a narrow channel; 36 miles distant from the mainland; $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, 1 on an average, broad; containing 1,300 acres. Pop. 386. It is the property of the duke of Argyll, and produces good crops of barley and oats, and has excellent pasture; and abounds in a variety of minerals.

In 563, St. Columba, a native of Ireland,

landed upon this island, and after this event it became celebrated as a seat of learning and piety. It was erected into a bishop's see, and became the head of the Christian church in Scotland, whither the young princes of Scotland and Northumberland were sent for education; it was also honoured with frequent visits from the neighbouring potentates of ancient times, while others sought an asylum here from the cares of the world. There are considerable ruins of the cathedral and other buildings, and in the burying place there are numerous tombstones. In this enclosure lie the remains of 48 kings of Scotland, 4 of Ireland, 8 of Norway, and 1 France, who were ambitious of reposing in this consecrated ground.

Ionia, ancient country, on W. side of Asai Minor. Chief cities, Ephesus and Smyrna.

Ionia, p-v. Onondaga co. N. Y., in Camillus; 157 W. Albany, W. 420.

Ionian Sea, ancient name of that part of the Mediterranean which lies between S. part of Italy and Greece.

Ionian Islands, called also the *Ionian Republic*, or *Republic of the Seven Islands*, a small, recently constituted republic, consisting of seven principal islands and a number of islets, extending along the southwest of Greece. Lon. 19. 30. to 23. 10. E. Lat. 36. to 40. N.

<i>Islands.</i>	<i>Sq. m.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Chief towns.</i>
Corfu.....	229.....	60,000.....	Corfu
Cephalonia.....	340.....	60,000.....	Argostoli
Zante.....	159.....	40,000.....	Zante
Sta. Maura.....	106.....	20,000.....	Sta. Maura
Cerigo.....	96.....	10,000.....	Cerigo
Ithaca.....	90.....	8,000.....	Vathi
Paxo.....	34.....	8,000.....	Porto Gai

1,054 206,000

This republic was put under the protection of Great Britain, in 1815, by the congress of Vienna, and a constitution was drawn up and ratified by the British government in 1817. The legislative power is vested in a senate of 29 members, from the several islands.—The coasts of the islands are rugged, the surface uneven, containing a number of barren rocks and some high hills, interspersed with fertile plains and valleys. The climate is very mild, but subject to sudden changes. The productions are corn, vines, olives, currants, cotton, honey, wax, &c. Vines and olives form the chief source of income to the inhabitants. The currants, and small dried grapes, are exported in large quantities.—The inhabitants are mostly Greeks, and of the Greek church.

Ios, now *Nio*.

Ioushiah, (an. *Laodicea*), t. Syria; 50 NE. Balbec.

Iowa Town, t. N. A., on E. side of the river Mississippi. Lon. 91. 15. W. Lat. 40. 30. N.

Iowa, r. N. A., which runs into the Mississippi, Lon. 91. 50. W. Lat. 40. 38. N.

Iowa, (*Upper*), r. N. A., which runs into the Mississippi, 40 N. Ouisconsin.

Iowas, Indians, N. A. on the Mississippi, and the Iowa. No. 1,400.

Ipam, t. Africa, on the Gold coast; 30 SW. Acra.

Ipame, r. Brazil, which runs into the Paraguay.

Ipanema, t. Brazil; 160 SW. Pernambuco.

Ipek, r. Servia, which rises in Mount Hæmus, and runs into the Danube, near Galombatz.

Ipersheim, t. Ger., Schwarzenburg; 13 SW. Schainfeld.

Iphofen, t. Bavaria; 5 E. Kitzingen.

Ipiates, t. S. A. in Popayan; 36 S. Pasto.

Ipoly, r. Hungary, which runs into the Danube, near Gran.

Ipoly-Sagh, t. Hungary, the place of assembly for the county of Honth. Pop. 785.

Ips, (an. *Pons Isis*, or *Isipontium*.) t. Austria, near the conflux of the Ips and Danube; 22 W. St. Polten, 48 W. Vienna. Lon. 15. 5. E. Lat. 48. 13. N. Pop. 900.

Ips, r. which rises from a lake in S. part of Austria, passes by Waidhoven, &c. and runs into the Danube, near the town of Ips.

Ipsala, or *Cypsala*, or *Skipsilar*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, on the Marizza; 53 SW. Adrianople, 150 W. Constantinople. Greek abp. see.

Ipsara, or *Ipsara*, (an. *Psyra*.) isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, about 6 miles long and 3 wide; 6 NW. Scio. Lon. 25. 35. E. Lat. 38. 43. N. It produces figs, grapes, a little cotton, and some corn; red wine is an article of commerce; the soil is in general excellent. Pop. differently stated from 500 to nearly 3,000, chiefly Greeks, & are subject to the cadi of Scio.

Ipsheim, t. Bavaria; 17 NNW. Anspach.

Ipsili, small island, gulf of Engia; 5 NW. Engia.

Ipson, t. Egypt; 3 S. Tahta.

Ipstons, t. Eng., Staffordshire; 2 N. Cheadle. Pop. 1,804.

Ipsus, t. Phrygia; about 90 NW. Iconium. It is celebrated for a great battle fought, 301 B. C., between Antigonos and Ptolemy.

Ipswich, r. Mass., which rises in Wilmington, runs NE. and flows into Ipswich harbour.

Ipswich, p-t. & port of entry, Essex co. Mass.; 12 NNE. Salem, 12 SSW. Newburyport, 27 NNE. Boston, W. 464. Lon. 70. 51. W. Lat. 42. 41. N. Pop. 2,553. It contains 3 parishes, in each of which there is a Congregational meeting house, and it has also a society of Baptists. The principal village is pleasantly situated on Ipswich river, about a mile from the sea, and contains an elegant court house, an excellent stone jail, a free grammar school, a brick building for the registry of deeds, and 2 Congregational meeting houses. It is a place of some trade, and does some business at shipbuilding. The shipping belonging to this port, in 1816, amounted to 1,571 tons. Here is an excellent stone bridge across the river, with 2 arches. The supreme court, and the court of common pleas, are occasionally held in this town.

Ipswich, t. Eng., cap. of Suffolk, on the Orwell, 12 m. from the German sea; 42 S. Norwich, 69 NNE. London. Lon. 1. 10. E. Lat. 52. 4. N. Pop. 13,670. It is ancient, and was formerly of much greater note than at present; the harbour was more convenient, and had a greater number of vessels. The streets are well paved and lighted, but narrow and irregular. Many of the houses are modern and handsome; the rest, though old, are substantial and commodious. There are 12 churches, and chapels for Independents, Unitarians, and Baptists. The trade is considerable, chiefly in the making and exportation of grain

for the London market, with a small share in the coasting and foreign trade. It sends 2 members to parliament. Here is a market on Tuesday and Thursday for butchers' meat, on Wednesday and Friday for fish, and on Saturday for corn and provisions in general.—Cardinal Wolsey was a native of this town.

Ipthausen, t. Bavaria; 3 miles from Konigshofen in der Grabfeld.

Iput, r. Russia, which runs into the Soz, opposite to Bilitz, in Mogilev.

Iqueyqui, or *Iquique*, isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Peru, about a mile in circ., situated in a small gulf, which affords a shelter for vessels, but no fresh water. Lon. 20. 20. S.

Iquisenqui, one of the islands of Japan, near SE. coast of the island of Ximo. It is very small. Lon. 132. 40. E. Lat. 32. N.

Ira, p-t. Rutland co. Vt.; 40 W. Windsor, W. 433. Pop. 498.

Ira, t. Cayuga co. N. Y., formed since 1820 from Cato.

Irabad, see *Hirabad*.

Irabatty, name given to the river Ava, in some part of its course.

Iracubo, r. Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 54. 27. W. Lat. 5. 35. N.

Irak Arabi, or *Arabian Irak*, a name often applied to the pachalic of Bagdad. See *Bagdad*.

Irak, or *Irac*, or *Irac Agemi*, pr. Persia, bounded N. by Ghilan and Mazanderan, E. by Chorasán, S. by Farsistan, and W. by the Arabian Irac. This province contains a part of ancient *Media* and *Parthia*. It is about 150 leagues in length, and 120 in breadth; a part of it is composed of barren and naked mountains, or sandy plains, in which little can grow for the service of man. The air is healthy, but extremely dry. They reckon about 40 towns or cities. Ispahan is the capital.

Iramally, t. Hind., in Dindigul; 30 WNW. Dindigul.

Iran, see *Persia*.

Irancy, t. France, Auxerre; 6 SE. Auxerre, 18 NW. Avallon. Pop. 1,122.

Irapilly, t. Hind., in the Mysore country; 12 SE. Sankeridurgum.

Irassburg, p-t. & cap. Orleans co. Vt.; 60 NNE. Montpelier, W. 570. Pop. 432. It is watered by Black river.

Irben, t. Courland, on the coast of the Baltic; 18 ENE. Windau.

Irbersdorf, see *Ebrenfriedersdorf*.

Irbil, fortress, A. Turkey, in Curdistan; 80 SE. Betlis.

Irbít, or *Irbitskaia*, t. Russia, in Perm, on the Irbít; 100 NE. Ikaterinburg. Pop. 3,400. It is the entrepot for Siberian furs, and is noted for a yearly market held in January.

Irbít, r. Russia, which runs into the Tura, near the town of Irbitskaia.

Irch, see *Earch*.

Ircunda, t. Hind., in Cicacole; 28 SW. Cicacole.

Iré, see *Eyré*.

Ire Holmes, 2 islands among the Orkneys, a little W. of the island of Sanda.

Ireby, or *Market Ireby*, t. Eng., in Cumberland, on the Elne; 12 N. Keswick, 296 N. London. Lon. 3. 5. W. Lat. 54. 39. N. Pop. 130.

Ireck, or *Iregh*, t. Slavonia, in Syrmia. Lon. 19. 53. E. Lat. 45. 7. N. Pop. 4,817. H. 1,000.

Iredell, co. W. part of N. C. Pop. in 1810, 10,972. Slaves 2,432. Pop. in 1820, 13,071.

Irega, t. Hind., in Adoni; 50 WNW. Adoni.

Iregua, r. Spain, which rises in Old Castile, and runs into the Ebro, near Logroño.

Irej, t. Hind., in Gohud; 70 E. Narwa, 120 SSE. Agra. Lon. 79. 40. E. Lat. 25. 37. N.

Irken, see *Yarkan*.

Irelaboo, t. on N. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 96. 15. E. Lat. 5. 9. N.

Ireland, (*New*,) isl. in the E. Indian sea. The inhabitants are black, and woolly-headed, like negroes, but without the flat nose and thick lips. The most southerly point is situated Lon. 152. 17. E. Lat. 4. 59. S.

IRELAND, large island, Europe, in the Atlantic, lying west of Great Britain, from which it is separated by the Irish sea, or St. George's channel, which varies in breadth from 12 to 120 miles. Lon. 6. to 10. 40. W. Lat. 51. 15. to 55. 13. N.; 235 miles long, from N. to S., and 182, where widest, broad. Sq. m. according to Pinkerton and others, 27,457; according to Dr. Beaufort, 30,370; according to Wakefield, 32,201. Pop. in 1731, 2,010,221; in 1767, 2,544,276; in 1791, 4,206,612. The following is a view of the population, according to the returns of 1821, together with the number of resident clergy of the established church, Catholic clergy, Presbyterian ministers, and others.

<i>Provinces.</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>1821.</i>	<i>Est.ch.</i>	<i>Cath.</i>	<i>Pres.</i>	<i>others</i>
Ulster.....	2,001,966	440	319	216	111	
Leinster.....	1,785,702	637	683	11	11	
Connought...	1,053,918	157	357	3	3	
Munster.....	2,005,363	463	635	9	29	

Totals....6,846,949 1,617 1,994 239 145

Divisions. Ireland is divided into 4 provinces, Ulster, Leinster, Connought, and Munster, which are subdivided into 32 counties, containing 3,436 parishes.

Towns. The chief towns are Dublin, the capital, Cork, Limerick, Waterford, Belfast, Kilkenny, Drogheda, Dundalk, Galway, Newry, Londonderry, Wexford, Kinsale, Sligo, and Armagh.

Government. Ireland forms a part of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. See *Great Britain*.

Religion. The established religion of Ireland is the same as that of England, yet two thirds or three fourths of the inhabitants are Catholics. In the establishment there are 4 archbishoprics, viz. Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam; and 18 bishoprics. In the northern counties the Presbyterians are the most numerous class of Protestants.

Education. There is a university in Dublin, and a royal Catholic college at Maynooth. Education among the great mass of the people has heretofore been lamentably neglected, but of late, exertions have been made to extend its advantages.

Inhabitants. The great mass of the people are sunk in ignorance and poverty. Their common food is potatoes and milk, their fuel, turf; and they are miserably lodged. According to the returns in 1791, there were 701,102 houses,

of which 112,556 were inhabited by paupers, and 515,346, not inhabited by paupers, had only one hearth.

Commerce, &c. The principal exports are linen, butter, wheat, flour, oats, beef, pork, &c. The exports, in 1815, amounted to £7,139,435. Of the manufactures, linen is the most important. Cotton is also manufactured to considerable extent; also a good deal is done at distillation and brewing.

Rivers, &c. The principal rivers are the Shannon, Barrow, Foyle, Bann, Liffey, Blackwater, Boyne, Slaney, Bandon, Lee, and Suir. The most considerable lakes are Lough Neagh, Lough Erne, Lough Corrib, and the lake of Killarney.

Face of the country, &c. The face of the country is agreeably diversified; but a small part of it is mountainous. The mountains are chiefly in the western parts. One of the most striking features is the immense extent of bogs, which disfigure the country. The soil is generally a fertile loam of no great depth, with a rocky substratum.

Productions. The principal productions are grass, potatoes, oats, wheat, barley, flax, hemp, &c. Oats are extensively used for food. It is calculated, that throughout the country there are 10 acres of oats to one of all other kinds of grain. Ireland has been long celebrated for its immense quantities of potatoes, as well as for their excellent quality.

Climate. The climate is healthy and temperate; cooler in summer and warmer in winter than England; but humid, and often foggy. At Limerick the thermometer never rises above 72 deg., or sinks below 28 deg.—There are neither moles nor toads, nor any kind of serpents in Ireland.

Minerals. Marble of great beauty is found in several counties. Mines of coal, lead, iron, and copper are not unfrequent.

Ireland, one of the Bermuda islands.

Ireland's Eye, small isl. at the entrance into Dublin harbour.

Irelly, t. Hind., Golconda; 35 E. Hydrabad.

Ireman, t. Cachar; 22 E. Cospour.

Irene, an ancient name of Ireland.

Irenopolis, now Bagdad.

Irew, t. on SE. coast of the island of Timor. Lon. 126. 3. E. Lat. 8. 45. S.

Irganong, t. Hind., in Baglana; 20 SE. Saler Mouler.

Irgis, r. Russia, which runs into the Volga, near Volsk.

Irgiskoe, t. Russia, in Saratov, on Irgis; 96 E. Volsk.

Iri, t. Africa, in Congo.

Iria, *Iria-Flavia*, now *Voghera*, and *Pedron*.

Irjab, t. Candahar; 40 SE. Cabul. Lon. 69. 8. E. Lat. 33. 50. N.

Irigny, t. France, in Rhone; 6 S. Lyons.

Iriju, r. Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 51. 30. W. Lat. 0. 58. N.

Iris, now *Jekil-ermak*.

Irish Sea, that part of the Atlantic which is between the coasts of Ireland and Great Britain.

Irassari, t. France, in Lower Pyrenees; 10 SW. St. Palais. Pop. 1,030.

Iris, see *Goat Island*.

Iritiba, r. Brazil which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 21. S.

Irizch, see *Rizeh*.

Irk, r. Eng., in Lancashire, which runs into the Irwell, near Manchester.

Irken, or *Jerkin*, or *Yarkan*, see *Yarkan*.

Irkineeva, t. Russia, in Tobolsk; 160 ENE. Eniseisk. Lon. 96. E. Lat. 58. 50. N.

Irkut, r. Russia, which runs into the Angara, opposite to Irkutsk.

Irkutsk, t. Russia, and capital of a government and a circle to which it gives name, on the Angara; 840 ESE. Kolivan, 1,248 ESE. Tobolsk. Lon. 104. 11. E. Lat. 52. 16. N. Pop. in 1787, 11,292. H. 1,508, mostly of wood. Pop. in 1815, about 15,000. Greek abp. see. It is situated on a fine plain, at the junction of the Irkut with the Angara, a considerable distance from the entrance into lake Baikal. It contains 33 churches, 2 cloisters, a seminary, a popular school, a school for the Japanese language and navigation, and a hospital for the small pox. It is the residence of the officers of government, and the station of a considerable body of troops. It is a place of greater commercial importance than any other in Siberia, having an advantageous situation, and being the residence of many merchants engaged in the trade between Russia and China. It is connected by its position with three commercial routes, that of Kiakta, that of eastern Siberia and Kamtschatka, and that of western Siberia and Russia.

Irkutsk, or *Irkourtsk*, or *Irkutskoi*, government, Russia, containing all that part of Siberia which lies beyond the 107th deg. E. Lon.; bounded N. by the Frozen sea, E. by the N. Pacific ocean, S. by Chinese Tartary, and W. by Kolivan and Tobolsk. It is the largest and least populous of all the Russian governments, and is divided into the 4 provinces of Irkutsk, Nertchinsk, Yakutsk, and Ochotsk, from the 4 principal towns, and includes the Aleutian, Kurile, &c., islands. Sq. m. about 2,700,000. Pop. 661,700.

Irma-hissar, t. Natolia; 40 SE. Castamena.

Irnee, t. Hind., in Mahur; 38 N. Mahur.

Iron Island, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near the coast of Siam. Lon. 98. E. Lat. 12. 35. N.

Irondequot Bay, narrow bay, Monroe co. N. Y., extending from the south side of lake Ontario, about 5 miles in length; 6 E. Genesee river.

Irongray, t. Scot., in Kircudbrightshire; 16 E. Kircudbright.

Iron Mountains, mountains, which divide Tennessee from N. Carolina. Lon. 83. W. Lat. 35. 25. N.

Iroquois Indians, see *Six Nations*.

Irpin, r. Russia, which formed the boundary line between that part of the palatinate of Kiev which was added to Russia, and that which was left to Poland, and runs into the Dnieper, above Kiev.

Irrawaddy, or *Ava*, or *Kenpou*, or *Iravati*, the principal river of the Birman empire. Its source has never been explored, but is supposed to be in the eastern part of Thibet. It enters the Birman dominions about Lat. 25. N., and directing its course to the WSW., passes by the cities of Ummerapoora and Ava. In Lat. 7. 50., it divides into 2 branches, one running SW. by

the town of Persaim, the other SE. by Rangoon; but these branches are again subdivided into many streams, which are met by the tide. It is not navigable even for flat bottomed boats, farther than the mountains which divide Ava from China. In the rainy season it is about a mile wide at Ummerapoora, and very deep; the rest of the year it is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, and 8 feet deep. Length, estimated at upwards of 1,000 miles.

Irrsumit, t. East Greenland. Lon. 45. 35. W. Lat. 61. 10. N.

Irrsoa, small isl. near the coast of Portugal, on S. side of the mouth of the Minho. Lon. 8. 36. W. Lat. 41. 50. N.

Irt, r. Eng., in Cumberland, which runs into the Irish sea, near Ravenglass.

Irtelzkoi, fortress, Russia, in Upha, on the Ural; 88 W. Orenburg.

Irthing, r. Cumberland, which runs into the Eden, 2 E. Carlisle.

Irthingborough, t. Eng., Northamptonshire, 2 NW. Higham Ferrars.

Irtisch, large r. Asia, which rises in the mountains of Tartary, flows into the Russian territory, passes by Omsk and Tobolsk, and joins the Oby, 200 N. Tobolsk. Length 1,180 miles.

Iruela, t. Spain, in Jaen; 19 E. Ubeda. Pop. 2,200.

Irvan, see *Erivan*.

Irville, p-v. Muskingum co. Ohio; 12 NW. Zanesville, 47 E. Columbus, W. 384.

Irvine, p-t. & cap. Estill co. Ken.; 67 Frankfort, W. 555.

Irvine, s-p. Scot., and royal borough, in Ayrshire, situated at the mouth of a river of the same name; 12 N. Ayr, 25 SW. Glasgow. Lon. 4. 34. W. Lat. 55. 39. N. Pop. 5,750. The principal trade is exporting coal to Ireland; the harbour is near half a mile from the town. In the year 1790, the number of vessels which belonged to this port was 51, the tonnage of which amounted to 3,682 tons.

Irvine, r. Scot., which rises in some mountains that form a boundary between the counties of Ayr and Lanerk, and runs into the Frith of Clyde, a little below the town of Irvine.

Irun, or *Iron*, see *Yrun*.

Irvon, or *Yrkon*, r. Wales, which runs into Wye, at Builth, in Brecknock.

Irwell, r. Eng., Lancashire, which runs into the Mersey, 7 miles above Warrington.

Irwin, t. Venango co. Pa. Pop. 405.

Irwin, co. Georgia. Pop. 411.

Irwinton, p-t. Wilkinson co. Georgia; 18 S. by W. Milledgeville, W. 699. It contains a court house, a jail, and a Methodist meeting house.

Is, now *Hit*.

Is sur Tille, t. France, in Cote d'Or, near the Tille; 23 N. Dijon. Pop. 1,589.

Isaac Rock, rocky islet among the Bahamas. There are 4 or 5 others near. Lon. 81. W. Lat. 25. 48. N.

Isaac's Creek, r. Ohio, which runs into the Ohio, 1 mile below Manchester.

Isabad, t. Persia, in Irac; 50 S. Hamadan.

Isabe, t. Japan, in Nippon; 50 NW. Jedo.

Isabella, small isl. near the coast of Brazil; 25 SW. from the mouth of the St. Francisco.

Isabella, t. on N. coast of Hispaniola, built by

Christopher Columbus, in the year 1493. Lon. 71. 0. W. Lat. 19. 55. N.

Isabella Furnace, p-v. Shenandoah co. Va.; W. 138.

Isabella River, see *Ozama*.

Isacsig, t. Croatia; 8 NNW. Bihacs.

Isago, country, Africa, NW. of Benin.

Isaklu, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 12 NW. Akshehr.

Isakova, t. Eu. Turkey, in Moldavia; 60 NE. Jassy.

Isakzi, t. Eu. Turkey, situated on the Danube; 26 W. Ismail. Lon. 29. 9. E. Lat. 45. 18. N.

Isandora, t. Angola, on the Coanza; 25 S. Loando.

Isantse-Aghisi, t. Natolia; 12 W. Eregri.

Isar, t. Bavaria; 3 N. Hof.

Isar, see *Iser*.

Isara, now *Isere*, and *Oise*.

Isarek, see *Shadman*.

Isaria, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 8 W. Nicastro.

Isarria, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 11 S. Squillace.

Isauria, country, Asia Minor, N. of Cilicia; E. of Pisidia: now a part of *Caramania*.

Isbach, r. Ger., which runs into the Ulse, 7 SE. Manderscheidt.

Isbarteh, (an. *Baris*), t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, the residence of a pacha. The Greeks have 4 churches in the faubourgs; 92 S. Kiutaja. Lon. 30. 56. E. Lat. 37. 44. N.

Isbaster, one of the smaller Shetland islands. Lon. 0. 58. W. Lat. 60. 34. N.

Isbeliburg, t. Egypt, on the coast of the Mediterranean; 4 S. Damietta.

Isbellsville, p-v. Christian co. Ken.; W. 745.

Isby, t. Sweden, in Halland; 6 SE. Laholm.

Isca, & *Isaca*, see *Ex*, and *Exeter*.

Is campi, (an. *Scampis*), t. Eu. Turkey, in Albania; 6 SW. Albasani.

Is car, t. Spain, in Old Castile; 24 NNW. Segovia.

Ischalis, now *Ivelchester*.

Ischel, t. Upper Austria, near the source of the Traun; 19 S. Volcklabruck, 27 SE. Salzburg. Pop. 4,500. It is remarkable for salt works.

Ischia, (an. *Pithecura*, *Ænaria*, *Arime*, and *Inarime*), isl. in the Mediterranean, 6 miles from the coast of Naples, about 10 miles in circ. Lon. 13. 56. E. Lat. 40. 50. N. Pop. 22,479. Sq. m. 25. It contains several high hills, one of which is 2,300 feet above the sea. It is fertile in fruits, and abounds in game. The white wine is much esteemed. The air is healthy, on which account it is much resorted to by invalids, as it is but a small distance from the continent, and hardly more than 4 leagues from Naples. Ischia, the capital town, is situated on N. coast of the island, and is a bp. see, with 3,101 inhabitants.

Ischim, r. Russia, which runs into the Irtisch, Lon. 90. E. Lat. 57. 45. N. Length 350 miles.

Ischim, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the river Ischim; 108 S. Tobolsk, 300 E. Ekaterinburg. Lon. 69. 14. E. Lat. 56. 10. N. Pop. 750.

Ischinskoi, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, at the conflux of the Ischim and Oby; 112 E. Tobolsk.

Ischua, p-t. Cataaugus co. N. Y.; 15 E. Ellcottsville, W. 368. Pop. 1,453.

Ise, r. which runs into the Aller, near Gifhorn, in Luneburg.

Isefiord, large bay or gulf of Denmark, on N. coast of Zealand. Lon. of the mouth, 11. 50. Lat. 55. 59. N.

Iseghem, t. Neth., West Flanders; 20 SSW. Bruges. Pop. 6,847.

Isen, r. Bavaria, which runs into the Inn, opposite to New Oettingen.

Isen, t. Bavaria; 15 ESE. Freisingen, 24 ENE. Manich. Pop. 890.

Isenacum, see *Eisenach*.

Isenburg, or *Upper Isenburg*, principality, Ger., situated in the Wetterau, about 30 miles long, and 10 wide, on the borders of the county of Hanau; subject partly to Hesse Cassel, and partly to Hesse Darmstadt. Pop. 47,457. Sq. m. 318.—*Isenburg*, a principality, belonging to Hesse Cassel, erected since 1816, contains 16,200 inhabitants, and 137 sq. miles.

Isenburg, t. Nassau, on the Iser, and surrounded with sharp rocks, on one of which is a castle, built by Charlemagne; 10 N. Coblenz. Lon. 7. 35. E. Lat. 50. 30. N.

Isenburg, t. Prus. Mark; 4 W. Hattingen.

Isenburg, (New,) t. Hesse Darmstadt, in Isenburg, founded by French refugees; 3 S. Frankfurt on the Maine, 4 SW. Offenbach. Lon. 8. 38. E. Lat. 50. 3. N. Pop. 894.

Isendick, see *Ysendick*.

Isenhagen, t. Han., Luneburg; 24 ENE. Zelle.

Iseo, (an. *Sebino*), t. Italy, on a lake to which it gives name, through which the river Oglio takes its course; 12 NW. Brescia, 40 NE. Milan. Pop. 1,800.

Iser, or *Isar*, r. Bavaria, which rises about 5 miles N. from Innspruck, passes by Munich, Mospurg, Landshut, Dingelfingen, Landau, &c. and runs into the Danube, 2 m. below Deckendorf. Length 140 miles.

Iser, or *Isar*, circle, Bavaria, in the southern part, bordering on Tyrol. Pop. 503,038, mostly Catholics. Sq. m. 5,772. Chief town, Munich.

Iser, r. Flanders, which rises about 4 SE. Mont Cassel, and runs into the Yperle, near Fort Kenoque.

Iser, r. Bohemia, which runs into the Elbe, near Alt Buntzlau.

Isere, (an. *Isara*), r. which rises in the Alps, about 12 miles from Mount Cenis, in a mountain, called *Iseran*, in the duchy of Savoy, passes by Monstier, Montmelion, &c., in Savoy. After entering France, it passes by Grenoble, St. Quentin, Romans, &c. and joins the Rhone, about 3 m. above Valence. It is navigable for boats as far as Montmelian.

Isere, dep. France, constituted of the heretofore Dauphiny, about 80 miles in length, and from 25 to 35 in breadth. It takes its name from the river Isere, which crosses it. It is divided into 4 arrondissements, Grenoble, the capital; La Tour-du-Pin, St. Marcellin, and Vienne. Sq. m. 3,440. Pop. 471,660; 7,000 Protestants.

Iserlohn, or *Lohn*, t. Pru. Westphalia, Arensberg; 32 NE. Cologne. Lon. 7. 40. E. Lat. 51. 18. N. Pop. 5,473. Lutheran churches 2, Calvinist 1, Catholic 1. The manufactures of the place are considerable in iron, tin, ribbons, velvets, silks, stuffs, &c.

Isernia, (an. *Æsernia*), t. Naples, in the Mo-

lise, situated at the foot of the Apennines; 12 WSW. Molise, 32 N. Capua. Lon. 14. 2. E. Lat. 41. 38. N. Pop. 4,938. Bp. see.

Iset, r. Russia, which runs into the Tobol, near Yalutorovsk.

Isetsk, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Iset; 44 WSW. Yalutorovsk. Pop. 2,000.

Isgaard, t. Denmark, in North Jutland, on a peninsula in the Baltic; 7 ENE. Aarhus.

Isgaur, or *Isgaoun*, or *Isguria*, or *Iskuriah*, (an. *Dioscurias*, and *Sebastopolis*,) t. Mingrelia, on E. coast of the Black sea, with a road for ships, tolerably good in the summer; 125 NW. Cotatis. Lon. 40. 32. E. Lat. 43. 18. N.

Isgel, t. Tyrolean; 8 SW. Landeck.

Ishera, t. Bengal, near Calcutta.

Isigny, t. France, in Channel; 9 W. Mortain, 9 SSE. Avranches.

Isigny, t. France, Calvados; 5 E. Carentan, 29 WNW. Caen. Lon. 1. W. Lat. 49. 19. N. Pop. 1,829.

Isikova, t. Japan, in Nippon; 20 SSW. Kanazawa.

Isima, t. Piedmont; 19 E. Aosta.

Isime, t. Thibet; 25 E. Haracnar.

Isis, r. Eng., a branch of the Thames, which rises near Minchinhampton, in Gloucestershire, and joins the main stream, near Lechlade.

Isit, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Lena. Lon. 123. 50. E. Lat. 61. N.

Iskarskoigorod, t. Russia, Tobolsk; 320 SW. Obdorskoi. Lon. 59. 14. E. Lat. 60. 5. N.

Iskaskagamagts, (*Lake*,) lake, Canada; 80 NW. Quebec. Lon. 72. 25. W. Lat. 47. 50. N.

Isker, r. Wales, which runs into the Usk, 2 W. Brecknock.

Iskib, see *Eskelöb*.

Iskim, r. Persia, which runs into the Arabian sea, Lon. 57. 9. E. Lat. 25. 45. N.

Iskudar, or *Iskodar*, see *Scutari*.

Iskorosc, t. Volhynia; 48 N. Zytomiers.

Iskuriah, see *Isgaur*.

Isla, r. Scot. which rises in Angusshire, and runs into the Tay, 10 N. Perth.

Isla, see *Ila*.

Isla de Leon, city, Spain, in Seville; 10 SE. Cadiz. Lon. 6. 12. W. Lat. 28. 36. N. Pop. 45,000. The streets are wide, and many of the houses large, and the city displays a mixture of grandeur and poverty. The inhabitants are in a great measure supported by the works carried on at the neighbouring arsenal, and the dock yard of Caraccas.

Islamabad, or *Chittagong*, t. Bengal, and capital of Chittagong, on the river Chittagong, or Curramfully, about 12 miles from the Bay of Bengal; 230 E. Calcutta. Lon. 91. 42. E. Lat. 22. 22. N. It is the residence of the judge and civil establishment of the district, and has considerable trade. Ships are built here and sent to Calcutta. The Baptist missionary society have 2 missionaries here.

Islamabad, small province Bengal, between Goragot and Patladah.

Islamabad, t. Cashmere, on N. side of the river Jhylyur. Lon. 74. 7. E. Lat. 34. 6. N. It is of considerable extent. The houses are of stone, and have gardens on the roofs. The principal manufacture is that of shawls.

Islee, t. Hind. in Oude; 40 S. Bahraitch.

Islamnagur, t. Hind. in Bopal; 10 NNE. Bopaltol.

Islampour, t. Hind. Nagore; 36 NE. Didwana.

Islampour, t. Hind. in Bahar; 28 S. Patna. Lon. 85. 23. E. Lat. 25. 8. N.

Islampour, t. Hind. in Visiapour; 15 SW. Currer.

Islampour, t. Hind. in Jyenagur; 70 NNW. Jyepour.

Islamti, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 30 SSE. Kaisarieh.

Island Bay, bay on E. coast of the isl. of Paraguay. Lon. 118. 53. E. Lat. 6. 15. N.

Island Creek, t. Jefferson co. Ohio. Pop. 1,617.

Island Lake, lake N. A., W. of Hudson's Bay, full of islands. Lon. 102. 25. W. Lat. 60. 45. N.

Island Magée, peninsula, Ireland, in the county of Antrim, on the coast of the North Channel of the Irish sea; 6 miles long, and 1 broad; N. of the entrance into Belfast lough.

Islas Estolas, cluster of small islands in the Atlantic, near the coast of Spain. Lon. 8. 55. W. Lat. 42. 12. N.

Islas Medas, 3 small islands in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Spain. Lon. 3. 4. E. Lat. 42. 3. N.

Islas Osas, rocky islets Atlantic, near the coast of Spain. Lon. 8. 56. W. Lat. 42. 17. N.

Islas de Seyas, see *Bayona Islands*.

Islas de Sisarga, cluster of small islands in the Atlantic, near the coast of Spain. Lon. 8. 50. W. Lat. 43. 23. N.

Isle (L'), t. France, in Tarn, on the Tarn; 5 SW. Gailac, 23 NNE. Toulouse. Pop. 5,402.

Isle Adam, (*L'*,) t. France, in Seine-and-Oise, on the Oise; 6 NNE. Pontoise. Pop. 1,309.

Isle, (*L'*,) or *L'Isle Aumont*, t. France, in Aube, on a small river, which soon after runs into the Seine; 6 S. Troyes.

Isle Bouchard (L'), t. France, in Indre-and-Loire, surrounded by the Vienne; 9 ESE. Chinon, 21 SSW. Tours. Pop. 1,000.

Isle Boudouin (L') or *Isle Bouin*, t. France, in Vendee, on an island of the same name, about five miles long, on the coast; 9 NW. Challans. Pop. 2,000.

Isle of Cerf, small island in the English channel, near the coast of France. Lon. 3. 25. W. Lat. 48. 53. N.

Isle en Dodon, (*L'*,) or *L'Isle Dodon*, t. France, in Upper-Garonne; 18 NNE. St. Gaudens. Pop. 1,060.

Isle sur le Doubs, (*L'*,) t. France, in Doubs, on the Doubs; 11 NE. Baume les Dames, 5 NE. Clerval. Pop. 620.

Isle of Hookset Falls, N. H., on the Merrimack, between Dunbarton and Chester; 400 rods below the entrance of Suncook river, 8 miles above Amoskeag Falls, 8 S. by E. Concord. These falls are shunned by a canal, and a bridge is erected across the river at the falls, over which passes the Londonderry Turnpike. Here is a small village, containing a post-office. W. 497.

Isle Jourdain, (*L'*,) t. France, principal place of a district, in Gers, on the Save; 7 E. Auch, 9 SE. Lectoure. Lon. 1. 10. E. Lat. 43. 37. N. Pop. 4,068. It was once fortified, but the castle and walls have been destroyed.

Isle Jourdain, (L,) t. France, in Vienne ; 13 SSW. Mont Morillon, 24 SSE. Poitiers. Lon. 0. 45. E. Lat. 46. 15. N. Pop. 448.

Isle Madame, (L,) fort, France, in Lower-Charente, at the mouth of the Charente ; 7 W. Rochefort.

Isle des Moines, isl. France, in lake Morbihan, with a town ; 5 SSW. Vannes.

Isle de Noe, t. France, Gers ; 5 N. Mirande.

Isle Grande, or *La Roché*, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean. Lat. 45. S.

Isle Plate, small island in the English channel, near the coast of France. Lon. 3. 24. W. Lat. 48. 53.

Isle of Wight, co. SE. part of Va., bounded N. by James river, SE. by Nansemond co. W., by Southampton co., and NW. by Surry co. Pop. in 1810, 9,186 ; slaves 4,041. Pop. 1820, 10,139. Chief town, Smithfield. C. H. 12 SW. Smithfield.

Isle Royal, isl. U. S. in NW. part of Lake Superior, 100 miles long, and 42 broad.

Islesborough, t. Hancock co. Maine ; 4 SW. Castine, 220 NE. Boston. Pop. 639. It is situated on Long Island, which lies in the centre of Penobscot Bay, and is 12 miles long, and 2 broad.

Isleben, see *Eisleben*.

Islets, (*Les Grandes*,) t. France, in Meuse ; 3 W. Clermont.

Isleworth, v. Eng. in Middlesex, on the banks of the Thames, opposite to Richmond ; 8 W. London. Pop. 4,661.

Islington, populous village, Eng. in Middlesex, nearly joined to London towards the N. Pop. 10,212.

Islip, p-t. Suffolk co. N. Y., on the S. side of Long-Island ; 50 E. New-York, W. 276. Pop. 1,156.

Islip, v. Eng. in Oxford ; 6 N. Oxford. Here was formerly a royal palace, in which Edward the Confessor was born.

Isnadabs, t. Japan, Nippon ; 125 NW. Jedo.

Ismaelpour, t. Bengal ; 6 E. Boglipour.

Ismaelpour, t. Hind. Bahar ; 38 SW. Patna.

Ismail, or *Ismailow*, t. Russ. in Bessarabia, on N. side of the Danube, about 33 miles from the Black Sea ; 144 SW. Otchakov, 268 N. Constantinople. Lon. 28. 50. E. Lat. 45. 21. N. Pop. 10,000. The town of Ismail contains 17 mosques, and measures about a mile toward the land, and half a mile by the side of the Danube, and was fortified with 8 bastions. The ramparts are in general 18 feet in height, in some parts 25.—This place was taken by storm, on the 22d of December, 1790, by the Russians, under General Suwarrow : the Russians were several times repulsed, and lost, in the siege, 10,000 men. According to the account, as published at Petersburg, the Turkish garrison were put to death after the surrender, and 30,000 men massacred in cold blood. The booty found was immense ; 230 pieces of cannon, many magazines, powder, bombs, and balls ; 345 standards, an abundance of provisions, 10,000 horses, &c., to the value, as calculated, of 10,000,000 piastres.

Ismaning, t. Bavaria, which gave name to a county, sold to the bishop of Freisingen, on the Isler ; 8 NNE. Munich, 9 SSW. Freisingen.

Ismid, or *Is Nickmid*, (an. *Nicomedia*,) t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, situated on a gulf or bay of the sea of Marmora ; 45 ESE. Constantinople. Lon. 29. 34. E. Lat. 40. 39. N. Pop. 30, or 40,000. It is the residence of a pacha. The Greeks and Armenians have each an archbishop residing here. It has a delightful situation, but exhibits no traces of its former greatness. Nicomedia was once a large and beautiful city, the capital Bithynia, and for a short time of the Roman empire.

Ismid, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania ; 24 ESE. Cogni.

Ismil, (an. *Psibela*,) t. A. Turkey, in Caramania ; 30 E. Cogni, 35 SW. Akserai.

Ismir, see *Smyrna*.

Ismokil, small isl. on E. side of the Gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 20. E. Lat. 63. 16. N.

Ismín, see *Swingk*.

Isnagar, or *Isnajar*, t. Spain, in Cordova ; 10 S. Lucena. Pop. 2,600.

Isnello, t. Sicily, in the valley of Demona ; 13 S. Cefalu.

Isnik, (an. *Nice*,) t. A. Turkey, in Natolia ; 60 SE. Constantinople. Lon. 29. 50. E. Lat. 40. 16. N. Greek abp. see. It is situated on a lake which abounds with fish, and has a communication with the sea of Marmora. It was for a short time the capital or Bithynia. The ancient walls are 4 miles in circuit, but the space between them is filled up with ruins, gardens, tobacco plantations, and about 100 wretched hovels, built of mud and wood. Silk forms the principle article of trade. The celebrated council of Nice was held here in 325, and the Nicene creed promulgated as the article of faith. A second council was held here in 787.

Isny, or *Ysni*, t. Wurt., lately imperial ; 20 NE. Lindau, 40 S. Ulm. Lon. 9. 58. E. Lat. 47. 45. N. Pop. 2,198. It is situated in the Algau, betwixt the counties of Hoheneck and Tranchburg, and the lordship of Eglof.

Isola, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra ; 15 SE. St. Serverina. Lon. 17. 24. E. Lat. 39. 2. N. Bp. see. Pop. 2,751.

Isola, (L,) t. Naples, in Lavora, on a small island in the Garigliano ; 5 S. Sora. Pop. 2,568.

Isola, t. Istria, built on an isthmus which extends a considerable distance into the sea ; 7 S. Capo d'Istria. Lon. 13. 40. E. Lat. 45. 37. N. Pop. 2,780. The environs are celebrated for wine.

Isola, t. Piedmont ; 4 S. by W. Asti. Pop. 2,319.

Isola, r. which rises in the mountains of Tyrol, and runs into the Drave, near Lientz.

Isola Alta, t. Italy ; 11 NNE. Mantua.

Isola de Dovaresi, t. Italy, on the Oglio ; 12 NE. Cremona.

Isola Poccarizza, t. Italy ; 18 NE. Mantua.

Isola Grossa, see *Grossa*.

Isola delle Femine, small isl. near W. coast of Sicily, formerly a place of banishment for women.

Isola Sacra, small isl. at the mouth of the Tiber, near Ostia.

Isola delle Scala, t. Italy, Verona ; 13 S. Verona.

Isolaccio, t. Corsica ; 38 N. Porto Vecchio, 39 SSE. Corte.

Isoletta, t. Italy ; 15 S. Brescia.

Isona, t. Spain, Catalonia ; 24 N. Ballaguer.

Isordskick or *Krotza*, t. Servia ; 8 W. Semendria, 14 SE. Belgrade.

Ispagnac, t. France, in Lozere ; 5 NNW. Florac. Pop. 1,917.

Ispahan, *Isfahán* or *Spahawn*, (an. *Aspadona*,) city, Persia, in Irak, formerly the capital of the whole country ; 260 NE. Bassora. Lon. 51. 50 E. Lat. 32. 25. N. The population was formerly estimated by some travellers, probably with much exaggeration, at 1,100,000. Chardin, in 1686, stated it 600,000. According to Olivier, it was reduced, in 1796 to 50,000. In 1800 it was stated at 100,000. Morier stated it in 1808, from Persian authorities, at 400,000 ; but in his second journey, at 60,000. Kinnier states it at 200,000. According to Chardin, the walls were 24 miles in circuit, and contained 162 mosques, 48 colleges, 1,802 caravanseras, and 273 public baths. A great part of the city is at present a mass of ruins, with here and there an inhabited house. It is situated on the river Zenderout. Under the caliphs of Bagdad it became the capital of the province of Irak. Being situated in the centre of the empire, and surrounded by the most fertile territories, it soon became a place of great population, wealth, and trade. In 1387 it was taken by Timur Bec, and the citizens were given up to indiscriminate massacre, and 70,000 are said to have perished. Shah Abbas made it the seat of his empire, and spared no cost in embellishing it with the most splendid edifices. In 1722 it was taken by the Afghans, but in 1727 it was retaken by Nadir Shah ; since which it has not been a royal residence. The great palace built of Shah Abbas, is said to have been 5 miles in circuit ; a great part of which space, however, was laid out in gardens, 10 in number, adorned with summer houses, and other elegant structures. The walls and buildings of this palace remain nearly entire, but it has been stripped of nearly all its costly furniture, and every thing valuable that could be removed. The square, called Meyden, was equally distinguished ; $\frac{1}{3}$ m. in length ; formerly encircled by a canal, bordered with plane trees ; but all vestiges of both are now obliterated. Another remarkable object is the Chaur Baug, (four gardens,) a name given to an avenue of more than a mile, reaching from the Meyden to the mountains east of Ispahan, composed of 4 rows of large and beautiful plane trees, with canals and basins to receive the waters of the Zenderout. There are several handsome bridges in the city, and the mosques display great magnificence. The private buildings have a mean appearance ; built of bricks dried in the sun ; but within they are handsome and convenient. The streets are narrow, winding, irregular, unpaved, and very dusty. When Ispahan was in its prosperity, its suburbs were distinguished for their extent and beauty. The principal one, Julfa, is now reduced from 12,000 to 600 families, Armenians, Circassians, and Georgians. The manufactures of the city are still extensive, and it is famous for its gold brocade. It is also the emporium of the inland commerce of Persia.

Isperlick, t. Eu. Turkey, in Servia ; 24 NNE. Nissa.

Isperud, or *Sebdura*, r. Persia, which runs into the Caspian sea, near Reshd.

Ispira, (an. *Hispiratis*,) t. Turkish Armenia ; 74 NE. Erzerum, 100 E. Trebisonde.

Isquintia, t. Guatemala ; 30 WNW. Guatimla. Lon. 93. W. Lat. 14. 32. N.

Isquitenango, t. Mexico, Yucatan ; 90 S. Chiapa dos Espagnols.

Isquitepec, t. Mexico, in Guaxaca ; 40 WNW. Guaxaca.

Israel, r. N. H. which runs into the Connecticut, in Lancaster.

Israel, t. Preble co. Ohio. Pop. 838.

Issa, now *Lissa*.

Issagunge, t. Oude ; 35 NE. Kairabad.

Issah, r. Hind. which rises in the Dooab, and runs into the Ganges, 20 SSE. Canoge.

Issapour, t. Hind. Oude ; 25 NE. Lucknow.

Issawarra, t. Oude ; 15 SE. Kairabad.

Isse, see *Ise*.

Isse Head, cape, Denmark, at N. extremity of Samsoe. Lon. 10. 26 E. Lat. 56. 3. N.

Issedon, now *Tantabee*.

Issel, r. Neth., which branches off from the Rhine, near Arnheim, passes by Doesburg, Zutphen, Deventer, and Campen, and runs into the Zuyder zea, near the latter town.

Issel, r. Holland, which passes by Isselstein, Montfort, Gouda, &c. and runs into the Meuse, 2 miles above Rotterdam.

Issel, (Old,) r. which rises in Cleves, and Issel, at Doesburg.

Isselbach, t. Nassau ; 4 NW. Holzapfel.

Isselburg, t. Pru. Cleves, on the Issel, containing a Lutheran and Calvinist ch.; 14 ENE. Cleves. Lon. 2. 26. E. Lat. 51. 50. N. Pop. 401.

Isselhorst, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Minden, on the Lutter ; 22 NW. Paderborn. Pop. 924.

Isselmonde, isl. in the Meuse, opposite Rotterdam, with a town on it of the same name, containing 1,070 inh.; 3 SW. Rotterdam.

Isselort, t. Neth. in Guelderland, situated at the separation of the Rhine and the Issel, near Arnheim.

Isselstein, t. Neth. in Utrecht, on the Issel ; 5 S. Utrecht, 21 S. Amsterdam. Pop. 2,022. It is the capital of a small territory.

Issenbron, t. Bav., 6 ENE. Aichstatt.

Issengeaux, or *Yssengeaux*, t. France, in Upper-Loire, the seat of a tribunal ; 9 S. Monistrol, 12 NE. Le Puy. Lon. 4. 10. E. Lat. 45. 8. N. Pop. 6,482.

Isser, (an. *Assanus*,) r. Algiers, which joins the Tafna, near its mouth.

Issesucar, t. Java, on S. coast ; 20 SW. Batavia.

Issi, mt. Arabia, in Yemen ; 8 E. Damir.

Issiga, t. Bavaria ; 5 WNW. Hof.

Issigeac, t. France, in Dordogne ; 9 SSE. Bergerac, 18 ESE. Belvez. Pop. 921.

Issin, t. Persia, in Kerman, whither many of the inhabitants of Gombroon retreat during the unhealthy season ; 6 N. Gombroon.

Issini, t. Africa, capital of a district on the Gold coast, at the mouth of the Sueiro da Costa. Lon. 16. 40. E. Lat. 5. 5. N.

Issini, km. Africa, on the Ivory coast, consisting of 12 or 13 villages.

Issoire, t. France, principal place of a district in Puy-de-Dôme, on the Couze, near the Allier; 15 SSW. Clermont. Lon. 3. 19. E. Lat. 45. 32. N. Pop. 5,095.

Issoudun, t. France, principal place of a district, in Indre, on the Theols; 8 N. La Châtre, 18 NE. Châteauroux. Lon. 2. 4. E. Lat. 46. 57. N. Pop. 10,265. Chh. 6.

Issum, t. Pru. Cleves; 6 NE. Guelders. Pop. 1,979.

Is sur Tille, t. France, principal place of a district, in Côte-d'Or, on the Tille; 4 N. Dijon, 7 W. Gray. Lon. 5. 9. E. Lat. 47. 30. N. Pop. 1,598.

Issus, now *Aias*.

Issy, t. France, in Seine; 3 SSW. Paris.

Issy l'Evêque, t. France, in Saône-and-Loire; 9 NE. Bourbon Lancy, 19 SSW. Autun. Pop. 1,707.

Istachar, see *Estachar*.

Itambolie, or *Istabel Antar*, see *Estambolie*.

Istan, t. Spain, in Grenada; 6 SE. Monda.

Istanna, country, Africa, E. of Benin.

Istapa, t. Guatemala; 15 SW. Villa Hermosa.

Istapa, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan; 30 SE. Zacatula. Lon. 102. 46. W. Lat. 18. 10. N.

Istapa, t. Mexico, Culiacan; 40 E. Culiacan.

Istapan, t. Mexico, in Guadalaxara; 15 NE. St. Miguel.

Istechia, t. Morea, in the gulf of Coron; 7 S. Scardamula.

Istefan, (an. *Stephane*,) t. A. Turkey, in Natolia; 20 N. Sinob.

Istenaz, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 18 W. Satalia.

Istendil, see *Tino*.

Istepec, t. Guatemala; 12 N. St. Salvador.

Istiatzka, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Vagai; 58 S. Tobolsk.

Istib, (an. *Astibus*,) t. Macedonia; 72 N. Saloniki. Lon. 22. 48. E. Lat. 41. 50. N.

Istillar, t. Macedonia; 56 SE. Saloniki.

Istizer, t. Russia, Tobolsk; 24 ESE. Tobolsk.

Istlan, t. Mexico, in Mechoacan; 60 NW. Mechoacan.

Istres, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhône; 18 SE. Arles. Pop. 2,111.

Istria, (an *Histria*,) peninsula, Austrian empire, in Illyria; bounded on all sides by the sea, except towards the N. where it is joined to Carniola. It was anciently a part of *Illyricum*. Pop. 140,749. Sq. m. 1,570; of this, more than two thirds formerly belonged to the republic of Venice. It is a rich, fertile tract. The occupation of the inhabitants consists in agriculture, the culture of wine and oil, the rearing of bees; the manufacturing of silk, leather, tallow, salt; and also in fishing. The chief towns are Rovigno, Capo d'Istria, and Fiume Istria was confirmed to Austria, in 1814.

Istrup, or *Oistrup*, t. Pru. Minden; 12 E. Paderborn.

Istunala, t. S. A. in Tucuman; 130 E. St. Miguel de Tucuman.

Istwith, r. Wales, in Cardigan, which runs into the Irish sea, near Aberystwith.

Isabay, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 24. 35. S.

Isungo, t. Gilolo; situated about the centre.

Isvora, t. Walachia; 12 ESE. Brancovina.

Isurium, now *Aldborough*.

Iswetosta, t. Sweden, Skonen; 8 NE. Christianstadt.

Itabier, t. Borneo; 30 N. Negara.

Itaboca, t. Brazil, in Para, on the Tocantin; 90 S. Canuta.

Itacambim, t. Brazil; 60 N. Villa Nova del Principe.

Itacorussa, t. Brazil, on the Xingis; 60 SW. Carupa.

Itaka, t. Japan, in Nippon; 35 S. Ixo.

Itala, r. Chili, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 36. 20. S.

Itala, t. Sicily, in the valley of Demona; 13 SW. Messina.

Italah, (an. *Attalia*,) t. Natolia; 20 N. Alah-Sher. Lon. 28. 29. E. Lat. 38. 43. N.

Italica, see *Santiponte*.

Italu, r. Paraguay, which runs into the Parana.

Italy, t. Ontario co. N. Y., at S. end of Canandaigua lake, on W. side of Jerusalem. Pop. 728.

ITALY, country, Europe, forming a large peninsula, bounded N. by Switzerland and Germany, E. by Carniola and the Adriatic, S. & SW. by the Mediterranean, and W. towards the N. by France. Its length is about 700 m.; its breadth very unequal; on the north, along the Alps, about 350, in the middle about 140, and at the extremity of Calabria 75. Its form has been compared to a boot.

Divisions. Italy is divided by geographers into three parts; 1st Northern Italy, including Piedmont & the other continental dominions of the king of Sardinia, the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, or Austrian Italy, and the duchies of Parma and Modena; 2d Central Italy, comprising the Ecclesiastical State, Tuscany, and the districts of Lucca, Massa di Carrara, and St. Marino; 3d, Southern Italy, consisting of the kingdom of Naples, or the Two Sicilies.

Italy comprises the 9 following independent states.

	Sq. m.	Pop.
Kingdom of Naples.....	43,600.....	6,712,000
Kingdom of Sardinia.....	27,400.....	3,994,000
Lombardo-Venetian km.....	18,290.....	4,121,000
States of the Church.....	14,500.....	2,346,000
Tuscany, grand duchy.....	8,500.....	1,180,000
States of Parma.....	2,280.....	377,000
States of Modena.....	2,060.....	370,000
Duchy of Lucca.....	420.....	138,000
Republic of St. Marino.....	40.....	7,000
	117,090	19,245,000

The islands of Sicily, Sardinia, the Lipari islands, and Elba, are included in the above table. Corsica belongs to France; and Malta, Gozzo, and Camino belong to Great Britain. Savoy, forming a part of the kingdom of Sardinia, and included in the above table, is properly no part of Italy.

Cities. The chief cities are Rome, Naples, Palermo, Milan, Venice, Turin, Florence, Genoa, Messina, Catania, Bologna, and Leghorn.

Religion. The established religion throughout Italy is the Roman Catholic, but all other

sects are tolerated. There are 38 archbishops; the number of suffragans is indefinite, the pope creating and suppressing them at pleasure. The number of inferior ecclesiastics is very great.

Universities, &c. The Universities are those of Rome, Bologna, Padua, Parma, Pisa, Pavia, Naples, Salerno, Ferrara, Florence, Sienna, Genoa, Macerata, Perugia, Turin, Palermo, Catania, and Cagliari. There are learned societies, under the name of academies, at Florence, Rome, Milan, Bologna, &c. The brilliant period of Italian literature was the 15th century.

Language. The Italian language is derived from the Latin, and is spoken throughout Italy, but with various degrees of purity.

Inhabitants. The Italians are well made, temperate, lively, passionately fond of music; irritable, revengeful, and superstitious.

Rivers and Lakes. The country is exceedingly well watered with rivers, lakes, and springs. The principal rivers are the Po, Adige, Brenta, Arno, Tiber, and Volturno. The largest lakes are Garda, Lago Maggiore, or Locarno, Lugano, Como, Lecco, Iseo, Perugia, Bolsena, Celano, and Averno.

Mountains. The Alps lie on the north. The Apennines extend through the peninsula. Etna and Vesuvius are celebrated volcanoes.

Aspect of the country. Nothing can exceed the beauty and diversity of the natural scenery. The mountains present every variety of form and elevation, with all the component parts of picturesque beauty; and the valleys are exceedingly delightful.

Climate. The climate is regarded as the finest in Europe, but varies considerably in different parts. Some parts are unhealthy in the summer and autumn; particularly the district, styled the Maremma, extending from Leghorn to Terracina, about 200 long, and 40 broad.

Soil and productions. A large proportion of the soil is fertile, and the country presents a rich and varied spectacle of natural products. Good cultivation is confined to the northern part; in the middle and south, agriculture is in a very backward state. The principal productions are vines, olives, various other excellent fruits; corn, rice, pulse, and various other vegetables; cotton, &c.—It has also marble & other valuable minerals, and its pastures are well stocked with cattle, sheep, and goats.

Italy, (Austrian,) called the *Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom*, kingdom of Upper Italy, belonging to the house of Austria; bounded N. by Switzerland and Austria, E. by Carniola, SE. by the Adriatic, S. by the States of the Church, Modena, and Parma, and W. by Piedmont. Lon. 8. 31. to 13. 30. E. Lat. 44. 54. to 46. 40. N. It is divided into two governments, Milan and Venice, which are separated from each other by the Mincio.

Government of Milan.

Delegations.	Sq. m.	Pop.	Capitals.
Milan.....	670.....	427,000.....	Milan.
Como.....	1,230.....	299,000.....	Como.
Pavia.....	320.....	117,000.....	Pavia.
Lodi.....	390.....	141,000.....	Lodi.
Cremona.....	680.....	205,000.....	Cremona.
Mantua.....	880.....	214,000.....	Mantua.

Brescia.....	1,200.....	306,000.....	Brescia.
Bergamo.....	1,700.....	292,000.....	Bergamo.
Sondrio.....	1,270.....	81,000.....	Sondrio.

8,340 2,882,000

Government of Venice.

Delegations.	Sq. m.	Pop.	Capitals.
Venice.....	620.....	427,000.....	Venice.
Padua.....	860.....	270,000.....	Padua.
Verona.....	1,330.....	285,000.....	Verona.
Vicenza.....	950.....	311,000.....	Vicenza.
Treviso.....	1,310.....	295,000.....	Treviso.
Udina.....	2,880.....	269,000.....	Udina.
Belluno.....	1,460.....	125,000.....	Belluno.
Rovigo.....	540.....	63,000.....	Rovigo.

9,950 1,932,000

Total.....18,290 4,014,000

Pop. in 1819, stated at 4,121,560

With the exception of the territory bordering on Switzerland and Germany, the country is generally level, consisting of large and beautiful plains, of great fertility, and in a high state of cultivation. It is frequently styled the garden of Europe. The productions are corn, wheat, rice, vines, fruit, silk, flax, hemp, Parmesan or Lodesan cheese, honey, &c. The country is watered by the Po and its branches; also by the Adige, Brenta, Piave, Livenza, Tagliamento, and Isonzo.—Though declared to form a monarchy inseparable from the Austrian empire, it has a separate constitution, and is governed by a viceroy, whose residence is at Milan. The administration of each of the two divisions is in the hands of a governor and government college, in subordination to the court of Vienna.

Italy (Kingdom of,) see *Cisalpine Republic*.

Itamaraca, see *Tamaraca*.

Itanbira, t. Brazil, in Minas Geraes; 36 W. Villa Rica.

Itanhaem, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 17. 40. S.

Itanham, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 24. 15. S.

Itanna, or *Estanna*, km. Africa, on the Slave coast, subject to Benin.

Itape, t. Paraguay; 90 SE. Assumption.

Itapua, t. S. America, in Paraguay, on the Parana; 170 SE. Assumption.

Itata, r. Chili, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 36. 2. S.

Itata, pr. Chili, watered by the river Itata, bounded N. by Maule, E. by Chillan, S. by Puchacay, and W. by the Pacific ocean; about 20 leagues from E. to W. and 11 from N. to S. It is very fertile, and produces the best wine in Chili. Chief town, Coulemu.

Itata, t. S. America, in Chili, on a river of the same name; 32 NNE. La Concepcion.

Itati, t. Buenos Ayres, on the Parana; 25 NE. Corrientes.

Itchapour, t. Hind., in Ellichpour; 48 SSW. Ellichpour, 100 ENE. Aurungabad. Lon. 77. 38. E. Lat. 20. 28. N.

Itchapour, t. Hind., Cicacole; 30 SSW. Ganjam.

Itchaur, t. Hind., Hindia; 30 N. Hindia.

Itche, t. Thibet; 95 SW. Cha-tcheou.

Itching, or *Alre*, r. Eng., Hants, which rises

near Alresford, and runs into Southampton water, a little below Southampton.

Itchora, r. Russia, which runs into the Lena, near Itchorska, in Irkutskoi.

Itchorska, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Lena; 80 NE. Kirensk.

Iteng, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 132. 15. E. Lat. 6. 42. S.

Iteri, t. Sardinia; 12 SE. Sassari.

Itfu, (an. *Aphroditopolis*), t. Egypt; 8 S. Tahta.

Ithaca, p-t. & cap. Tompkins co. N. Y., at the S. end of Cayuga lake, at the entrance of Fall creek, and Six-mile creek; 18 S. Ovid, 29 N. Oswego, 178 W. Albany, W. 347. Pop. 859. It is a handsome and flourishing village, and contains a court house, a jail, and valuable mills, and has considerable trade. A weekly newspaper is published here.

Ithaca, or *Theaki*, or *Val di Compare*, or *Cephalonia Piccola*, one of the seven Ionian islands, in the Mediterranean, in the gulf of Patras, between Cephalonia and St. Maura. Lon. 21. 1. E. Lat. 38. 36. N.; 18 miles long, and 5, where widest, broad. Sq. m. 90. Pop. 8,000. It is noted for its rugged and barren aspect, and is composed chiefly of a great ridge of limestone rock, rising into abrupt eminences, of which the highest are the mountains of Stephano and St. Neritos. But a small part is susceptible of cultivation. The principal productions are olives and currants. The inhabitants derive their chief subsistence from fishing and navigation. Vathi is the principal port. This island is memorable for being the kingdom of Ulysses.

Ithome, ancient town, Messenia, with a citadel, N. of Messene. Here were several temples and statues.

Ithon, r. Wales, which runs into the Wye, 3 N. Builth.

Itiobara Bay, bay on the coast of Brazil. Lon. 37. 46. W. Lat. 6. 20. S.

Itkarinskoi, t. Russia, in Kolivan; 156 ENE. Kolivan. Lon. 85. 44. E. Lat. 55. 36. N.

Itrabo, t. Spain, in Grenada; 10 WNW. Motril.

Itri, t. Naples, in Lavora; 3 SE. Fondi.

Itsch, r. which passes by Coburg, and runs into the Maine, 1 S. Rattelsdorf.

Itsja, t. Japan, in Ximo; 10 N. Taisero.

Ittendal, t. Sweden, in Helsingland; 15 N. Hudwickswall.

Ittenweiller, t. France, in Lower Rhine; 7 W. Benfelden.

Itter, r. Hesse, which runs into the Eder, 2 SW. Vohle.

Itterbeck, r. Ger., which runs into the Meuse, about 5 miles below Maesyck.

Itter Thal, or *Itter en Val*, or *Bergstadt*, t. Upper Hesse; 8 NW. Waldeck, 24 W. Cassel.

Ittergau, fertile district, Upper Hesse, watered by the Itter.

Itu, t. Buenos Ayres, on the Parana; 130 E. Corrientes.

Ituero, t. Spain, in Leon; 13 SSW. Ciudad Rodrigo.

Iturea, ancient province, Syria, between Palestine and Damascus.

Iturissa, see *Sanguessa*.

Itwa, t. Bohemia, Pilsen; 3 NW. Teusing.

Itz, or *Is*, r. which rises in the principality of

Coburg, and runs into the Maine, 1 NE. Bau-nach.

Itzehoe, or *Etzehoe*, t. Holstein, on the Stor; 8 NNE. Gluckstadt, 29 NNW. Hamburg. Lon. 9. 35. E. Lat. 53. 57. N. Pop. 5,000. H. 800. It has a brisk trade.

Itzi, r. Hungary, which runs into the Teisse, near Sziget.

Itzig, t. Bavaria; 3 SE. Staffelstein.

Ivafune, t. Japan, Nippon; 30 SSE. Nigata.

Ivangorod, t. Russia, in the government of Petersburg, on the Pliusa, near the Baltic, opposite to Narva. It is surrounded with a treble wall, and defended by a number of small towers; 52 SW. Petersburg. Lon. 28. 14. E. Lat. 59. 16. N.

Ivanitz, t. Croatia, on the river Lonia; 42 NE. Carlstadt, 32 S. Varasdin. Lon. 16. 44. E. Lat. 46. 0. N.

Ivel, r. Eng., in Bedford, which passes by Biggleswade, from which place it is navigable for barges, and joins the Ouse, at Tempsford.

Ivel, or *Ivil*, r. Eng., which rises in Dorsetshire, and soon after entering Somersetshire, passes by Yeovil, Ivelchester, &c. and joins the Parret, at Langport.

Ivelchester, or *Ilchester*, (an. *Ischalis*), t. Eng., in Somerset, on the river Ivel; 21 S. Bridgewater, 129 W. London. Lon. 2. 46. W. Lat. 50. 57. N. Pop. 610. It was formerly a place of great consequence, the evidences of which are scarcely left; and was encompassed with a double wall and ditch defended with a castle now in ruins. Though a poor mean place, the election for the county members is held here, and it sends two members to parliament; here is likewise the county jail. It has a market on Wednesday.

Ivenach, t. Mecklenburg Schwerin; 30 SE. Rostock. Pop. 920.

Ivenitz, r. which rises in Silesia, and runs into the Queis, near Naumburg.

Iver, t. Eng., Buckinghamshire; 18 W. London. Pop. 1,635.

Iverskoi, t. Russia, Novgorod; 80 SE. Novgorod.

Ivica, (an. *Ebusus*), isl. Mediterranean, belonging to Spain, about 15 miles long, and 12 wide. Pop. 15,200. Sq. m. 188. It is fertile in corn, grapes, figs, and other fruit. A great number of olive trees grow wild. The chief employment of the inhabitants is making salt, highly esteemed for its whiteness. Ivica, the capital, which is situated on S. side of the island, is fortified in a modern manner, and has a good harbour, and 2,700 inhabitants. It is said no noxious reptile will live on this island. Lon. 1. 22. E. Lat. 38. 58. N.

Ivinghoe, t. Eng., in Buckingham; 10 ENE. Aylesbury; 32 NW. London. Lon. 0. 39. W. Lat. 51. 50. N. Pop. 452.

Ivoire, t. Savoy; 13 NNE. Geneva.

Ivory Coast, country, Africa, situated on the Atlantic, between Cape Appolonia and Cape Palmas, containing several towns, which are situated at the mouths of rivers called by the same names. The interior country is but little known, the natives refusing the Europeans leave to build settlements, or even to trade among them, except by means of the coast ne-

groes, and even this with the most circumspect caution. The chief commodities are gold, ivory, and slaves, the former in the greatest plenty, but no regular tariff, or table, of the different proportions of each was ever settled. The inhabitants of this district have the reputation of being the most savage and barbarous on the whole coast; and some writers scruple not to call them, anthropophagi.

Ivoy le Pre, t. France, in Cher; 11 S. Aubigny. Pop. 2,376.

Ivoy, see *Carignan*.

Ivrea, or *Jurea*, (an. *Eporedia*,) city, Piedmont, on the Dora Baltea, or Grand Dora, originally a Roman colony; 20 N. Turin, 53 W. Milan. Lon. 7. 44. E. Lat. 45. 24. N. Pop. 7,020. It is situated partly in a plain, and partly on a hill of easy ascent; it was the see of bishop; the cathedral is said to have been anciently a temple of Apollo. Besides the cathedral, it has 3 other parish churches, and several religious houses.

Ivry, t. France, Eure; 24 N. Dreux. P. 800.

Ivry, t. France, in Côte-d'Or; 9 SE. Arnay le Duc.

Ivry, t. France, Seine; 3 S. Paris. Pop. 1,400.

Iwami, or *Sekisju*, pr. Japan.

Iwanczowicza, t. Rus.; 52 SSW. Novogrodek.

Iwangrod, t. Rus. Podolia; 60 ESE. Braclaw.

Iwata, t. Japan, in Nippon; 100 W. Jedo, 140 E. Meaco.

Iwetpour, t. Bengal; 15 E. Goragot.

Iwie, t. Russia, in Wilna; 24 E. Lida.

Iwnica, t. Russia, in Kiev; 60 WSW. Kiev.

Izar, see *Hijar*.

Ixmiquilpal, t. Mexico, capital of a jurisdiction; 75 NE. Mexico. Lon. 98. 20. W. Lat. 20. 26. N. It contains 600 families.

Ixo, t. Japan, in Nippon; 65 ENE. Meaco.

Ixtexexti, t. Mexico, capital of a district, 17 miles from Oaxaca, 192 SE. Mexico. Lon. 96. 53. W. Lat. 17. N.

Ixworth, t. Eng., in Suffolk; 36 S. Norwich, 79 NNE. London. Lon. 0. 51. E. Lat. 52. 19. N. Pop. 846. Market on Friday.

Izé, t. France, in Mayenne; 6 NNE. Evron. Pop. 1,775.

Izé, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine; 4 NW. Vitre, 15 ENE. Rennes.

Izer, t. Africa, in W. part of Berdoa.

Izeron, t. France, in Rhône; 10 SW. Lyons.

Izeron, t. France, Isere; 3 E. St. Marcelin.

Izieu, t. France, in Loire; 14 St. Etienne. Pop. 2,000.

Iziginsk, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Izigia, about 15 m. from its mouth; 520 NE. Ochotsk. Lon. 159. 14. E. Lat. 63. 10. N. It is defended by a square enclosure of stout and lofty palisades, and wooden bastions, erected in piles at the 4 angles. Before the house of the governor is a square, with a constant guard. The houses are of wood, low, with a regular front, all on one plan. The number of inhabitants is about 5, or 600, who are either merchants, or in the service of government.—The commerce consists of furs, and skins of rein-deer.

Iziuk, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Irtisch; 80 NW. Kainsk, 240 ESE. Tobolsk.

Izium, t. Russia, in Charkov, on the Donetz; 64 SE. Charkov. Pop. 4,300.

Izmid, see *Ismid*.

Izolortois, r. Walachia, which runs into the Syl, 10 S. Tergosyl.

Iztaccihuatl, mt. Mexico, 15,700 feet high. Lon. 98. 35. W. Lat. 19. 10. N.

Izucar, t. Mexico; 81 leagues SE. Mexico.

J.

JAC

JA, t. Sweden, in Bothnia, at the mouth of the river Jasari; 12 N. Ulea.

Jaalons, t. France, in Marne; 9 W. Châlons sur Marne.

Jaatsuro, t. Japan, Nippon; 65 NW. Jedo.

Jab, t. Africa, in Woolly, on the Gambia.

Jaba, t. Africa, in Bambarra, on the Niger. Lon. 4. 45. W. Lat. 13. 15. N.

Jabaraba, t. Brazil, in Minas Geraes; 32 S. Villa Rica.

Jabaz, t. Natolia; 20 NW. Angora.

Jabbee, t. Africa, in Bambarra, on the Niger; 55 SW. Sego.

Jabbok, now *Zarca*.

Jabbuah, t. Hind., in Banswaleh; 25 SSE. Tandra.

Jabesh, or *Jabez*, or *Jabesh-Gilead*, city, Palestine, E. of the sea of Tiberias, in the tribe of Gad. Lon. 35. 56. E. Lat. 32. 25. N.

Jabi, or *Yabbah*, country, Africa, on the Gold coast, E. of Anta. The soil is rich and fertile; the gold obtained there is adulterated.

Jablonow, t. Rus. Podolia; 64 NW. Braclaw.

Jablunkau, t. Aust. Silesia, in Teschen, on the river Elsa; with a fort not far from it, called *Jablunka*, *Schanz*, to guard the pass into Hungary; 11 SSE. Teschen, 17 ESE. Friedek. Lon. 18. 48. E. Lat. 49. 32. N. Pop. 1,660.

Jabolpour Gurrah, t. Hind., in Gurry Mundella; 28 ENE. Gurrah.

Jabou, country, Africa, W. of Benin.

Jabrin, district, Arabia, abounding in salt, SW. Hadsjar.

Jaca, or *Jacca*, city, Spain, in Aragon, at the foot of the Pyrenees, on the Aragon, with a citadel, built in the year 1592; 35 E. Sanguesa, 45 N. Saragossa. Lon. 0. 41. W. Lat. 42. 29. N. Pop. 4,000. Bp. see. The town is very ancient, and preserves its original name. It was at one time the capital of Aragon, and at present is so of a district, which includes near 200 towns and villages.

Jacaray, t. Brazil, St. Paul; 50 NE. St. Paul.

Jacatra, country, Java, formerly a kingdom, governed by its own sovereigns, but now belonging to the Dutch. It comprises 30 districts, containing, some years since, 33,914 *tjatzars*, or families, or 203,484 inhabitants; of which the district of Batavia alone contained 19,469 families, or 116,814 inhabitants. The productions of Jacatra are principally coffee, sugar, and rice; likewise indigo, cotton yarn, turmeric, and cadjang, or lentiles, from which last, oil is pressed. Batavia is the capital.

Jaci, or *Jaci di Aquila*, or *Jaci Reale*, t. Sici-

JAC

ly, in the valley of Demona; 12 NNE. Catania, 12 S. Taormina. Lon. 15. 15. E. Lat. 37. 40. N. Pop. 11,000. H. 2,945. It was anciently called *Acis*, and known from the fable of *Acis* and *Galatea*. The town is built of lava. Near it runs the river *Acis*, whose water, anciently esteemed wholesome, is now said to be poisonous.

Jacina, r. Naples, which runs into the gulf of Squillace, Lon. 17. E. Lat. 38. 57. N.

Jacks, or *Shade Mountain*, mt. in Huntingdon and Northumberland counties, Pa.

Jackson, p-t. Hancock co. Maine; 15 N. by W. Belfast, 15 W. Frankfort, W. 672. Pop. 385.

Jackson, p-t. Washington co. N. Y., formed out of the NW. part of Cambridge, in 1816; W. 380. Pop. 2,004.

Jackson, t. Lebanon co. Pa. Pop. 1,748.

Jackson, t. Tioga co. Pa. Pop. 450.

Jackson, co. NW. part of Georgia. Pop. in 1810, 10,569; slaves 1,816. Pop. in 1820, 8,355. Chief town, Jefferson.

Jackson, co. West Tennessee. Pop. in 1810, 5,401; slaves 481. Pop. in 1820, 7,593. Chief town, Williamson.

Jackson, co. in S. part of Ohio. Pop. 3,746.

Jackson, co. Alabama. Pop. 8,751.

Jackson, p-t. Jackson, co. Ohio; 60 Columbus. Pop. 340.

Jackson, t. Champaign co. Ohio. Pop. 599.

Jackson, t. Franklin co. Ohio. Pop. 310.

Jackson, t. Highland co. Ohio. Pop. 696.

Jackson, t. Jackson co. Ohio. Pop. 503.

Jackson, t. Knox co. Ohio. Pop. 1,128.

Jackson, t. Monroe co. Ohio. Pop. 594.

Jackson, t. Montgomery co. Ohio. Pop. 1,099.

Jackson, t. Muskingum co. Ohio. Pop. 330.

Jackson, t. Perry co. Ohio. Pop. 860.

Jackson, t. Pickaway co. Ohio. Pop. 975.

Jackson, t. Pike co. Ohio. Pop. 853.

Jackson, t. Preble co. Ohio. Pop. 615.

Jackson, t. Stark co. Ohio. Pop. 521.

Jackson, t. Trumbull co. Ohio. Pop. 188.

Jackson, t. Wayne co. Ohio. Pop. 236.

Jackson, co. Indiana. Pop. 4,010. Chief town, Brownstown.

Jackson, p-t. Jackson co. Indiana; 84 Indianapolis, W. 626.

Jackson, co. Illinois. Pop. 1,542. Chief town, Brownsville.

Jackson, co. Mississippi. Pop. 1,682.

Jackson, p-t. & cap. Cape Girardeau co., Missouri, situated on an eminence between the branches of Zenon creek, 10 miles from the Mississippi, 50 from the mouth of the Ohio; 12 NW. Cape Girardeau, W. 906. It is a flourish-

ing town, regularly laid out, and contains a court house, and about 60 houses. Large quantities of Spanish brown and chalk are found in the vicinity.

Jacksonborough, p-t. Colleton district, S. C., on the Edisto; 33 W. Charlestown, W. 575.

Jacksonborough, p-v. Scriven co. Georgia; 65 NW. Savannah, W. 644.

Jacksonborough, p-t. Campbell co. Tennessee, W. 579.

Jacksonburg, p-t. Wayne co. Indiana; 82 Indianapolis, W. 605.

Jacksonburg, p-t. Butler co. Ohio; W. 527.

Jacksontown, p-t. Jackson co. Alabama; W. 1,057.

Jackson's River, one of the streams which form James river.

Jacksonville, p-v. Hancock co. Va; W. 108.

Jacksonville, p-v. Wood co. Va.; W. 341.

Jacksonville, p-t. & cap. Pike co. Mis., on the Bogue Chito; about 65 ESE. Natchez.

Jacksonville, p-t. Tompkins co. N. Y., in the township of Ulysses; W. 353.

Jacksonville, p-v. Adams co. Pa.; 86 Harrisburg.

Jacksonville, p-v. Lehigh co. Pa.; 74 Harrisburg, W. 203.

Jacksonville, p-t. Wood co. Va.; W. 341.

Jacktall, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 12 NW. Ramgur.

Jacmel, see *Jaquemel*.

Jaco, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 17. 25. S.

Jacobaw, t. Prussia; 20 SE. Marienwerder.

Jacob's Creek, r. Pa., which runs into Youghiogeny, 17 m. above the Monongahela.

Jacobsdorf, t. Pomerania; 8 E. Zachau.

Jacobshagen, t. Pomerania; 16 E. Stargard. Lon. 15. 30. E. Lat. 53. 25. N. Pop. 1,003.

Jacobskirch, t. Silesia, in Glogau; 5 SW. Glogau. Near this place duke Henry was defeated by the gentry of Glogau.

Jacobstadt, s-p. Finland, on the gulf of Bothnia, with a convenient port. Lon. 22. 36. E. Lat. 36. 41. N. Pop. 1,588.

Jacotta, t. Hind., in Cochin. Lon. 76. 1. E. Lat. 10. 14. N. It is fortified and has a small harbour. Here St. Thomas, the apostle, is said to have first landed from Africa.

Jacpoe, t. on W. coast of Borneo. Lon. 109. 21. E. Lat. 0. 14. S.

Jacrah, t. Bengal; 35 S. Burdwan.

Jactarpour, t. Bengal; 5 NW. Nogong.

Jaculgong, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 18 S. Oudighir.

Jacurso, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 8 W. Squillace.

Jacusi, t. Japan, in Nippon; 25 NE. Achila.

Jaczin, t. Aust. Galicia; 34 SW. Halicz.

Jaczinow, t. Aust. Galicia; 52 S. Halicz.

Jadel, t. A. Turkey, Diarbekir; 20 NW. Rabba.

Jadera, now Zora.

Jadevar, t. Visiapour; 15 SE. Raibaug.

Jadgeren, or *Jagerom*, t. Persia, in Chorasán; 85 W. Neisabour. Lat. 36. 23. N.

Jadjepour, t. Bengal; 33 SSE. Moorsshedabad.

Jadida, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir; 22 NW. Rabba.

Jadispour, t. Hind., in Bahar; 21 W. Arrah.

Jado, t. Japan, in Nippon; 5 SE. Meaco.

Jadunatpour, t. Hind., Bahar, on the Soane; 20 WSW. Rotasgur.

Jael, t. Hind., in Nagore; 16 NE. Nagore.

Jaegerspreis, t. Denmark, Zealand; 22 NW. Copenhagen.

Jaen, pr. Spain, bounded N. by La Mancha, E. by Murcia and Grenada, S. by Grenada, and W. by Cordova; about 60 miles from N. to S., and nearly as much from E. to W.; almost wholly surrounded with mountains, which afford mines of lead, copper, and silver. It was a kingdom in the time of the Moors. The principal towns are Jaen, Baeça, Ubeda, Caçorla, and Caslona. Pop. in 1797, 213,005. Sq. m. 4,727.

Jaen, city, Spain, capital of a province of the same name, on a small river, which soon after runs into the Guadalquivir; 36 N. Grenada, 45 E. Cordova. Lon. 3. 51. W. Lat. 37. 53. N. Pop. 27,500. It is surrounded with walls, and defended by some ramparts, towers, and a castle. It is tolerably large, and contains 3 parish churches, 8 convents, and 14 hospitals, and is well supplied with water by numerous fountains, one of which, in particular, issues out of a rock, in a stream sufficient to form a brook. The country about is exceedingly fertile in corn, wine, and oil, with abundance of silk, and the most excellent fruits.

Jaen, or *Bracamoros*, government, S. A., in New Grenada. The climate is mild, and all the necessities of life are produced in abundance. The culture of tobacco forms the principal business of the inhabitants, the gold mines being abandoned. Rain is frequent. Jaen is the capital.

Jaen de Bracamoros, city, New Grenada, in Quito, on the Tunguragua, a head branch of the Amazon, which here begins to be navigable for boats; capital of a government of the same name; 330 NNE. Lima. Lon. 78. 30. W. Lat. 5. 26. S. It is the residence of a governor, and contains about 4,000 inhabitants, chiefly Mestizoes.

Jaersborg, t. Denmark, in Zealand; 5 NNW. Copenhagen.

Jafa, lake, Persia, in Segestan; 101 S. Kin.

Jafa, country, Arabia, N. of Aden, and W. of Hadramaut; it is fertile, and abounds particularly in coffee.

Jafatin Islands, cluster of small islands in the Red sea, near the coast of Egypt. Lon. 33. 50. E. Lat. 27. 10. N.

Jaferi, t. Persia, Chorasán; 75 NNW. Badkis.

Jaffa, (an. *Joppa*, and *Japha*), t. Palestine, near the coast of the Mediterranean; 34 WNW. Jerusalem, 40 N. Gaza, 45 S. Acre. Lon. 35. 3. E. Lat. 32. 5. N. Pop. according to Hassel, 7,000; and according to Mr. Connor, in 1820, only 3,000 Turks, 400 Greek Scismatics, 100 Latins, and 30 Armenians. It was formerly a celebrated city, and is frequently mentioned in the scriptures, being the port whence Jonah embarked for Tarshish, and the place where Peter raised Tabitha from the dead. It owes its celebrity to its situation with regard to Jerusalem, being the port of that city, and in ancient times it was the only place resorted to as a seaport in all Judea. As a station for vessels, its harbour is one of the worst in the Mediter-

anean; ships generally anchor about a mile from the town to avoid the shoals and rocks. It is now inhabited by Turks or Arabs, with a mixture of Greeks, Maronites, and Armenians. This part of the coast is, in general, but little above the level of the sea; but the town is built on an eminence, in the form of a sugar loaf, in height about 130 feet perpendicular. The houses distributed on the declivity, appear rising above each other, like the steps of an amphitheatre. On the summit is a small citadel, which commands the town; the bottom of the hill is surrounded by a wall without a rampart, of 12 or 14 feet high, and 2 or 3 in thickness. This wall, which has no ditch, is environed by gardens, where lemons, oranges, and citrons, in this light soil, grow to a very large size.

Jaffierabad, t. Hind., in Berar, and circar of Aurungabad; 40 NNE. Aurungabad, 60 S. Burhanpour. Lon. 76. 25. E. Lat. 20. 22. N.

Jaffierabad, t. Bengal; 6 NW. Islamabad.

Jaffierabad, or *Jaffrabat*, t. Hind., on the coast of Guzerat; 35 ENE. Diu. Lon. 70. 36. E. Lat. 20. 56. N. This, next to Diu, is a place of the most trade on the coast of Guzerat. The town is defended by a wall all round, but has not many guns mounted. Very large oysters are found in a river near this town.

Jaffierabad, t. Hind., Oude; 7 SE. Hajypour.

Jaffiergunge, t. Bengal, on the Ganges; 25 NW. Dacca. Lon. 89. 53. E. Lat. 23. 53. N.

Jaffiergunge, t. Bengal; 40 ESE. Dacca.

Jaffna, t. Ceylon, capital of a district called Jaffnapatam. Lon. 80. 12. E. Lat. 9. 45. N. It is situated on a peninsula, and surrounded with high walls, flanked with 4 bastions, a fort, and other outworks. It was anciently the capital of an independent kingdom, which was divided into four provinces; the soil is low, fertile, and planted with beautiful trees; and the country is so populous that they reckon 160 towns in a district of 36 m. in length, and 24 in breadth.

Jaffnoo, km. Africa, bounded N. by Sahara or the Great Desert, E. by Ludamar, S. by Kasson, and W. by Geduma. Lon. 7. 40. to 9. W. Lat. 15. to 15. 40. N.

Jaffrey, p-t. Cheshire co. N. H.; 14 SE. Keene, W. 460. Pop. 1,339. It lies on S. side of Grand Monadnock. Here is a mineral spring about 1 SE. of the mountain. Red ochre has been found near the spring, and in its vicinity have been discovered black lead, copperas, alum, and sulphur. There is a cotton manufactory in this town.

Jaffrygunge, t. Bengal; 43 NE. Purneah.

Jafrabad, t. Persia, in Irak; 20 ESE. Sava.

Jaga, t. Africa, in Casson, on S. side of the Senegal. Lat. 14. N.

Jaga Calanda, t. Africa, Matamba; 70 NW. Sta Maria de Matamba.

Jaga Coconda, country, Africa, S. of Benguela.

Jagami, t. Japan, in Nippon; 80 NW. Meaco.

Jaganabatta, t. Bengal; 42 SW. Burdwan. Lon. 87. 50. E. Lat. 22. 35. N.

Jagaresta, t. Thibet; 180 N. Fyzabad. Lon. 81. 30. E. Lat. 29. 38. N.

Jagarnaulporum, see *Juggernaut*.

Jagatay, see *Zagatay*.

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Jagath, now *Tetuan*.

Jagelitz, r. Ger., which runs into the Dosse, 6 S. Kyritz.

Jagerndorf, or *Karnowitz*, t. Aust. Silesia, in Troppau, formerly capital of a principality of the same name, on the Oppa, containing 2 churches and a convent; 12 NW. Troppau, 20 W. Ratibor. Lon. 17. 40. E. Lat. 50. N. Pop. 4,649.

Jageron, r. Persia, which rises about 20 NE. Casbin, passes by Rai, and after a course of about 150 miles, loses itself in a sandy desert.

Jagersburg, t. Prussian Brandenburg; 15 E. Arenswald.

Jagersburg, t. Hesse; 13 SSW. Darmstadt.

Jagersdorf, (*Gross*), v. E. Prussia; 30 W. Gumbinnen.

Jaggi, passage of Bengal from Burdwan to Nagpour; 20 NW. Doesa.

Jaghaus, t. Tyrol; 14 NW. Schwas.

Jagipour, t. Hind., in Bahar, on the left bank of the Ganges; 48 ESE. Hajypour.

Jagnevo, t. Eu. Turkey, Servia; 8 S. Pristina.

Jago, t. Guinea, on the river Formosa; 70 miles from the sea.

Jagodina, t. Eu. Turkey, in Servia, on a small river which runs into the Morava; 50 NNW. Nissa, 60 SSE. Belgrade. Lon. 20. 56. E. Lat. 44. 15. N.

Jagooleeah, t. Bengal; 21 NNE. Calcutta.

Jagolpour, t. Hind., in Oude; 16 N. Manickpour.

Jagovat, t. Persian Armenia; 12 N. Erivan.

Jagopour, t. Hind., in Oude; 9 S. Bareilly.

Jagrah, t. Hind., in Nagore; 15 N. Nagore.

Jagra, or *Giarra*, country, Africa; about 50 miles from the sea, a little S. of the river Gambia. It is rich in rice, cotton, and corn.

Jagrenatpour, t. Bengal; 10 NW. Purneah.

Jagrenatpour, t. Bengal; 20 W. Islamabad.

Jagrenatpour, t. Bahar; 65 ESE. Hajypour.

Jagua, t. Cuba; 85 WSW. Havannah.

Jaguaripe, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 38. 10. W. Lat. 4. S.

Jahanabad, t. Bengal; 20 S. Burdwan. Lon. 87. 55. E. Lat. 22. 55. N.

Jahanagur, t. Bengal; 10 W. Kishenagur.

Jahautoo, t. Bengal, 7 SSW. Tomar.

Jahnee, t. Bengal; 16 NW. Toree.

Jahi, t. Natolia; 16 NNE. Angura.

Jahupice, t. Rus. Podolia; 48 SE. Braclaw.

Jaicza, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bosnia, with a castle, near the Pliva; 25 WNW. Serajo.

Jaik, see *Ural*.

Jaiczi, t. Grand Bukharia, on the Jihon; 36 SW. Bukhara.

Jagepore, or *Jehazpore*, t. Hind., in Orissa, capital of a district, on the river Byturnee. Lon. 86. 35. E. Lat. 20. 50. N. It is a large straggling town, and has a manufacture of cotton cloth.

Jaillais, t. France, in Maine-and-Loire, on the Erve; 7 N. Chollets, 13 W. Viliers. Pop. 1,725.

Jainad, t. Hind., Mahur; 38 NE. Neermul.

Jainagur, t. Bengal; 10 N. Palamow.

Jaintpour, t. Hind., in Bahar; 26 E. Bahar.

Jaite, mt. Algiers; 80 SW. Constantina.

Jak in Jakko, t. Africa, on the Ivory coast.

Jaka, km. Africa, 500 miles from the sea, with a capital of the same name, on S. side of the Senegal.

Jaka, t. & district, Africa, on the Ivory coast.

Jakai, t. Circassia; 45 W. Eskikeseck.

Jakin, r. Africa, which separates the country of Ardra from Benin, and runs into the sea, at Grand Popo.

Jakin, t. Africa, in Ardra, on the Slave coast, where the English and Dutch had factories.

Jakira, t. Africa, on the Slave coast; 10 S. Assom.

Jakobshavn, Danish settlement, Greenland.

Jakowizina, t. Rus. Poland; 36 WNW. Brac-law.

Jakutsk, see *Yakutsk*.

Jal, t. Persia, in Mecran; 210 N. Kidge.

Jala, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 11. 45. N.

Jalac, see *Ilak*.

Jalac, t. Nubia, at the conflux of the Tacazze and the Nile; 240 S. Sennaar, 400 S. Syene. Lon. 34. 10. E. Lat. 17. 50. N.

Jalalabad, t. Cabul, on the Kameh; 60 ESE. Cabul. Lon. 69. 45. E. Lat. 34. 6. N.

Jalalabad, t. Hind., Sehaunpour; 26 miles from Sehaunpour.

Jalalgunge, t. Bengal, and principal place of Bajoohow; 25 NNE. Goragot. Lon. 82. 30. E. Lat. 25. 28. N.

Jalalporum, t. Hind., in Sehaunpour; 20 NNW. Merat.

Jalamlam, t. Arabia; 35 S. Mecca.

Jalanghi-liman, t. Natolia; 12 S. Smyrna.

Jalasjarvi, t. Finland; 40 ENE. Christine-stadt.

Jalbach, t. Austria; 8 ESE. Laab.

Jalea, (an. *Elæa*), t. Natolia; 12 SW. Adra-miti.

Jalimgory, t. Hind., in Solkapour; 18 E. Sol-lapour.

Jali, isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, about 5 miles in circumference; 4 SE. Stanchio.

Jali, t. Borneo; 70 N. Negara.

Jalla, t. Bahar; 18 NNW. Durbungah.

Jallacotta, t. Africa, Tenda; 12 W. Tenda.

Jallas, r. Spain, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 9. 12. W. Lat. 42. 59. N.

Jalligny, t. France, in Allier; 9 W. Donjon, 15 SE. Moulins. Pop. 598.

Jallindar, circar, Hind., in Lahore, of considerable extent, between the rivers Setledge and Beyah.

Jallindar, t. Hind., capital of a district of the same name, in Lahore; 30 E. Lahore, 224 NW. Delhi. Lon. 75. 25. E. Lat. 31. 16. N.

Jallonkadoo, country, Africa, of considerable extent, between Guinea and Mandingo. Lon. 6. to 10. W. Lat. 11. to 12. N. The country is mountainous, and a great part of it is composed of a desert.

Jallot, lake, Louisiana. Lon. 92. 51. W. Lat. 31. 50. N.

Jallyne, t. Bengal; 20 W. Nagore.

Jaloan, t. Hind., in Gohud; 10 NNE. Kooch.

Jaloar, t. Carnatic; 7 N. Ootatore.

Jaloffs, or *Oualoffs*, people, Africa, inhabiting N. side of the Gambia, extending to the river Senegal; they are represented as an exceedingly black and more beautiful complexion and more regular features, than the neighbouring nations. They are Mahometans; are brave warriors and expert thieves. The territory

which they occupy is computed at 4,800 square leagues.

Jalonitza, t. Eu. Turkey, in Walachia, on a river of the same name; 95 SW. Ismail, 240 N. Constantinople.

Jalooan, t. Hind., in Agra, on the Indus. Lon. 79. 23. E. Lat. 26. 7. N. It has considerable trade in cotton.

Jalour, t. Hind., in Agimere, and circar of Sirowy; 65 WNW. Oudipour. Lon. 73. 40. E. Lat. 25. 15. N. This is a very large town, and is situated on a mountain difficult of access. Thevenot calls it *Chalavur*, and D'Anville, *Shataur*.

Jalowka, t. Rus. Grodno; 24 S. Godno.

Jalpug, lake, Bessarabia; 30 miles long, and from 3 to 5 broad, which communicates with the Danube, 15 W. Ismail.

Jalpug, r. Bessarabia, which runs into the lake so named, at Tobak.

Jaltrapour, t. Bengal; 22 W. Dacca.

Jalyssus, t. on N. part of Rhodes.

Jam, t. Grand Bukharia; 10 S. Samarcand.

Jama, r. Peru, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 0. 10. S.

Jamad, fort, Hind., on an island in the Behah, belonging to the circar of Jenhat; 56 SW. Gujurat.

Jamada, t. Japan, in Xicoco; 20 W. Ovutsi.

Jamadsukuri, t. Japan, in Nippon; 50 SW. Nambu.

Jamaga, t. Japan, in Ximo; 22 E. Udo.

Jamaica, one of the West India islands, the largest and most important of those which belong to Great Britain; 30 leagues W. St. Domingo, 30 S. Cuba. Lon. 76. 45. W. Lat. 18. 12. N. It is of an oval form, 150 miles long, and on an average, about 40 broad. It is divided into 3 counties, Middlesex, Surry, and Cornwall; subdivided into parishes. The principal towns are Spanish town, the capital, Kingston, Port Royal, Savanna la Mur, Falmouth, and Montego Bay.

A range, called Blue mountains, extends through the island from east to west; rising in its most elevated peaks to 7,431 feet above the sea. On the north side the land rises from the shore into hills, beautifully rounded, and covered with groves of pimento; on the south side the Blue mountains present abrupt precipices and inaccessible cliffs. The soil in some places is deep and fertile; but Edwards pronounces it to be generally an unfruitful and laborious country. He calculates it to contain 4,080,000 acres; not more than 1,000,000 acres under cultivation; about 3,000,000 irreclaimable wilderness, a great part consisting of inaccessible fastnesses. The island is well watered by about 100 rivers, and in the mountains are numerous springs, some of which are medicinal. The climate on the plains is hot; the thermometer from June to Nov. standing at 80 deg.; from Dec. to May, ranging from 70 to 80 deg.

The most important productions are sugar, indigo, cotton, and coffee; also cocoa, pimento, ginger, maize, Guinea corn, rice, garden vegetables, and fruits. In 1790, 105,000 hhds. of sugar were exported; in 1802, 140,000 hhds. Export of coffee in 1804, 22,000,000 lbs.; in 1807, 28,500,000 lbs. Total value of exports, in

1809, £3,033,234; imports 4,068,897. Pop. in 1787, 290,000; whites 30,000; free people of colour 10,000; slaves 250,000. Slaves, in 1812, 319,912; total estimated at 359,912.

Jamaica, p-t. Windham co. Vt.; 42 SW. Windsor, W. 435. Pop. 1,313.

Jamaica, p-t. Queen's co. N. Y., on S. side of Long Island; 12 SSE. New York, W. 240. Pop. 2,110. There is in this township a very pleasant and handsome village, in which there are 3 houses of public worship and an academy.

Jamaica, t. Africa, in the island of York, built by a Mulatto, the son of an Englishman, where the English have a factory.

Jamaica Plains, in the W. part of Roxbury, Mass.; 5 SW. Boston. They encompass a pond containing 160 acres, and are remarkable for their delightful scenery and elegant country seats.

Jamalgunge, t. Bengal; 42 SSE. Dinagepour.

Jamalmuraag, t. Hind., in Cuddapa; 5 NE. Gandecotta.

Jamama, or *Imam*, t. Arabia, capital of a district in Nedsjed, situated on a river which runs into the Persian gulf; 330 SSW. Bassora, 420 ENE. Mecca. Lon. 46. 8. E. Lat. 25. 5. N. It was famous, before the days of Mahomet, for being the native place of a prophet of the name of Moseilama.

Jamanassiro, t. Japan, Nippon; 65 NW. Jedo.

Jamas, t. Japan, in Ximo; 12 SW. Udo.

Jamata, t. Japan, Nippon; 10 WSW. Jedo.

Jambi, or *Jambee*, t. capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Sumatra. Lon. 103. 39. E. Lat. 1. 24. S. It is much frequented by the English and Dutch, on account of its excellent pepper. It is situated on a large river, navigable for boats; the town is large, but the air unwholesome.

Jamber, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 10. 21. N.

Jambo, see *Mayombo*.

Jambo, or *Janbo*, (an. *Iambia*.) s-p. Arabia, in Hedsjas, on the coast of the Red sea; 70 W. Medina. Lat. 24. 5. N. It has a good harbour, and is the port of Medina.

Jambon, r. St. Vincent, which runs into the sea, 5 S. Young Point.

Jamboo, t. Hind., Guzerat; 60 W. Amedabad.

Jambudda, t. Bengal; 12 S. Bissunpour.

Jamdro, or *Palta*, lake, Asia, in Thibet; 24 S. Lassa, 150 NNE. Tassassudon. Lon. 90. 45. E. Lat. 28. 50. N. It is of so great extent, that, according to the report of the natives, it requires 18 days to walk around it. In the Lama's map, however, the circumference is only 150 British miles. In the middle of it there is, according to Giorgi, a continued range of hillocks and islands; or, according to the Lama's map, one large island, encircled by a lake from 3 to 8 miles wide. On the western shore of this island, or congeries of islands, is a monastery, and the seat of the *Lamissa Tarcepamo*, or *The Great Regenerate*, in whom the Thibetians think that a divine spirit is regenerated, as in the Great Lama.

Jamengian, t. Persia, in Farsistan; 42 WSW. Schiras.

James's Bay, E. part of S. division of that great body of water called *Hudson's Bay*; about

150 m. across. Lon. 58. 30. to 82. 45. W. Lat. 51. 10. to 55. 10. N.

James City, co. Va., bounded NE. by York river and York co., S. by James river, SW. by Charles City co., and NW. by New Kent co. Pop. 1810, 4,094; slaves 2,320. Pop. in 1820, 3,161. Chief town, Williamsburg.

James City, p-v. Madison co. Va.; W. 90.

James Fort, fort, Barbadoes, near Bridgetown.

James Fort, fortress, Africa, in Akra, on the Gold coast.

James Island, small isl. S. C. in the river Ashley; 3 S. Charleston. Lon. 80. W. Lat. 32. 44. N.

James Island, small isl. near the coast of Maryland, in the Chesapeake. Lon. 76. 25. W. Lat. 38. 40. N.

James Island, isl. Africa, about 30 miles up the river Gambia, where the English have a fort and factory.

James, see *Jaques River*.

James River, r. Virginia, formed by the union of Jackson's and Cowpasture rivers. At the point where it begins to break through the Blue Ridge, it is joined by North river. It passes by the flourishing towns of Lynchburg, and Richmond, and communicates, through Hampton Road and the mouth of the Chesapeake bay, with the Atlantic. Its general course is S. of E. A 40 gun ship may go up to Jamestown, and by lightening herself, to Harrison's bar, where there are 15 feet of water. Vessels of 250 tons go up to Warwick, and those of 120 to Rockets, just below Richmond. And the river is navigable for batteaux 220 miles above Richmond. This river opens a navigation into a country abounding in tobacco, wheat, corn, hemp, coal, &c.

Jamespour, t. Hind., in Balogistan; 25 SW. Dadari.

Jamestown, t. Newport co. R. I., on Connanicut island; 2 W. Newport. Pop. 448.

Jamestown, p-v. Chataque co. N. Y., in Ellcott; 367 W. Albany, W. 399.

Jamestown, t. James City co. Va., on an island in James river, 32 miles above its mouth; 8 SW. Williamsburg, 65 ESE. Richmond. This town was established in 1608, and was the first settled town by the English in the U. S. The town is now in ruins, and almost desolate; two or three old houses, the ruins of an old steeple, a church yard, and faint marks of the rude fortifications are the only memorials of its former importance.

Jamestown, p-v. Guilford co. N. C.; 147 Raleigh, W. 292.

Jamestown, p-v. Prince Edward co. Va., on Appomatox; 12 NE. of the court house, W. 209.

Jamestown, p-v. St. Louis co. Missouri; 18 St. Louis, W. 897.

Jamestown, t. Barbadoes, on W. side of the island in St. James' parish.

Jamestown, t. Ireland, in Leitrim, on the Shannon; 3 S. Carrick.

Jamesville, p-v. Onondago co. N. Y., in Manlius; 4 E. Onondaga Hollow, 46 W. Utica, W. 388.

Jamesville, p-v. Clarendon, S. C.; W. 517.

Jametz, t. France, in Meuse, on the Soison; 7 SE. Stenay. Pop. 787.

Jamez, or *Yam*, t. Africa, in Fonia. Lon. 15. 11. W. Lat. 12. 30. N.

Jamgong, t. Bengal; 58 NW. Burdwan.
Jamgong, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 10 W. Amednagur.
Jamgong, t. Hind., in Aurungabad; 15 ENE. Aurungabad.
Janja, t. Sweden, in Blekingen; 9 E. Carls-crona.
Jamecollam, t. Carnatic; 5 SW. Conjeveram.
Jamilhac le Grand, t. France, in Dordogne; 10 N. Exideuil.
Jamissa, now *Thames*.
Jamla, t. Hind., in Banswaleh; 18 N. Tandla.
Jamma, see *Lueg*.
Jamney, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim; 17 NE. Leutsmischl.
Jamnia, now *Jebna*.
Jamning, mt. Upper Carniola; 3 S. Ret-mansdorf.
Jamnitz, or *Gemnice*, t. Moravia, in Znaym; 52 NW. Znaym. Lon. 15. 28. E. Lat. 48. 59. N. Pop. 1,060.
Jamoorgong, t. Hind., in Aurungabad; 20 E. Jaffierabad.
Jamour, see *Camarones*.
Jampol, t. Aust. Galicia; 5 S. Halicz.
Jampour, t. Guzerat; 17 N. Radunpour.
Jamsa, t. Finland; 56 NNE. Tavasthus.
Jamsio, t. Sweden, Blekingen; 32 W. Carls-crona.
Jamtland, pr. Sweden, bordering on Norway, nearly of a circular form, about 70 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. There are few towns in Jamtland, and only 11 parishes, in which 46 churches are erected. Pop. 26,000. Sq. m. 10,447.
Jamtpour, t. Hind., Bahar; 25 N. Hajypour.
Jamunda, r. S. A., which runs into the river of the Amazons, 30 W. Pauxis.
Jana, t. Japan, in Nippon; 25 N. Seoda.
Janagava, t. Japan, in Ximo; 20 SE. Ikua.
Janagur, t. Hind., in Guzerat, on the right bank of the Puddar; 100 W. Amedabad. Lon. 70. 56. E. Lat. 23. 30. N.
Janakala, t. Finland; 10 NNW. Tavasthus.
Janalax, t. Finland; 35 NNW. Nyslot.
Jandia Point, S. extremity of the island of Fortaventura. Lon. 14. 30. W. Lat. 28. 4. N.
Jandsprunn, t. Austria; 8 NW. Aigen.
Jandun, t. France, Ardennes; 9 S. Mezieres.
Janeiro, see *Rio Janeiro*.
Jangagur, t. Hind., on the Nerbuddah; 15 W. Hurdah.
Jangara, t. Bengal; 8 NNE. Curruckpour.
Jangas, t. Peru, in Guamanga; 15 E. Luna-guana.
Jangegur, t. Hind., Ruttunpour; 18 S. Rut-tunpour.
Jangipour, t. Bengal; 18 NNW. Moorshe-dabad.
Jangoma, or *Yangoma*, small km. in the Bir-man empire, N. of Siam.
Jangou, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 18 N. Kaisarieh.
Janguira, t. Hind., Bahar; 13 W. Boglipour.
Janguirpour, circar, Bengal; W. Dinagepour.
Janguirabad, t. Hind., in Sumbul; 10 SW. Anapsheer.
Jani, t. A. Turkey, Sivas; 60 SSW. Sivas.
Janiacopet, t. Hind., Bednore; 20 W. Simogu.
Janickpour, t. Morung; 50 W. Amerpour.
Janiduni, t. Russia, in Bessarabia, on the Black sea; 40 WSW. Otchakov.

Janikau, or *Jankow*, t. Bohemia, in Czas-lau; 6 SSE. Czaslau, 20 SE. Kaurzim. In 1643, the Imperialists were defeated near this town by the Swedes.
Janiszki, t. Samogitia; 86 NNE. Miedniki. Pop. 2,500.
Janitza, t. Morea, in S. part, not far from Ca-lamata. H. 300.
Jankoonies Town, t. Loango, on the coast. Lat. 4. 30. S.
Janmier, t. Hind., in Guzerat, on the gulf of Cambay; 38 S. Gogo.
Janoura, t. Hind., in Bahar; 16 SW. Bahar. Lon. 85. 84. E. Lat. 25. 8. N.
Janna, or *Jannina*, see *Joannina & Thessaly*.
Janna, r. Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, 7 miles below Meissen.
Janovitz, t. Croatia; 5 E. Ivanitz.
Janow, t. Rus. Podolia; 44 NNW. Kaminiec.
Janow, t. Poland, in Lublin; 36 S. Lublin.
Janow, t. Rus. Grodno; 24 SW. Pinsk. P. 700.
Janow, t. Rus. Grodno; 16 WSW. Brzesc.
Janow, t. Poland, in Plock; 10 ESE. Nie-denburg. Pop. 721.
Janowiecz, t. Poland, in Sandomirz; 16 E. Radom. Pop. 600.
Janowitz, t. Bohemia, in Kaurzim; 8 S. Bent-schow. H. 154.
Janowitz, t. Bohemia, in Pilsen; 30 SSW. Pilsen. Lon. 13. 8. E. Lat. 49. 19. N.
Janowitzky, t. Bohemia, in Czaslau; 9 SW. Czaslau.
Janowka, t. Russia, in Volhynia; 40 NE. Zy-tomiers.
Janowow, t. Aust. Galicia; 16 WSW. Lem-berg.
Janpour, t. Bengal; 20 SW. Midnapour. Lon. 87. 7. E. Lat. 22. 15. N.
Jansalom, or *Jansylen*, see *Junkseilon*.
Jansaw, t. Prussia; 24 E. Marienwerder.
Jansdorf, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim; 3 SE. Leutsmischl.
Jansi, t. Hind., in Gobud; 38 E. Narwa, 110 S. Agra. Lon. 78. 57. E. Lat. 25. 32. N.
Janteca, t. Hind., in Adoni; 50 NW. Adoni.
Jantong, t. Corea; 10 S. Long Kouang.
Jantra, (an. *Iatrus*.) E. Turkey, which rises near Kabrua, and runs into the Danube, near Ruscek, in Bulgaria.
Januario, mt. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 13 ESE. Cosenza.
Januh, t. Persia, in Kerman; 120 E. Kabis.
Janville, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Eure-and-Loir; 21 SE. Chartres, 18 SSW. Estampes. Lon. 1. 50. E. Lat. 48. 12. N. Pop. 1,059.
Januna, t. Hind., in Goondwanah; 20 N. Chanda.
Januspol, t. Volhynia; 24 W. Berdiczow.
Janzé, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine; 10 W. La Guerche, 5 S. Château Giron. Pop. 3,515.
Jao, t. Japan, in Nippon; 35 S. Meaco.
Jao-pin, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong; 22 NE. Tchao.
Jaourhorisi, t. Diarbekir; 65 W. Nisibin.
JAPAN, extensive empire, Asia, composed of three principal islands, and some other very small ones: the island of Jesso is also tributary to Japan. Lon. 129. to 141. E. Lat. 31. to 42. N. Sq. m. according to Gatterer, 182,000.

Islands.	Length.	Breadth.
Nippon.....	700 miles.....	200.
Ximo.....	200.....	140
Xicoco.....	90.....	50

Population. Japan is described as very populous, but the amount of population is uncertain, and variously estimated; by Cannabich, from 10, to 15,000,000; by Hassel and others, from 15, to 30,000,000; and by some as high as 50,000,000.

Cities. The chief cities are Jeddo, the capital, Meaco, and Nangasaki.

Government. The government presents a singular anomaly in the combined dominion of a spiritual and a temporal ruler. The former, called the Dairi, has his residence at Meaco; the secular emperor, called the Cubo Sama, resides at Jeddo, in a fortified palace, and has a revenue estimated at £28,000,000.

Inhabitants. The Japanese are an intelligent, ingenious, and active people. They have made considerable advances in literature and science; and especially in the arts and manufactures. Their manufactures consist principally of silk, cotton, and lacquered ware, called Japanned ware. Their varnish is inimitable: it is made of the milky juice of a tree.

Face of the country, &c. The general aspect of these islands is rugged and irregular, bristling with mountains, hills, and rocks. The mountain of Fusi, in the southern part, supposed to be the loftiest, is always covered with snow. The coasts are rocky and precipitous. The country is well watered, but a great part of the soil is not naturally fertile, but being cultivated with the most unremitting industry, is rendered productive. Rice forms the principal article of food. Beans, barley, and a variety of vegetables, figs, oranges, lemons, and other fruits, are common.

Minerals. Japan is very rich in mineral productions, which consist of gold, copper, sulphur, coal, some iron and tin; also naptha, agates, cornelian, and jaspers. Pearls, amber-grise, and camphire, are also abundant. Nine tenths of the exports consist of copper; other articles are camphire, japanned ware, painted paper, &c.

Japanese River, see Mecon.

Japara, s-p. Java, on a peninsula on N. coast; 200 E. Batavia. Lon. 110. 54. E. Lat. 6. 28. S. The harbour is formed by a river of the same name, and is capable of receiving a great number of ships. The Dutch have a resident here, for the purchase of timber, cotton, rice, and indigo. About 4 miles S. of this town is the ancient city of Japara, once the capital of a kingdom.

Japene, t. Africa, in Jagra.

Japha, now Safat.

Japygia, now Otranto.

Jaquaripe, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 4. S.

Jaque Lahou, t. Africa, on the Ivory coast; 20 E. Cape Lahou.

Jaque Lahou, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 5. 5. W. Lat. 5. 20. N.

Jaquejag, t. Africa, on the Ivory coast; 43 E. Cape Lahou.

Jaquemel, t. on S. coast of Hispaniola, in a

bay to which it gives name. Lon. 13. 24. E. Lat. 18. 17. N. Pop. about 5,000. It is in that part of the island, which belonged to the French, and has considerable trade.

Jaques, r. New Brunswick, which runs into the St. John, Lon. 67. 36. W. Lat. 46. 54. N.

Jaques, or James, r. Missouri, which flows into the Missouri, 150 from the Mississippi.

Jaques Quartier, r. Canada, which runs into the St. Lawrence, 30 W. Quebec. Lon. 71. 41. W. Lat. 46. 38. N.

Jaquesy, t. Hispaniola, on N. coast; 13 ESE. Cape François.

Jara, t. Syria, in Damascus; 15 E. Safet.

Jara, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 10 SW. Jonkioping.

Jaramey, inland t. Africa, in Yani.

Jarampour, t. Cahlore; 25 E. Bullauspour.

Jarani, t. Dalmatia; 10 SE. Macarsca.

Jaransk, see Yaransk.

Jarbarry, t. Hind., in Bengal; 20 N. Dinagepour. Lon. 88. 40. E. Lat. 25. 58. N.

Jarbo, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 25 N. Uddevalla.

Jarboas, t. Sweden, Westmanland; 45 WNW. Stroemsholm.

Jarde, r. Sleswick, which runs into the Gram, 5 E. Ripen.

Jardinet, t. Neth., Namur; 2 N. Walcour.

Jardines, (Los,) small islands and rocks, near S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 81. 50. W. Lat. 21. 18. N.

Jardines de la Reyna, numerous collection of rocks and islets, near S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 79. 30. W. Lat. 21. N.

Jardin del Rey, range of small isles and rocks, near N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 78. W. Lat. 22. 15. N.

Jardinillos, cluster of small isles and rocks, near S. coast of Cuba. Lon. 81. 30. W. Lat. 21. 14. N.

Jarde, t. France, Cher; 9 NW. Sancerre.

Jareca, or Vareca, t. Syria, in the desert; 18 NNE. Palmyra.

Jarfso, t. Sweden, in Helsingland; 36 NW. Soderhamn.

Jaretta, (La,) r. Sicily, which runs into the sea, 6 S. Catania.

Jargeau, t. France, in Loiret, on the Loire; 9 SE. Orleans, 24 NW. Gien. Pop. 2,441.

Jargepour, t. Hind., in Cattack; 35 NE. Cattack.

Jargong, t. Bengal, 13 SW. Midnapour.

Jargrod, t. Rus. Podolia; 36 SSW. Braclaw.

Jarhisar, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia; 40 NW. Kiutaja. Lon. 30. 3. E. Lat. 39. 43. N.

Jarjaria, t. Arabian Irak, on the Tigris; 60 SSE. Bagdad.

Jarim, see Farim.

Jariszow, t. Rus. Podolia; 56 S. Braclaw.

Jar-kevi, t. Natolia; 30 SW. Angura.

Jarlsberg, t. Norway, and capital of a district abounding in mines, in the diocess of Aggerhus; 5 N. Tonsberg.

Jarman, t. Africa, in Sahara. Lon. 6. 26. E. Lat. 18. 57. N.

Jarmen, t. Pomerania; 3 SW. Gutzkow, 10 E. Demmin. Lat. 53. 57. N. Pop. 602.

Jarna, t. Sweden, in Dalecarlia; 35 WSW. Fahlun.

Jarnac, t. France, in Charente, on the Charente; 6. E. Cognac, 17 E. Angoulesme. Pop. 1,725. Near this town the duke of Anjou, afterwards Henry III., obtained a victory over the Calvinists in 1569.

Jarnags, t. France, in Creuse; 9 E. Gueret, 16 S. Boussac. Pop. 726.

Jarnskog, t. Sweden, in Warmeland; 38 NW. Carlstadt.

Jarnus, t. Egypt; 13 N. Abu Girgé.

Jaroczew, t. Poland; 20 WNW. Kalisch.

Jaromieritz, or *Jarmeriz*, t. Moravia, Znaym; 4 NE. Budweis, 15 N. Znaym. Lon. 15. 50. E. Lat. 49. 2. N. Pop. 1,456.

Jaromirz, or *Jaromira*, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 9 N. Konigingratz, 61 ENE. Prague. Pop. 2,726.

Jaron, or *Jarron*, t. Persia, in Farsistan, in the road from Ispahan to Gombroon; 80 S. Schiras, 180 SW. Sirgian. Lon. 52. 42. E. Lat. 28. 35. N. The houses are built of earth, and the mosques are mean. In the town and gardens are numerous palm-trees, highly esteemed by the Persians for their beauty and their fruit.

Jaros, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of France. Lon. 6. 25. E. Lat. 43. 12. N.

Jaroslavl, or *Jaroslau*, city, Russia, and capital of a government to which it gives name; 144 NNE. Moscow, 340 ESE. Petersburg. Lon. 40. 10. E. Lat. 57. 37. N. Pop. 18,961. H. 2,052. Bp. see. It contains 44 chh., 3 convents, a gymnasium, and a seminary. It is a large, well built, and commercial town, situated on the Volga. In the town there are upwards of 50 manufactures of Russia leather; and in the neighbourhood are large manufactures, which employ 6,000 artisans, first established by Czar Peter I., and rendered very flourishing by the care of Ernest John, duke of Courland, during his exile in this place.

Jaroslavskoi, or *Jaroslau*, government, Russia, bounded E. by Kostrom, N. by Vologda & Novgorod, W. by Tverskoi, & S. by Vladimir, about 160 m. in length, and from 30 to 110 in breadth. Pop. 810,000. Sq. m. 14,340.

Jaroslau, t. Austrian Galicia; 48 WNW. Lemberg, 110 E. Cracow. Pop. 7,000. It has from the year 1773 belonged to the emperor, and is included in the new kingdom of Galicia. It is famous for its great fair, and its fine buildings.

Jarosot, t. Rus. Kiev; 36 W. Bialacerkiev.

Jarotschyn, t. Pru. Posen; 32 NW. Kalisch. Pop. 822.

Jarou-Sanpoo, branch of the Sanpoo, or Burampooter river, which rises in Thibet, about 30 E. Darmadijira,

Jarovina, t. Albania; 7 E. Delvinaki.

Jarpour, t. Hind., in Baglana; 24 E. Bahbelgong.

Jarrah, t. Hind., Oude; 14 S. Allahabad.

Jarrah, t. Hind., Chandail; 30 W. Saipour.

Jarrah, t. Africa, Ludamar; 26 W. Benowm. Lon. 7. 33. W. Lat. 16. 7. N. It is a large town, built of stone, intermixed with clay.

Jarrie, (*La*), t. France, in Lower-Charente; 1 SE. La Rochelle, 14 N. Rochfort. Pop. 869.

Jarvis Gore, Penobscot co. Me. Pop. 139.

Jarusow, t. Aust. Galicia; 12 NE. Lemberg.

Jarzé, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 4 W. Baugé, 17 NE. Angers. Pop. 1,577.

Jasad, t. Persia, Segestan; 50 S. Zareng.

Jasenitz, t. Pomerania, on W. side of the Oder, near its mouth; 10 N. Stettin. Pop. 1,000.

Jasienowka, t. Russia, in Grodno; 17 N. by W. Bialystock. Pop. 700.

Jasingpour, t. Hind., Oude; 30 S. Fyzabad.

Jask, t. Croatia; 14 N. Carlstadt.

Jask, t. Persia, in Mecran, 2 miles from the sea. Lon. 57. 40. E. Lat. 35. 30. N. It consists of 250 huts, and is governed by a chief, who is tributary to the Imam of Mascat.

Jaskas, t. Finland, in Abo; 14 NW. Abo.

Jaslo, t. Russia, in Sandomirz; 72 SSW. Sandomirz.

Jaslo, t. Aust. Galicia, capital of a circle of the same name, on the river Jaslo; 72 SSW. Sandomir. Pop. 1,493. Pop. of the circle 195,048. Sq. m. 1,102.

Jaslowiecz, t. Aust. Poland, in Kaminiec; 41 WNW. Kaminiec.

Jaslowitz, or *Joslowitz*, t. Moravia, in Znaym; 10 SE. Znaym.

Jasmund, peninsula of the island of Rugen, which, with another peninsula, called *Witto*, forms a large bay, fronting the NE., which, in hazy weather, often proves destructive to vessels. The bay is called *Tromperwyck*. Lon. 13. 45. E. Lat. 54. 35. N.

Jasnikimier, t. Russia, in Kiev; 26 ESE. Bialacerkiev.

Jasnitz Thal, r. Stiria, which runs into the Muhr, near Pruck.

Jasoun, t. A. Turkey, in the government of Sivas, on the Black sea; 75 NE. Samsoun.

Jasper, formerly *Randolph*, co. Georgia. Pop. in 1810, 7,573; slaves, 1,826. Pop. in 1820, 14,614. Chief town, Monticello.

Jasper, p-v. Marion co. Ten.; 80 Murfreesborough, W. 664.

Jasque, t. Persia, Mecran, which gives name to a cape in the gulf of Ormuz. Lon. 59. 4. E. Lat. 25. 40. N.

Jasquevilla, r. New-Mexico, which runs into the Colorado.

Jassari, t. Sweden, in the Lapmark of Kimi, in the gulf of Bothnia; 50 NNE. Kimi.

Jassari, r. Sweden, which runs into gulf of Bothnia, at the town of Jassari.

Jassbereny, or *Jaszbereny*, Hungary, capital of the county of Jazygian; 50 E. Buda. Lon. 20. 3. E. Lat. 47. 27. N. Pop. 12,088. H. 2,000. The adjacent country is fertile; and the town has considerable traffic in cattle and horses; and is remarkable for having been the residence of Attila.

Jassena, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 8 NE. Konigingratz.

Jassi, t. Turkestan, on the Sirr; 140 W. Taraz.

Jassingpour, t. Oude; 9 E. Sultanpour.

Jassum-kalasi, t. A. Turkey, on W. coast of Natolia; 40 W. Moglah.

Jassy, (an. *Jassiorum Municipium*), city & capital of Moldavia; 200 E. Otchakov, 370 N. Constantinople. Lon. 27. 30. E. Lat. 47. 8. N. Pop. 14,963. H. 6,000. Greek abp. see. It contains 43 chh. and chapels, and 8. convents. It is said to have contained formerly a population of 80,000. It is supposed to have been a garrison town in the time of the Romans: it has a citadel, and some fortifications. The in-

habitants are chiefly Greeks. In the year 1753, it was almost wholly burned down, with the palace of the hospodar, some Roman Catholic convents, and a Protestant Lutheran church. It is a large and strong town, on the Pruth.

Jastrovicz, t. Croatia ; 4 NW. Damianovitz.

Jastrow, or *Jastrowie*, t. Pru. Posen, in Bromberg, on the Kuddow. Lon. 16. 49. E. Lat. 53. 25. N. Pop. 2,566.

Jasur, or *Zagur*, v. Palestine, in the road from Jaffa to Rama, at which are the remains of a fort ; 4 E. Jaffa. Here is a mosque, erected by a dervise, whose memory is much respected by the Mahometans for his active virtues.

Jasus, now *Assem-Kalasi*.

Jaswony, t. Samogitia ; 24 SE. Rosienne.

Jasyenicz, t. Prussia ; 28 NNW. Culm.

Jat, t. Sweden, in Smaland ; 20 S. Wexio.

Jatinum, now *Meaux*.

Jatoe, t. Borneo ; 120 N. Negara.

Jatshmiasin, convent, Armenia, in the plain of Erivan, near Mount Ararat. It is the residence of the Armenian patriarchs, and is a splendid edifice, consisting of several courts.

Jattendals, t. Sweden, in Helsingland ; 16 N. Hudwickswall.

Jattra, t. Bengal ; 15 N. Midnapour.

Jatts, small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Guinea. Lon. 15. 50. W. Lat. 11. 48. N.

Jau de St. Elias, t. Brazil, on the river Negro ; 70 W. fort Rio Negro.

Java, a large island in the Eastern seas, belonging to the Netherlands ; 642 miles in length, and 128 where widest, and about 85 on an average, in breadth. Lon. 105. to 114. 45. E. Lat. 5. 45. to 8. 48. S. Sq. m. 51,000. Pop. in 1815, 4,615,270. The inhabitants are chiefly composed of Javanese and Malays, and are Mahometans. There is a considerable proportion of Chinese on the coasts and in the seaports.

The island is divided nearly in its whole length by a range of mountains extending from E. to W. Many of the summits are volcanic. The coasts are low and marshy, and the climate hot and unhealthy ; but in the interior and elevated parts, it is more salubrious and temperate. It is watered by numerous streams, and the coast is indented by a number of fine bays, as those of Bantam, Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Joana, and Sourabaya. Batavia is the capital of the Dutch East India possessions. The native capital is Sura-kerta.

Java possesses a soil of extraordinary fertility. In no part of the world is vegetation more luxuriant, or the wants of man more easily supplied. The staple production is rice, which is raised in such abundance that the island has been called the granary of the east. Sugar, pepper, coffee, and cotton are very important productions. Other articles of export are indigo, teak timber, spices brought from the Moluccas, tin from Banca, cotton, yarn, salt, and edible birds' nests.—Java abounds in a variety of plants, fruits, valuable trees, animals, birds, and fishes.

The literary and scientific world were imposed upon by an account of the *upas*, or *poison tree of Java*, published in Holland in 1780. It was described as situated in the centre of the island, and destroying, by its noxious effluvia,

all animal and vegetable life in its vicinity, to the extent of 10 or 12 miles around. It is now ascertained that this tree has no real existence. There are, however, trees in Java, from which a poison is extracted ; one in particular, which is used by the natives of Macassar to poison their arrows. A wound inflicted by an instrument dipped in the poison, causes almost instant death. This tree has no bad effects on the atmosphere, and it is usually surrounded by a luxuriant vegetation.

Java Head, the W. point of the isl. of Java. Lon. 104. 50. E. Lat. 6. 47. S.

Java Sea, that part of the E. Indian sea, which lies between Java to the S., Sumatra to the W., the islands of Banca, Billiton, and Borneo to the N., and the island of Celebes to the E.

Javarin, see *Raab*.

Javat, or *Tschavat*, t. Persia, in Schirvan, at the union of the Aras and the Kur ; 45 S. Scamachie. Lon. 48. 10. E. Lat. 39. 55. N.

Jaude, t. France, in Charente ; 9 NNE. Angoulesme.

Jaudoniere, (*La*), t. France, in Vindée ; 9 W. La Châtaigneraye.

Javenby, t. Sweden, in West-Bothnia ; 8 S. Pitea.

Jauer, ci-devant principality, Silesia, bounded N. by the principalities of Glogau and Sagan, E. by Liegnitz and Schweidnitz, S. by Bohemia, and W. by Bohemia and Lusatia. The whole principality is mountainous. Its mountains are covered with wood. The principal towns are Jauer, Hirschberg, Lowenberg, and Buntzlau, all of which give name to circles or districts, and are their respective capitals. It now forms a part of the government of Reichenbach.

Jauer, t. Silesia, in Reichenbach, capital of a circle, formerly capital of the principality of the same name ; 16 NW. Schweidnitz, 31 W. Breslau. Lon. 16. 18. E. Lat. 51. N. Pop. 4,588. H. 658. Cath. chh. 5., Luth. 1.

Javerda, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad ; 10 S. Calberga.

Javerlhac, t. France, in Dordogne ; 4 NW. Nontron. Pop. 1,087.

Javerniek, t. Silesia, in Schweidnitz ; 6 SE. Waldenburg.

Jauja, see *Xauxa*.

Jaujac, or *Jaulnac*, t. France, in Ardèche ; 15 SW. Privas. Pop. 1,500.

Jaujesmow, t. Hind., in Oude ; 15 N. Corah. Lon. 80. 46. E. Lat. 26. 25. N.

Javiso, r. Naples, which runs into the Crate, in Calabria Citra.

Jauldoe, t. Bengal ; 40 WSW. Ragonatpour. 142 NW. Calcutta. Lon. 86. 7. E. Lat. 23. 23. N.

Jaulnais, t. France, in Vienne ; 6 N. Poitiers, 10 SSW. Châtellerault. Pop. 1,410.

Jaulno, t. Hind., in Aurungabad ; 28 NE. Aurungabad.

Jaun, see *Yellowstone*.

Javornick, mt. Carniola ; 16 E. Trieste.

Javron, t. France, in Mayenne ; 5 NNW. Vilaine, 6 E. Lassay.

Jauru, r. Brazil, in Matto Grosso, which rises in the plains of Xarexis, in Lon. 58. 30. W. Lat. 14. 42. S. It flows S. to Lat. 15. 45. S. ;

after which it turns to the SE. for 34 leagues, till by a further course of 60 leagues, it falls into the Paraguay on W. side, in Lat. 16. 24. S., 7 leagues S. Villa Maria. On its banks are abundant salt pits.

Jausier, or *Jauziers*, t. France, in Lower-Alps; 4 NE. Barcelonnette. Pop. 2,200.

Jauxa, see *Atun Xauxa*.

Jawata, t. Japan, Nippon; 90 WNW. Meaco.

Jawberrya, t. Bengal; 21 NW. Calcutta.

Jawor, t. Lithuania; 48 SSW. Novogrodek.

Jaworow, t. Aust. Galicia, celebrated for its warm baths; 25 W. Lemberg. Pop. 4,000.

Jaxartes, now *Sir*.

Jaxt, r. Wurtemberg, which rises about 2. N. Lauchheim, passes by Elwangen, Creilsheim, Kirchberg, Langenburg, Meckmuhl, Neidenau, &c. and runs into the Neckar, opposite to Wimpfen.

Jaxt, circle, Wurt., divided into 14 districts. Pop. 329,300. Sq. m. 1,993. Seat of government, Elwangen.

Jaxtberg, or *Yaxtberg*, t. Wurt., on the Jaxt, 6 S. Mergentheim, 31 S. Wurzburg. Pop. 310.

Jaxt-Zell, t. Wurt.; 5 N. Elwangen. P. 470.

Jay, t. Orleans co. Vt.; 60 N. Montpelier. Pop. 52.

Jay, p-t. Oxford co. Maine; 21 NE. Paris, 175 NNE. Boston, W. 608. Pop. 1,614.

Jay, p-t. Essex co. N. Y.; 20 NNW. Elizabethtown, 40 S. by W. Plattsburg, 140 N. Albany, W. 498. Pop. 1,647.

Jayes, t. Hind., in Oude; 30 N. Manickpour.

Jaygokg, t. Bootan; 25 N. Beyhar.

Jaynagur, t. Bengal; 6 NE. Mahmudpour. Lon. 89. 46. E. Lat. 23. 28. N.

Jaynagur, t. Bengal; 42 N. Ramgur.

Jaynagur, t. Hind., in Bahar; 15 NNE. Durbungah. Lon. 86. 20. E. Lat. 26. 33. N.

Jaypour, t. Hind., in Orissa; 192 WSW. Cattack, 400 SSW. Patna. Lat. 19. 5. N.

Jayspiz, t. Moravia, in Znaym; 10 N. Znaym, 12 WSW. Crumau. Lon. 15. 53. E. Lat. 48. 57. N.

Jazar, or *Jazer*, city, Palestine, beyond the Jordan, at the foot of the mountains of Gilead.

Jazira, (*Desert of*,) tract of A. Turkey, extending along the Euphrates from Balis to Anbar. The government of Diarbekir is also called *Jazira*, or *Al Jezira*, or *Al Gezira*.

Jazygien, co. Hungary, containing some sandy plains, but no mountains; producing grain, cattle, &c. Pop. 42,557. Sq. m. 360.

Jean de Barre, isl. Africa, in the kingdom of Senegal, about 15 miles in circumference.

Jean Rabel, t. St. Domingo, at the mouth of a river on NW. coast; 10 NE. St. Nicholas Mole. Lon. 74. W. Lat. 19. 56. N.

Jeatpour, t. Bengal; 20 N. Kishenagur.

Jebakshour, t. Turkish Armenia; 45 S. Arzen-gan, 45 W. Moush.

Jebara Cunaca, t. Japan, in Nippon; 20 NNE. Jedo.

Jebel Hemrin, mt. A. Turkey, near the Tigris; 27 N. Tecrit.

Jebel Jehusi, mt. Egypt, near Old Cairo, on which it is supposed Babylon was situated.

Jebel Ocrab, (an. *Mount Cassius*,) mt. Syria, near the coast of the Mediterranean, and about 2 S. from the river Orontes.

Jebel Sheik, mt. Syria, at the foot of which the river Jordan takes its rise; near Paneas.

Jebel Tolosa, (an. *Mount Rossus*,) mt. Syria, near the coast of the Mediterranean, on S. side of the bay of Alexandretta; 20 SW. Alexandretta.

Jebenhausen, t. Wurt., district of Rems and Filz. Pop. 717.

Jebhan, t. Hind., Lahore; 55 NNE. Behnbur.

Jebilee, see *Gibelet*.

Jebiniana, t. Tunis; 15 SE. El Jemme.

Jebna, t. Palestine, on the site of the ancient city of *Gath*, and afterwards called *Ibelin*, and *Jamnia*; 10 S. Jaffa. Here was a fortress erected by Foulques, king of Jerusalem, in the year 1137.

Jebugy, t. on S. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 122. 35. E. Lat. 7. 15. N.

Jebus, see *Jerusalem*.

Jecova, t. Servia; 25 NW. Prisrendy.

Jecker, r. Neth., which runs into the Meuse, at Maestricht.

Jed, r. Scot., which runs into the Tiviot, 2 N. Jedburgh.

Jedburgh, t. Scot., cap. of Roxburghshire, and a royal burgh, on the river Jed; 45 SSE. Edinburgh, 324 N. London. Lon. 2. 38. W. Lat. 55. 38. N. Pop. 2,827; of the parish 4,927. It is a place of great antiquity, pleasantly situated on a declivity, surrounded on all sides by high hills. It contains a parish church, and 3 dissenting meeting houses, and has considerable woollen manufactures, 4 annual fairs, and a market on Tuesday.

Jedlinski, t. Poland, in Sandomirz; 8 SSW. Radom.

Jednizta, t. Hungary, on the borders of Moravia; 30 N. Topoltzan.

Jeddo, *Jedo*, or *Yeddo*, city, Japan, capital of the empire, at the head of a large bay, at the mouth of a river, in SE. of Nippon; 160 E. by N. Meaco. Lon. 140. E. Lat. 36. 30. N. The population has heretofore been estimated at 1,000,000. In 1812-13, the Japanese stated to Golowan, that the population exceeded 10,000,000; that in the principal streets were 280,000 houses, each containing from 30 to 40 persons; and that in the city there were 36,000 blind men. Meaco was formerly the capital, and is still the residence of the spiritual emperor; but the civil and military emperor has his residence at Jeddo. This city is 7 miles long, 5 broad, and 20 in circuit. It has no walls, except those which surround the palace. It is said not to be surpassed in magnificence by any city in Asia, since, besides the usual accompaniments of a capital, all the princes and great men are obliged to make it their residence for half of the year. It contains, therefore, many splendid palaces, which stand by themselves, surrounded by large court-yards and stately gates, and, though built only of wood, and one story high, are distinguished by varnished stair cases, large and finely ornamented apartments.

The palace of the emperor may be properly called a great fortified city. It is situated in the heart of the general city, said to be 5 leagues in circuit, surrounded with walls and ditches, and containing several fortified buildings, which have the appearance of castles. The outer part is composed of streets, containing many palaces, in which reside the princes of

the blood, ministers and other public functionaries. In the centre is the emperor's palace, the body of it being of only one high story, but adorned with a square tower raised many stories high. Unlike all other Japanese structures, it is well built of free stone, and is surrounded by a wall of the same material. The city is intersected by branches of the river, and by canals. It is the seat of an extensive commerce, and has many flourishing manufactures. It is greatly exposed to the ravages of fire. In 1658, 100,000 houses were reduced to ashes in 48 hours.

Jedso, see *Jeso*.

Jedownitz, t. Moravia, in Brunn; 10 NNE. Brunn. Pop. 803.

Jeeagur, t. Bengal; 43 SSE. Curruckpour.

Jeembaree, t. Bengal; 12 NNW. Koonda.

Jeemworee, t. Hind., Oude; 40 E. Fyzabad.

Jeetka, t. Bengal; 28 NNW. Dacca.

Jefferson, p-t. Lincoln co. Maine; 28 NE. Wiscasset, 186 NNE. Boston, W. 620. Pop. 1,577.

Jefferson, p-t. Coos co. N. H.; 7 SE. Lancaster, W. 561. Pop. 252.

Jefferson, co. N. Y.; bounded NW. by the St. Lawrence, NE. by St. Lawrence co., SE. by Lewis and Oswego cos., S. by Oneida co., and W. by lake Ontario. Pop. in 1810, 15,140; in 1820, 32,952. Chief town, Watertown.

Jefferson, p-t. Schoharie co. N. Y.; 48 SW. Albany, W. 349. Pop. 1,573.

Jefferson, t. Morris co. N. J. Pop. 1,231.

Jefferson, co. NW. part of Pa.; bounded N. by Warren and M'Kean cos., E. by M'Kean and Clearfield cos., S. by Indiana co., and W. by Armstrong and Venango cos. Pop. 562.

Jefferson, p-t. Greene co. Pa.; W. 238. Pop. 1,158.

Jefferson, t. Washington co. Pa.; 17 miles from Washington.

Jefferson, co., N. part of Va.; bounded NE. by the Potomac, E. by Loudoun co., S. by Frederick co., and W. by Berkley co. Pop. in 1810, 11,851; slaves 3,532. Pop. in 1820, 13,087. Chief town, Charlestown.

Jefferson, co. E. part of Ohio. Pop. 18,531. Chief town, Steubenville.

Jefferson, t. Adams co. Ohio. Pop. 916.

Jefferson, t. Fayette co. Ohio. Pop. 612.

Jefferson, p-t. & cap. Ashtabula co. Ohio, on Mill creek; about 65 E. Cleveland, 200 NE. Columbus, W. 368.

Jefferson, t. Franklin co. Ohio. Pop. 559.

Jefferson, t. Guernsey co. Ohio. Pop. 349.

Jefferson, t. Logan co. Ohio. Pop. 1,169.

Jefferson, p-t. Pickaway co. Ohio. It is situated in Pickaway plains; 3 S. Circleville, 16 N. Chillicothe, W. 422.

Jefferson, t. Montgomery co. Ohio. Pop. 1,339.

Jefferson, t. Muskingum co. Ohio. Pop. 829.

Jefferson, t. Preble co. Ohio. Pop. 876.

Jefferson, t. Madison co. Ohio. Pop. 345.

Jefferson, t. Ross co. Ohio. Pop. 1,407.

Jefferson, t. Scioto co. Ohio. Pop. 469.

Jefferson, t. Richland co. Ohio. Pop. 430.

Jefferson, co. Indiana. Pop. 8,038. Chief town, Madison.

Jefferson, co. Illinois. Pop. 691. Chief town, Fairfield.

Jefferson, p-v. Powhatan co. Va.; 32 Richmond, W. 159.

Jefferson, co. N. part of Ken., on the Ohio. Pop. in 1810, 13,399; slaves 3,347. Pop. in 1820, 20,768. Chief town, Louisville.

Jefferson, co. East Tennessee. Pop. in 1810, 7,309; slaves 783. Pop. in 1820, 8,953. Chief town, Dandridge.

Jefferson, p-t. Rutherford co. Ten.; 22 SSE. Nashville, W. 727. Near this town is a mineral spring.

Jefferson, co. central part of Georgia. Pop. in 1810, 6,111; slaves 2,336. Pop. in 1820, 6,362. Chief town, Louisville. *Jefferson baths*, in this county, 12 NE. Louisville, are much resorted to.

Jefferson, p-t. Camden co. Georgia, on the Great Satilla; 56 SW. Darien, W. 766. Pop. in 1810, 78. It is the seat of justice for the county. It is situated about 20 miles from the mouth of the river.

Jefferson, or *Jeffersonton*, p-t. & cap. Jackson co. Georgia; 18 Athens, 90 Milledgeville, 110 Augusta, 227 NW. Savannah, W. 699. It is a small village, containing a court house, a jail, and an academy.

Jefferson, co. Mississippi, on E. side of the Mississippi. Pop. 6,822.

Jefferson, t. Missouri, on the south side of the Missouri, on a bluff, 8 or 10 miles above the mouth of the Osage. This place was fixed on for the seat of government of the state, in 1822.

Jefferson, p-v. Saline co. Missouri; 200 St. Louis, W. 1,099.

Jefferson, r. N. A. It is a head fork of the Missouri, in the Rocky mountains.

Jefferson, co. Missouri, on the Mississippi. Pop. 1,835. Chief town, Herculaneum.

Jefferson's Island, see *Riou's Island*.

Jeffersonton, p-v. Culpeper co. Va.; 20 N. Culpeper, W. 62.

Jeffersonton, p-v. Ashe co. N. C.; W. 429.

Jeffersontown, p-t. Jefferson co. Ken.; W. 610.

Jeffersonville, t. Tazewell co. Va., on N. fork of Clinch river; 50 NE. Abingdon.

Jeffersonville, p-t. Clark co. Indiana, on the Ohio, just above the rapids, and nearly opposite to Louisville; W. 619. Lat. 38. 30. N. It is a flourishing town, and contains a land office, and about 130 houses.

Jeffery's Creek, r. S. C., which runs into the Great Pedee, Lon. 79. 29. W. Lat. 34. 8. N.

Jeffery's Ledge, a sand bank on the coast of Massachusetts, between Cape Ann and Casco bay. Lon. 69. 38. W. Lat. 43. 10. N.

Jefremov, t. Russia, in Tula; 72 S. by E. Tula. Pop. 2,200.

Jegenoe, small isl. Denmark, in Lymfiord gulf. Lon. 8. 38. E. Lat. 56. 39. N. It contains two villages.

Jegni-basar, t. Natolia; 28 N. Mogla, 60 E. Scala Nova. Lon. 28. 12. E. Lat. 37. 35. N.

Jegnican, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria; 12 ESE. Sophia.

Jegni-kevi, t. Natolia; 24 NNW. Degnizlu.

Jegni-kevi, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania; 44 WSW. Burgas.

Jegnipangola, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria; 70 ESE. Dristra.

Jegnischehr, t. Natolia ; 15 S. Isnik.

Jegnischehr, or *Janichere*, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia ; 28 W. Degnizlu, 35 E. Guzelhizar. It is situated on a small eminence, near some ruins, supposed to be those of *Antioch on the Meander*. This place is remarkable for being the spot where Soleybey Ogle was defeated by the troops of the Grand Seignior, in 1739.

Jegun, t. France, Gers ; 8 NNW. Auch, 13 S. Condon. Lon. 0. 32. E. Lat. 43. 45. N. Pop. 2,018.

Jehanabad, t. Hind., in Bahar ; 12 NW. Sase-ram. Lon. 83. 58. E. Lat. 25. 3. N.

Jehaoul, t. Hind., Moultan ; 15 WNW. Adjodin.

Jehenabad, t. Hind., in Bahar ; 25 SSW. Patna. Lon. 85. 11. E. Lat. 25. 12. N.

Jejo, mt. Naples, in Calabria Ultra ; 18 NNE. Oppido.

Jejuara, t. Hind., in Bahar ; 18 NW. Durbun-gah. Lon. 85. 50. E. Lat. 26. 19. N.

Jejury, t. Hind., Visiapour ; 12 E. Poorundar.

Jekaterinburg, see *Ekaterinburg*.

Jekil-ermak, (an. *Iris*.) r. A. Turkey, which runs into the Black sea, near Samsoun.

Jekaterinoslau, see *Ekaterinoslaw*.

Jekniabad, t. Persia, in Segestan ; 60 ENE. Bost.

Jekisinokori, t. Japan, in Nippon ; 65 NNE. Meaco.

Jekyl Island, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Georgia, at the mouth of the Alama-ha. Lon. 81. 40. W. Lat. 31. 7. N.

Jelalabad, t. Hind., Oude ; 18 SE. Azimgur.

Jelalabad, t. Hind., Rohilcund ; 42 S. Bereilly.

Jelalabad, t. Hind., in Oude ; 8 S. Lucknow.

Jelalpour, t. Hind., Oude ; 17 NNE. Raat.

Jelatgur, t. Bengal ; 8 N. Purneah.

Jelatma, see *Elatma*.

Jelaul, t. Hind., in Lahore ; 13 NW. Rotas.

Jelenghian, t. Curdistan ; 60 SE. Van.

Jeleny, t. Bohemia, in Koniggratz ; 14 SSE. Koniggratz.

Jeletz, see *Eletz*.

Jelezenskaia-crepost, v. & fort, Russia, in To-bolsk, on the Irtisch. H. 130. Lat. 53. 51. N.

Jelina, t. Lithuania ; 15 SE. Lida.

Jelgovan, t. Hind., Bahar ; 17 NNE. Bahar.

Jella, t. Burmah, on the Ava ; 10 S. Lundsey.

Jellandra, t. Hind., Cicacole ; 36 SW. Ganjam.

Jellasore, t. Hind., in Bengal ; 80 SSW. Calcutta. Lon. 87. 16. E. Lat. 21. 56. N.

Jellassar, t. Hind., in Agra, on the borders of Dooab ; 18 NNE. Agra, 99 SE. Delhi. Lon. 78. 44. E. Lat. 27. 25. N.

Jelling, t. Denmark, in North Jutland, formerly a royal city ; 14 N. Colding.

Jellinghy River, branch of the Ganges, which separates from the main stream, near Jellinghy, and, joined by another branch about 50 miles N. Calcutta, forms the Hoogly.

Jellinghy, t. Hind., in Bengal, on the right side of the Ganges ; 22 E. Moorshedabad, 90 N. Calcutta. Lon. 88. 48. E. Lat. 24. 6. N.

Jellondanger, t. Hind., on the left bank of the Dewah ; 7 SE. Fyzabad.

Jelloud, t. Hind., Oude ; 10 SSE. Fyzabad.

Jelloulah, t. Tunis ; 10 NW. Cairoan.

Jelmo, small island in the North sea, near the coast of Lapland. Lat. 74. 8. N.

Jelmore, t. Hind., Cicacole ; 15 N. Cicacole.

Jelna, t. Russia, in Smolensko, on the Dema ; 42 S. by E. Smolensk, 184 W. by S. Moscow. Pop. 900.

Jelolpour, t. Hind. ; 22 NNW. Benares.

Jelonga, t. Bengal ; 13 E. Doesa.

Jelpesh, t. Hind., Bengal ; 30 WNW. Beyhar.

Jelpigory, t. Hind., Bengal ; 40 W. Beyhar.

Jelso, t. Norway, Bergen ; 22 NNE. Stavanger.

Jelvadi, t. Natolia ; 22 E. Isbarteh.

Jeltsch, v. & fort, Silesia, and a pass on the Oder ; 3 ESE. Breslau. Pop. 700.

Jemappe, p-t. Caroline co. Va. ; W. 70.

Jemappe, t. Netherlands, on the Sambre ; 10 W. Namur.

Jemappetta, t. Hind., in Barramaul ; 12 SE. Namacul.

Jemarrow, km. Africa, on the S. side of the river Gambia ; 120 miles from the sea. The inhabitants are chiefly Mahometans.

Jemba, r. Russia, which rises in Upha, and runs into the Caspian sea, Lon. 54. 39. E. Lat. 46. 57. N.

Jemdar, t. Hind., in Bahar ; 17 E. Hajypour.

Jemella, now *Salini*.

Jemgum, t. Han., E. Friesland, on the Ems ; 10 SE. Emden. Pop. 1,137.

Jemlah, t. Thibet, which gives name to a district ; 230 N. Fyzabad. Lon. 81. 33. E. Lat. 30. 35. N.

Jemme, (*El*.) (an. *Tisdra*, or *Tisdrus*.) t. Africa, in Tunis ; 40 SSE. Cairoan, 90 S. Tunis. Here are found several antiquities, as altars with defaced inscriptions ; a variety of columns ; a great many trunks and arms of marble statues, one of which is of the colossal kind in armour ; another is of a naked Venus. But *Jemme* is most remarkably distinguished by the beautiful remains of a spacious amphitheatre, which consisted originally of 64 arches, and four orders of columns, placed one above another.

Jemminghen, or *Jemgum*, t. Han., in East Friesland, where Louis of Nassau, brother to the prince of Orange, was defeated with great loss by the duke of Alva, in the year 1568 ; 8 SE. Emden. Pop. 1,200.

Jemoo, r. on N. side of Java, which runs into the sea, Lon. 111. 8. E. Lat. 6. 47. S.

Jemroud, t. Candahar ; 30 W. Chizni.

Jemrigauchy, t. Bootan ; 15 NE. Tassasudon. Lon. 89. 45. E. Lat. 28. N.

Jemseg, t. New Brunswick ; 25 ESE. Frederickstown. Lon. 66. 13. W. Lat. 45. 55. N.

Jemserum, t. Sweden, Smaland ; 45 N. Calmar.

Jemshog, t. Sweden, Blekingen ; 12 WNW. Carlshamn.

Jemtland, or *Jemptland*, see *Jamtland*.

Jena, t. Weimar, in the province of Weimar ; 11 E. by S. Weimar, 42 SW. Leipsic, 49 E. Eisenach. Lon. 11. 37. E. Lat. 50. 56. N. Pop. 5,100. "H. 806. Churches 5, hospitals 3. It is near the Saale, which washes it on the E. and S. sides ; in a pleasant valley, among rising hills, which produce great quantities of wine. It forms an oblong square, and is surrounded with walls, ditches, and towers, and has some manufactures of linen and hats. But it is distinguished chiefly for its university, founded in 1558, one of the most celebrated in Germany.

One half of it belongs to the duke of Weimar; the other half to Saxe-Gotha, Saxe-Coburg, and Saxe-Meiningen. It consists of 4 faculties, divinity, law, medicine, and philosophy, which are taught by 18 regular, and 15 extraordinary professors; there are besides, 10 or 12 private teachers in the town. The number of students, in 1817, was 659. There are belonging to the university a church, class rooms for the 4 faculties, a public hall, an observatory, a celebrated anatomical theatre, a repository for archives, a large library, a lying-in hospital, a good botanical garden, &c. There are two distinguished literary societies, and the literary journals of this place are of great repute in Germany.

Jena has acquired great notoriety as being the scene of a great battle, fought between the French and Prussians on the 14th Oct. 1806; in which the latter were defeated with great loss. This battle was a fatal blow to the Prussian monarchy.

Jena, t. S. A., in Quito; 12 S. Archidona.

Jenboa, s-p. Arabia, on the Red sea. Lon. 37. 32. E. Lat. 24. 7. N. It is the largest and most considerable town on the Arabian coast, next to Jidda.

Jenckendorf, t. Bavaria; 5 E. Volckach.

Jendrzciow, t. Russia, in Sandomirz; 10 SW. Malogocz.

Jeneahgur, or *Jagneh*, t. & fortress, Hind., in Bejapore, or Aurungabad, belonging to the Mahrattas. Lon. 73. 45. E. Lat. 20. 15. N.

Jenet, t. Africa, in Sahara; 200 SE. Gadamis. Lon. 13. 10. E. Lat. 27. 50. N.

Jenghijé, t. Arabian Irak, on the Tigris; 12 NW. Bagdad.

Jenghikand, t. Turkestan, on the Sirr; 270 WSW. Tonkat.

Jengi, t. Hind., in Cutch, near the coast; 21 S. Tahej.

Jengoko, t. Japan, in Nippon; 50 E. Jeddo.

Jenhut, circar, Hind., in Lahore, between the rivers Behat and Chunaub, about 120 miles in length from N. to S. and from 10 to 50 in breadth. Gujrat is the chief town.

Jenjapour, r. Hind., in Bahar; 20 ENE. Durbungah. Lon. 86. 28. E. Lat. 26. 14. N.

Jeni-basar, or *Novi-basar*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Servia, on a branch of the river Ibar, anciently the capital of the Rascians; 83 NE. Ragusa, 175 W. Nicopoli. Lon. 19. 59. E. Lat. 43. 40. N. Pop. 8,000.

Jenicoro, or *Platamone*, (an. *Haliacmon*,) r. Eu. Turkey, which runs into the gulf of Saloniki, at Platamone.

Jenjeree, t. Hind., Bahar; 30 NE. Monghier.

Jenjiam, t. Hind., Moultan; 40 W. Adjodin.

Jenikaleh, or *Jenikol*, t. & fortress, Russia, in Taurida, in the narrow channel, between the Black sea and the sea of Azoph; 15 NE. Kerch. Lon. 36. 26. E. Lat. 45. 21. N. Pop. 376. This channel is called the *Strait of Taman*, or *Caffa*, and *Jenikalic Sound*. Pop. about 2,000. This fortress and that of Kerch 12 miles SW. defend the passage from the Black sea to the sea of Azoph.

Jenikow, t. Bohemia, in Czaslau; 24 SW. Czaslau.

Jenishehr, t. Persia; 15 SE. Jorjan.

Jenitz, t. Anhalt Dessau, on the Muldau; 2 NE. Dessau.

Jenitza, t. Eu. Turkey, in Macedonia; 20 E. Edessa, 24 WNW. Saloniki. Lon. 22. 30. E. Lat. 40. 48. N. Pop. 6,000. It is situated on a lake which communicates with the gulf Saloniki, by means of a canal about 12 miles long. This is the ancient *Pella*, the native place of Philip and Alexander, made by the former the capital of Macedonia. The grave of Euripides is pointed out here. The town contains a number of mosques and baths, but is mostly little better than a heap of ruins.

Jenkin's Town, settlement on the coast of Africa, in Sherbro. Lon. 11. 50. W. Lat. 7. N.

Jenkin's Bay, bay on the back part of the island of St. Eustatius, where about 400 French troops under the Marquis de Rouillé, landed from three frigates, on the 26th of Nov. 1781, and made themselves masters of the island.

Jenkin's Island, small isl. near the coast of S. C. Lon. 80. 40. W. Lat. 32. 20. N.

Jenkintown, p-t. Montgomery co. Pa.; 12 N. Philadelphia, W. 147.

Jenlis, t. France, Côte-d'or; 9 SE. Dijon.

Jenné, city, Africa, in Bambarra, on a small island in the Niger; 125 NE. Sego. Lon. 0. 40. W. Lat. 15. 13. N. It is said to be a much larger city than Sego, and one of the most flourishing and commercial places in this part of Africa, but it has not been described by any European who has visited it.

Jenné, t. Japan, on N. coast of Nippon; 8 NW. Kanazava.

Jennersville, see *Londonderry*.

Jennidah, t. Bengal; 14 NW. Mahmudpour.

Jennings, co. Indiana. Pop. 2,000. Chief town, Vernon.

Jennings's Island, small island in the gulf of Florida, near the coast of East Florida. Lon. 80. 28. W. Lat. 25. 28. N.

Jeno, see *Boros Jeno*.

Jenoypour, t. Hind., in Allahabad; 24 N. Gazypour.

Jentilino, t. Naples, Calabria Citra; 12 NNW. Bisignano.

Jenuchshadega, Indian t. Warren co. Pa. on the Alleghany; 14 SE. Chatauque lake.

Jeojery, t. Africa, in Jagra. Lon. 14. 57. W. Lat. 13. 12. N.

Je Ouaset, t. Arabian Irak, on the Tigris; 110 NW. Bassora.

Jepifan, t. Eu. Russia, in Tula, on the Don. Pop. 500.

Jeraan, t. Persia, in Segestan; 90 W. Zareng.

Jeraao, t. Africa, in Tunis, remarkable only for the ruins of an aqueduct, cisterns, &c.; 26 S. Tunis.

Jerabees, (an. *Geerhæ*,) t. Syria, on the right bank of the Euphrates; 14 S. Beer. Some ruins of the ancient town are visible.

Jeraghi, t. Bengal; 10 N. Burwah.

Jerba, see *Gerba*.

Jerbah, t. Bengal; 13 NW. Ramgur..

Jerbosaja, t. Africa, in Quoja.

Jerdecker, r. Hind., which runs into the Burampooter river, 28 SW. Rangamatty.

Jereja, t. Africa, in the kingdom of Fonia.

Jeremiah, (an. *Anathoth*,) t. Palestine; 6 E. Jerusalem.

Jeremy, see *Grand Anse*.

Jeremysquam, isl. on the coast of Maine, at the mouth of the Sheepscot.

Jeranna, see *Gerenna*.

Jerf, t. Norwegian Lapland; 100 WSW. Wardhuys.

Jericho, p-t. Chittenden co. Vt., on N. side of Onion river; 15 E. Burlington, W. 500. Pop. 1,219.

Jericho, see *Bainbridge*.

Jericho, p-v. in Oyster Bay, Long island, N. Y.; W. 251.

Jericho, now called *Rihha*, or *Ryhad*, t. Palestine, about five miles from the river Jordan; 17 ENE. Jerusalem. It was formerly celebrated for the number of palm-trees growing near it, and on that account called *The City of Palms*. This city was the first in Canaan which fell into the power of the Israelites, after their entrance into the Land of Promise; and its walls fell down before the Ark of the Covenant, on the first sound of the trumpets, in the year of the world 2584, and before Jesus Christ 1469.

Jericho is situated in a plain, bounded by different mountains on the SW., W. and N. Its walls were 20 stadia, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. in circ. It was one of the cities appropriated to the residence of the priests and Levites, of whom 12,000 dwelt here. In the time of our Saviour it yielded only to Jerusalem for its size and the magnificence of its buildings. In this city Christ performed several miracles. It was often honoured with the presence of the kings, who ornamented it with palaces, circusses, and amphitheatres. It is at present nothing more than an assemblage of huts built of earth and reeds, covered with a species of dried fern; inhabited, in 1820, by about 300 miserable Arabs. Nothing remains of its ancient edifices but a kind of tower, three parts demolished, and the ruins of some walls, which display very little that is remarkable. The plain of *Jericho* is about 20 m. in length, and 10 in breadth. Of all the productions of *Jericho*, the most common is the balm of Gilead.

Jericho, t. Pru. Saxony, in Magdeburg, capital of a circle, on the Elbe; 32 NNE. Magdeburg. Lon. 12. 5. E. Lat. 52. 30. N. Pop. 1,183.

Jerjeraia, t. Arabian Irak, on the Tigris; 36 SE. Al Modain.

Jeripara, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 42. 6. W. Lat. 3. S.

Jerim, t. Arabia, in Yemen, the seat of a dola, containing about 2,000 houses; 80 NE. Mocha. Lon. 42. 22. E. Lat. 14. 17. N.

Jeremie, see *Cape Jeremie*.

Jerkittya, t. Hind., in Bahar; 22 SE. Bettiah.

Jermah, or *Yermah*, or *Gerimah*, t. Africa, in Fezzan, thought to be built on the site of *Garama*, capital of the ancient Phazania, and country of the Garamantes; 60 ESE. Mourzouk. Lon. 16. 20. E. Lat. 27. 25. N. It is situated in a fertile soil, which feeds great numbers of cattle, sheep, and goats; many majestic ruins indicate its former splendour; at present the houses are only cottages built of clay.

Jermuk, (an. *Hieromax*,) r. Syria, which runs into the lake of Tiberias, near its S. extremity.

Jeromesville, p-v. Wayne co. Ohio; W. 389.

Jeropotamo, (an. *Lethæus*,) r. Candia, which runs into the Mediterranean, 8 NNW. Cape Metala.

Jerovilia, see *Filoquia*.

Jerraballisa, t. Africa, in Quoja.

Jerrand, t. France, in Puy-de-Dome; 6 E. Clermont, 8 SW. Billom.

Jersey, (an. *Cæsarea*,) isl. in the English channel, about 12 miles from the French coast, 12 miles long, and about 6 broad. Lon. 2. 11. W. Lat. 49. 7. N. It is divided into 12 parishes, but contains only 8 churches. The air is healthy, and the soil fertile; though the cultivation of apple trees for cider has occasioned a deficiency of arable land for corn. The inhabitants, though subjects of England, are governed by Norman laws, and their language is French. The principal places are St. Helier, and St. Aubin. Pop. in 1805, 22,855. Sq. m. 624.

Jersey, t. Steuben co. N. Y.; about 15 E. Bath. Pop. 912.

Jersey, t. Licking co. Ohio. Pop. 256.

Jersey City, or *Paulus Hook*, p-t. Bergen co. N. J., on the Hudson, opposite New York; 1 mile distant, W. 226. It contains a bank.

Jersey, (New,) see *New Jersey*.

Jerseytown, p-t. Columbia co. Pa.; W. 186.

Jersey Shore, p-t. Lycoming co. Pa.; on N. side of the Susquehanna; 20 W. Williamsport, W. 218.

Jerusalem, p-t. Ontario co. N. Y., on W. side of Crooked lake; 20 S. Canandaigua, W. 340. Pop. 1,610. This town is the principal residence of the followers of Jemima Wilkinson.

Jerusalem, t. Washington co. Md., on the Antietam; SW. of Hagerstown.

Jerusalem, p-t. Southampton co. Va., on the Nottaway; 63 WSW. Norfolk, W. 199.

Jerusalem, (Old,) see *Fallen City*.

Jerusalem, t. Courland; 44 ESE. Seelburg.

Jerusalem, t. Stiria, celebrated for its wine; 4 SSW. Fridaw.

Jerusalem, city, Asia, cap. of ancient Judea, and of modern Palestine, in the pachalic of Damascus; 34 ESE. Jaffa, its port; 120 SSW. Damascus. Lon. 35. 20. E. Lat. 31. 48. N. It is supposed to have been founded by Melchizedek, and originally named *Salem*, translated *Solyima* by Josephus. It was afterwards possessed by the Jebusites, and called *Jebus*. In 1048 B. C., it was taken by David, became the seat of his kingdom, and was named *Jerusalem*; in Latin authors *Hierosolyma*. Some suppose it to be called *Cadytis*, by Herodotus. It was situated on the borders of the two tribes, Judah and Benjamin, so that it was sometimes considered as belonging to the one, and sometimes to the other; being built on several hills, the most elevated of which was *Mount Zion*, forming the southern quarter of the city. *Mount Moriah* formed the eastern part, *Mount Acra* the western, and *Mount Bezeta* was situated to the north.

In its most flourishing times, *Jerusalem* was divided into 4 parts, each inclosed within its own walls. 1. The part on *Mount Zion*, the old city of *Jebus*, afterwards styled the *City of David*. 2. The *Lower City*, on *Mount Acra*, called also the *Daughter of Zion*. 3. The *New City*, inhabited by tradesmen, artificers, and merchants. 4. *Mount Moriah*, on which was built the temple of Solomon. The temple was dedicated B. C. 1004; and B. C. 586, it was demolished, and the walls of the city razed by Nebuchadnezzar. The second temple, built by

the order of Cyrus, was finished B. C. 515, and destroyed A. D. 70.

During the reign of Tiberius, Jerusalem was rendered memorable in all succeeding ages, by the death and resurrection of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, who, according to the common computation, was crucified on Friday, April 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the age of 33, on *Mount Calvary*, a hill, which was then without the walls, on the NW. side of the city.

Jerusalem was taken and destroyed by Titus, A. D. 70. At the seige, according to Josephus, 97,000 prisoners fell into the hands of the conqueror, and the whole number slain and taken prisoners, during the seven years' war, was 1,462,000. In 130, Adrian undertook to rebuild the city, and gave it the name of *Ælia*, or *Ælia Capitolina*, which name it bore till the time of Constantine. It was taken, in 614, by the Persians; in 636, by the Saracens, under caliph Omar; and in 1099, by the Crusaders, under Godfrey of Bouillon, who founded a kingdom, which lasted till 1187, when it was taken by Saladin, king of Egypt. In 1517, Selim, emperor of the Turks, annexed it, together with all Syria, to the Turkish empire, under which it still continues. It is called by them *Cudsembaric*, or *Coudsheriff*. The Orientals, however, generally call it *El Kods*, or *Heleods*, i. e. *The Holy*, sometimes adding *El-Sheriff*, *The Noble*.

Jerusalem is now greatly reduced from its ancient size and importance. Its population has been variously stated by vague conjecture; by Volney, in 1783, at 12, or 14,000; by Browne, in 1797, at 18, or 20,000; by Ali Bey, in 1807, at nearly 30,000; 20,000 Christians, Greeks, Catholics, Maronites, Armenians, &c.; 7,000 Mahometans, and a few Jews; by Light, in 1814, at 12,000; and by a Jewish priest, in 1815, at 50,000. It is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circuit; the streets are narrow, but straight, and well paved. The houses are generally well built of stone, for the most part of 2 or 3 stories, with a plain, simple front, without windows in the lower story, so that it has been said, that a passenger, walking in the streets, may conceive himself in the corridor of a vast prison; the doors, besides, are so low, that a person must bend almost double in order to enter. The roofs are either terraced or rise in domes, and the dull uniformity of the whole is interrupted by the steeples of the mosques and churches. Jerusalem is the residence of a Greek patriarch, and, according to a statement of Mr. Parsons, in 1821, contains 11 mosques, 5 synagogues, and 20 monasteries, belonging to different denominations. The most splendid edifice, by far, now in the city, is a mosque built by the Saracens, under caliph Omar, in the seventh century, on the site of the temple. This edifice appeared to Dr. Clarke superior to any other specimen of modern architecture in the Turkish empire, even to the celebrated mosque of St. Sophia. The building, which has always been the object of visitation and respect to Christian pilgrims, is called the church of the Holy Sepulchre, and was built by the empress Helena, and supposed to include all the spots connected with the crucifixion and entombment of our Saviour. It is a very handsome building, 300 feet long, and nearly 200

broad. It embraces various apartments belonging to the different denominations of Christians. The tomb, which is in the central part, has the appearance of a superb mausoleum; the surface covered with rich damask hangings, striped with gold. In the interior is a stone 8 feet long, and $2\frac{1}{8}$ broad, raised about two feet. On this slab the body of our Lord is said to have been deposited; and over it are suspended 44 lamps, which are mostly of silver, but a few are of gold, and are ever burning.

The modern city is chiefly built on Mount Moriah. The ascents on all sides, except the north, are steep. It is almost surrounded by valleys encompassed by mountains, so that it seems to be situated in the middle of an amphitheatre. It has some trade, and forms a kind of central point between Arabia, Egypt, and Syria; but it derives a great part of its support from the visits of pilgrims; the number of those who visited it, in 1819, was stated at 3,191; the number present at the passover, in 1821, 2,706; 1,400 Armenians, 1,200 Greeks, 70 Copts, 20 Syrians, 15 Catholics, and 1 Abyssinian. The country about Jerusalem is described by Dr. Clarke, as exceedingly fertile, and admirably cultivated; "the Eden of the East, rejoicing in the abundance of its wealth."

Dr. Clarke, speaking of the appearance of the city on his approaching towards it, says: "We were not prepared for the grandeur of the spectacle, which it exhibited. Instead of a wretched and ruined town, by some described, as the desolated remnant of Jerusalem, we beheld, as it were, a flourishing and stately metropolis, presenting a magnificent assemblage of domes, towers, palaces, churches, and monasteries; all of which, glittering in the sun's rays, shone with inconceivable splendor."

"There is," says the same author, "much at Jerusalem, independently of its monks, and monasteries, to repay pilgrims of a different description from those who usually resort thither, for all the fatigue and danger they must encounter. At the same time, to men interested in tracing, within the walls, antiquities referred to by documents of sacred history, no spectacle can be more mortifying than the city in its present state. The mistaken piety of the early Christians, in attempting to preserve, either confused or annihilated the memorials it endeavoured to perpetuate."

Jerxheim, t. Ger Brunswick; 13 ESE. Wolfenbittel.

Jesardecheb, see *Bosaraddaheba*.

Jesau, t. Prussia; 10 S. Königsberg.

Jesbava, r. Servia, which runs into the Danube, near Semendria.

Jesberg, t. Hesse Cassel; 20 NE. Marburg. Pop. 807.

Jesd, see *Yesd*.

Jesenitza, t. Croatia; 35 NW. Bihacs.

Jesernico, t. Friuli; 12 W. Palma la Nuova.

Jesi, t. Popedom, in Ancona; 16 WSW. Ancona, 23 NE. Loretto. Lon. 13. 10. E. Lat. 40. 31. N. Pop. 5,000. Bp. see. It contains 5 chh. and 10 convents.

Jesioro, t. Russia, in Kiev; 56 SSW. Czirkassy.

Jesiotrov, t. Russia, in Kiev; 3 WSW. Czirkassy.

Jeso, or *Jedso*, or *Yedso*, or *Jesso*, or *Matsmai*, large island in the N. Pacific ocean, governed by a prince tributary to the emperor of Japan. The inhabitants are more rude and savage than the Japanese. They live chiefly on fish and game. Lon. 140. 10. to 147. 10. E. Lat. 42. to 45. N. Sq. m. 53,000. Chief town, Matsmai.

Jespera, mt. Grand Bukharia; 100 NE. Vashgherd.

Jessamine, co. central part of Ken. Pop. 9,297. Chief town, Nicholasville.

Jesselmere, t. Hind., in Bickaneer; 60 W. Bickaneer, 95 NNW. Joodpour. Lon. 72. 51. E. Lat. 27. 28. N.

Jessen, t. Pru. Merseburg, on the Elster; 10 ESE. Wittenberg, 48 NNW. Dresden. Lon. 13. 3. E. Lat. 51. 48. N. Pop. 1,000.

Jessenize, see *Asling*.

Jessima, one of the islands of Japan.

Jesnitz, t. Ger., in Dessau, on the Muldau; 9 S. Dessau, 24 N. Leipsic. Lon. 12. 20. E. Lat. 51. 42. N. Pop. 1,668.

Jessnitz, (Old,) t. Pru. Merseburg; 3 N. Bitterfeld.

Jessore, t. Bengal; 64 NE. Calcutta. Lon. 89. 16. E. Lat. 23. 7. N.

Jesuits' Rocks, rocks in the Atlantic, near the coast of Brazil. Lat. 17. 48. S.

Jesul, r. Hind., one of the branches of the Chumbul, which joins the main stream, between Kotta and Suisopour.

Jesupol, t. Austrian Galicia; 5 S. Halicz.

Jesus Island, isl. in the river St. Lawrence, near the island of Montreal, about 24 m. long and 6 wide.

Jesus de Cayuba, (El,) see *Cuyaba*.

Jesus Island, small isl. in the Pacific ocean. Lat. 6. 15. S.

Jesus de Machaca, t. La Paz; 40 W. La Paz.

Jesus Maria de Los Montes, t. Buenos Ayres; 60 S. Santa Cruz de la Sierra la Nueva.

Jesus Maria, t. S. America, in Cordova; 30 N. Cordova.

Jethow, see *Gythow*.

Jetpour, t. Guzerat; 10 N. Junagur.

Jetting, see *Hierting*.

Jettstorff, t. Austria; 4 E. Korn Neuburg.

Jetz, t. Japan, in Nippon; 84 NNE. Meaco.

Jetze, r. which rises 6 S. Dissdorf, and runs into the Elbe, near Hitzacker, in Luneburg.

Jever, t. Ger., in Oldenburg, capital of a circle; 28 NE. Emden. Lon. 7. 53. E. Lat. 53. 34. N. Pop. 1,604.—Pop. of the circle 16,931.

Jeumailloche, t. France, in Indre; 7 SSE. Vallençay, 16 E. Châtillon sur Indre.

Jeurev Polskai, t. Russia, in Vladimir; 32 NNW. Vladimir.

Jewett's City, p-v. in Griswold, New London co. Ct., on the Quinibaug; 8 NE. Norwich, W. 379.

Jewree, t. Bengal; 14 NW. Ramgur.

Jewpatorie, t. Russia, in Taurida. Lon. 33. 19. E. Lat. 45. 14. N. Pop. 4,348.

Jews, an appellation, which, in its most extensive sense, comprehends the Israelites generally; but in a more restricted and proper sense, it includes those, who belonged to the tribe of Judah, and who inhabited Judea. With regard to the *Ten Tribes*, they were carried captive by the Assyrians, B. C. 721, and it has

been a prevalent opinion, that they were wholly lost. Sir William Jones, however, is of opinion, that the Afghans are descended from these tribes; and Dr. Claudius Buchanan supposes, that the "Ancient or Black Jews" of India are derived from the same origin.

The dispersion of the *Jews*, properly so called, and the end of their national existence, took place on the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus, A. D. 70. Since that event, they have never been able to gain a settlement in the land of their ancestors, but have been dispersed into almost every country on the globe; and, notwithstanding they have been subjected to almost every species of insult, oppression, and cruelty, yet they still exist, a distinct people, unincorporated with the inhabitants of the countries in which they reside, and remain a monument of the truth of Christianity, which they almost universally reject. As a specimen of the sufferings, which they have endured, it may be mentioned, that a fatal endemic distemper, which, in 1348, raged in a great part of Europe, was ascribed to their having poisoned the springs and wells; in consequence of which 1,500,000 of them were massacred! Of late, they have been treated with more justice and humanity, and the cup of their woes, it may be hoped, is nearly exhausted.

The Jews are generally addicted to trade and commerce, and many of them are wealthy. Formerly, a great part of the retail trade of Europe, and particularly of Germany, was in their hands. They have long occupied a conspicuous place in the population of Poland, and are supposed to be more numerous in the Polish countries, than in all the rest of Europe. They are the men of business for almost the whole country; the current money of the kingdom is chiefly in their hands; and a great proportion of the lands is mortgaged to them. They have the chief management of trade in the Barbary states in the north of Africa. They have produced a considerable number of men distinguished for literature and science.—Their numbers have been variously estimated from 3, to 9,000,000. Bishop Gregoire estimates them at 4, or 5,000,000. Hassel estimates them at 5,000,000, and the number in Europe at 1,179,500; but some recent and well informed travellers estimate the number in Poland alone at 2,000,000. The following return was made to Bonaparte of the number of Jews in different parts of the globe:

Turkish empire	1,000,000
Persia, China, and India,	300,000
West of Europe, Africa, & America	1,700,000

Total 3,000,000

Another Statement.

Poland	800,000
Russia { exclusive }	50,000
Prussia { of Poland }	50,000
Germany	200,000
Bohemia	50,000
Moravia	27,000
Hanseatic towns	20,000
Hungary	75,000
Denmark & Sweden	20,000
Holland	100,000

Great Britain	50,000
British colonies	50,000
France	60,000
Italy	30,000
Morocco	100,000
Algiers	60,000
Tunis	40,000
Tripoli	20,000
Turkish dominions	1,500,000
China, Persia, Tartary, } and Abyssinia	200,000
America	5,000

Total 3,487,000

Estimate by M. Bail, Paris 1817.

Poland	1,000,000
Russia, including Moldavia & Walachia	200,000
States in which German is spoken	500,000
Holland and Netherlands	80,000
Sweden and Denmark	5,000
France	50,000
England	50,000
Spain and Portugal	10,000
United States	3,000
Mahometan states in Asia, Africa, } and Europe	4,000,000
China, India, &c.	500,000

Total 6,595,000

Jews-Town, t. Hind., 1 mile from Cochin. It is inhabited by Jews, who have here two synagogues.

Jeypour, see *Jyepour*, and *Jyenagur*.

Jezdikan, or *Jezdkan*, t. Persia, in Adirbeitzan; 90 W. Tabris, 100 S. Erivan.

Jezdkast, or *Yedkas*, t. Persia, in Farsistan; 42 S. Ispahan, 120 N. Schiras.

Jeziernica, t. Lithuania, in Novogrodek; 40 SW. Novogrodek.

Jeziorocze, t. Rus. Wilna; 32 WNW. Braslaw.

Jeziera, t. Rus. Grodno; 12 NE. Grodno.

Jezira, see *Gezira*.

Jezow, see *Biekow*.

Jezreel, see *Esdraelon*.

Jhansu-jeung, t. Thibet, on the river Paimom-tchieu; 130 WSW. Lassa, 150 N. Beyhar. Lon. 89. 32. E. Lat. 28. 49. N. The environs are celebrated for manufactures of woollen cloth. It contains a monastery, and 150 houses. The surrounding country is exceedingly rich and populous.

Jhelum, see *Chelum*.

Jhylum, t. Hind., Lahore; 73 NNW. Lahore.

Jibbel Auress, or *Euress*, mt. Algiers, in the province of Constantina; 50 S. Constantina. Lon. 6. E. Lat. 35. 25. N. This, the *Mons Aurasius* of the middle age, and the *Mons Audus*, of Ptolemy, is not one single mountain as the name would insinuate, but it is a large knot of eminences running one into another, with several beautiful little plains and valleys intervening. However, both the higher and lower parts of it are of the utmost fertility, and still continue to be the garden of the province. The whole mountainous tract may be 120 miles in circuit.

Jibbel Deera, mt. Algiers, in Titterie; 50 SSE. Algiers.

Jibbel Diss, see *Cape Ivy*.

Jibbel Karhar, range of rocky mountains, in W. province of Algiers; 20 NE. Tremecen.

Jibbel Dwee, mt. Africa, in W. province of Algiers, a little to the S. of El Khadarah.

Jibbel Iskell, (an. *Mont Cerna*,) mt. Africa, in the N. part of Tunis, about 15 SW. Bizerta.

Jibbel Mustewah, mt. Algiers, in Constantina, the chief abode of a clan of Kabyles, called *Welled Abdenore*; 45 S. Constantina.

Jibbel Seilat, mt. Africa, in the Sahara; 78 SSE. Algiers.

Jib-beleah, range of mountains of Africa, which forms a boundary between Tunis and Tripoli.

Jidda, s-p. Arabia, on the Red sea, in the sherriffate of Mecca, and is the port of that city; 40 W. Mecca. Lon. 39. 15. E. Lat. 21. 32. N. Pop. about 5,000. In 1540 it was surrounded with walls, which are now decayed. It is situated in a barren sandy district, destitute of water, and is supported partly by a trade with Egypt and India, and partly by the concourse of pilgrims. The town makes a good appearance, in consequence of a rising ground behind. It is superior to Mocha. The houses are built of large blocks of madreporé; the streets very narrow. The entrance of the road is full of shoals. The English are the only European nation who carry on a trade here, which was formerly considerable; now declined. The chief export is coffee.

Jidmeelah, t. Algiers; 28 WSW. Constantina.

Jidoon, country or district, Asia, situated on E. side of the river Sinde, on the borders of Cachemire and Thibet.

Jigat Point, cape, Hind., forming W. extremity of Guzerat, where is a town with a pagoda. Lon. 68. 12. E. Lat. 22. 23. N.

Jigguroon, t. Hind., Sirhind; 23 WSW. Sirhind.

Jigitonhonha, r. Brazil, which runs NE. into the Rio Grande, Lat. 16. 49. S.

Jigni, t. Hind., in Gohud; 18 SSE. Kooch.

Jihon, or *Gihon*, or *Sihon*, or *Amol*, or *Amu*, (an. *Oxus*,) r. Central Asia, which rises from mountains between Great Bukharia and Chinese Tartary, a considerable distance northeast of Badakshan, and after a winding course, generally WNW., of more than 1200 miles, flows into the lake of Aral. The cities of Samarcand, Bukhara, Termed, Balk, and Gaur, are on its branches. It has been generally believed that it formerly flowed into the Caspian sea, and that its course was turned into its present channel by the Tartars, according to some before the 16th century, but according to others, about 1719. This opinion is rejected by Malte-Brun, and other geographers, who maintain that the Jihon always flowed into the lake of Aral; and that the rejected opinion was formed and propagated by persons whose knowledge was imperfect, particularly with regard to the form of the Caspian sea, or the existence of the lake of Aral.

Jijel, (an. *Igilgili*,) t. Algiers, in Constantina; 30 ENE. Boujeiah. Lon. 6. E. Lat. 36. 56. N. This place is now reduced to a few houses and a small fort, in which the Turks have a garrison of one company. It is situated on a point of land near the sea.

Jilgoun, t. Caramania; 28 E. Akserai.

Jillifree, t. Africa, in Barra, on the banks of the Gambia. Lon. 16. 6. W. Lat. 13. 16 N.

Jilling, t. Bengal; 45 SW. Rogonatpour.

Jilly Kagur, t. Bengal; 4 W. Burdwan.

Jimmaly, t. Abyssinia; 40 S. Mine.

Jimmel, (an. *Tegæa*,) t. Africa, in Tunis; 11 SW. Lempta, 27 ESE. Cairoan.

Jimmel, t. Algiers; 33 SW. Constantina.

Jimmelah, (an. *Gemella*,) t. Africa; 27 SSW. Constantina. Near it are magnificent ruins, the remains of an amphitheatre, &c.

Jinbala, or *Guinbala*, km. Africa, the whole of which is an island formed by two branches of the Niger, which separate at leaving the lake Dibbie, and unite again about 15 miles from Tombuctoo. The form is oval, the length about 80 miles, and the greatest breadth about 40. The country is said to be fertile, and so full of swamps and creeks, that the Moors have not been able to subdue it. The inhabitants are negroes.

Jinbala, t. Africa, and capital of the kingdom so called, on a branch of the Niger; 70. SW. Tombuctoo. Lon. 0. 16. E. Lat. 16. 4. N. It is a resting place for merchants trading between Tombuctoo and W. parts of Africa.

Jincughi, t. Natolia; 18 N. Kiutaja.

Jindeya, t. Africa, in Woolly; 30 WSW. Medina.

Jin-enne, r. Algiers, which rises in Jibbel Deera, and loses itself in the Shott.

Jingergulcha, t. Bengal; 8 W. Moorley.

Jingler, t. Hind., Oude; 33 SE. Gooracpour.

Jinnell, s-p. Algiers, in Titterie, situated on a small creek of the Mediterranean, at the mouth of the Yisser; 33 E. Algiers. Lon. 4. 10. E. Lat. 36. 43. N. Great quantities of corn are yearly exported from hence to Europe.

Jinjo, t. Spain, in Galicia; 12 SE. Orense.

Jinzoowarah, t. Guzerat; 40 S. Janagur.

Jionpour, circar, Hind., in Allahabad, bounded N. by Oude, E. by Gazypour, S. by Benares, and W. by Manickpour; about 50 miles long, and 30 broad. Joinpour is the capital.

Joinpour, t. Hind., and capital of a circar in the subah of Allahabad, on the Goomty river; 30 NW. Benares. Lon. 82. 55. E. Lat. 25. 46. N.

Joisorra, t. Africa, in Bambarra. Lon. 3. 40. E. Lat. 14. 38. N.

Jirbân, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 8 NW. Sana.

Jirree, t. Hind., in Gohud; 25 W. Narwa.

Jirwary, t. Hind., in Gohud; 7 SW. Gwalior.

Javicotta, t. Bengal; 60 NE. Purneah.

Jiuncheto, t. Corsica; 4 S. Sarcena.

Joachimsthal, t. Bohemia, in Elnbogen; 11 N. Elnbogen, 52 SSE. Dresden. Lon. 12. 53. E. Lat. 50. 20. N. Pop. 3,691. It is celebrated for its silver mines, the best in the kingdom, discovered in the year 1516. From the year 1586 to the year 1601, these mines yielded 305,790 marks of silver.

Joachimsthal, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in the Potsdam; 17 S. Prenzlau, 31 NNE. Berlin. Lon. 13. 55. E. Lat. 53. 5. N. Pop. 1,119.

Joag, t. Africa, in Kajaaga; supposed by Mr. Park to contain about 2,000 inhabitants, Lon. 9. 12. W. Lat. 14. 25. N. It is surrounded by a high wall, in which are a number of port-holes, for musquetry to fire from, in case of an attack; every man's possession is likewise surrounded by a wall.

Joal, or *Kuala*, t. Africa, in Sin, on the sea coast, with a road and good anchorage, where the French have a factory for slaves, skins, ivory, and wax.

Joally, see *Sanjalli*.

Joan, t. & fort, Java, near N. coast, situated a few miles inland, on a large river, extending a mile along the river. Lon. 111. 10. E. Lat. 6. 40. S.

Joannina, or *Janna*, or *Janina*, city, Eu. Turkey, capital of Albania, and of a Turkish pachalic of the same name, on W. bank of a lake; 65 W. Larissa, 370 W. by S. Constantinople. Lon. 21. 38. E. Lat. 39. 30. N. Pop. 35, or 40,000. H. 5,000. Greek abp. see. It has 2 forts, 2 palaces, 8 Greek chh., and 17 mosques. The situation and environs are extremely beautiful; on one side is a fertile and extensive plain, 12 or 14 miles long, covered with groves, gardens, and plantations; on the other, the lake with its woody islands, stretches out for a distance of several miles, and the view is terminated by the lofty mountains of Thessaly. The houses and minarets of the town appear to rise amid groves of orange, lemon, and cypress trees. The town is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and 1 broad. The two principal streets run across each other at right angles, and run nearly through the town, and are tolerably paved. Of the dwelling houses, some are spacious and well built, but the windows are small, and the ground floor is used for stables and warehouses, and they have generally a gloomy appearance from the streets.

Joannina contains 2 academies, one for boys, the other called a gymnasium, for youths more advanced. The language spoken here is the modern Greek, and the inhabitants are represented as more polished and better educated than in almost any other Greek town. The inhabitants consist of Greeks and Albanians, with some Turks and Jews.—Joannina was founded in the 15th century, and since the beginning of the 19th, has become famous as the capital of the late celebrated Ali Pacha, a chief who exercised almost unlimited power, and brought under his dominion not only Albania and ancient Epirus, but also a considerable part of Thessaly. He had a revenue of about £500,000, a regular force of 10,000, with a militia of about 40,000.

Joanna or *Hinzuan*, one of the Comoro islands, about 30 miles long, and 15 broad. Lon. 44. 48. E. Lat. 12. 14. S. Pop. according to Groce, 130,000; according to Williamson, in 1810, 90, or 100,000; but later and more probable calculations reduce it to 6, or 7,000. The sea coasts of this island are chiefly in the hands of Arabians, who have obtained a settlement, and driven the original natives to the interior and mountainous parts, though the latter are double the number of the former. Though not the largest, it is the principal, and demands tribute of the other islands. The climate is delightful. There are 73 villages in this island, besides the town of *Joanna*, or *Machadou*, where the king resides. The town of Joanna contains about 200 houses, the greatest part of which are inhabited by the principal personages of the country; they are built of stone, but are very low, except the king's palace, which is high and spacious.

Joanna, t. on N. coast of the island of Java ; 40 NE. Samarang.

Joanpore, t. Hind., in Allahabad, capital of a district. Lon. 82. 39. E. Lat. 25. 45. N. It has a fortress or citadel, situated on a high bank of the river Goomty, and built of stone. The town surrounds the fort on three sides, and contains a good bazar, and a number of brick houses.

Joao Fustado, t. Brazil, in the island of Marajo ; 20 SSW. Engenho-real.

Joao Martino, small island in the Indian sea. Lon. 42. 54. W. Lat. 10. 8. S.

Joao de Nova, small island in the channel of Mozambique. Lon. 40. 34. E. Lat. 16. 58. S.

Joao de Nova, 2 small isls. in the Indian sea. Lon. 49. 14. E. Lat. 9. 30. S.

Joar, t. Africa, in Bursali, surrounded with palisades, to keep off wild beasts ; 10 S. Kower.

Joartam, t. & km. of Java, in NE. part of the island.

Joarya, t. Bengal ; 55 S. Islamabad.

Jobah, t. Hind., in Gurry Mundella ; 30 S. Gurrah.

Jobie, island in the Pacific ocean, at the entrance of a great bay on N. coast of New Guinea ; 110 miles long from E. to W., and from 6 to 20 broad. Lon. 155. 50. to 137. 36. E. Lat. 1. 36. to 2. S.

Jobstkreuth, t. Bav. ; 6 E. Windsheim.

Jobstown, p-v. Burlington co. N. J. ; W. 173.

Jocalla, t. S. A., in La Paz ; 9 N. Potosi.

Jockgrim, t. Bav., circle of the Rhine, on an eminence near the Rhine ; 7 NNE. Lauterburg, 9 SE. Landau. Pop. 546.

Jockmocki, t. Sweden, in the lapmark of Lulea ; 90 NNW. Lulea.

Jocksberg, t. Bav. ; 3 NW. Leuchtershausen.

Jocrons, t. Mysore ; 20 NNE. Chitteldroog.

Jodar, t. Spain, in Jaen ; 7 SSE. Baeza, 8 S. by E. Ubeda. Pop. 3,200.

Jodo, t. Japan, in Nippon ; 5 S. Meaco.

Jogr-bend, t. Charasm ; 150 SSE. Urkonje.

Joghy Coopa, t. Assam ; 90 NW. Gerghonge.

Johadinga, t. Bengal ; 30 NE. Calcutta.

Johan-Georgen-stadt, t. Saxony, Erzgebirg ; 24 S. Chemnitz, 55 SW. Dresden. Lon. 12. 40. E. Lat. 50. 23. N. Pop. 2,610. Emery is prepared here, besides other minerals, which are found at this place.

Johannes, small isl. in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 132. 18. E. Lat. 6. 40. N.

Johannesberg, or *Bichofsberg*, t. Nassau ; 16 W. Mentz. It is famous for its wine.

Johannesburg, t. Prussia, in Gumbinnen, capital of a circle, near the Spirding lake ; 96 SSE. Konigsberg. Lon. 21. 59. E. Lat. 53. 33. N. Pop. 1,136. It has a castle, which was once fortified.

Johansdorp, t. Oldenburg ; 2 S. Oldenburg.

Johansthal, t. Moravia, in Prerau, in Silesia ; 12 NNW. Jagendorf.

Joglingen, t. Baden ; 8 N. by E. Carlsruhe. Pop. 1,700.

John's Haven, s-p. Scot., in Kincardine, on the coast of German sea ; 4 S. Bervie. Lon. 2. 19. W. Lat. 56. 46. N. Pop. 1,000.

John's Bay, bay, on the coast of Maine. Lon. 69. 30. W. Lat. 53. 50. N.

John's River, r. New Hampshire, which runs into the Connecticut, in Dalton.

John's River, r. N. C. which joins the Catawaw, below Burke court house.

John's Island, isl. of the Atlantic, near the coast of S. Carolina, a little S. Charleston ; 30 miles in circumference. Lon. 80. 10. W. Lat. 32. 42. N.

Johnsburg, t. Warren co. N. Y., on W. side of the Hudson ; 23 NW. Caldwell. Pop. 727.

Johnny Groat's House, the most northerly dwelling of Scotland, in Caithness ; 1 W. Duncansby Head.

Johnson, p-t. Franklin co. Vt. ; 35 N. Montpelier ; W. 526. Pop. 778.

Johnson, co. central part of N. C. Pop. in 1810, 6,867 ; slaves, 2,330. Pop. in 1820, 9,607. Chief town, Smithfield.

Johnson, t. Champaign county, Ohio. Pop. 356.

Johnson, co. Illinois. Pop. 843. Chief town, Vienna.

Johnson, t. Trumbull co. Ohio. Pop. 327.

Johnson's Settlement, p-v. Tioga co. N. Y. ; W. 323.

Johnson's Fort, on James' island, S. C., at the entrance of Charleston harbour.

Johnsonburg, p-v. Sussex co. N. J. ; 10 SW. Newton, W. 226. It contains a Presbyterian church and about 12 houses.

Johnson's Point, cape on SW. coast of Antigua. Lon. 61. 35. W. Lat. 17. 10. N.

Johnston, t. Providence co. R. I. ; 4 W. Providence. Pop. 1,542. Here are several cotton manufactories.

Johnstonville, t. Randolph co. N. C. ; 85 NW. Fayetteville.

Johnston Kirk, t. Scot., in Dumfries ; 6 N. Lochmaben.

Johnston's Island, see *Lord North's Island*.

John's-town, see *St. John*.

Johnstone's Straits, channel of the Pacific ocean, between the island of Quadra and Vancouver, and W. coast of N. America. This strait branches off from N. part of the gulf of Georgia, from Point Chatham to the W., bearing a little N. for about 60 miles in length ; the breadth being 2 to 4. Lon. 127. to 125. 14. W. Lat. 50. 20. to 50. 35. N.

Johnstown, p-t. & cap. Montgomery co. N. Y., on N. side of the Mohawk ; 40 NW. Albany, W. 408. Pop. 6,527. It is a large township, and contains 8 houses of public worship, 3 Dutch Reformed, 2 Presbyterian, 1 German Lutheran, 1 Episcopalian, and 1 Baptist ; and 2 post villages, Johnstown and Caughnawaga. Johnstown village is situated about 4 miles N. of the Mohawk, and contains a court house, a jail, an academy, 2 printing offices, a Presbyterian, a German Lutheran, and an Episcopal church, and about 180 houses.

Johnstown, p-t. Licking co. Ohio, on a branch of Licking creek ; 20 NW. Newark, W. 411.

Johnstown, p-v. Columbia co. N. Y., in Livingston ; 40 S. Albany.

Johnstown, v. Scot., in Renfrew ; 4 W. Paisley. Pop. 3,647. Cotton spinning is the only business of the place.

Johnstown, t. Upper Canada, 3 E. of the St. Lawrence ; 15 SW. of the boundary of Upper

and Lower Canada. Lon. 75. 27. W. Lat. 44. 45. N. H. 60 or 70.

Johore, t. Malacca, near S. coast, and capital of a kingdom of the same name. Lon. 103. 54. E. Lat. 1. 40. N.

Joigny, t. France, principal place of a district, in Yonne, surrounded with thick walls, near the Yonne; 14 NW. Auxerre, 34 SW. Troyes. Lon. 3. 29. E. Lat. 47. 59. N. Pop. 5,132.

Joinagur, see *Jyenagur*.

Joinville, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Upper Marne, on the Marne; 15 SE. St. Dizier, 21 N. Chaumont on Bassigny. Lon. 5. 13. E. Lat. 48. 27. N. Pop. 3,160.—Native, Cardinal of Lorraine.

Jokalax, t. Finland, in Abo; 22 NW. Abo.

Jokari Tusta, see *Soli*.

Joki, t. Japan, in Nippon; 50 N. Meaco.

Jokiois, t. Finland; 28 WSW. Tavasthus.

Jokkas, t. Finland; 107 NE. Tavasthus.

Jokkato, t. Africa, in Barra.

Joko, t. Africa, in Kaarta. Lon. 8. W. Lat. 14. 30. N.

Jokomi, t. Japan, in Nippon; 25 N. Jedo.

Jol, see *Shershell*.

Joliba, see *Niger*.

Jolian, t. Hind., in Guzerat; 20 N. Gogo.

Jolo, or *Soere Carta*, t. Java, and capital of the kingdom of Soosoooonam.

Jollone Key, small isl. among the Bahamas. Lon. 77. 2. W. Lat. 26. 12. N.

Jolucar, t. Spain, Grenada; 7 NE. Moutril.

Jolut, t. East Greenland. Lon. 46. 50. W. Lat. 60. 56. N.

Jolut, isl. near W. coast of East Greenland. Lon. 46. 50. W. Lat. 60. 56. N.

Jomanes, now *Jumnah*.

Jompir, r. Hind., which runs into the Jumnah, 20 SE. Agra.

Jona, t. Hind., in Delhi; 35 S. Delhi.

Jonasville, p-v. Alleghany co. Md.; W. 171.

Joncils, t. France, in Herault; 25 N. Beziers.

Joncy, t. France, Saone-and-Loire; 15 NNE. Charolles, 16 SW. Châlons sur Saone.

Joncy, t. France, Côte-d'Or; 3 NW. Arnay le Duc. Pop. 876.

Jondal, t. Norway, in Bergen; 30 E. Bergen.

Jondisabur, t. Persia, in Chusistan; 20 NW. Suster, 185 ESE. Bagdad.

Joneikischken, t. Pru. Konigsberg; 36 W. Tilsit. Pop. 300.

Jonerstors, t. Bav.; 4 NE. Geroltzhofen.

Jones, co. S. part of N. C. Pop. in 1810, 4,968; slaves 2,375. Pop. in 1820, 5,216. Chief town, Trenton.

Jones' Creek, r. Pennsylvania, which runs into the Delaware, Lon. 75. 15. W. Lat. 40. 58. N.

Jones' Island, isl. in Hudson's bay. Lon. 63. W. Lat. 61. 52. N.

Jones' Key, small isl. in the Spanish Main, near the Mosquito shore, surrounded with rocks. Lon. 82. 27. W. Lat. 15. 35. N.

Jonesborough, or *Chandlersville*, s-p. & p-t. Washington co. Maine, N. of Englishman's bay; 8 W. Machias; W. 765. Pop. 675.

Jonesborough, p-t. Washington co. Tennessee, on the Holston; 16 S. Blountsville, 100 ENE. Knoxville, W. 449. Pop. in 1818, about 600. It

contains a bank, a printing office, a court house, a jail, and a Presbyterian church.

Jonesborough, p-t. & cap. Union co. Illinois; 172 Vandalia, W. 881.

Jonesborough, p-t. Jefferson co. Alabama; 141 Cahawba, W. 808.

Jonesburg, p-t. Camden co. N. C.; 66 S. Norfolk, W. 275. It is the chief town of the county and contains a court house.

Jonestown, or *Williamsburg*, p-t. Lebanon co. Pa., at the junction of the Swatara and Little Swatara; 23 ENE. Harrisburg, W. 140.

Jonesville, p-t. Lee co. Va., in Powell's Valley, 2 or 3 miles from Powell's river; 70 W. Abingdon, W. 450.

Jonesville, p-v. Surry co. N. C.; W. 416.

Jong-tchang, t. China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen; 45 WSW. Tchong-kiang.

Jongoma, km. Asia, N. of Siam.

Jonkakonda, t. Africa, in Yani, on N. side of the Gambia. Lon. 13. 50. W. Lat. 13. 37. N.

Jonkioping, t. Sweden, capital of a government, in Smaland, near the Wetter lake; 156 SW Stockholm. Lon. 13. 59. E. Lat. 57. 45. N. Pop. in 1815, 3,423. It contains 2 fauxbourgs,

3 churches, an arsenal, and a manufacture of arms, and is the seat of justice for Gothland. Pop. of the government 117,381. Sq. m. 3,200.

Jonool, t. on NW. coast of the island of Timor. Lon. 125. 13. E. Lat. 8. 59. S.

Jonquiere Bay, bay on W. coast of the island of Saghalien. Lon. 50. 54. N.

Jonquera, see *Junqueira*, La.

Jonquieres, t. France, in Vaucluse; 4 ESE. Orange. Pop. 1,500.

Jonsac, t. France, Lower Charente; 9 SSE. Pons, 13 NNW. Montlieu. Pop. 2,509.

Jonsberg, t. Sweden, in East Gothland, near the coast of the Baltic; 22 E. Nordkioping.

Jonville, t. France, in Upper Saone, on the Saone; 7 N. Jussey. Pop. 845.

Jood Boodang, t. on W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119. 21. E. Lat. 1. 39. S.

Joodpour, circar, Hind., in Agimere, bounded N. by Bickaneer and Nagore, E. by Agimere circar, S. by Sirowy, and W. by a sandy desert. The principal towns are Joodpour and Merta.

Joodpour, t. Hind., capital of a circar or district, in Agimere; 75 NW. Cheitore, 85 WSW. Agimere. Lon. 73. 48. E. Lat. 26. 7. N.

Joogdanpour, t. Bengal; 16 NW. Kishenagur.

Joogdea, or *Jugdya*, t. Bengal; 70 SE. Dacca. Lon. 91. 12. E. Lat. 20. 50. N. It is situated near the sea, and is celebrated for the manufacture of cotton cloths and salt.

Joogoogoo, t. Bootan; 40 N. Beyhar.

Jooky, t. Bengal; 14 N. Boglipour.

Jool, French settlement on the coast of Africa, dependent on Goree.

Jooria, s-p. Hind., in Guzerat. Lon. 70. 40. E. Lat. 22. 40. N. It carries on considerable trade.

Jooszy, t. Hind.; 2 E. Allahabad.

Jootsi-sima, or *Jootsima*, two small Japanese islands, near N. coast of Nippon. Lon. 137. 50. E. Lat. 37. 56. N.

Joppa, see *Jaffa*.

Joppa Buragya, t. Morung; 10 SE. Amerpour.

Jopsus, r. Romania, which runs into the Mariza, 10 WNW. Assarlic.

Jora, fortress in Gurrah, where the treasures were deposited.

Jorborg, t. Samogitia, on the Niemen; 20 S. Rosienne.

Jordan, v. Onondago co. N. Y., on the western canal, where are locks.

Jordan, r. Palestine, of great celebrity. It rises from the mountains Anti-Libanus and Hermon, and flows through lake Merom and the sea, or lake of Tiberias, and after a course of about 150 miles, runs into the Dead sea. Near Jericho the Jordan is deep and very rapid, wider than the Tiber at Rome. The banks are steep, and about 15 feet high.

Jordan's Knob, or *South Mountain*, mt. Pa. between the counties of Franklin and Adams.

Jordansville, p-v. Mecklenburg co., N. C.; 172 Raleigh, W. 419.

Jore, mt. in Tennessee; the highest in the Cherokee country.

Jorga, t. Georgia, in Kaketi; 85 SE. Teflis.

Jorge Grego, small island near the coast of Brazil. Lat. 23. 20. S.

Jorgen, t. Norway, Bergen; 33 SW. Romsdal.

Jorgenow, t. Prussia; 22 SSE. Königsberg.

Jorgenburg, t. Austria; 14 SSW. Steyr.

Jorgenthal, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 6 NE. Kamnitz.

Jorgental, t. Prussia; 6 SW. Leibstadt.

Jorhat, t. Assam, the new capital, on the Burrampooter; 40 SW. Ghergong. Lon. 94. 10. E. Lat. 26. 45. N.

Jori, r. Asia, which runs into the Kur, on the borders of Georgia, in the province of Schirvan.

Jorjan, or *Corcan*, (an. *Hyrcania*, and *Syringes*), t. Persia, and capital of a district to which it gives name, on W. part of Chorasan, bordering on the Caspian sea, on the Abiscoun; 110 SW. Meshid, 300 N. Ispahan. Lon. 54. 54. E. Lat. 36. 54. N. It was anciently the capital of Hyrcania.

Jorvis, t. Finland, Kuopio; 43 S. Kuopio.

Jorkow, t. Bohemia, in Saatz; 13 N. Saatz. Lon. 13. 26. E. Lat. 50. 28. N. Pop. 1,500.

Joropour, t. Bengal; 38 NNE. Calcutta.

Jorquera, t. Spain, in New Castile, on the Xucar; 38 SSE. Alarcon.

Jorrach, t. Arabia, in Hedsjas; 188 SSE. Mecca.

Jorsa, one of the smaller Western islands of Scotland, between Scarba and Kerrera.

Jorullo, *Jurullo*, or *Juruyo*, or *Xurullo*, volcano, Mexico, in Mechoacan, 30 S. Pasquaro, 65 SSW. Valladolid. Lon. 103. 52. W. Lat. 19. 9. N. This volcano was formed on St. Michael's day in 1759, in the middle of a beautiful, fertile, and pleasant valley, which extends three leagues from E. to W. and more than 8 from N. to S. By the skirt of this mountain passes a stream, which, before fertilized the valley, and which is called *del Salto*. The waters are so hot that men or horses passing through it are in danger of being scalded.

Jos, r. Franconia, which runs into the Sinn; 10 N. Gemunden.

Joseph's Key, small island in the gulf of Mexico, near the coast of Florida. Lon. 89. 30. W. Lat. 30. 8. N.

Josefgrod, t. Russian Poland, on a river which runs into the Bog; 76 SSE. Braclaw, 95 NE. Jassy.

Josephstadt, see *Gostadt*.

Josephstadt, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg, on the borders of Bohemia. Pop. 1,272.

Josephthal, t. Bohemia, Boleslau; 12 NNE. Turnau.

Josida, t. Japan, Nippon; 16 SE. Seoda.

Josimath, t. Hind., Serinagur, formerly subject to Nepaul, on a branch of the Ganges. Lon. 79. 38. E. Lat. 30. 34. N. H. 150, built of stone.

Joslowitz, t. Moravia, Znaym; 8 SE. Znaym. Pop. 857.

Josniow, t. Podolia; 48 NNW. Kaminiec.

Josselin, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Morbihan; 19 NNE. Vannes, 33 E. L'Orient. Lon. 2. 28. W. Lat. 47. 57. N. Pop. 2,678.

Josslioka, t. Russia, in Sandomirz; 76 SSW. Sandomirz.

Josvo, t. Hungary; 16 W. Caschau.

Jotako, small isl. Mediterranean; 2 E. Ithaca.

Jotan, t. A. Turkey, on W. coast of Natolia, near Cape Arbore; 10 N. Milets.

Jotapata, city, Galilee; 15 ESE. Acre.

Jöttstadt, see *Gotstadt*.

Jouarre, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne; 10 S. Meaux. Pop. 2,120.

Jouaville, t. France, Moselle; 9 W. Metz.

Jouckloke Inlet, large bay, on E. coast of Labrador; the entrance is in Lon. 58. 10. W. Lat. 54. 30. N.

Joudpore, t. Hind., in Agimere, capital of a principality. Lon. 73. 18. E. Lat. 26. 27. N. It is built of stone, and carries on considerable traffic by means of caravans.

Joué, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire; 3 S. Tours. H. 300.

Joue, t. France, in Lower Loire; 16 NW. Acenis. Pop. 1,900.

Joué du Plain, t. France, in Orne; 5 SW. Argentan. H. 300.

Jougue, t. France, in Doubs; 8 S. Pontarlier, 222 ESE. Salins. Pop. 836.

Jovia, now *Legrad*.

Jounpora, t. Hind., Bahar; 25 SW. Patna.

Jouques, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone; 12 NE. Aix. Pop. 1,560.

Joura, (an. *Gyarus*), isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, about 10 miles in circuit, barren and uncomfortable; 12 SW. Andros. Lon. 24. 46. E. Lat. 37. 37. N.

Jourbourg, t. Poland, on the Niemen.

Jourkoup, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 48 SE. Kir-shehr, 50 ENE. Akserai.

Joutra, t. Finland; 65 NE. Tavasthus.

Joux la Ville, t. France, Yonne; 9 N. Avallon; 15 SE. Auxerre.

Joux, (*Mont*), part of Mount Jura, so called, near the source of the river Doubs, on the borders of Switzerland, and that part of the canton of Berne, which borders on France.

Joux, lake, Switz., Berne, situated on a part of Mount Jura; 4 W. Romainmotier.

Jouy, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise; 3 S. Versailles.

Jouy le Châtel, t. France, Seine-and-Marne; 9 S. Coulommiers, 10 NW. Provins. Pop. 997.

Jouy sur Morin, t. France, Seine-and-Marne ; 15 SE. Meaux. Pop. 915.

Jowan el Mugrah, t. Algiers ; 30 SW. Seteef.

Jowgong, t. Bengal ; 18 SE. Burdwan.

Jowrasser, t. Hind., Oude ; 16 SE. Lucknow.

Jowries, (an. *Tarichia*;) cluster of small islands in the Mediterranean, near E. coast of Tunis, opposite to Lempta. Lon. 10. 56. E. Lat. 35. 38. N.

Joy, p-t. Kennebec co. Maine ; 28 ENE. Waterville, W. 674. Pop. 505.

Joyeuse, t. France, in Ardèche, on a river which runs into the Ardèche ; 21 SSW. Privas, 21 NW. Pont St. Esprit. Lon. 4. 19. E. Lat. 44. 29. N. Pop. 1,074.

Joynagur, t. Meckley ; 8 NW. Munnypour.

Joynaranshaut, t. Bengal ; 18 ENE. Islamabad.

Joypour, t. Bengal ; 18 W. Rogonatpour.

Joypour, t. Assam ; 16 SSE. Gentia.

Jozé Azu, t. Brazil, in Para, on the river Tocantin ; 70 SW. Para.

Juan Fernandez Island, see *Fernandez*.

Juan de la Frontera, see *Chacapoyas*.

Juan du Fuca, (*Straits of*;) inlet on NW. coast of N. America, from the Pacific ocean into the gulf of Georgia, having Quadra and Vancouver's island on the north, and Cape Flattery on the south. Lon. of the entrance 124. W. Lat. 48. 25. N. The strait is from eight to 14 miles wide, has bold shores on both sides, and is of safe and easy navigation at all seasons. The country on both sides is elevated, and in some places mountainous, mostly covered with timber, much of which is suitable for ship building. There are intervals of clear land of a fertile soil and luxuriant vegetation. This strait is said to have been first discovered, in 1592, by Juan de Fuca, a Greek pilot of Cephalonia, in the service of the viceroy of Mexico. It was entered by capt. Vancouver, in 1792, who thus speaks of the country ; "the serenity of the climate, the innumerable pleasing landscapes, and the abundant fertility that unassisted nature puts forth, require only to be enriched by the industry of man, with villages, mansions, cottages, and other buildings, to render it the most lovely country that can be imagined ; whilst the labour of the inhabitants would be amply rewarded in the bounties which nature seems ready to bestow on cultivation."—*Port Discovery* lies on the south side of the strait, and *Port St. Juan* on the north.

Juan de Nova, two small islands in the Indian sea. Lon. 52. 45. E. Lat. 10. 20. S.

Juan de los Llanos, pr. S. America, E. of New Grenada, but little known.

Juan Rio, t. Cuba ; 26 ESE. Spiritu Santo.

Juar, t. Hind., in Delhi ; 17 S. Secundara.

Juarros, t. Spain, Old Castile ; 8 SE. Burgos.

Juaye, or *Juais*, t. France, in Calvados, on the Aure ; 4 S. Bayeux, 13 W. Caen.

Juba, (an. *Pumbeditha*;) t. Syria, on the right bank of the Euphrates, on a narrow tongue of land, formed by the winding of the river ; 62 SW. Tecrit, 90 WNW. Bagdad. Lon. 41. 58. E. Lat. 33. 42. N.

Jubal, isl. in the Red sea. Lon. 33. 40. E. Lat. 27. 30. N.

Jubbel, t. Arabian Irak, on the Tigris ; 50 SE. Al Modain.

Jubbra, t. Bengal ; 45 WNW. Ramgur. Lon. 84. 58. E. Lat. 23. 58. N.

Jubo, km. Africa, on the coast of Ajan, near the E. Indian sea, with a capital of the same name, subject to the Portuguese. Lon. 43. 20. E. Lat. 0. 50. N.

Jubo, r. Africa, which runs into the Indian sea a little N. of the equinoctial line. Lon. 42. 46. E.

Jubu, t. Africa, in Benin.

Jubones, r. Peru, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 3. 20. S.

Jucarichi, t. Mexico, in New Biscay ; 110 NW. Parral.

Jucasetz, t. Slavonia ; 25 S. Eszek.

Jucendro, t. Madagascar. Lon. 47. 14. E. Lat. 23. 10. S.

Juchipila, t. Mexico, in Guadalaxara, capital of a district ; 60 N. Guadalaxara.

Juckasjervi, t. Swedish Lapland ; 145 NW. Tornea. Lon. 20. 46. E. Lat. 67. 50. N.

Juckatagheri, t. Carnatic ; 5 E. Muglee.

Juclez, t. Turkestan ; 45 SW. Turkestan.

Judan, t. Hind., in Baglana ; 20 W. Junere.

Judda, t. Hind., in Gurrah ; 10 E. Mahur.

Judea, the S. part of Palestine, and often applied to the whole country. See *Palestine*.

Judenbach, t. Ger., Meiningen ; 12 NE. Coburg. Pop. 720.

Judenburg, t. and capital of Upper Stiria, on the river Muehr ; 32 WNW. Gratz, 84 SW. Vienna. Lon. 14. 43. E. Lat. 47. 43. N. H. 140. It is situated in a plain surrounded with lofty mountains always covered with snow. It has a castle, a college, and 2 convents.

Judges, cluster of rocks off Cape Deserada, near the coast of Terra del Fuego.

Judith's River, r. N. America, which runs into the Missouri 2,440 miles from the Mississippi.

Judoigne, or *Geldenacken*, t. Brabant, on the Geete ; 12 SSE. Louvain, 25 W. Liege. Pop. 2,012. Near it are the ruins of an ancient castle.

Judoma, r. Russia, in Irkutskoi, which joins the Maia, Lon. 134. 14. E. Lat. 58. 50. N.

Judomskoi Krest, fortress, Russia, Irkutskoi, on the banks of the Judoma ; 2 WNW. Ochotsk.

Judook, t. Bengal ; 18 N. Dacca.

Judosa Bay, bay in NW. corner of the gulf of Mexico.

Juefras, t. Africa, in Barra.

Jufosia, t. Arabia, Oman ; 160 ESE. El Catif.

Jug, r. Russia, which runs into the Dwina, near Ustiug, in Vologda.

Jugang, t. Thibet ; 30 ENE. Zuenga.

Jugdallik, t. Candahar, on the Kameh ; 35 ESE. Cabul.

Jugdees, t. Hind., Oude ; 31 NE. Allahabad.

Jugdispour, t. Hind., Bahar ; 15 SW. Arrah. Lon. 83. 36. E. Lat. 25. 27. N.

Jugdispour, t. Hind., in Bahar ; 8 S. Bettiah. Lon. 84. 51. E. Lat. 26. 39. N.

Jugispour, t. Hind., in Oude ; 44 N. Manickpour.

Jugdispour, t. Hind., in Oude ; 46 WSW. Kairabad.

Juggernaut, *Juggunnatha*, *Jagarnautporurum*, (*Jagatnatha*, i. e. *the Lord of the World*;) celebrated place of Hindoo worship, Hind., on the sea coast of Orissa, district of Cattack ; 42 S. Cattack, 310 SW. Calcutta, 710 NNE. Ma-

dras, 1,050 E. Bombay. The pagoda stands close to the sea shore, a few miles NE. Chilka lake, and adjacent to the town of Persotem. The surrounding country is extremely barren. The pagoda is a shapeless mass, no way remarkable, except as an object of Hindoo veneration. Dr. Carey is of opinion, that as many as 1,200,000 persons visit the place every year, of whom an incredible proportion, (some say 9 of 10,) die on their way from want, fatigue, or disease. For 50 miles distant the approach to the spot is known by the quantity of human bones strewed in the way. The characteristics of the idol's worship are obscenity and blood.

Jughinol, t. Bengal; 7 SSW. Moorley.

Jughigopa, t. Bengal; 27 E. Rangamatty.

Jugnac, t. France, Charente; 15 S. Angoulesme. Pop. 1,300.

Jugon, t. France, in North Coasts, on the Arquenon; 9 SE. Lamballe, 10 W. Dinan. Pop. 700.

Jugrat, t. Hind., in Chanderee; 15 N. Chanderee.

Juhoo, one of the mouths of the Indus; 10 W. of the Ritchel.

Juida, see *Whidah*.

Juigne, t. France, in Sarte; 3 NE. Sablé.

Juillac, t. France, in Correze; 12 SW. Uzerches, 14 W. Tulle. Pop. 2,010.

Juillac, le Coq, t. France, in Charente; 5 S. Cognac. Pop. 1,500.

Juilly, t. France, Seine-and-Marne; 7 NW. Meaux.

Juine, r. France, which, united with the Estampes, forms the Essone.

Jujui, or *Xuxui*, r. S. A. which rises 100 WNW. Omaguaca, by which name it is at first called; till being joined by several small rivers at St. Salvador, it takes the name of Jujui. On the borders of the province of Chaco, it joins the Vermejo in Lat. 24. 50. S. Its whole course is SE. nearly 300 miles.

Jujumora, t. Hind., in Sumbulpour; 20 SSE. Sumbulpour.

Jukan, t. Guzerat; 20 W. Noanagur.

Jukum, t. Courland; 32 ESE. Goldingen.

Julallabad, see *Dooshak*.

Julamerick, t. A. Turkey, in Kurdistan; 120 ESE. Betlis. Pop. 1,000. It is the capital of a hilly district.

Julbach, v. Bavaria, with a castle; 4 W. Braunau, 8 NNE. Burkhhausen.

Juleta, t. Sweden, in Sudermania; 35 NW. Nykioping.

Julfa, see *Zulpha*.

Julfar, or *Dsjulfar*, t. Arabia, in Oman, in a bay of the Persian gulf; 100 NW. Oman, 160 NW. Mascat. Lon. 57. E. Lat. 26. 3. N.

Julganoo, t. Hind., in the Candeish; 46 E. Burhampour.

Julgong, t. Hind., in Aurungabad; 15 SW. Aurungabad.

Juli, t. Buenos Ayres, in Chucuito, on west shore of lake Titiaca; 95 NW. La Paz. 4 Indian chh.

Julia Alba, now *Akerman*.

Julia Augusta, now *Valence*.

Julia Joza, now *Tariffa*.

Julia Traducta, now *Arzilla*.

Julias, now *Tell-oui*.

Julier, high mt. Switz., in the Grisons, belonging to the N. chain of the Alps.

Juliers, ci-devant duchy, Westphalia, bounded N. by Gueldres, E. by Cologne and the Rhine, S. by Blankenheim and Schleiden, and W. by Liege, Gueldres, and the Meuse. It now forms a part of the Prussian province of the Lower-Rhine, and government of Aix-la-Chapelle. It has a fruitful soil, which produces all sorts of corn in abundance, together with good meadow and pasture land. Much woad also is cultivated here, and linen manufactured.

Juliers, or *Julich*, city, Pru. Aix-la-Chapelle, capital of a circle of the same name, formerly capital of a duchy, on the Ruhr; 22 W. Cologne, 37 NE. Liege. Lon. 6. 18. E. Lat. 50. 54. N. Pop. 2,126. It is small, but strong, and has a regular citadel, 1 Lutheran, 1 Reformed, and 1 Catholic church.

Juliers-Cleves-Berg, pr. Prussia, in the German circles of Lower Rhine and Westphalia, comprehending the late archbishopric of Cologne, the duchies of Cleves and Berg, &c. Pop. 908,185. Sq. m. 3,636. It is divided into three governments, Cologne, Dusseldorf, and Cleves. It is one of the most populous territories belonging to Prussia. The Rhine passes through the whole length of it. The inhabitants are Catholics, Lutherans, and Calvinists.

Julifunda, t. Africa, in Dentila; 10 W. Bani-serile.

Julin, see *Wollin*.

Julio, mt. Switz., Grisons; 8 SW. Zulz.

Juliomagus, now *Angers*.

Juliusburg, or *Dreske*, t. Silesia, in Oels; 4 N. Oels, 15 NE. Breslau. Lon. 17. 22. E. Lat. 51. 15. N. Pop. 600.

Julkanpour, t. Guzerat; 50 NW. Amedabad.

Julkudder, t. Bengal; 27 S. Islamabad.

Jullie, t. France, Rhône; 15 N. Villefranche, 27 ENE. Roanne. Pop. 1,086.

Julloma, t. Buenos Ayres, in La Paz; 50 SSW. La Paz.

Julsio, t. Sweden, in Westmanland; 52 NW. Stroemsholm.

Jultowkow, t. Rus. Podolia; 54 WNW. Brac-law.

Jumarah, r. Bengal, which runs into the bay, Lon. 88. 38. E. Lat. 21. 34. N.

Jumandar, t. Natolia; 24 ESE. Degnizlu.

Jumbo, t. Africa, in Casson; 5 NW. Kooniakary.

Jumbooah, t. Hind., Guzerat; 5 S. Brodera.

Jumbooseer, t. Guzerat; 8 NW. Amood.

Jumcundy, t. Hind., in Visiapour; 11 W. Gal-gala.

Jumday, t. Bengal; 30 S. Boglipour.

Jumeaux, t. France, in Puy de Dome; 9 SE. Issoire. Pop. 1,100.

Jumella, t. Spain, in Murcia; 22 SW. Murcia. Pop. 5,968.

Jumelle, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 6 S. Baugè, 10 N. Saumur. Pop. 1,450.

Jumelliers, (*La*), t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 13 SSW. Angers. Pop. 1,200.

Jumetz, t. Neth., in Hainaut. Pop. 5,205.

Jumettas, or *Yumettas Keys*, range of islets or rocks among the Bahamas, extending from SW. coast of the island of Yuma. Lon. 76. W. Lat. 22. 40. N.

Jumgerbad, t. Hind.; 30 W. Benares.
Jumiege, t. France, Lower Seine; 12 WSW. Rouen.
Jumilamurka, t. Carnatic; 25 NNW. Ongola.
Jumilhac, t. France, in Dordogne; 9 N. Exideuil. Pop. 2,424.
Jummancah, t. Hind., in Candeish; 10 NE. Peploud.
Jummeedy, t. Bengal; 24 S. Ghidore.
Jummoo, or *Jumbo*, t. Hind., capital of a district, in Lahore, to which it gives name; 76 NE. Lahore, 285 NW. Delhi. Lon. 74. 5. E. Lat. 33. N. It is situated on the side of a hill, on the river Rawee, and divided into upper and lower towns. It is a mart of considerable consequence.
Jummucandy, t. Bengal; 20 SW. Moorshedabad. Lon. 88. 13. E. Lat. 23. 56. N.
Jumnah, or *Yumna*, (an. *Jomanes*), r. which rises from the Himmaleh mountains in Thibet, passes by the cities of Delhi and Agra, and runs into the Ganges, at Allahabad. Length 780 m.
Jumnee, t. Bengal; 20 W. Noony.
Jumotto, t. Japan, in Ximo; 12 SE. Nangasaki.
Jumunderad, t. Sweden, in Angermannland; 24 N. Hernosand.
Juna, r. Russia, which runs into the Aldan, Lon. 135. 14. E. Lat. 60. 52. N.
Junagur, t. & fortress, Hind., in Guzerat; 170 SW. Amedabad. Lon. 69. 54. E. Lat. 21. 50. N.
Junaksa, one of the Fox Islands, in the Pacific ocean. Lon. 189. 14. E. Lat. 53. 26. N.
Junat, t. Bengal; 13 NE. Rogonatpour.
Juncal, s-p. S. A., in Chili, on the coast of the Pacific ocean; 50 N. Copiapo.
Juncalas, t. France, in Upper-Pyrenees; 12 S. Tarbes.
Juncaw, t. Hind., in Mohurbunge; 25 N. Harriorpour.
Junco, r. Africa, which crosses the Grain coast, and runs into the Atlantic, 90 ESE. Cape Monte.
Junculam, t. Java, on SW. coast; 55 SSW. Batavia. Lon. 105. 15. E. Lat. 6. 40. S.
Jundgeh, t. Natolia; 16 W. Kintaja.
Jundoo, t. Bengal; 5 S. Ghidore.
Junere, t. Hind., in the Baglana country; 47 S. Nassuck, 122 WSW. Aurungabad. Lon. 73. 59. E. Lat. 19. 11. N.
Junes, (El,) t. Morocco; 15 NE. Azamor.
Juneville, t. France, Ardennes; 7 N. Rethel.
Jung Buntzel, see *Buntzlau*.
Junga, see *Liunga*.
Jungdrawberg, t. Prussia; 20 S. Dantzic.
Jungenleslau, see *Inowloczaw*.
Jungeera, t. Hind., in Bahar, on the Ganges. Lon. 86. 33. E. Lat. 25. 10. N.
Jungerbad, t. Hind.; 35 W. Benares.
Jungevskoi, t. Russia, in Tobolsk; 56 S. Kemscoi.
Jungferberg, high mt. Russia, in Riazan, on the Volga.
Jungfern Teinitz, see *Teinitz*.
Jungfrau, mt. Switz., Bern, in the valley of Lauterbrunnen; 13,600 feet above the level of the sea. It is one of the most extraordinary and magnificent mountains of the northern chain of the Alps, being surrounded on all sides by frightful rocks and precipices, and covered with enormous masses of snow and glaciers.

Jungfrun, (*Stor*), small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia; about 6 miles in circ. Lon. 17. 10. E. Lat. 61. 10. N. It is a high, rocky island, and dangerous to navigation.
Jungfrun, (*Lill*), small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17. 9. E. Lat. 61. 16. N.
Jungherah, small isl. in the river Ganges, on which is a seminary of Hindoo mendicants; 12 miles from Boglipour.
Jungile, t. Hind., Benares; 20 S. Bidzigur.
Jungipour, t. Hind., in Bengal; 20 N. Moorshedabad. Here the East India Company have their principal silk establishment.
Junglebarry, t. Bengal; 50 N. Dacca.
Jungnau, t. Ger., Hohenzollern-Siegmaringen; 14 W. Buchau, 40 S. Stuttgart.
Jungs Hoved, or *Jungs Head*, cape, Denmark, on E. coast of the island of Zealand. Lon. 12. 11. E. Lat. 53. 7. N.
Jungwostitz, t. Bohemia, in Bechin; 10 NNE. Tabor.
Juniatta, navigable r. Pa., formed by three branches, which rise in the counties of Cambria, Bedford, and Huntingdon. It has an easterly course, and joins the Susquehanna, 11 m. above Harrisburg.
Juniatta, t. Perry co. Pa. Pop. 1,748.
Juniow, t. Rus. Podolia; 52 N. Braclaw.
Junisen, t. Finland, in Kemi; 64 NNE. Kemi.
Juniville, t. France, in Ardennes; 6 S. Rethel. Pop. 1,000.
Junius, p-t. Seneca co. N. Y.; 25 N. Ovid, 182 WNW. Albany, W. 358. Pop. in 1810, 2,251; in 1820, 5,113. It lies at the north end of Seneca and Cayuga lakes, and includes the village of Waterloo.
Junius, r. Va., a branch of the Little Kenhawa.
Junk, r. Guinea, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 10. 5. W. Lat. 6. 5. N.
Junkeradt, t. Pru. Coblenz; 7 N. Gerolstein.
Junkownda, t. Africa, Yani; 22 W. Pisanian.
Junkseilon, or *Jan Sylan*, or *Junk Ceylon*, isl. in the E. Indian sea, situated on E. side of the bay of Bengal, formerly belonging to Siam, but since 1810 to Birmah. It is about 40 m. long, and 15 broad; and separated from the continent of Malacca by a narrow isthmus of sand, about a mile in length, and half a mile in breadth. There are 17 towns or villages, and the inhabitants of the whole island may be in number about 12,000 souls. The annual export of tin is estimated at 500 tons. Lon. 98. 20. E. Lat. 8. 0. N.
Junona, now *Gomera*.
Junossuvando, t. Norwegian Lapland, with an extensive iron mine and smelting furnace, the most northern in the world. Lat. 67. 80. N.
Junqueira, (*La*), t. Spain, in Catalonia; 30 N. Gerona. Pop. 700. This was a colony of Massilians, and at one time a considerable city, and a bishop's see. In the year 920, a battle was fought here between the Christians and the Moors, in which the former were defeated with great loss. The environs abound with cork trees.
Junoh, t. Hind., in Bahar; 35 NE. Nagpour.
Juparitubaca, r. Brazil, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 11. 10. S.
Jupiter, r. isl. of Anticosti, which runs into

the river St. Lawrence, Lon. 63. 42. W. Lat. 49. 25. N.

Jupiter Ammon, see *Siwah*.

Jura, mt. or rather a long chain of mountains, which extends from the Rhine, near Bâle, to the Rhône, about 10 miles below Geneva; sometimes more, sometimes less elevated; and in different places taking different names. Height of the most elevated summits:

	Feet.
Recullet	5,200,
Dole	5,178 or 5,774.
Montendre	5,170

Jura, dep. France, bounded north by Upper-Saône, E. by Doubs and the canton of Berne in Switzerland, S. by Aine, and W. by Saône-and-Loire and Côte-d'Or. It is divided into 4 arrondissements, Lons le Saunier, the capital, Dole, Poligny, & St. Claude. Sq. m. 2,050. Pop. 292,882.

Jura, isl. in the North sea, near W. coast of Scotland. It extends fully 30 miles in length, and is, on an average, 7 broad. It is the most rugged of the Western Isles, being composed chiefly of huge rocks, piled one on another in the utmost disorder, naked, and incapable of cultivation. The chief of these mountains extend in the form of a ridge, from S. to N., nearly in the middle of the island. They are 4 in number, which are termed the Paps of Jura, and are conspicuous at a great distance. They are called *Beinn-a-chaolais*, *Beinn-an-oir*, *Beinn-sheunta*, and *Corra-bhein*. *Beinn-sheunta* is 2,359 feet, and *Beinn-an-oir* is 2,500 feet above the level of the sea. The climate of Jura is very healthy. The Gaelic is the only language spoken in the island. Lon. 5. 55. W. Lat. 55. 58. N. Pop. 1,157.

Jura Sound, strait of the sea, which separates the island of Jura from the main land of Argyll, about 4 miles wide.

Jurançon, t. France, in Lower-Pyrenees, near Pau; celebrated for its wine.

gurbo, r. S. A., which runs into the gulf of Darien, Lon. 76. 44. W. Lat. 8. 15. N.

Jurborg, t. Samogitia; 20 SSW. Rosienne.

Jurby Point, cape on W. point of the Isle of Man; 5 W. Ramsay. Lon. 4. 28. W. Lat. 54. 23. N.

Jurev Povolskoi, t. Russia, in Kostrom, on the Volga; 73 ESE. Kostrom. Lon. 43. 14. E. Lat. 57. 10. N.

Jurevska, t. Russia, Olonetz; 40 NE. Olgskoi.

Jurgeitsche, t. Prussia; 8 SSW. Insterburg.

Juriagur, t. Bengal; 30 SW. Rogonatpour. Lon. 86. 35. E. Lat. 23. 45. N.

Jurgiany, t. Rus. Wilna; 28 S. Birza.

Jurgistan, t. Persia, Farsistan; 105 N. Schiras.

Juriewicze, t. Rus. Minsk; 40 E. Minsk.

Juriewo, t. Rus. Minsk; 20 ENE. Minsk.

Jurilgunge, t. Bengal, Chittigong; 35 NNW. Islamabad.

Juringi, t. Japan, Nippon; 40 WNW. Jedo.

Jurgura, (an. *Mons Ferratus*,) mt. Africa, in Algiers, and supposed to be the highest in Barbary; 24 S. Dellys, 60 SE. Algiers. It is at least 24 miles long; and, if we except a pool of good water, bordered round with arable ground, that lies near the middle of it, the whole, from one end to the other, is a continued range of naked rocks and precipices. In the winter season, the

ridge of this mountain is always covered with snow.

Jurkone, t. Hind., in Kitchwara; 15 S. Budawar.

Jurmo, small isl. in the Baltic, between the island of Aland and the coast of Finland. Lon. 20. 52. E. Lat. 60. 33. N.

Juro, or *Devil's Island*, small island in the Grecian Archipelago. Lon. 24. 15. E. Lat. 39. 33. N.

Juro Poulo, small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago. Lon. 24. 16. E. Lat. 39. 35. N.

Juroco, t. Brazil, in Minas Geraes; 110 SW. Villa Rica.

Jurouda, t. Hind., in Chandaree; 15 SE. Seronge.

Jurozec, t. Rus. Minsk; 80 SE. Minsk.

Jur Tcheremonskoi, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Oby; 68 SW. Tomsk.

Jurva, t. Finland; 32 NNE. Christinestadt.

Juruena, r. Brazil, which runs NE., and uniting with the Arinos, forms the Tapajos.

Jurullo, see *Jorullo*.

Jurunge, t. Hind., in Bahar, on the Bogmutty; 13 W. Durbungab.

Jurzec, t. Rus. Minsk; 20 N. Rohaczow.

Juseritz, r. Silesia, which runs into the Oder, 3 N. Steinau.

Jushpour, circar, Hind., in Orissa, bounded N. by Surgooja, E. by a part of Bahar, S. by Gangpour and Ruttunpour, and W. by Ruttunpour. Odeypour appears to be the capital.

Jusofie, t. Arabia, in Hadsjar, on S. coast of the Persian gulf. Lon. 50. 30. E. Lat. 25. 34. N.

Jussawha, t. Hind., in Moultan; 14 W. Toulomba.

Jussey, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Upper-Saône, on the Amance; 15 NW. Vesoul, 21 E. Langres. Lon. 5. 59. E. Lat. 47. 49. N. Pop. 3,033.

Jussy, t. France, in Yonne; 5 S. Auxerre.

Jussy, t. Savoy; 6 E. Geneva.

Justabas, t. S. A., in Tucuman; 45 NW. St. Fernando.

Justingen, t. Wurt.; 16 NNE. Euchau, 32 SE. Stuttgart.

Justiniana, now *Giustendil*.

Juterbock, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam, with 2 fauxbourgs, on the Angerbach; 16 NE. Wittenberg, 24 S. Potsdam. Lon. 13. 2. E. Lat. 52. N. Pop. 2,750. In 1644, a battle was fought here between the Swedes and Imperialists, in which the latter were defeated; and on 6th Sept. 1813, another between the French and Allies.

Juthia, see *Siam*.

Jutland, pr. Denmark, bounded on all sides by the sea, except towards the south, where it is bounded by Sleswick. It is about 180 miles in length, and from 70 to 90 in breadth; and of all the territories belonging to Denmark Proper, it is the largest, and yields the greatest revenue. Sq. m. 9,500. Pop. 440,000. It is divided into four bishoprics, Aalborg, Wiborg, Aarhus, and Ripen. The country is indented by bays and inlets, but has few rivers, and none large. The north coast is an immense range of sand banks, dangerous to navigation. The country is generally low, having no mountains. On the east coast there are extensive forests of

oak, fir, birch, &c.; on the west are hardly any species of trees but alder and willow. The kind of grain most cultivated is rye, great quantities of which are exported to Norway. The pastures are extensive and rich; horses and cattle numerous. Iron, marble, and limestone are found; also excellent turf. The most of the inhabitants speak Danish; the gentry German. The religion is Lutheran. Agriculture and education are in rather a backward state.

The peninsula of Jutland, anciently called *Cimbrica*, or *Chersonesus Cimbrica*, includes both the province of Jutland and the duchy of Sleswick in the south.

Jutphaas, v. Neth.; 7 S. Utrecht. Pop. 800.

Jutram, t. Hind., in Guzerat, on the gulf of Cambay; 16 NW. Amood.

Jutroschin, or *Jutroszin*, t. Pru. Posen; 31 SE. Leszno, 56 S. Posen. Pop. 1,352.

Juttara, t. Hind., in Cicacole; 10 N. Visigapatam.

Jutwar, circar, Hind., in Guzerat, on the left bank of the Puddar, a little above the gulf of Cutch, about 25 miles long, and 16 broad.

Juga, t. Finland; 51 ENE. Kuopio.

Juvavum, now Salzburg.

Juvelskoi, t. Russia, in Tobolsk; 212 SW. Obdorskoi. Lon. 61. 14. E. Lat. 63. 40. N.

Juveniec, t. Russia, in Wilna; 70 E. Lida.

Juvigny, t. France, in Channel; 4 NW. Mortain, 14 E. Avranches. Pop. 670.

Juvigny, t. France, in Marne; 9 NW. Châlons sur Marne.

Juvigny, t. France, in Orne; SE. Domfront. Pop. 1,945.

Juvigny, t. France, in Mayenne; 4 SW. Ernée, 13 NW. Laval.

Ju-yuen, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong; 16 WSW. Chao-tcheou.

Juzcur, t. Africa, in Fez, on the coast of the Mediterranean; 15 W. Mezemba.

Juzennécourt, t. France, in Upper-Marne; 6 NW. Chaumont.

Jyenagur, circar, Hind., S. of the Mewat.

Jyenagur, or *Jyepour*, t. Hind., capital of Jyenagur; 70 ENE. Agimere, 104 W. Agra. Lon. 75. 40. E. Lat. 26. 58. N. It is one of the handsomest and most regular towns in India. The houses are of stone, and the streets are large and spacious, intersecting each other at right angles. A citadel, commanding the town is situated on a steep rock.

Jyepour, t. Hind., Cattack; 16 NE. Cattack.

Jylepour, t. Hind., in Bundelcund; 18 NE. Chatterpour.

Jyvaskyla, t. Finland; 120 SE. Wasa.

K.

KAB

KADE, t. Arabia Felix, in Yemen; 12 N. Taas.

Kaa el Ibud, v. Arabia Felix, which is chiefly inhabited by Jews, who are not suffered to lodge in the town of Sana, near which it is situated.

Kaal, r. Ger., which runs into the Maine, 2 below Dettingen.

Kaarta, country, Africa, bounded N. by Ludamar, E. by Bambarra, S. by Fooladoo, and W. by Kasson; about 200 miles long, and 80 broad. Kemmoo is the capital. Lon. 5. 10. to 8. 20. W. Lat. 13. 10. to 15. N.

Kaawi, t. Finland; 22 ENE. Kuopio.

Kab, (*El*,) (an. *Eileithyia*, or *Crocodilopolis*,) t. Egypt, on E. bank of the Nile, a little above Asna. Here are various ruins.

Kabak, t. Persia, in Schirvan; 50 SSW. Sca-machie.

Kabala, t. Persia, in Schirvan; 36 SSW. Sca-machie.

Kab-al-Sor, t. Arabian Irak; 162 W. Bassora.

Kabania, v. & fortress, Russia, in Upha; 80 SE. Okunevsk. Lon. 65. 50. E. Lat. 55. N. H. 75.

Kabanskoi, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi; 28 WNW. Verchnei Udinsk.

KAB

Kabarda, t. Russia, in Caucasus; 32 S. Ekaterinograd.

Kabarum, r. Persia, in Farsistan, which runs into the Bend Emir, 20 NW. Baiza.

Kabarta, r. Russia, in Tauris, which passes by Bacca Serai, and runs into the Black sea, 15 NW. from that town.

Kabas, t. Egypt; 6 SE. Faoua.

Kabassi, t. Albania; 24 N. Alessio.

Kabba, t. Africa, in Bambarra, on the Niger; 10 NE. Sego.

Kaberan, t. Persia, in Chorasán; 45 E. Meschid.

Kabestera, district, Africa, on the Gold coast.

Kabiki, t. Japan, Nippon; 25 SW. Nigata.

Kabis, or *Chabis*, or *Gabbis*, t. Persia, in Ker-man; 120 NNE. Sirjian, 300 ESE. Ispahan. Lon. 57. 50. E. Lat. 31. N.

Kaboja, t. Japan, in Nippon; 90 W. Meaco.

Kabra, t. Africa, in the kingdom of Tombuc-too, on N. side of the Niger; 8 SE. Tombuc-too, of which it is the port.

Kabrend, t. Persia, Farsistan; 100 S. Schiras.

Kabroang, one of the Salibabo Islands, in the E. Indian sea, about 18 miles in circumference. Lon. 126. 30. E. Lat. 3. 50. N.

Kabrua, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria; 16 S. Ternova.

Kabur, r. A. Turkey, which runs into the Euphrates, near Kerkisia.

Kachan, t. Persia, in Irak; 105 N. Ispahan.

Kachao, t. Africa, in Kumbo, on the river San Domingo; about 50 miles from the mouth. Lon. 16. W. Lat. 12. 6. N. It is surrounded with a rampart and palisades, and defended with artillery and a Portuguese garrison. Here is a parish church, and a convent of capuchins.

Kachtan, or *Cachtan*, small district, Arabia, situated among mountains, about 6 days' journey NNE. Saade; governed by a sheich.

Kaciazyn, t. Rus. Wilna; 36 NE. Wilna.

Kachenhausen, t. Prussia, in Ermeland; 5 N. Heilsberg.

Kacova, t. Transylvania; 12 S. Colosvar.

Kadan, or *Caadan*, t. Bohemia, in Saatz; 12 W. Saatz, 44 S. Dresden. Lon. 13. 16. E. Lat. 50. 20. N. Pop. 3,178. This place is remarkable for a treaty in the reign of the emperor Ferdinand I. for restoring Wurtemberg to duke Ulrick.

Kadar, t. Mingrelia; 16 NNE. Anarghia.

Kadas, (an. *Kedesh*,) t. Palestine; 20 E. Tyre.

Kadema, see *Cathem*.

Kaden, t. Russia, in Polesia; 14 S. Brzesc.

Kaden-kan, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 28 W. Cogni.

Kadely, t. Bengal; 8 NW. Ramgur.

Kader, isl. at NW. extremity of the Persian gulf, formed between the streams of the Euphrates and the Tigris.

Kadersbach, or *Kasbach*, r. Bavaria, which runs into the Regen, 1 SW. Kotzing.

Kadesia, t. Arabian Irak; 80 SW. Bagdad.

Kadi-keni, (an. *Procerastis*, *Colbusa*, and *Chalcedon*,) t. Natolia, on the Bosphorus, opposite to Constantinople. It was once important, but now a small village. Chalcedon was a large city of Bithynia; and was famous for a council held here, in 455, against Eutiches.

Kadiampetty, t. Hind., in Mysore; 7 S. Wombinellore.

Kadjang, t. on W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119. 50. E. Lat. 6. 28. S.

Kadie, t. Russia, in Kostrom; 68 ENE. Kostrom.

Kaditte, t. Prussia; 23 S. Brandenburg.

Kadnikov, t. Russia, in Vologda; 10 NNE. Vologda.

Kadom, t. Russia, in Tambov; 108 NNE. Tambov. Pop. 4,724.

Kadraguta, t. Hind., in Singboom; 40 SE. Doesa.

Kadros, or *Ghydros*, or *Kitros*, (an. *Cyturus*,) t. Natolia; 20 E. Amastra.

Kadsinda, t. Japan, Nippon; 30 SW. Nambu.

Kadzurim, t. Bahar; 12 NE. Rotasgur.

Kaen, t. Africa, & cap. of a kingdom on the banks of the Gambia. Lat. 13. N.

Kaendar, see *Carendar*.

Kafar Tutha, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir; 12 NE. Rasain, 32 SW. Nisibin.

Kafer, t. Persia, Farsistan; 40 S. Schiras.

Kaffaba, t. Africa, capital of a kingdom of the same name, in Nigritia. Lon. 0. 12. W. Lat. 11. 45. N.

Kaffernberg, t. Ger., in Schwartzburg-Sondershausen; 2 SE. Arnstadt.

Kafr Errizé, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile; 18 S. Cairo.

Kafr el Risk, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile; 3 NE. Atfieh.

Kaffraria, see *Caffraria*.

Kaga, t. Japan, on NW. coast of Nippon. Lon. 137. 40. E. Lat. 57. 15. N.

Kagan, t. Russia, between Astrachan and the Caspian sea; 10 S. Astrachan.

Kagalmitzkaia, fortress, Russia, in the country of the Cosacs, on the Don; 76 E. Azoph.

Kagaron, t. Austria; 8 SE. Korn Neuburg.

Kagerod, t. Sweden, in Skone; 12 SE. Helsingborg.

Kagnas, small island, in the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 7. E. Lat. 64. 48. N.

Kagzevan, t. A. Turkey, in Erzerum; 36 SE. Cars, 110 E. Erzerum. Lon. 43. 20. E. Lat. 39. 35. N.

Kahakaman, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near N. coast of Borneo. Lon. 117. 33. E. Lat. 7. 21. N.

Kahec, t. Persia, Segestan; 37 SW. Dergasp.

Kahede, t. Africa, on N. side of the Senegal. Lon. 11. 47. W. Lat. 16. 8. N.

Kahem, or *Cajem*, (an. *Agamana*,) t. A. Turkey, on the Euphrates; 50 WSW. Ana, 70. S. Kahaba.

Kahgon, t. Bengal; 20 S. Moorshedabad.

Kahhlan, t. Arabia, Yemen; 56 E. Loheia.

Kahl, t. Ger., on a river of the same name, near the Maine; 4 S. Hanau.

Kahl, r. Ger., which runs into the Maine, 4 S. Hainau.

Kahla, t. Gotha, in Altenburg, on the Saak; 8 S. Jena, 36 W. Altenburg. Lon. 11. 27. E. Lat. 50. 48. N. Pop. 1,800.

Kahon, see *Cham*.

Kahone, t. Africa, in Bursali. Lon. 16. 8. W. Lat. 13. 56. N.

Kahun, t. Persia, Kerman; 36 SW. Sirgian.

Kai, t. Russia, in Viatka, on the Kama; 124 NE. Viatka. Pop. 1,382.

Kajaaga, or *Gallam*, km. Africa, bounded N. by the Senegal, SE. by Bambouk, and W. by Bondou and Fouta Torra. This country is called *Gallam*, by the French, from the name of the capital. The air and climate, Mr. Park thinks, are more pure and salubrious, than at any of the settlements towards the coast; the face of the country is every where interspersed with a pleasing variety of hills and valleys, and the windings of the Senegal river, which descends from the rocky hills of the interior, make the scenery on its banks very picturesque and beautiful. The inhabitants are called Serawoollies.

Kaiderm, t. Persia, Segestan; 90 W. Zareng.

Kaiderm, t. Persia, Chorasani; 15 E. Tershiz.

Kaifong, city, China, of the first rank, in Honan; 325 SSW. Peking. Lon. 114. 14. E. Lat. 54. 53. N.

Kaigol, t. Persia, Chorasani; 225 N. Herat.

Kaigues, (an. *Caunus*,) t. A. Turkey, on S. coast of Natolia; 18 S. Mogla. Lon. 28. 19. E. Lat. 36. 50. N.

Kaigum, t. Hind., in Aurungabad; 36 SW. Aurungabad.

Kaiha, t. Finland; 60 NNE. Jamsio.

Kai-hoa, t. China, of the third rank, in Tcheking; 25 W. Kui-tcheou.

Kajipet, t. Hind., in Cuddapa, on the Pennar ; 20 SE. Cuddapa.

Kailasuetuerskoi, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Argun ; 160 SSE. Nertchinsk.

Kaimeni, small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago. Lon. 23. 26. E. Lat. 36. 57. N.

Kaimoo, t. Africa, in Bambarra, on the Niger. Lon. 3. 46. W. Lat. 13. 56. N.

Kaimow, t. Hind., in Bundelcund ; 12 N. Chatterpour.

Kain, t. Persia, Chorasán ; 60 SSW. Herat.

Kainach, r. Stiria, which runs into the Muehr, near Wildan.

Kainer, t. Persian Armenia ; 24 SE. Erivan.

Kaingerskoi, small isl. in the N. Pacific ocean ; near E. coast of Kamtschatka, belonging to Russia. Lon. 160. E. Lat. 53. 40. N.

Kainsk, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Om ; 108 SE. Tara, 152 NW. Kolivan. Lon. 77. 54. E. Lat. 56. 55. N. Pop. 3,000.

Kaira, t. Hind., in Guzerat ; 10 SSW. Mahmoodabad.

Kairabad, circar, Hind., in Oude, bounded N. by Thibet, E. by Bahraitch, S. by Lucknow, & W. by Rohilcund ; about 80 miles long, and from 50 to 76 broad. Kairabad is the capital.

Kairabad, or *Cairabad*, t. Hind., & capital of a circar, in Oude, to which it gives name ; 86 NW. Fyzabad, 190 ESE. Delhi. Lon. 81. 8. E. Lat. 27. 30. N.

Kair, or *Kader*, t. Arabian Irak ; 15 SW. Meschid Hosain.

Kairwan, see *Cairoan*.

Kaisarieh, or *Kaisarijah*, (an. *Mazaca*, and *Cæsarea of Cappadocia*,) t. A. Turkey, in Carmania, and capital of a sangiacat ; 130 NE. Konieh, 250 ESE. Constantinople. Lon. 35. 18. E. Lat. 38. 20. N. Pop. about 25,000. It has a castle, 3 Armenian churches, and a Greek metropolitan church. It is situated at the foot of a mountain, always covered with snow, about 5 or 6 miles in circumference ; surrounded with walls, and defended by a castle. It is divided into 180 quarters, in each of which is a mosque or chapel. The principal trade is in Morocco leather. The town contains various antiquities ; but its present state is miserable, and the streets are exceedingly filthy.

Kaiseni, t. Walachia, on the Ardgis ; 25 NW. Bucharest.

Kaisar, mt. in Tyrol ; 8 NW. Lendeck.

Kaisers Lautern, see *Lautern*.

Kaiserberg, t. France, in Upper Rhine, on the Weiss ; 5 NW. Colmar. Pop. 2,428.

Kaisersberg, t. Stiria, with a castle on a hill ; 5 SW. Leuben.

Kaisersesch, &c. see *Kaysersesch*, &c.

Kaisersthal, t. Switz., in Aargau, situated on a hill, on the Rhine ; 3 NE. Baden ; 12 N. Zurich. Pop. 1,720.

Kaiserswerth, t. Prussian Dusseldorf, on the Rhine ; 5 N. by W. Dusseldorf. Pop. 1,350.

Kai-ton-gi, t. Borneo ; 60 SSE. Negara.

Kajuc, t. Asia, in Charasm ; 23 NW. Samarcand, 100 SE. Urkonge.

Kakberg, t. Prussia, on the Frisch Nerung ; 18 ENE. Vogelsang.

Kakegava, t. Japan, Nippon ; 95 SW. Jedo.

Kaket, or *Kaketi*, the eastern part of Georgia, comprehending a part of the ancient Iberia,

about 180 miles in length, and 90 in breadth. The air is said to be salubrious, but the country is thinly inhabited.

Kaket, t. Georgia, Kaketi, near Mount Caucasus ; 45 NNE. Teflis, 120 NW. Derbend.

Kaki, t. Japan, in Nippon ; 70 N. Meaco.

Kakiat, p-v. Hampstead, Rockland co. N. Y. ; W. 247.

Kakilan, t. Persia, in Segestan ; 65 N. Bost.

Kakkabban, isl. in the E. Indian sea, and one of the cluster called *Maratuba* ; 40 E. Borneo. Lon. 116. 50. E. Lat. 2. 8. N.

Kakkawata, one of the small Friendly islands ; 8 ESE. Neeneeva.

Kaknah, r. Hind., which joins the Beemah, 25 S. Calberga.

Kakouli, t. Turkish Armenia ; 27 E. Baibourdi.

Kakundi, see *Kocundy*.

Kakuri, t. Japan, in Nippon ; 85 NE. Meaco.

Kalaat-ul-Adguz, fort, A. Turkey, in Diarbekir, on the Tigris ; 15 E. Gezirat Ibn Omar.

Kalaat Giabar, see *Dausar*.

Kalaat el Neguir, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir ; 25 S. Bir.

Kalabaka, t. Eu. Turkey, in Thessaly, near the river Peneus, on E. side of Mount Pindus.

Kaladar, mt. Persia, in Schirvan ; 10 N. Seamachie.

Kaladgik, t. Natolia ; 8 SE. Kiangari.

Kalah, fortress, Persia, Chorasán, near Meschid, where Nadir Shah treasured up his riches.

Kalakula, r. Africa, in Angola, which crosses the province of Loanda from NE. to SW. and runs into the Coanza, near its mouth.

Kalanshee, t. Africa, in Gonjah ; 140 SSE. Gonjah.

Kalatoe, isl. in the E. Indian sea, about 30 miles in circ. Lon. 122. 15. E. Lat. 7. 18. S.

Kalatu Sefid, t. Persia, in Farsistan ; 10 N. Neubendjan.

Kalba, t. Persia, in Mazanderan ; 60 E. Fehrabad.

Kalba, t. Arabia, in Oman, near the Persian gulf ; 100 WSW. Julfar.

Kalbach, t. Sweden, in Westmanland ; 4 N. Stroemsholm.

Kalbra, or *Kelbra*, t. Pru. Saxony, in Erfurt, on the Helm ; 27 N. Erfurt. Lon. 11. 4. F. Lat. 51. 28. N. Pop. 1,600.

Kalbron, t. Bavaria ; 2 SSW. Feuchtwang.

Kalkobo, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 117. 39. E. Lat. 5. 20. S.

Kalckreuth, t. Bav. ; 7 N. Nuremberg.

Kaldekirchen, t. Pru. Cleves ; 8 NNE. Ruremond.

Kaldenhardt, t. Pru. in Westphalia ; 3 S. Rhuden, 9 NNW. Brilon. Pop. 772.

Kalderuza, r. Moldavia, which runs into the Pruth, 20 N. Jassy.

Kaldurosan, t. Walachia ; 10 NNE. Bucharest.

Kale, r. Scot., which runs into the Tiviot, 4 S. Kelso, in Roxburgh.

Kalentino, t. Walachia ; 8 N. Bucharest.

Kalf, t. Sweden, in West Gothland ; 45 SE. Gotheborg.

Kalfskar, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 20. 53. E. Lat. 62. 34. N.

Kalfven, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17. 7. E. Lat. 61. 3. N.

Kalgagicha, t. Russia, in Archangelskoe ; 40 SSW. Oneg.

Kalgapol, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad, on the Bemah; 12 SSW. Naldourouk.

Kalguet, isl. in the Frozen sea, about 140 miles in circ.; 240 NNE. Archangel. Lon. 45. 30. to 47. 30. E. Lat. 68. 20. to 69. 18. N.

Kalham, t. Austria; 7 W. Efferding.

Kalhat, or *Calhat*, or *Calahat*, or *Calajate*, t. Arabia, in Oman, at the mouth of a river of the same name, which runs into the Arabian gulf; 80 SE. Mascat. Lon. 58. 25. E. Lat. 23. 10. N.

Kalinina, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Tunguska. Lon. 106. 26. E. Lat. 60. 56. N.

Kolniva, fortress, Russia, in Caucasus, on the Malva; 56 E. Ekaterinograd.

Kalisch, or *Kalitz*, city, Poland, and capital of a province of the same name, on the Prosna, in the late duchy of Warsaw; 57 NE. Breslau, 154 S. Dantzig. Lon. 18. 0. E. Lat. 51. 50. N. Pop. 6,313. It contains a gymnasium, and 12 Catholic churches, 2 monasteries, and 2 convents, and is surrounded with morasses, walls, and towers.

Kalits Abu Meneggi, (an. *Trajanus*), canal, Egypt, from the Nile to lake Sheib; a branch of it runs N. to lake Menzaleh.

Kalits ul Far, canal, Egypt, which forms a communication between the W. branch of the Nile and the E., joining the latter at Denutar.

Kalits ul Fars, or *Canal of Moez*, canal, Egypt, between the Nile and lake Menzaleh.

Kalits il Menhi, or *Bahr Josef*, canal, Egypt, cut on W. side of the Nile, parallel with the river, from Tarut Escherif to Zaoie; about 39 miles in length.

Kalitva, t. Russia, in Voronez; 60 SSE. Voronez.

Kalitvenskaia, t. Russia, country of the Cosacs, on the Donetz; 104 NNE. Donetzsk.

Kalkally, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 20 E. Nander.

Kalka-pira, r. Chinese Tartary, which issues from a mountain, called *Suelki*, or *Siolki*, about 130 W. Teitcicar, and empties itself into lake Coulou. It gives name to the nation of Tartars, who possess an extensive country to the E. and W. of this river.

Kalka-Targar, country, Chinese Tartary, which contains one standard of Mongul Tartars. Lon. 110. 33. E. Lat. 41. 50. N.

Kalkam, t. Austria; 7 W. Efferding.

Kalkas, a race of Mongols, inhabiting an extensive tract of country N. of China, bordering on Siberia.

Kalke, one of the Prince's islands in the sea of Marmora; anciently called *Chalcitis*, from its mines of copper, for which in the early ages it was famous, but the mines are now totally neglected. There are on the island 3 large Greek monasteries.

Kalkissee, t. Ceylon; 19 S. Columbo.

Kalkreut, t. Saxony, in Meissen; 4 E. Grossen Hayn.

Kalkoon, or *Turkey Islands*, cluster of small islands in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 115. 45. E. Lat. 6. 15. S.

Kall, t. Sweden, in Jamtland; 42 NW. Oster-sund.

Kalla, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 23. 26. E. Lat. 64. 20. N.

Kallaghee, km. Africa, ENE. of Tombuctoo.

Kallatma, t. Egypt; 15 N. Coseir.

Kallehauge, t. Denmark, in Zealand; 8 E. Wordingborg.

Kallenborn, t. Ger., in Meiningen; 3 S. Sal-zungen.

Kalleninken, t. Prussia, Smaland; 17 W. Tilsit.

Kallery, t. Sweden, in Samland; 28 SSW. Jonkioping.

Kallestein, t. Silesia, Neisse; 5 S. Weydenau.

Kallodra, t. Hind., in Guzerat; 16 N. Surat.

Kallskar, small isl. in N. part of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 23. 36. E. Lat. 65. 43. N.

Kallskar, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 22. 43. E. Lat. 63. 56. N.

Kallskar, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 22. 33. E. Lat. 63. 50. N.

Kallskar, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 28. E. Lat. 63. 26. N.

Kallviken, small isl. in N. part of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 7. E. Lat. 64. 18. N.

Kalm, mt. Dalmatia; 12 N. Ragusa.

Kalmiskova, fortress, Russia, on the Ural; 108 N. Guriev.

Kalmoua, t. Pru.; 12 SSE. Marggrabowa.

Kalmucs, see *Calmucks*.

Kalmunz, t. Bavaria, at the conflux of the Vilz and the Nab; 12 NNW. Ratisbon, 14 NE. Dietfurt. Pop. 903.

Kalnick, t. Rus. Podolia; 16 ENE. Braclaw.

Kalo, t. Hungary; 21 SE. Tokay, 25 N. Debreczin. It is fortified.

Kalocza, see *Colocza*.

Kalodzieic, t. Rus. Minsk; 18 N. Minsk.

Kalomba, t. on N. coast of the island of Cum-bava. Lon. 118. E. Lat. 8. 9. S.

Kalouke, t. on W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119. 15. E. Lat. 2. 11. S.

Kalscharpovi, t. Russia, in Upha; 28 SE. Bur-guruslansk.

Kalsching, t. Bohemia, Bechin; 7 NW. Cru-mau. H. 135.

Kalsoe, one of the Faroe islands.

Kalstorff, t. Stiria; 8 S. Hardeberg.

Kaltanpusuacian, t. Thibet; 22 E. Chan-glassée.

Kaltanskoi, t. Russia, Tobolsk, on the Tom; 14 S. Tomsk.

Kaltebach, r. Silesia, in Wolau, which runs into the Oder, 1 NE. Steinau.

Kalten Lengsfeld, t. Weimar; 11 NW. Mei-nungen.

Kalten Nordheim, t. Weimar, on the Felder; 7 NW. Meinungen, 22 N. Schweinfurt. Pop. 1,158.

Kalten Sontheim, or *Sundheim*, t. Weimar; 7 W. Meinungen. Pop. 717.

Kalten Steinberg, t. Bavaria; 6 ENE. Guzen-hausen.

Kalten Wertheim, t. Weimar; 12 WNW. Mei-nungen.

Kaltenberg, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 20 N. Gitschin.

Kaltenbrunn, t. Courland; 24 SE. Seelburg.

Kaltenbrunn, t. Bavaria; 12 NE. Sulzbach.

Kaltenstein, t. Bavaria; 10 N. Passau.

Kalthof, t. Prussia, near Königsberg.

Kaltiou, r. Thibet, which passes by Lassa, and runs into the Sanpoo.

Kaltnflein, t. Silesia, Neisse; 10 S. Neisse.

Kalua, t. Prussia; 8 SE. Marienburg.

Kaluada, t. Arabian Irak, on the Tigris; 10 SSE. Bagdad.

Kalublub, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near SW. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 121. 32. E. Lat. 6. 46. N.

Kaluga, or *Kalutskoe*, gov., Russia, bounded N. by Moscow, E. by Moscow and Tula, S. by Orel, and W. by Smolensk. Lon. 35. 48. to 37. 52. E. Lat. 51. to 54. 30. N. Sq. m. 8. 378. Pop. 880,000, all Russians of the Greek church. The climate is temperate and healthy; the soil tolerably fertile; producing corn, hemp, flax, &c. The rivers are the Occa, Upa, and Schisdra.

Kaluga, city, Russia, capital of a government, called *Kalutskoe*, or *Government of Kaluga*; 390 SE. Petersburg, 540 E. Warsaw. Lon. 36. 5. E. Lat. 54. 30. N. Pop. 17,078. H. 3,827. It contains 25 churches, a convent and a high school. It has some good public edifices, but is generally ill built. It is situated on the Occa; is a place of considerable trade, and one of the most populous towns between Cherson and Moscow.

Kalukala, r. Africa, in Angola, which joins the river Coanza, near its mouth.

Kalcola, t. Finland; 12 NW. Tavasthus.

Kaluot, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 39. E. Lat. 63. 21. N.

Kalus, t. Russia, in Podolia; 32 E. Kaminiec. In the year 1672, the Tartars were defeated near this place.

Kalutskoe, see *Kaluga*.

Kalwary, t. Russian Poland, in Augustow; 76 W. by S. Wilna. Pop. 2,700.

Kama, r. Russia, which rises near Kai, in Viatka, and runs into the Volga, 24 miles below Kazan. It is a large navigable river, abounding in fish.

Kama, small isl. in the North sea, near the coast of Lapland; 10 N. Suroe.

Kamak, (an. *Camaches*.) t. Turkish Armenia, on the Euphrates; 10 SSW. Arzingan.

Kamakura, t. Nippon in the gulf of Jedo. Lon. 130. 40. E. Lat. 35. 10. N.

Kamakura, isl. Japan, near S. coast of Nippon, scarcely more than 3 miles in circumference. It is used as a state prison.

Kamaladan, bay on S. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 121. E. Lat. 7. 21. N.

Kamalia, t. Africa, in Mandingo. Lon. 6. 25. W. Lat. 12. 40. N. The inhabitants are partly Mahometans, and partly Pagans. Here Mr. Park, being ill of a fever, remained some time under the hospitable care of one of the inhabitants.

Kamalava, t. Persia, Chusistan; 25 W. Tostar.

Kamalia, t. Africa, in Bambarra, on the Niger; 18 SW. Sego.

Kaman, (an. *Cammanene*.) t. A. Turkey, Carmania; 27 NW. Kaisarieh.

Kaman, isl. in the Red sea. Lat. 27. 35. N.

Kaman, t. Walachia; 16 SW. Rusei.

Kamaris, t. Natolia; 28 W. Artaki.

Kambala, mountains, Thibet, between lake Jamdro and the Saupoo river.

Kambamba, t. Africa, capital of a province of the same name, in Angola, on the river Coanza; 180 miles SE. Loanda. The chief trade is in slaves.

Kambele, t. Persia, in Mecran, on the sea coast; 120 S. Kidge.

Kamberg, t. Bohemia, in Kaurzim; 12 S. Beneschov. H. 64.

Kambors, t. Russia, in Perm, circle of Ossa, on the Kama. Pop. 1,174.

Kameh, r. Asia, which rises in the Hindoo Kho mountain, flows by the city of Cabul, and runs into the Indus, near Attock; it is sometimes called *Attock* and *Cabul*. Its length, including its windings, may be about 300 miles.

Kameh, pr. Cabulistan, W. of Cabul; between 34 and 35 degrees N. Lat. Chief town, Adeenagur.

Kameinoi, t. Russia, Pskov; 12 SE. Opogka.

Kameley, t. Africa, in Sennaar; 60 S. Gerri.

Kamen, t. Poland; 12 SE. Gnesna.

Kameni, or *Megali-Cammeni*, small isl. in the Grecian Archipelago; 3 W. Santorini. Lon. 25. 24. E. Lat. 36. 30. N.

Kamenitz, t. Bohemia, in Bechin; 24 E. Bechin. Lon. 14. 56. E. Lat. 49. 21. N. Pop. 1,157.

Kamenitz, t. Moravia, in Iglau; 13 E. Iglau. Pop. 1,155.

Kameniz, t. Bohemia, Konigingratz; 5 ESE. Gitschin.

Kameniz, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim; 10 S. Chrudim.

Kamenka, t. Rus. Tobolsk; 120 E. Eniseisk.

Kamenka, r. Russia, which runs into the Tunguska, Lon. 96. E. Lat. 58. 21. N.

Kamenka, r. Russia, which runs into the Lena, near Derbinskoi.

Kamenz, see *Camenz*.

Kamenogorskaia, fortress, Russia, in Kolivan, on the Irtisch; 168 SSW. Biisk.

Kamenoi, t. Russia, in Ochotsk, at N. part of the Penzinskaia gulf; 16 S. Oklansk. Pop. about 400.

Kamenschna, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 6 N. Geyersberg.

Kamenskaia, t. Russian Tartary, country of the Cosacs, on the Donetz; 112 N. Azoph.

Kamenskaia, fortress, Russia, in Saratov, on the Volga; 44 ESE. Tzaritzin.

Kamenskoi, t. Russia, in Archangelskoe; 124 SE. Kola.

Kamenskoi, or *Kamensk*, t. Russia, in Ekaterinburg, on the Iset; 40 SE. Ekaterinburg. Pop. 2,000.

Kamer, t. Bohemia, Buntzlau; 3 S. Nimes.

Kameran, isl. in the Red sea, near the coast of Arabia, governed by a dola, under the dola of Loheia. Lon. 42. 25. E. Lat. 15. 6. N. The soil is fertile, and there is a good harbour, where vessels call for refreshments in their voyage from the Indies to Jidda.

Kamerie, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 48 S. Saade.

Kamerina, t. Rus. Kiev; 12 SE. Czyrkasy.

Kameritz, t. Bohemia, Bechin; 16 N. Fistritz.

Kameryk, t. Holland; 7 W. Utrecht.

Kami, t. Japan, in Nippon; 20 ENE. Jedo.

Kamiaba, t. Africa, in Mandingo. Lon. 6. 15. W. Lat. 12. 32. N.

Kamiatmaconda, t. Africa, in Jemarrow. Lat. 12. 48. N.

Kamien, t. Rus. Volhynia; 34 N. Lucko.

Kamien, t. Rus. Wilna; 64 E. Lida.

Kamieniec, t. Rus. Grodno; 16 NNE. Brzesc.

Kamientschik, t. Poland; 36 ENE. Warsaw.

Kamifsheler, t. Circassia, on the coast of the Black sea; 8 ESE. Mamak.

Kaminecze, t. Rus. Kiev ; 6 NW. Bialacerkiew.

Kaminiec, or *Kamenez*, t. Russian Poland, capital of Podolia ; 100 W. Braclaw, 120 SE. Lemberg. Lon. 27. 1. E. Lat. 48. 41. N. Pop. 5,658. Churches 11. It has a castle built on a rock, but it is more indebted to nature than art for its strength. However, it is one of the best fortifications in Poland. A little below it runs the river Smetricz, which falls into the Dniester. A Popish and an Armenian bishop, and a castellan, reside in this city ; and a court of justice and provincial diet are also held here. Here is also a college, which formerly belonged to the Jesuits. The whole province is sometimes called *Kaminiec*.

Kamionka, t. Russia, in Volhynia ; 48 NNE. Zytomiers.

Kamir, t. Persia, in Laristan ; 60 ESE. Lar.

Kameshevka, r. Russia, which joins the Derkul, 16 S. Bielovodsk.

Kamischniksk, t. Russia, in Saratov, on the Volga ; 80 S. Saratov. Lon. 45. 24. E. Lat. 50. 5. N. Pop. 2,172.

Kamitnieza, t. Rus. Podolia, near the Dniester ; 54 S. Braclaw.

Kamitz, t. Silesia, Neisse ; 2 SW. Patschkau.

Kamitski, t. Japan, Ximo ; 28 ESE. Kokura.

Kamlach, v. Bavaria ; 4 W. Mindelheim. Here the royalists, under the prince of Condé, were defeated by the republicans in August 1796.

Kamlach, r. Swabia, which joins the Mindel, 2 NNW. Burgau.

Kamagoja, t. Africa, in Quoja.

Kammah, t. Asia, capital of a district in Birmanah, on the Irrawaddy ; 15 N. Prome. It has a large trade in teak timber, conveyed from hence to Rangoon.

Kammerstock, mt. Switz., between the cantons of Grisons and Glaris ; 7,000 feet high.

Kammerswalda, or *Cammerswalda*, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg ; 15 SSE. Freyberg.

Kamne, see *Stein*.

Kamnig, t. Silesia, in Neisse ; 8 NNE. Patschkau.

Kamnik, t. Croatia ; 6 N. Creutz.

Kamnika Kiamen, post, Chinese Tartary ; 30 S. Merguen.

Kamnitz, or *Chemnitz*, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz ; 21 NNE. Leitmeritz, 30 SE. Dresden. Lon. 14. 32. E. Lat. 50. 47. N. Pop. 2,176. The manufacture of stockings forms the principal trade of the place.

Kamnitzbach, r. Bohemia, which runs into the Elbe, 7 S. Tetschen.

Kamo, t. Japan, on S. coast of the island of Sado.

Kamoeter, small island, in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 132. 5. E. Lat. 6. 30. S.

Kamosebroick, t. Prussia, in Samland, on the bank of the Pregel, opposite to Insterburg.

Kamouraska, t. Canada, on the right bank of the St. Lawrence, 90 ENE. Quebec. Lon. 69. 40. W. Lat. 47. 33. N. The salt water commences near this place. The village is pleasantly situated and is considerably visited for sea-bathing.

Kampl, see *Cham*.

Kamp, r. Austria, which rises on the borders of Bohemia, 8 W. Westra, and runs into the Zwetl, at Zwetl.

Kamschevska, t. Russia, in Ekaterinburg, on the Iset ; 52 SE. Ekaterinburg.

Kamschlov, t. Russia, in Ekaterinburg ; 56 E. Ekaterinburg.

Kamtchatka, r. Russia, which runs into the N. Pacific ocean, 20 S. Niznei Kamtchatskoi.

Kamtchatskoi, cape, Russia, on E. coast of Kamtchatka ; 40 E. Niznei Kamtchatskoi.

Kamtschatka, or *Kamtchatka*, large peninsula, Asia, forming a part of the Russian government of Irkutsk, and district of Ochotsk, to which it is joined at the northern extremity. It is bounded E. and S. by the N. Pacific ocean, W. by the sea of Ochotsk and the Penzinskoe gulf. It is upwards of 600 miles long, and from 30 to 300 broad. Lat. 51. to 62. N. A chain of lofty mountains passes through the whole peninsula ; several of them are volcanic, one situated near Niznei Kamtschatskoi, is so high that it is said it may be seen nearly 200 miles, and is liable to frequent eruptions. The climate is exceedingly cold, as severe as that of an arctic region ; and is rendered disagreeable by perpetual fogs. There are scarcely 3 months of imperfect summer. The soil is lean and stony, producing scarcely any grain. Animals, producing fur, are abundant, particularly the sable ; also several kinds of foxes ; the beaver, hare, marmot, &c. The most formidable animal is the bear. The coasts and rivers, swarm to a most extraordinary degree, with fish, which is the chief article of food of the inhabitants. There are several species of trees ; as birch, willow, dwarf pines, cedars, &c., generally of small size.

The Kamtschaldales are below the common stature ; have broad shoulders and a large head ; a face, especially the nose, long and flat ; eyes small and sunk ; thin lips, scarcely any beard, and short legs. They are mild and hospitable, but indolent and excessively filthy in their habits. They live chiefly upon fish, and make much use of dogs for the purpose of labour and draught. Like all savage nations coming in contact with civilized, they have suffered greatly by the connexion ; particularly by the introduction of ardent spirits. They were at first estimated at 15,000 ; but by the last census at only 2,843. The Cosacs and Russian soldiers amount to 300. The trade is carried on from Irkutsk by way of Ochotsk. The exports consist only of furs to the amount of from 50, to 100,000 rubles. Kamtschatka is divided into 4 districts, Bolscheretsk, Tiguilok, Niznei Kamtschatskoi, and Verchnei Kamtschatskoi.

Kamtschatskoi, (*Niznei*, or *Lower*,) t. Russia, capital of Kamtschatka, on E. side of the peninsula, about 20 miles from the river Kamtschatka ; 142 ESE. Ochotsk. Lon. 160. 14. E. Lat. 56. 40. N. It contains 2 churches, and about 150 houses. It has a citadel with magazines, an arsenal, guard-house, and barracks.

Kamtschatskoi, (*Verchnei*, or *Upper*,) t. Russia, in Kamtschatka ; 60 NNE. Bolcheretzskoi. Lon. 157. 39. E. Lat. 53. 50. N. It is governed by a serjeant, and contains about 100 houses.

Kamyek, t. Bohemia, in Beraun ; 7 SE. Przi-
bram.

Kamyschin, t. Russia, Saratov, on the Volga ; 90 S. Saratov.

Kamyschlawa, t. Russia, in Perm, on the

Pischma, Lon. 61. 20 E. Lat. 56. 50. N. Pop. 2,066.

Kan, r. Russia, which runs into the Enisei, near Balchutsko, in Kolivan.

Kan, t. China of the 3d rank, Chensi; 720 W. Peking. Lon. 100. 29. E. Lat. 39. 1. N.

Kan, r. China, which rises in S. part of Kiang-si, and runs into the lake Po-yang, 20 N. Tchang.

Kana, t. Arabia, in Hedsjas; 40 ESE. Hajar.

Kanaap, t. Hind., Bahar; 47 SSW. Patna.

Kanadei, t. Russia, Simbirsk; 72 SSW. Simbirsk. Pop. 1,804.

Kanahoody, t. Persia, Cohestan; 100 WSW. Nisabur.

Kanakapaleam, t. Hind., Baramaul; 11 NE. Sankeridurgam.

Kanaki, small isl. in the gulf of Engia, near W. coast of Coluri.

Kanambaddy, t. Hind., in Mysore; 8 W. Seringapatam.

Kanan, t. Africa, in Cayor, near the Atlantic. Lon. 15. 55. W. Lat. 16. 40. N.

Kananikolskoi, t. Russia, in Upha; 52 SSW. Sterlitamatzk.

Kanar, large lake or expansion of the river Dewah, in Kemaon; 20 S. Doulou Bassendar.

Kan-aradmerd, t. Persia, in Farsistan; 90 S. Schiras.

Kanarna, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria; 22 NE. Varna.

Kanary, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, surrounded by a number of islets, which take generally the name of Kanary. Lon. 129. 54. E. Lat. 1. 44. S.

Kanas, or *Kangas*, t. Turkish Armenia; 60 SE. Erzerum.

Kanawha, see *Kenahwa*.

Kanazawa, t. Japan, in Nippon; 130 NE. Meaco, 186 NW. Jedo.

Kankaba, t. Africa, in Mandingo, on the Niger; a mart for slaves; 16 SE. Kamalia.

Kanda, t. Japan, Xicoco; 16 SE. Ovutsi.

Kanda, t. Congo; 30 NE. St. Salvador.

Kantabaga, mountains, which form part of the boundary between Russia and Chinese Tartary, a part of the grand chain W. of the river Oka.

Kandabil, t. Persia, in Mecran; 285 S. Candahar. Lon. 67. 20. E. Lat. 28. 28. N.

Kandal, t. on N. coast of Java. Lon. 110. 18. E. Lat. 6. 48. S.

Kandal, t. Abyssinia, near the coast of the Red sea. Lon. 41. 15. E. Lat. 14. 30. S.

Kandalaks, t. Russia, in Archangelskoe, on N. coast of the White sea; 140 SSE. Kola.

Kandegheri, t. Hind., in the Carnatic; 50 SW. Nellore, 70 NW. Madras. Lon. 79. 24. E. Lat. 13. 46. N. In 1599, this town was the capital of a kingdom, called Narsinga, the residence of a Hindoo king, whose dominions extended over Tanjore and Madura.

Kandeck, t. Natolia; 48 E. Ismid, 55 W. Boli.

Kandel, t. Bav., circle of the Rhine; 6 N. Lauterburg, 7 SSE. Landau.

Kander, r. which rises in the margravate of Baden, and runs into the Rhine, 10 miles below Bale.

Kander, or *Kandel*, r. Switz., which runs into lake Thun, by a canal made between Thun and Spietz.

Kanderi, t. Natolia; 24 NE. Ismid.

Kane See, lake, Prussia, near Bischburg.

Kaneking, t. Arabian Irak; 23 NNE. Shehrban.

Kanem, t. Africa, in Bornou; 125 N. Bornou. Lon. 21. 40. E. Lat. 32. N. According to Hadji Hamet, it is 7 days' journey E. Bornou, and about the size of Tunis.

Kanenvisch Indians, Louisiana, on the Platte. Lon. 105. W. No. 1,800.

Kanepour, t. Candahar, on the Attock; 60 N. Attock.

Kanga, s-p. Africa, in Loango, situated in a sandy bay of the Atlantic, where vessels may ride anchor, within musket-shot of the shore, in 4 or 5 fathoms water.

Kangaanpaa, t. Finland; 27 NE. Biorneborg.

Kangani, t. Mysore; 25 W. Tademer.

Kangasak, t. West Greenland. Lon. 48. W. Lat. 62. N.

Kangasala, t. Finland; 30 NNW. Tavasthus.

Kangasneims, t. Finland; 85 NE. Tavasthus.

Kang-chan, t. Corea; 16 SW. Kang-tcheou.

Kangee, t. Kasson; 33 SE. Kooniakary.

Kangelang, isl. in the Indian sea, of an irregular form, about 24 miles from E. to W.; on S. coast, it is greatly indented with 2 or 3 considerable bays, so that from N. to S. it is, where widest, 16 miles, but in the narrowest parts hardly 4. Lon. 115. 44. E. Lat. 6. 37. S.

Kangik, r. Eu. Turkey, which runs into the Black sea, in Romania.

Kangis, t. West Bothnia; 80 N. Tornea.

Kangoon, t. Pegu, on the Ava; 10 N. Lundsey.

Kangrah, or *Calochin*, district, Hind., in Lahore; SW. of the Himmaleh mountains. Chief town, Nadore.

Kang-tcheou, t. Corea, Kinchan; 170 SE. Peking. Lon. 128. 49. E. Lat. 35. 46. N.

Kang-tchin, t. Corea; 48 SSW. Koang-tcheou.

Kanhar, r. Hind., which runs into the Bain Gonga, 60 E. Nagpour.

Kanhawa, see *Kenahwa*.

Kan-hia-tchin, t. China, in Quang-long; 62 SE. Hoei-tcheou.

Kanja, or *Yansha*, or *Yanja*, t. Persian Armenia, on a small river, which runs into the Kur; 75 WSW. Scamachie, 150 ENE. Erivan.

Kanjee, t. Hind., Berar; 20 N. Notchegong.

Kanika, t. Africa, in Bambarra, on the Niger; 100 SW. Sego.

Kaniow, t. Russia, Kiev, on the Dnieper; 56 E. Bialacerkiew. It is remarkable for an interview, in 1787, between the empress of Russia and the late king of Poland.

Kaniss, t. Africa, in Nubia, on W. side of the Nile; 25 E. Dongola.

Kanitz, t. Moravia, in Brunn; 10 SW. Brunn. Lon. 16. 21. E. Lat. 49. 4. N.

Kanjunes, or *Kan-jonnesse*, v. Palestine; 6 S. Gaza.

Kankad, t. Africa, in Woolly.

Kankanan, t. Hind., Lahore; 12 SE. Lahore.

Kankaru, t. Africa, in Mandingo. Lon. 5. 45. W. Lat. 12. 20. N.

Kankerara, t. Hind., Kottah; 32 W. Kottah.

Kanky Laby, t. Africa, in Foota. Lon. 10. 5. W. Lat. 10. 55. N.

Kannaka, t. Hind., in Cattack, at the mouth of the river Bramnee, 15 NW. Point Palmiras; 60 ENE. Cattack.

Kanncoongan Point, cape on E. coast of Borneo. Lon. 119. E. Lat. 1. 3. N.

Kanneeah, t. Hind., Sumbul ; 15 N. Nidjebabad.

Kan-ngan, t. China, of the third rank, on W. coast of Hainan ; 62 SW. Tchen.

Kannien, t. Pru., Oberland ; 9 NE. Soldau.

Kannobin, t. Syria, in Tripoli, the capital of the Maronites, with a monastery, situated on a steep rock, where resides their patriarch.

Kannya, t. Hind., Rohilcund ; 35 S. Bereilly.

Kanoarah, t. Hind., in Goondwanah ; 75 NNE. Nagpour.

Kanoon, t. & fortress, Hind., in Mewat ; 70 SW. Delhi. Lon. 76. 30. E. Lat. 28. 3. N.

Kanous, see *Kanas*.

Kanowly, t. Hind., in Visiapour ; 22 ESE. Poonah.

Kansa, t. Napaul ; 35 NNE. Nogarcot.

Kansaki, t. Japan, Nippon ; 28 SW. Meaco.

Kansaki, t. Japan, in Ximo ; 15 SW. Ikua.

Kansas, or *Kanzas*, or *Kanses*, r. N. A., which rises in the Rocky mountains, and after an easterly course of upwards of 1,200 miles, unites with the Missouri, 340 miles from the Mississippi, in Lon. 94. 20. W. Lat. 38. 31. N. It is 340 yards wide at its mouth.

Kansas Indians, N. A., on the Kansas. No. 1,200.

Kan-siuen, t. China, of the third rank, in Chensi, on the river Lo ; 17 S. Yen-ngan.

Kanskoi, t. Rus., Kolivan, on the Kan, with considerable trade in furs ; 140 E. Krasnoïarsk.

Kanson, isl. in the Red sea, about 20 m. long, and from 2 to 3 broad. Lon. 42. 40. E. Lat. 16. 44. N.

Kanszili, t. Bessarabia ; 28 S. Bender.

Kant, see *Canth*.

Kan-tcheou, city, China, of the first rank, in Kiang-si ; 840 S. Peking. Lon. 114. 30. E. Lat. 25. 52. N. This is a city of great resort ; it is situated on the river, from which it has its name, although it receives another in this place, which they call Tchang-ho. The jurisdiction of this city extends a great way, for it contains twelve towns of the third order ; its soil produces a great many of the trees, from which varnish distils, and this varnish is reckoned the best in China.

Kantera, (El.) t. Tunis ; 14 N. Tunis.

Kanto, t. Japan, in Nippon ; 140 W. Meaco.

Kantor, country, Africa, on south side of the Gambia, with a capital of the same name.

Kanwarah, t. Hind., Gurrah ; 30 S. Mahur.

Kao, one of the Friendly Islands, in the S. Pacific ocean, called also *Aghao*, or *Oghao*, and *Kaybay*. Lon. 184. 58. N. Lat. 19. 42. S.

Kao-chan, small isl. in the Chinese sea, and the most westerly of those called Mi-a-tau ; 18 NW. Teng-tcheou.

Kao-lin, t. China, of the third rank, in Chensi ; 25 S. Yao.

Kao-ming, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong ; 17 SE. Tchao-king.

Kao-ping, t. China, of the third rank, in Chansi ; 20 S. Lou-ngan.

Kao-tcheou, city, China, of the first rank, in Quang-tong ; 1,130 SSW. Peking. Lon. 110. 4. E. Lat. 21. 40. N. It is situated on a river, about 36 miles from the sea. The tide flows

and ebbs as far as this town, so that the Chinese barks go up to it ; the country is very fruitful. This city has within its district 1 city of the second order, and 5 of the third.

Kao-tching, t. China, of the third rank, in Honan, on the river Ho-ang ; 25 NW. Koue-te.

Kao-tchuen, t. Corea ; 104 NE. King-ki-tao.

Kao-yeou, city, China, of the second rank, in Kiang-nan ; 460 SSE. Peking. Lon. 118. 56. E. Lat. 32. 48. N.

Kapaw, t. Borneo, near E. coast ; 100 ESE. Negara.

Kapackow, t. Russia, in Kiev ; 4 NNE. Biala-cerkiew.

Kapar, t. Prussia ; 10 W. Königsberg.

Kapellendorf, or *Capellendorf*, t. Ger., in Weimar ; 6 E. Weimar.

Kapendritti, (an. *Trisorythus*,) t. Greece, in N. part of Attica, not far from Marathon.

Kapfenbergen, t. Stiria ; 2 NNE. Pruck. H. 90.

Kapfenstein, t. Stiria ; 10 N. Rackesburg.

Kaplanik, t. Macedonia ; 60 NE. Akrida.

Kaplitz, t. Bohemia, on the Malsch ; 9 SE. Crumau. Pop. 1,400.

Kapnik Banya, see *Nagy Banya*.

Kaplitz, t. Bohemia, in Bechin ; 9 SE. Crumau. Pop. 1,370.

Kapos, t. Hungary ; 12 SW. Szeregyne.

Kapos, r. Hungary, which runs into the Danube, 6 miles from Mohacz.

Kaposvar, t. & castle, Hungary, capital of Schumeg ; 12 W. Altenburg. Lon. 17. 51. E. Lat. 46. 30. N. Pop. 2,324. This place was formerly very strong. It is now much reduced.

Kappel, or *Windisch Kappel*, t. Aust. Carinthia ; 18 SE. Clagenfurt. Near it are quicksilver mines.

Kaprian, t. Moldavia ; 60 E. Jassy.

Kapsdorf, t. Hungary ; 26 NNW, Cassovia, 60 WNW. Ungvar. Pop. 877.

Kaptero, isl. in the gulf of Bothnia, near E. coast, 8 miles long, and 2 broad ; 2 W. Wasa.

Kapustiniecz, t. Rus. Podolia ; 80 NW. Bracław.

Kapustinoi, t. Rus. Kiev ; 16 SE. Czyrkasy.

Kar, t. Persia, in Irak ; 156 N. Ispahan.

Kara, t. Syria ; E. of Tripoli. It contains about 1,000 families.

Kara, r. Russia, which runs into the Karskoi sea, at Karskoi.

Kara, t. Hind., in Guzerat ; 60 SW. Gogo.

Kara, t. Hind., in Berar ; 8 N. Chanda.

Kara Agatz, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania ; 6 S. Adrianople.

Kara-bagar, t. Natolia ; 24 S. Milets.

Karabagh, i. e. the *Black Garden*, mountainous province of Georgia, S. of river Aras.

Karabas, mt. Grand Bukharia ; 50 NW. Samarcand.

Karabas, t. Persia, Irak ; 70 SSW. Hamadan.

Karabasar, t. Russia, in Tauris ; 35 NE. Bacca Serai.

Karabazari, t. Natolia ; 20 W. Kiangari.

Karabeisheh, t. Persia, in Mazanderan, on the coast of the Caspian sea ; 60 E. Fehrabad.

Kara-bignar, t. Caramania ; 20 S. Akserai.

Karabiow, t. Rus. Podolia ; 12 N. Kaminiec.

Karaboa, t. Natolia ; 24 W. Artaki.

Karabogas, bay, on E. side of the Caspian sea ;

40 miles long, and 25 broad; the water from which is exceedingly bitter. Lon. 54.44.E. Lat. 41. 45. N.

Karaboalaki, t. Georgia, in Carduel; 45 S. Gori.

Karabunar, t. Caramania; 40 E. Cogni.

Kara Burun, (an. *Melæna-acra*,) cape, on W. coast of Natolia. Lon. 26. 15. E. Lat. 38. 44. N.

Karac, t. Arabia Petræa, on the Safia; 90 S. Jerusalem. Lon. 35. 45. E. Lat. 30. 44. N.

Karacal, or *Caracalla*, t. Walachia; 12 NNW. Nicopoli, 60 SW. Bucharest.

Karacar, v. Arabia, in which is a spring of fresh water, in Nedsjed; 150 NE. Hajar.

Karacuz, t. Persian Armenia; 22 ESE. Eri-van.

Karadera, t. Diarbekir; 10 SSE. Merdin.

Karadgeh su, r. Asia, which runs into the Tigris, at Diarbekir.

Karadgia Daghi, (an. *Masius*,) mt. A. Turkey, S. Diarbekir.

Karadjehlar, t. Natolia; 36 SW. Castamena.

Karadjuk, t. Natolia; 20 SE. Degnizlu.

Karadro, t. Caramania; 50 WSW. Selefke.

Karadshela, t. Natolia; 40 N. Angura.

Karadjeviran, t. Natolia; 32 NW. Kiangari.

Karaevian, t. Russia, Perm; 64 SSW. Ekaterinograd.

Karagan, mt. Persia, in Irak; 30 S. Sultania.

Karagilar, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania; 40 W. Burgas. Pop. about 7,000.

Karaginskoi, isl. in the North Pacific, near NE. coast of Kamtschatka, about 80 miles in circumference. Lon. 162. 14. E. Lat. 59. N.

Karagode, t. Ceylon; 86 S. Candi.

Karagol, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir, on the Euphrates; 18 E. Nausa.

Karagol, t. Grand Bukharia, on a lake; 24 SW. Bukhara.

Karah, t. Arabia, Nedsjed; 300 E. Mecca.

Kavahaum, t. Bengal; 13 NW. Toree.

Karahissar, (an. *Perga*,) t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 30 S. Yurcup.

Kara-hissar, see *Aphiom Kara-hissar*.

Kara-hotun, t. Tartary, in Monguls; 120 NW. Peking. Lon. 121. 53. E. Lat. 41. 16. N.

Karais, t. Finland; 35 NNW. Nyslot.

Karak, isl. in the Persian gulf. Lat. 29. 14. N. Sq. m. 12. Pop. 3, or 400. The best pilots for Bassorah are procured here.

Karakaji, t. Georgia, Kaketi; 80 SE. Teflis.

Karkakooa Bay, bay on W. coast of Owyhee, one of the Sandwich islands. Lon. 204. E. Lat. 19. 28. N.

Karakan, t. Curdistan; 10 SW. Betlis.

Karakechis, t. Persian Armenia; 48 NE. Eri-van.

Karakerman, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria; 36 SSE. Ismail. Lon. 29. 58. E. Lat. 44. 45. N. It is a large village with a considerable export of corn.

Karakila, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, belonging to the king of Ternate. Lon. 125.24.E. Lat. 3. 6. N.

Karaku, t. Tartary, near Otrar, celebrated for a great battle, fought, in 1218, between Mohammed and Jenghiz Khan.

Karakurody, t. Persia, in Schirvan; 20 S. Scamachie.

Karalanska, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Tunguska; 72 NW. Ilimsk.

Karaleijango, t. Africa, in Kaarta. Lon. 6.20. W. Lat. 14. 20. N.

Karalukala, t. Turkish Armenia, in Erzerum; 20 E. Erzerum.

Karaman, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria; 44 NNW. Ternova, 35 ESE. Nicopoli.

Karaman, see *Caraman*.

Karameischevo, t. Russia, Tver; 72 N. Tver.

Karamit, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia; 30 ESE. Macri, 33 WSW. Satalia.

Karamusal, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, on a bay of the sea of Marmora; 36 NNE. Bursa.

Karan, t. Africa, in Benin, where there is a manufacture of fine cloth.

Karangutah, mt. Little Bukharia; 70 SW. Hotum.

Karankalla, t. Kaarta; 10 W. Kemmoo.

Karansebes, t. Hungary, on the Temis; 38 ESE. Temiswar, 38 N. Orsova. Pop. 2,023.

Karasbag, t. Persian Armenia; 174 ESE. Eri-van.

Karasitza, r. Slavonia, which runs into the Drave, 12 NW. Eszek.

Karasm, see *Charasm*.

Karass, Tartar village, in the Russian government of Caucasus, between the Black and Caspian seas, nearly equi-distant from each; about 500 SW. Astrachan. This place has been occupied as a station, since 1803, by the Scotch Missionary society, who have two missionaries here. They have formed a school, in which the pupils are taught the Turkish and English languages; and they have translated and circulated the New Testament and various religious tracts. The Russian government has granted a tract of land to the mission, and annexed to the grant important privileges.

Karasu, or *Mesto*, (an. *Mestus*, or *Nestus*,) r. Eu. Turkey, which empties itself into the Ægean sea, 10 E. Cavala, in Romania.

Karasu Avogli, t. Persia, in Adirbeitzan; 6 NW. Tabris.

Karasu, t. Caramania; 100 SE. Yurcup.

Karasu, or *Kerah*, or *Haweeza*, (an. *Eulæus* and *Ulai*,) r. Persia, which rises from Curdistan, flows through Chusistan, passing by the ruins of Shus and the town of Ahuazi, joins the Shut-el-Arab, 20 miles below Corna. Length about 400 miles.

Karasu, or *Koremoz*, (an. *Melas*,) r. A. Turkey, which rises near Kaisarich, in Caramania, and runs into the Euphrates, near Ilija.

Karasubazar, t. Eu. Russia, in the Crimea; 35 NE. Bakhishisarai. Pop. 2,500. It has manufactures and trade in leather and saltpetre.

Karasz, r. Hungary, which runs into the Danube, at Vipalanka.

Karat, t. Arabia, in Oman; 190 SW. Mascat.

Karatchin, Russian Ostrog, in Kamtschatka; 50 miles from Bolcheretskoi.

Karatschew, t. Eu. Russia, in Orel, on the Seeschat; 50 W. by N. Orel. Pop. 600.

Karatope, t. Chinese Tartary, in Hami; 30 W. Hami.

Karatshuk, mt. Turkestan; NE. of Taraz.

Karat Sirim, t. Curdistan; 40 SE. Kerkuk.

Karatuin, t. Persia, in Irak; 40 NE. Nehavend.

Karaulnoi, t. Russia, in Kolivan, on the Enisei; 60 S. Krasnoiarisk.

- Karavun*, t. Hind., Dooab ; 40 W. Pattiary.
- Karbening*, t. Sweden, in Westmanland ; 30 N. Stroemsholm.
- Karby*, t. Sweden, W. Bothnia ; 20 N. Lulea.
- Karcara*, t. Persia, Segestan ; 70 NW. Zareng.
- Karcke*, r. Prussia, which runs into the Kurisch Haff, 8 SSW. Russ.
- Karcoja*, t. Persia, Segestan ; 21 NW. Zareng.
- Karczew*, t. Poland ; 16 SW. Czersk. H. 48.
- Kardanah*, (an. *Belus*,) r. Palestine, which runs into the Mediterranean, about 8 S. Acre. The sand of this river has long been celebrated for the manufacture of glass.
- Kardszag*, t. Hungary, capital of the county of Great Kumania ; 43 N. by W. Bakes. Pop. 8,436. H. 1,428. Chh. 3. It is noted for melons and tortoises.
- Karduh*, t. Persia, in Kerman ; 56 N. Mastih.
- Kardygaut*, t. Hind., in Sehaurunpour ; 10 N. Sahaurunpour.
- Karedjuk*, t. Natolia ; 20 SSW. Degnizlu.
- Kareh*, t. Persia, Segestan ; 30 S. Pusheng.
- Karek*, t. Persia, in Laristan ; 42 S. Lar.
- Karek*, or *Garak*, or *Charedsch*, small isl. in the Persian gulf, about 5 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. Vessels sailing to Bassora generally call at this island for a pilot. Lon. 50. 26. E. Lat. 29. 15. N.
- Karendar*, t. Persia, Chorasán ; 210 N. Herat.
- Karepos*, t. Russia, in Archangelskoe ; 60 NE. Archangel.
- Karevon*, t. Persia, Farsistan ; 35 NE. Pasa.
- Karezin*, t. Persia, in Farsistan ; 60 SE. Bender Rigk.
- Kargala*, t. Russia, in Orenburg, on the Sakmara. Pop. 2,000 ; chiefly of Tartar descent.
- Karkaldzin*, lake, Russian Tartary, 60 miles in circ. ; 340 S. Orenburg.
- Kagalinka*, fortress, Russia, on the Malwa ; 20 W. Kizliar.
- Karge*, t. Pru. Poland ; 49 SW. Posen. Pop. 1,717.
- Kargherd*, t. Persia, in Chorasán ; 16 NW. Fusheng.
- Kargheron*, t. Persia, Ghilan ; 60 NNW. Reshd.
- Karghi*, t. Natolia ; 27 NE. Kiangari.
- Karginigi*, t. Russia, Olonetz ; 32 W. Vitegra.
- Kargo*, pr. Africa, in Loango, which contains some mines of excellent copper.
- Kargopol*, t. Russia, in Olonetz, on the Onega ; 196 E. Olonetz. Lon. 35. 50. E. Lat. 61. 30. N. Pop. 3,032. H. 529. Chh. 26. Convents 2.
- Kariadeh*, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, on the gulf of Smyrna ; 18 W. Smyrna.
- Karjala*, t. Finland, in Abo ; 23 N. Abo.
- Kariatain*, (an. *Kirjatharim*,) t. Arabia, Nedjed ; 150 WSW. Jamama, 300 E. Medina.
- Kariatein*, t. Syria ; 60 SW. Palmyra.
- Karibazari*, t. Natolia ; 18 W. Kiangari.
- Karibusjuk*, or *Sarasu*, r. Tartary, which runs into the Sir, in Charasm.
- Karikal*, or *Carical*, t. Hind., belonging to France, on the coast, in Tanjore, on one of the branches of the Cauvery ; 6 S. Tranquebar, 12 N. Negapatam. Lon. 79. 54. E. Lat. 10. 55. N. Pop. 15,000. It contains 5 mosques and 15 pagodas, and has manufactures of calicoes and chintzes. The territory around this place is very fertile, and there are extensive salt works in the vicinity.
- Karinai*, t. Finland, in Abo ; 20 NE. Abo.
- Karinkula*, t. Africa, in Bambouk. Lon. 9. 50. W. Lat. 13. 36. N.
- Karinin*, t. Persia, in Chorasán ; 30 S. Meru Shahigien.
- Karis*, t. Finland ; 10 NNE. Eknas.
- Karislojo*, t. Finland ; 16 NNE. Eknas.
- Karin*, t. Persia, in Irak ; 15 S. Cashan.
- Kark*, (an. *Carcha*,) t. Arabian Irak, on the Tigris ; 80 NNW. Bagdad.
- Karka*, t. A. Turkey, in Sivas ; 30 S. Tocat.
- Karkar*, mt. Africa, in Algiers ; 30 S. Oran.
- Karkarlang*, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, belonging to a cluster called *Meanges*. Lon. 126. 59. E. Lat. 4. 45. N.
- Karkel*, t. Pru. Lithuania ; 8 S. Russ.
- Karki*, (an. *Chalcia*,) island in the Mediterranean ; 6 W. Rhodes. Lon. 27. 19. E. Lat. 37. 25. N.
- Karkola*, t. Finland ; 27 E. Tavasthus.
- Karku*, t. N. Finland ; 35 SE. Biorneborg.
- Karlada*, t. Sweden, Warmeland ; 42 WNW. Carlstadt.
- Karleby*, r. Finland, which runs into the gulf of Finland, 2 NE. Gamla Karleby.
- Karleby*, (*Elfs*,) t. Sweden, in Upland, on the Dalef ; 14 SE. Gefle. Lon. 16. 45. E. Lat. 60. 35. N. Near it is a famous cataract.
- Karleby*, (*Gamla*,) s-p. Finland, in E. Bothnia, with a good harbour ; 60 SW. Cajana. Lon. 23. 1. E. Lat. 63. 50. N. The principal trade is in hemp, salt, and ship-building.
- Karleby*, (*Ny*,) t. Finland, in East Bothnia, on the Lappojock ; 5 miles from the sea ; 70 SW. Cajana. Lon. 22. 26. E. Lat. 63. 32. N.
- Karlich*, t. France, Moselle ; 4 NW. Coblentz.
- Karlovit*, see *Carlovitz*.
- Karlsburg*, see *Carlsburg*.
- Karlsthalerbad*, or *Schlangenbad*, t. Nassau ; 10 SE. Nastede, 12 NW. Mentz.
- Karlutzka*, t. Russia, Irkutskoi ; 8 E. Niznei Udinsk.
- Karm*, isl. in the North sea, about 12 miles long, and 2 wide, near the coast of Norway. Lon. 5. 32. E. Lat. 59. 17. N.
- Karm el Arab*, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile ; 10 S. Benisuef.
- Karmelis*, t. Curdistan ; 12 E. Mosul.
- Karmile*, r. A. Turkey, which rises in E. part of Sivas, and afterwards changes its name to Termich.
- Karmin*, t. Persia, Segestan ; 25 NE. Zareng.
- Karmoe*, small isl. in the North sea, near the coast of Norway. Lat. 59. 10. N.
- Karmsund*, strait of the North sea, between the island of Carmen and the coast of Norway.
- Karmuk*, t. Curdistan, on W. side of lake Van ; 22 NNE. Betlis.
- Karn-al-Manzil*, t. Arabia, in Hedsjas ; 50 SSE. Mecca.
- Karnabrun*, t. Austria ; 9 N. Korn Neuburg.
- Karnac*, v. Egypt, on E. side of the Nile, supposed by some to be on the site of the ancient Memphis ; 20 WSW. Kous.
- Karnawl*, t. Hind., in Bahar ; 10 W. Maisay.
- Karne*, t. Africa, in Bornou.
- Karnicar*, t. Grand Bukharia ; 20 NE. Termed.
- Karnintzki*, t. Prussia ; 12 NNE. Ortelsburg.
- Karnowl*, t. Hind., in Bahar ; 38 NNW. Hajypour. Lon. 85. 11. E. Lat. 26. 17. N.
- Karolou Kala*, t. Turkish Armenia ; 42 E. Erzerum.

Karop, t. Russia, in Novgorod Sieverskoi; 28 S. Novgorod Sieverskoi.

Karos, isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, 6 m. in circ.; 6 SE. Naxia. Lon. 25. 39. E. Lat. 36. 53. N.

Karotta, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, belonging to the cluster called Meanges. Lon. 126. 50. E. Lat. 5. N.

Karouli, t. Bessarabia; 68 SW. Bender.

Karpsen, or *Korpona*, or *Krupina*, mining town, Hungary, in Sohl; 28 NNE. Gran; 96 E. Vienna. Pop. 2,926. It contains 2 churches, 1 Catholic and 1 Lutheran, a gymnasium, and a college.

Karpilax, t. Finland; 14 NE. Jamsio.

Karposka, r. Russia, which rises near Sarepta, and joins the Don about Lat. 48. 40. N.

Karpilowka, t. Russia, Kiev; 8 NNW. Kiev.

Karraleejango, t. Kaarta; 80 E. Kemmoo.

Karriarpour, t. Gohud; 16 N. Gohud.

Karrieten, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 20 SSE. Chamir.

Kars, see *Cars*.

Kars, t. A. Turkey, in Aladulia; 25 NNE. Adana, 46 W. Marasch.

Kars, t. Persia, in Kerman; 20 N. Sirjian.

Karsaboo, t. Africa, in Bambarra. Lon. 5. 35. W. Lat. 13. 10. N.

Karsamaki, t. Sweden, in Ulea; 65 S. Ulea.

Karsek, isl. near W. coast of East Greenland. Lon. 45. 20. W. Lat. 60. 35. N.

Karseron, see *Kázeron*.

Karschinskoi, fortress, Russia, on the Ural; 168 N. Guriev.

Karshe, t. Persia, in Farsistan; 6 E. Jarun.

Karshi, see *Nekshab*.

Karsisai, r. Armenia, which runs into the Aras, 20 S. Anisi.

Karsitza, r. Slavonia, which runs into the Drave, 6 NW. Eszek.

Karskoi, settlement, Russia, Archangelskoe, at the mouth of the Kara; 600 ENE. Archangel. Lon. 64. 14. E. Lat. 68. 35. N.

Karskoi More, or *Karskoi Sea*, part of the Frozen ocean, between the continent of Russia and Nova Zembla, extending from Lon. 61. to 68. E. Lat. from 70. to 75. N.

Karskoi Zaliv, or *The Gulf of Karskoi*, large bay of the Frozen ocean, which lies S. of the Karskoi sea. Lon. 62. to 69. E. Lat. 86. to 70. N.

Karsiurusk, t. East Greenland. Lon. 45. W. Lat. 61. 10. N.

Karstorp, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 48 SE. Jonkioping.

Karstula, t. Finland, in Wasa; 85 E. Wasa.

Karsun, t. Russia, in Simbirsk, on the Kar-sunka; 60 WSW. Simbirsk. Pop. 3,330.

Karsytsiak, t. East Greenland. Lon. 43. W. Lat. 60. 16. N.

Kartal, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, on the coast of the sea of Marmora; 40 W. Ismid.

Kartan, or *Martan*, four small islands in the Arabian sea, at the entrance of the gulf of Curia Muria, bounding it on the SW. Lon. 54. 50. E. Lat. 17. 40. N.

Kartan, r. Saxony, which joins the Old Elbe, near Wittenberg.

Kartascheu, r. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Irtisch; 48 S. Tara.

Kartasura, t. Java, in the interior and cen-

tral part of the island, the residence of a sultan. Pop. estimated at upwards of 100,000.

Kartbirt, (an. *Charpote*,) t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir; 48 WNW. Diarbekir.

Karteh, t. Persia, in Chorasán; 10 W. Tabas Kileki.

Karteron, t. Syria, on the Euphrates; 10 S. Osara.

Kartes, t. Africa, in Whidah; 12 E. Sabi.

Kartunsai, small isl. in the gulf of Finland. Lon. 27. E. Lat. 60. 30. N.

Kartush, t. Turkish Armenia, Cars; 52 NE. Ardanoudji.

Kartula, t. Finland; 20 W. Kuopio.

Karun, t. Persia, in Chusistan; 70 S. Suster.

Karun, see *Karasu*.

Karvia, t. Finland; 47 NNE. Biorneborg.

Karuna, t. Finland, in Abo; 13 SSE. Abo.

Karup, t. Denmark, North Jutland; 14 NW. Aalborg.

Karur, t. Hind., in S. Coimbatore, on the Amarabathi, with a fort, belonging to the Mysore. H. 1,000.

Karwinden, t. Prussia; 10 E. Holland.

Karulsaiif, t. Persia, Segestan; 51 W. Zareng.

Karup, t. Sweden, in Halland; 15 S. Halmstadt.

Karyszanka, t. Russia, in Kiev; 48 SSE. Bi-lacerkiew.

Karzala, t. Russia, in Saratov, on the Choper; 80 NW. Saratov.

Karzeron, see *Kazeron*.

Käs, or *Kyon*, or *Guess*, or *Quesche*, (an. *Catæa*,) low, fertile island in the gulf of Persia, separated from the continent of Persia, by a good channel, about 12 m. broad. Lon. 54. 4. E. Lat. 26. 34. N.

Kas, (El,) or *Ras Kasaron*, mountainous cape of Egypt, on the coast of the Mediterranean; 3 N. Catieh. Lon. 33. 22. E. Lat. 30. 58. N.

Kasabi, t. Syria, on the Euphrates; 25 E. El Deir.

Kasakura, t. Japan, Ximo; 22 ESE. Taisero.

Kasamansa, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, 40 S. of the Gambia.

Kasan, see *Kazan*.

Kasbaite, or *Gasbaite*, (an. *Salafa*,) t. Algiers; 50 SW. Constantina.

Kaschan, see *Cashan*.

Kashgar, or *Cashgar*, or *Kaschgar*, city, Asia, which at one time gave name to Little Bukharia, of which it was the capital; 530 NE. Cashmere. Lon. 80. 14. E. Lat. 39. 35. N. Pop. stated, in 1759, at 2,500 families. The houses are of brick. Since the Tartars have been in possession of the country, Kashgar has lost much of its ancient splendour, yet at present carries on a considerable commerce with the neighbouring countries.

Kaschil, t. Africa, in Benguela.

Kaschin, t. Russia, in Tver, on the Volga; 60 NE. Tver. Pop. 3,513. It contains 608 wooden houses, 25 churches, and 3 stone convents.

Kasching, t. Bavaria; 5 NE. Ingoldstadt.

Kaschira, t. Russia, in Tula; 56 N. Tula.

Kaschkarantzi, t. Russia, in Archangelskoe, on the White sea; 140 NW. Archangel.

Kaschpersky Hory, see *Reichenstain*.

Kasdaghy, see *Gargarus*.

Kashan, t. Persia, Chorasán; 50 ENE. Herat.

Kashan, t. Turkestan ; 25 N. Andegan.

Kashoklu, t. A. Turkey, Caramania ; 55 SW. Cogni.

Kasilax, t. Finland ; 25 E. Nyslot.

Kasimadab, see *Cassemabad*.

Kasimieres, see *Kazimiers*.

Kasimov, t. Russia, in Riazan, on the Oka, formerly the residence of a Tartar prince ; 76 ENE. Riazan. Lat. 55. 11. N. Pop. 9,198.

Kaskaskia, p-t. & cap. Randolph co. Illinois, on the Kaskaskia, 11 miles from its mouth ; 6 E. of the Mississippi, and about 130 above the mouth of the Ohio ; 102 Vandalia, 150 SW. Vincennes, W. 898. It is finely situated, has a good harbour for boats, contains a land office, a printing office, and a bank. The houses, about 160 in number, are scattered over an extensive plain, and have a clumsy appearance. Some of them are stone. About one half of the inhabitants are French. Near the town is a coal mine.

Kaskaskia, or *Okaw*, or *Ocoa*, r. Illinois, which runs SW. into the Mississippi, below the town of Kaskaskia, 63 miles below the Missouri. It is navigable for boats 150 miles. Its general course is SW. and S. It flows through a very fertile country, which abounds in natural meadows. There are high banks through a part of its course, on the east side, composed of lime stone and free stone, in some places from 100 to 150 feet. The land on the west side of this river is described as the best in Illinois.

Kaskaskias, Indians on the Kaskaskia. No. 500.

Kaskarel Melik, t. Arabian Irak ; 36 N. Bagdad.

Kaskaskunk, a town of the Delawares, Pa. ; between Great Beaver creek and the Alleghany ; 40 N. Pittsburg. The Moravian missionaries once had a settlement here.

Kaskeira, t. Persia, in Irak ; 25 N. Sava.

Kaskinompa, r. Kentucky, which runs into the Mississippi, 20 miles below the Ohio.

Kaskis, t. Finland, in Tavastland ; 30 E. Tavasthus.

Kaskoe, small isl. in the gulf of Bothnia, near the coast of Finland. Lon. 90. 10. E. Lat. 63. 16. N. It has a town with 536 inhabitants.

Kaskoyar, small isl. in the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 90. 10. E. Lat. 63. 16. N.

Kaslach, r. Austria, which runs into the Danube, 3 E. Passau.

Kasleken, t. Prussia, Gumbinnen ; 8 SE. Gumbinnen.

Kasmark, see *Kesmark*.

Kasnieh, t. Persia, Chorasani ; 12 S. Zauzan.

Kasr, t. Egypt ; 6 NNW. Ashmunein.

Kasr, (Al,) fortress, Persia, in Segestan ; 60 SE. Dergasp.

Kasr, (Al,) fort, Arabian Irak ; 20 S. Sura.

Kasr Abdulla, fortress, Arabian Irak, on the Tigris ; 42 NW. Korna.

Kasr Ahmed, t. Tripoli, on the coast ; 100 E. Tripoli. Lon. 15. 20. E. Lat. 32. 4. N.

Kasr Ahnaf, fortress, Persia, in Chorasani ; 18 S. Maru-errud.

Kasr Band, fortress, Persia, Mecran ; 90 N. Kie.

Kasr Essaiad, fortress, Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile ; 20 W. Kene.

Kasr Gedid, fortress, Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile ; 8 S. Denutar.

Kasr ibn Hobeira, fortress, Persia, in Chorasani ; 12 SSW. Hellah, 18 NE. Meschid Ali.

Kasr Jocub, fortress, Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile, opposite to Shabur.

Kasr Kerun, see *Casr Caroon*.

Kasr Kiassera, (an. *Nicopolis*,) t. Egypt, on the coast of the Mediterranean ; 5 NE. Alexandria.

Kasr Shirin, fortress, Arabian Irak ; 16 S. Holvan.

Kasr Terané, fortress, Egypt ; 18 NW. Cairo.

Kassan, t. Africa, in Yani, on the N. side of the Gambia ; 36 NW. Pisanian. It is said to be populous. It is surrounded by a ditch, and has considerable trade in salt.

Kasseramangalam, t. Hind., in Baramaul ; 17 S. Coveriporum.

Kassgunge, t. Hind., in the Dooab ; 24 NW. Pattiary.

Kassina, see *Cashna*.

Kasson, or *Kassou*, country, Africa, bounded N. by Jaffnoo, E. by Kaarta, S. by the Senegal, and W. by Jaaga, about 50 miles from N. to S. and nearly the same from E. to W. Lon. 8. to 9. W. Lat. 14. to 15. N. Chief town, Kooniakary.

Kast, t. Persia, Segestan ; 40 SW. Arokhage.

Kastamouni, *Kastamunijah*, or *Castamena*, t. Natolia, capital of a sandgiacat ; 60 S. Inehboli its port, 240 E. Constantinople. Lon. 34. 18. E. Lat. 40. 42. N. Pop. about 50,000. It was formerly larger than at present, and a Greek abp. see.

Kastanlar, (an. *Castabala*,) v. Asia Minor ; 45 NNE. Scanderoon.

Kastanovitz, t. Croatia, on an island in the river Unna ; 50 SE. Carlstadt, 125 W. Peterwardein. H. 600.

Kastagnatz, mt. Eu. Turkey, in Romania ; 20 NE. Emboli.

Kastee, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad ; 17 ESE. Tooliapour.

Kastel, t. France, Moselle ; 6 NW. Sar Louis.

Kastelorizo, or *Castello Rosso*, which see.

Kastholm, t. Russia, on SE. coast of Aland.

Kastinhoy, t. Russia, near the Don ; 20 miles below Voronez.

Kastolatz, (an. *Margus*,) t. Eu. Turkey, in Servia ; 5 N. Passarovitz.

Kasza, t. Hungary ; 8 SSW. Bolesko.

Kaszponar, t. Bessarabia ; 24 NNW. Ismail.

Kaszuck, t. Bessarabia ; 6 S. Akerman.

Kata, r. Ger., which runs into the Danube near Geisingen.

Kataba, t. Arabia, Yemen, in a fertile country, near a river that runs into the sea, at Aden ; governed by a dola, and defended by a citadel ; 75 N. Aden. Lon. 44. 39. E. Lat. 13. 54. N.

Kataden, or *Katahdin*, mt. Maine ; 70 N. Bangor. It is situated E. of Chesuncook lake, between the eastern and western branches of the Penobscot. It is the highest and southernmost of a cluster of 8 or 10 mountains, and may be seen in a clear day at Bangor, 70 miles distant, and also at Dixmont, 80 miles distant. In Aug. 1805, a party of 11 persons ascended this mountain. They had no means of ascertaining its height, but estimated at 13,000 feet. They describe the prospect from the top as very enchanting, affording a view of 63 lakes of various extent, and all the mountains between Maine and Canada.

Katal, t. A. Turkey, in Sivas ; 18 S. Sivas.

Katapang, small isl. E. Indian sea, near N. coast of Java. Lon. 113. 22. E. Lat. 7. 39. S.

Katarem, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 60 S. Saade.

Katchall, see *Tillongchool*.

Katena, t. Bengal; 80 N. Dacca.

Katerevi, t. Georgia; 18 WSW. Teflis.

Katerinenschlat, t. Russia, in Saratov, on the Volga; 32 NE. Saratov.

Katerline, s-p. Scot., on the coast of Kincardineshire; 3 S. Stonehaven. Lon. 2. 12. W. Lat. 56. 52. N.

Katherineburg, see *Ekaterineburg*.

Katherinestadt, t. Russia, in Saratov, on the Wolga. Pop. 636. It is the principal of the German settlement on the Wolga.

Kathtippakmunck, Indian town, in Indiana, at the junction of the Wabash with the Tippecanoe. It was destroyed, in 1791, by Generals Scott and Wilkinson.

Katif, see *Catif*.

Kalimbevole, t. Ceylon; 36 S. Candia.

Katimtum, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Lena; 60 E. Olekminsk.

Katinna, city & state, interior of Africa, included in Houssa or Malowa.

Katirdgi, t. Natolia; 28 E. Ismid.

Katirli, t. Natolia; 28 N. Bursa.

Katisti, t. Natolia, on the coast of the sea of Marmora; 36 S. Constantinople.

Katlabuga, r. Bessarabia, which runs into the Danube, 5 E. Ismail, forming a lake at its mouth.

Katna, t. Sweden, in Sudermanland; 30 SW. Stockholm.

Katneblow, t. Russia, in Kiev; 36 S. Biala-cerkiew.

Katnia Stanits, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi; 64 NE. Vitimskoi.

Katoene, t. Ceylon; 64 S. Candy.

Katoun-serai, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 12 S. Cogni.

Katrin, t. Eu. Turkey, in Thessaly; 36 S. by W. Salonica. Pop. 1,500.

Katrotzani, t. Walachia; 16 N. Bucharest.

Kats, t. Holland, on the E. coast of the island of N. Beveland.

Katscher, t. Moravia, in Prerau, with a lordship insulated in Silesia, to which it once belonged; 12 W. Ratibor, 42 NE. Olmutz. Lon. 17. 52. E. Lat. 49. 59. N. Pop. 1,325.

Katskill, see *Catskill*.

Katta, t. Bootan; 15 S. Bisnee.

Katta, t. Persia, Faristan; 30 WSW. Yezd.

Kattah, t. Arabia, Hedsja; 160 ESE. Madian.

Kattar, see *Gattar*.

Kattenbrunn, mt. Ger. in Salzburg, district of Songau; 9,340 feet high; covered with perpetual snow.

Kattholtz, t. Austria; 4 W. Laab.

Kattron, see *Gatron*.

Katuadi, t. Arabian Irak; 12 S. Bagdad.

Katunserai, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 12 S. Cogni.

Katunskaiiah, t. Rus., Kolivan; 12 S. Biisk.

Katza, t. Ger., in Meinungen; 7 WNW. Meinungen.

Katza, r. Ger., which rises in Henneberg, and runs into the Werra, 1 S. Wasungen.

Katzbach, r. Silesia, which rises near Bleyberg mountain, and runs into the Oder, near Leubus, in Jauer.

Katzenbach, r. Ger., which runs into the Neckar, in Hohenberg.

Katzelnbogen, see *Catzenelnbogen*.

Katzhutte, t. Ger., in Schwartzburg-Rudolstadt. Pop. 586.

Kau, t. Africa, in Loango, where the next heir to the crown generally resides.

Kau il Kubbara, (an. *Antæopolis*), t. Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile; 7 N. Tahta.

Kauadi, isl. in Egypt, in lake Berelos; 13 NE. Faoua.

Kaubul, t. Bessarabia; 34 W. Akerman.

Kavarna, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria, in the gulf of Varna; 22 NE. Varna. Lon. 28. 17. E. Lat. 43. 21. N.

Kauder, t. Hind., Lahore; 40 SSW. Lahore.

Kaudir, or *Codid*, t. Arabia, in Hedsjas; 60 NW. Mecca.

Kavenaugh, p-v. Wilson co., Ten.; W. 707.

Kaverzina, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Tchiuna; 20 ESE. Eniseisk.

Kauerndorf, t. Bav., Culmbach; 5 ESE. Hof.

Kavettyrungapaleam, t. Hind., in Baramaul; 3 S. Wombinellore.

Kauffburen, formerly *Buren*, t. Bav.; capital of a district, on the Wuttach; 15 NNE. Kempfen, 62 ENE. Constance. Lon. 10. 27. E. Lat. 47. 53. N. Pop. 4,140. It has manufactures of cotton, linen, fustian, and leather.

Kauffungen, t. Hesse Cassel, the capital of a bailiwick; 5 SE. Cassel. Pop. 1,500.

Kauga, t. Africa, capital of a kingdom of the same name, on a lake which Ptolemy calls *Nuba Palus*, in which the Niger is supposed to lose itself; 225 SSE. Bornou. Lon. 24. 40. E. Lat. 16. 10. N.

Kaugasniemi, t. Finland; 35 N. Christina.

Kauhajoki, t. Finland, 24 ENE. Christinestadt.

Kawi, t. Persia, in Adirbeitzan, on the Otour; 68 NW. Tabris, 105 SE. Erivan. It is surrounded with a wall, has 4 gates, 20 mosques, 6 baths, 10,000 houses, and 50,000 inhabitants, the greater part of whom are Armenians. The surrounding country is very fertile.

Kauhava, t. Finland; 37 E. Wasa.

Kavian, t. Arabia, in Hadramut; 116 SSW. Amanzirifdin.

Kaukanuroa, t. Hind., in Cattack; 26 S. Cattack.

Kavaskoi, government, Russia; see *Caucasus*.

Kauke, r. Prussia, which runs into the Curisch Haff, 8 W. Lappinen.

Kaukeban, t. Arabia, capital of a district in Yemen, governed by a scheik, on a mountain, almost inaccessible; 18 W. Sana, 72 SSE. Chamir.

Kaukenen, t. Prussian Lithuania, on the Kauke; 12 WNW. Tilsit. Pop. 500.

Kaumbole, t. Hind., Ellore; 12 SSW. Ellore.

Kaungura, t. Hind., Lahore; 6 S. Nagorcote.

Kaunitz, t. Moravia, Brunn; 8 SW. Brunn.

Kaunitz, t. Moravia, in Znaym; 6 SW. Cru-mau, 11 NNW. Znaym; H. 200.

Kaunpour, t. Hind., Moulton; 15 NE. Moulton.

Kaunudon, t. Hind., in Lahore; 20 ENE. Callanore.

Kavo, one of the smaller Molucca islands; 5 S. Machian. Lon. 127. 24. E. Lat. 0. 5. N.

Kauos, (an. *Gabæ*), t. Grand Bukharia; 65 N. Samarcan.

Kaur, (an. *Choara*), t. Persia, in Irak; 6 E. Natens.

Kaurabang, t. Cabulistan; 80 SW. Cabul.

Kaurestan, t. Persia, Laristan; 65 ESE. Lar.

Kaurkah, t. Hind.; 5 N. Agimere.

Kaurzim, t. Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name, on a river which runs into the Elbe; 24 ESE. Prague; 36 WSW. Konigin-gratz. Lon. 15. 5. E. Lat. 49. 56. N. Pop. 1,519. The circle contains a great many woods, and much timber is sent to Prague, and other places. Pop. 142,205. Sq. m. 1,033.

Kauszan, t. Bessarabia, inhabited by Budziack Tartars; 12 SSE. Bender.

Kauszan, see *Botna*.

Kautee, t. Bengal; 14 E. Toree.

Kauzeroon, see *Kazeron*.

Kawah, t. Hind., Ellichpour; 20 E. Omrautty.

Kawar, or *Kuar*, country, Africa, bounded N. by the deserts of Libya, E. by Egypt, S. by Kuku and Bornou, and W. by the desert of Bilmah.

Kawomurah, t. Japan, in Nippon; 100 NW. Meaco.

Kawtah, t. Hind., Singboom; 45 E. Doesa.

Kawatsa, t. Finland; 25 SE. Biorneborg.

Kaxherta, t. Finland, in Abo, on an island in the gulf of Finland; 5 S. Abo.

Kay, v. Prussia, Brandenburg, near which the Russians obtained a victory over the Prussians, in 1759; 7 WNW. Zullichau.

Kay, r. Congo, which runs into the Zaire, 30 N. St. Salvador.

Kaya, t. Cacongo. Lon. 12. 10. E. Lat. 5. 20. S.

Kayadere, t. A. Turkey, near W. coast of Natolia; 5 ENE. Vourla.

Kayang, r. Celebes, which runs into Bony bay, Lon. 120. 40. E. Lat. 4. 59. S.

Kaybay, see *Kao*.

Kaybee, country, Africa, 9 days' journey N. Kong. It is said to be populous.

Kaycoon Point, cape on W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 129. 50. E. Lat. 3. 22. S.

Kaye, t. Africa, and capital of a lordship, in Loango; 10 NW. Loango.

Kaydanow, t. Rus., Minsk; 16 SSW. Minsk.

Kayee, t. Africa, in Kajaaga, on the Senegal. Lon. 9. 35. W. Lat. 15. 30. N.

Kaye's Island, isl. in the N. Pacific ocean, near W. coast of N. America, about 30 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. The SW. point is situated in Lon. 216. 58. E. Lat. 59. 49. N.

Kayger's Creek, r. Ohio, which runs into the Ohio, 10 miles above Gallipolis.

Kaymen, t. Prussia; 12 ENE. Konigsberg.

Kaynoura, t. Bondou; 15 SSW. Fatteconda.

Kaynsham, see *Keynsham*.

Kayoo t. Africa, in Bambarra, on the Níger. Lon. 4. 59. W. Lat. 13. N.

Kayor, see *Cayor*.

Kaysersberg, see *Kaisersberg*.

Kaysersheim, princely abbey, Ger., near Donauwert, founded in 1126.

Kaysersesch, or *Keysers-Esch*, t. Pru., Lower-Rhine; 12 W. Coblentz, 36 NE. Treves. Lon. 7. 2. E. Lat. 50. 18. N. Pop. 434.

Kayserslautern, see *Lautern*.

Kayserswert, or *Keyserswert*, t. Pru. Dusseldorf, E. side of the Rhine; 6 NNW. Dusseldorf.

24 N. Juliers. Lon. 6. 37. E. Lat. 51. 16. N. Pop. 1,352. It was once fortified, but is now without walls.

Kayuwah, t. Pegu, on the left bank of the Ava; 15 S. Prome.

Kayzevan, t. Turkish Armenia; 65 SW. Eri-van, 115 E. Erzerum.

Kazakova, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi; 12 W. Nertchinsk.

Kazan, or *Kazanskoe*, gov., Eu. Russia, bounded N. by Viatka, E. by Orenburg, S. by Simbirk, and W. by Niznei Novgorod. Lon. 46. 20. to 49. 40. E. Lat. 54. to 57. N. Pop. 860,000. Sq. m. 22,140. It is divided into 12 circles; consists mostly of an immense plain; the soil generally fertile, but cultivated with little skill or industry; the climate temperate in summer, but severe in winter. The rivers are the Volga, Kama, Sura, Viatka, and Kasanka.

Kazan, city, Russia, capital of a government to which it gives name, on the Volga; 360 E. Moscow, 660 SE. Petersburg. Lon. 49. 21. E. Lat. 55. 47. N. Pop. 17,550. H. 2,984 Booths 1,248. Greek chh. 41. Lutheran 4. Greek convents 4. Citadel 1. Hospital 1. This city consists of a strong fort, built with stone; the Wooden Town, as it is called; and several adjoining slobodes, or suburbs; and among these there is one inhabited by Tartars, in which are 4 metsheds. The garrison of the city consists of regiments, for the service of which a very good hospital is provided.

Kazan is an archbishop's see, and contains a small university, with a library, and 60 students, and 2 gymnasia. The convent of Silandowo, which stands on the river Kazanka, about 2 versts from the town, is a school, where the children of the Tartars are taught the Russian and Latin languages, the principles of the Christian religion, and the elements of philosophy, in order to qualify them as preachers for the conversion of the nations to which they belong.—In 1749, and 1752, this city was totally destroyed by fire. *Kazan* was once the capital of a principal part of Tartary, and the seat of government, where the royal family resided.

Kazanow, t. in Sandomirz; 40 NNW. Sandomirz.

Kazanskaia, t. Russia, in the country of the Cosacs, on the Don; 100 SSE. Veronez. It is of considerable size.

Kazansko, t. Russia, in Tobolsk; 272 NNW. Turuchansk.

Kazbach, see *Kadersbach*.

Kazeron, or *Kauzeroon*, t. Persia, in Faristan; 55 WSW. Schiras, 65 E. Bender Rigk. Lon. 51. 28. E. Lat. 29. 44. N. Pop. 3, or 4,000; formerly 20,000. It has been depopulated by the late civil wars. It is situated in a fertile valley.

Kazikiran, t. Persia, in Ardirbeitzan; 45 SE. Urmia.

Kazimiers, or *Casimir*, t. Russian Poland, in Lublin, on the right bank of the Vistula, which sometimes overflows the town, and lays half the houses under water; 25 W. Lublin, 70 SE. Warsaw. H. 300.

Kbell, t. Bohemia, Buntzlau; 3 ESE. Benatek.

Kea, t. Africa, in Bambarra; 65 NE. Sego.

Keach, r. S. Wales, which runs into the Tivy, about 5 miles above Cardigan.

Keampan Head, cape on E. coast of the isl. of Lewis, forming NE. point of the peninsula of Aird. Lon. 6. 5. W. Lat. 58. 15. N.

Keangon, t. Grand Bukharia; 75 NW. Anderab.

Kearah, t. Hind., in Bahar; 30 SSW. Patna.

Kearnsville, p-v. Northampton co. Pa.; W. 209.

Kearsarge, mt. N. H., in Coos co., on the line between Bartlett and Chatham.

Kearsarge, mt. N. H., in Hillsborough co. between Salisbury, Andover, Sutton, and Wilmot. It is 2,461 feet above the level of the sea.

Kearsarge Gore, N. H., on N. side of Warner, to which it has lately been annexed, and on S. side of Kearsarge mountain. Pop. in 1810, 125.

Keazletown, t. Rockingham co. Va.; $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Harrisonburg.

Keban, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir; 70 N. Diarbekir.

Kebby, r. Eng., which runs into the Usk, near Abergavenny.

Kebeck, r. Eng., which runs into the Nid, 2 miles above Knaresborough, in Yorkshire.

Kebet, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 130. 40. E. Lat. 7. 10. S.

Keble's Island, island in Mergui Archipelago, about 5 miles long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad. Lat. 8. 59. N.

Kebrinaz, t. Natolia; 8 NE. Isbarteh.

Kebruck Head, cape on E. coast of the island of Lewis. Lon. 6. 19. W. Lat. 58. 2. N.

Kech, see *Kesh*.

Kechikigon, see *Cedar River*.

Kechmiche, see *Kishme*.

Kedar, t. Bengal; 15 SE. Midnapour.

Kedar, (an. *Gadara*,) t. Syria, on the Jermuk, E. of the lake of Tiberias; 50 N. Jerusalem.

Kedar, district, in N. part of Arabia.

Keddleston, t. Eng., in Derbyshire; 5 N. Derby. Pop. 144. It is noted chiefly for a mineral spring of sulphureous waters; and for the mansion and park of lord Searsdale.

Kedar-nath, celebrated place of Hindoo worship, situated among the mountains of Serinagur, very difficult of access. Lon. 79. 19. E. Lat. 32. N. The temple, according to capt. Webb, is 11,897 feet above Calcutta, or about 12,000 above the level of the sea.

Kedé, or *Quede*, t. Africa, in the country of the Foulis; 40 W. Cayor.

Kedeh-farah, t. A. Turkey, in Sivas, on the Kizilermak; 30 W. Samsoun.

Kederkou Houtchin, post, Tartary, in the country of the Monguls. Lon. 113.5. E. Lat. 44. 30. N.

Kedercou-kiamen, post, Chinese Tartary, in the country of the Kalkas. Lon. 105.22. E. Lat. 43. 48. N.

Kedgerree, t. Bengal, at the mouth of the Hoogly; 50 S. by W. Calcutta. Lon. 88. 16. E. Lat. 21. 55. N. It is esteemed healthier than Diamond harbor; and has a good bazar. Ships frequently stop here, either in coming out of, or entering the river.

Kedgoora, t. Hind., in Bundelcund; 30 NNE. Callingar.

Kedgree, t. Hind.; 34 NE. Benares.

Kedham, t. Upper Guinea, on the river Sherbro; 200 miles from the mouth.

Kedingen, district, Hanover, in Bremen, between the Elbe and district of Hadeln. Pop. 6,528.

Kedous, (an. *Cadi*,) t. A. Turkey, in Natolia; 32 W. Kiutaja.

Keeblesville, p-v. Davidson co. Tennessee; 25 Murfreesborough, W. 763.

Keefah, t. Africa, in Algiers; 6 NE. Tipsa.

Keeheetsa Indians, N.A., near the Yellowstone; SE. of Manuel's fort. No. 4,000.

Keema-kedan, cluster of small islands in the E. Indian sea, near W. coast of the island of Leyta. Lon. 124. 36. E. Lat. 10. 30. N.

Keen, or *Keenduem*, or *Kaynduern*, r. Birmah, supposed to rise in the mountains between Assam and Ava, and joins the Irrawaddy, at Mi-ondep, in Lat. 21. 45. N. It is navigable only for flat bottomed boats, and is the second principal river in the Birman empire.

Keene, p-t. Cheshire co. N. H.; 13 SE. Walpole, 26 SSE. Charlestown, 55 WSW. Concord, 77 WNW. Boston, 95 W. Portsmouth, W. 445. Pop. in 1810, 1,646; in 1820, 1,895. It is watered by the Ashuelot, and has a very pleasant and handsome village, which contains a court house, a jail, a bank, a printing-office, a meeting house, and has considerable trade. About a mile from the village, a canal is cut from the Ashuelot, on which are a woollen manufactory, an oil mill, and other valuable mills. The courts for the county are held alternately at Keene and Charlestown.

Keene, p-t. Essex co. N. Y., at the sources of the Hudson, E. of Saranac lake; 140 N. Albany, W. 490. Pop. 605. Iron ore abounds in this town, and here are extensive iron works.

Keenebaloo, or *St. Peter's Mount*, large mt. in N. part of Borneo, near which live a people called *Oran*, *Idaan*, and sometimes *Maroots*, who offer human sacrifices to their deity.

Keeper, (*The*,) mt. Ireland, in the county of Tipperary; 7 SW. Nenagh.

Keera, t. Hind., Bundelcund; 12 E. Kewah.

Keeretpour, t. Hind., in Sumbul; 10 SSW. Nidjibabad.

Keerpoy, t. Bengal, in Burdwan; 33 SSW. Burdwan. Lon. 87. 35. E. Lat. 22. 45. N. Pop. 10,525.

Keeryshur, t. Hind., in the Carnatic; 22 SSW. Bomrauzepollam.

Kesera, t. Hind., in Condapilly; 16 NW. Condapilly.

Keeten, (*Groet*,) v. North Holland; 6 S. Helder.

Keeten, (*Klein*,) v. North Holland, near the German sea; 4 S. Helder.

Keetonville, p-v. Mecklenburg co. Va.; 125 Richmond, W. 248.

Kefermack, t. Austria; 4 SSE. Freustadt.

Keffs, or *Keffts*, or *Urbs*, (an. *Sicca*, or *Sicca Veneria*,) t. Africa, in Tunis, and the third for riches and strength in the country; on the borders of Algiers; 63 SE. Bona, 70 WSW. Tunis. Lon. 9. 3. E. Lat. 36. 15. N. The situation of Keff, as the name itself imports, is upon the declivity of a hill, with a plentiful source of water near the centre of it.

Keffing, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near SE. coast of the island of Ceram. Lon. 131. 11. E. Lat. 3. 28. S.

Kefil, v. Arabian Irak; 14 S. Helleh. It is celebrated for the tomb of the prophet Ezekiel, which is annually visited by abundance of Jews.

Kefkebeh, t. Natolia ; 20 NE. Eskişehir.

Kefken, small isl. in the Black sea, near the coast of Natolia. Lon. 30. 40. E. Lat. 41. 6. N.

Kefonetei, r. La., which runs into lake Pontchartrain, Lon. 89. 56. W. Lat. 30. 21. N.

Kefr il Batif, t. Egypt ; 2 S. Damietta.

Kefr Suleiman, t. Egypt ; 5 SSW. Damietta.

Kefreen, t. Syria, on a large plain, to which it gives name ; 15 m. from Aleppo. It is remarkable for the number of pigeons bred here.

Keft, or *Kept*, (an. *Coptos*,) t. Egypt, on a canal made from the right bank of the Nile ; 250 S. Cairo. Lon. 32. E. Lat. 25. 50. N. In the early times of Christianity, this city became famous for the great resort of Christians to it in times of persecution, and it is said that they retired to the grottoes of the neighbouring mountains. This was the first rise of the name of *Copts*, which it is said the Mahometans gave in derision to the Christians in Egypt.—To the E. of the high ground of the old city is a large basin, as of a lake or pond, about 300 paces long, and 200 broad ; to the N. of it there is a deeper hole, in which there was foul water ; both these were, doubtless, reservoirs of water for the use of the city.

Kegworth, t. Eng., in Leicestershire, on the borders of Derbyshire ; 11 SSE. Derby, 17 N. Leicester. Pop. 1,360.

Keheep, t. Hind., in Lahore ; 45 S. Attock.

Kehemend, t. Persia, in Farsistan, 35 NE. Estakar.

Kehoa, t. Asia, in Tonquin, near the coast. Lon. 105. 21. E. Lat. 19. 12. N.

Kehriez, t. Persia, Chorasán ; 70 N. Herat.

Kehuj, t. Hind., in Lahore ; 6 SE. Lahore.

Keia-regian, t. Persia, in Irak ; 60 WNW. Hamadan.

Keider Peyamsber, mt. Persia, in Irak ; 44 NW. Hamadan.

Keiflinge, t. Sweden, Skonen ; 6 NE. Lund.

Kei-gan, t. Corea ; SE. Cou-fou.

Keighley, t. Eng., in Yorkshire, on a navigable canal ; 12 N. Halifax, 209 NNW. London. Pop. 6,864. It has a market on Wednesday.

Keikis, t. Finland, Abo ; 48 N. Biorneborg.

Keillesay, one of the smaller Western Islands, Scot. ; 3 NE. Barray island. Lon. 7. 23. W. Lat. 57. 2. N.

Keim-hotun, t. Chinese Tartary, in Kirin ; 550 ENE. Peking. Lon. 129. 24. E. Lat. 44. 45. N.

Keinton, see *Kineton*.

Keiriog, r. Wales, which rises in Merionethshire, and runs into the Severn, 4 W. Ellesmere, in Shropshire.

Keis Bay, or *Sinclair's Bay*, bay on E. coast of Scotland, in the county of Caithness. Lon. 2. 58. W. Lat. 58. 28. N.

Keisan, see *Kao-chan*.

Keish, see *Kás*.

Keiskamma, r. Africa, which runs into the Indian sea, Lat. 32. 40. S.

Keiser's River, r. Africa, at the Cape of Good Hope, which descends from Table mountain.

Keith, t. Scot., in Bamfshire ; 15 SE. Elgin, 16 SW. Bamff. Lon. 2. 52. W. Lat. 57. 31. N. Pop. 3,352. The old town of Keith is reduced to a small village, and another town has been built about half a century, called *New Keith*,

on a regular plan ; and has a very considerable market for cattle, and a post-office.—James Ferguson, the celebrated astronomer, was a native of Keith.

Kej, see *Kidge*.

Keki, t. Japan, in Ximo ; 15 NNW. Naka.

Keko, t. Hungary ; 15 SE. Korpona. It has a castle.

Kela, or *Kelay*, or *Quilla*, t. Africa, on the Slave coast, in Koto.

Kelaia, t. Arabia, in Hedsjas ; 50 ESE. Calaat el Moilah.

Kelang, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near W. coast of Ceram. Lon. 128. E. Lat. 3. 8. S.

Kelar, t. Persia, in Irak ; 70 ESE. Casbin.

Kelat, t. Cabulistan, capital of Beloochistan, on an eminence. Lon. 67. 51. E. Lat. 29. 6. N. H. 4,000. It is surrounded by a wall, and is the residence of the khan. The streets are narrow and dirty, and the houses are built of half burnt brick. It has several good bazars.

Kelat, t. Persia, in Chorasán, at the edge of a high mountain, surrounded by rocks ; 25 E. Abiverd.

Kelat, t. & strong fortress, Cabulistan, in Candahar ; 60 ENE. Candahar.

Kelbra, see *Kalbra*.

Keleh, t. Egypt ; 3 NW. Edfu.

Kelen, t. Prussia, Sudavia ; 3 S. Angerberg.

Keles, t. Natolia ; 28 ENE. Ephesus.

Kelestin, t. Hungary ; 2 S. Levens.

Kelh, t. & fortress, Baden, in Kinzig, on the Rhine, opposite to Strasburg, 2 miles distant. Pop. 1,388.

Kelheim, t. Bavaria, on an island, formed at the conflux of the Altmühl and the Danube ; 16 SE. Dietfurt, 46 NNE. Munich. Lon. 11. 52. E. Lat. 48. 52. N. Pop. 1,725.

Kelhera, t. Persia, Adirbeitzan, near Ardebil.

Kelikdoni, (an. *Calycadnus*,) r. A. Turkey, in Caramania, which runs into the Mediterranean, 5 S. Selefkeh.

Keliub, or *Kaljub*, t. Egypt, on the Kalitz abu Meneggi, capital of a district ; 6 N. Cairo.

Kellah, t. Abyssinia ; 75 E. Axum.

Kellah, t. Hind., in Bahar ; 20 N. Hajypour.

Kellamungullum, t. Hind., in Barramaul. Lon. 78. 5. E. Lat. 12. 35. N. H. 300.

Kellat, see *Kalhat*.

Kellern, t. Prussia ; 5 S. Allenstein.

Kellern, t. Bavaria ; 3 SSW. Volebach.

Kelli, t. & fortress, Hind., in Tanjore ; 27 S. Tanjore, 52 NW. Negapatam. Lon. 76. 7. E. Lat. 10. 20. N.

Kellington, see *Callington*.

Kellinore, t. Carnatic ; 10 N. Pondicherry.

Kellerampt, bailiwick, Switz., in Zurich, of which Bremgarten is the principal place.

Kellogsville, p-v. Cayuga co. N. Y. ; W. 396.

Kells, t. Ireland, in Meath, on the river Blackwater ; 19 W. Drogheda, 32 NW. Dublin. Lon. 6. 52. W. Lat. 53. 42. N. It was fortified, and was often plundered by the Danes.

Kells Rins, mountainous ridge, Scot., in Kircudbright, a little S. of New Galloway.

Kellyvale, p-t. Orleans co. Vt. ; 46 N. Montpelier, W. 565. Pop. 139.

Kelmee, t. Hind., in the Baglana country, on the coast ; 16 N. Basseen.

Kelmebek, t. Natolia ; 28 E. Pergamo.

Kelmo, t. Sweden, in East Gothland ; 23 N. Linköping.

Kelsal's Island, small isl. in the Mergui Archipelago, separated from SE. extremity of the island of St. Susanna, by Aldersey's straits. Lat. 10. 27. N.

Kelsey, t. Hind., in Concan ; 6 W. Choule.

Keloga Burun, cape on the coast of Bulgaria. Lon. 28. 17. E. Lat. 43. 45. N.

Kelso, t. Scot., in Roxburghshire, situated on the river Tweed, at its conflux with the Teviot, with a bridge across the Tweed ; 42 SSE. Edinburgh, 338 N. London. Lon. 2. 19. W. Lat. 55. 38. N. Pop. 4,408. It is finely situated, surrounded by gently rising, wooded eminences, which enclose it as in a beautiful amphitheatre, In the centre is a square, from which 6 streets diverge in different directions. It has a market house, 6 houses of public worship, a grammar school, and 2 newspapers. The old abbey, a Saxon edifice, a great part of which still remains, is the great ornament of Kelso. It was founded in 1128, by David I., and after the reformation was used as a Protestant church, till 1771.

Kelindri, see *Celindro*.

Kelstenbach, r. Ger., which runs into the Moselle with the Naedt.

Kelsterbach, t. Hesse Darmstadt ; 2 SW. Höchst, 10 N. Darmstadt. Pop. 755.

Keltan, t. Thibet ; 40 ENE. Lassa.

Kaltanpusuaclian, t. Thibet ; 54 W. Szigatche.

Keltsch, t. Moravia, in Prerau ; 14 E. Prerau. Pop. 1,424.

Kelvan, t. Persia, Farsistan ; 18 ENE. Schiras.

Kelveh, t. Persia, in Mecran, on the Nehen ; 280 SE. Zareng. Lon. 65. 48. E. Lat. 28. 50. N.

Kelvio, t. Finland, in Ulea ; 9 ENE. Gamla Karleby.

Kelvin, r. Ireland, Londonderry, which runs into the Roe, about 4 S. Newtown Limavaddy.

Kelvin, r. Scot., which rises in Stirlingshire, and flows into the Clyde at the village of Partick, 2 miles below Glasgow.

Kelyn, r. Wales, which runs into the Dee, in Merionethshire.

Kem, r. Russia, which runs into the White sea, at Kemi.

Kema, t. on E. coast of Celebes. Lon. 125. 2. E. Lat. 1. 8. N.

Kemac, fortress, Mesopotamia, on the borders of Natolia ; 20 W. Arzendgian.

Kemaoon, country, Northern Hindoostan, between Lat. 29. and 30. N. Lon. 79. and 81. E. The northern or mountainous part is subject to the rajah of Nepaul ; the southern or flat part, called *Turrye*, is subject to the British, and is attached to the district of Bareilly. The soil is fertile. Chief town, Almora.

Kemar, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia ; 8 Sinob.

Kematen, t. Tyrol ; 6 W. Innsbruck.

Kembela, t. Finland, in Ulea ; 5 S. Ulea.

Kemberg, t. Stiria ; 7 NE. Pruck.

Kemberg, t. Pru. Merseburg ; 6 S. Wittenberg, 15 ESE. Dessau. Pop. 1,776.

Kembs, t. France, in Upper Rhine ; 7 N. Huningue.

Kemeen, t. Persia, in Fars ; 50 NE. Schiras. Pop. 5,000.

Kemelpach, t. Austria, on E. side of the Ips ; 3 S. Ips.

Kemer, t. A. Turkey, in Trebisonde ; 12 ENE. Rizeh.

Kemeret, t. Ger., in Anhalt ; 5 W. Zerbst.

Kemi, t. Russia, in Olonetz, at the mouth of the Kem, W. of the White sea ; 192 N. Petrovsk. Lon. 28. 38. E. Lat. 64. 55. N. Pop. 886.

Kemgur, t. Hind., in Bahar ; 27 NNE. Durbunga.

Kemi, or *Kiemi*, r. Finland, which flows from 2 to 3 lakes in NE. part of East Bothnia, and runs into the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 24. 24. E. Lat. 65. 45. N.

Kemi, s-p. Finland, in East Bothnia, on the Kemi, about 3 miles from its mouth ; it gives name to a district, called *Harad* ; 10 E. Tornea. Lon. 24. 27. E. Lat. 66. 49. N.

Kemijan, t. Hind., Bahar ; 31 SSW. Patna.

Keminoom, t. Africa, Fooladoo, on the Kokoro ; 95 NW. Kamalia. It is strongly fortified.

Kemitrask, t. Finland, in East Bothnia, at N. extremity of a considerable lake formed in the river Kemi ; 90 NE. Kemi. Lon. 27. 14. E. Lat. 66. 42. N.

Kemlik, or *Ghio*, (an. *Cius*), t. A. Turkey, on the bay of the sea of Marmora ; 20 W. Isnik. Pop. 2, or 3,000. The Greeks have 8 churches, a nunnery, and 2 convents. This was formerly a strong fortress.

Kemmaten, t. Austria ; 11 SW. Lintz.

Kemmoo, t. Africa, capital of Kaarta. Lon. 7. 46. W. Lat. 15. 20. N.

Kemnath, t. Bav. ; 15 ESE. Bayreuth, 26 N. Amberg. Lon. 11. 55. E. Lat. 49. 53. N. Pop. 1,365.

Kemnitz, r. Silesia, which runs into the Bober, 4 S. Lahn, in the principality of Jauer.

Kemnitz, t. Silesia, in Jauer, on a river of the same name ; 6 W. Hirschberg.

Kemnitz, r. Saxony, which runs into the Elster, 4 S. Plauen.

Kempach, t. Tyrol ; 6 NW. Schwas.

Kempen, t. Pru. Juliers-Cleves-Berg, Cleves ; 15 NE. Ruremond, 17 NW. Dusseldorf. Pop. 2,870. It contains 2 Catholic churches, with some manufactures. Natives, Thomas a Kempis, Gelenius, and Hamerhen.

Kempen, or *Kempno*, t. Pru. Poland ; 32 S. Kalisch. Pop. 3,500.

Kempston, parish, Eng., in Bedfordshire ; 2 SW. Bedford. Pop. 1,161.

Kempsville, v. Princess Anne co. Va., on the eastern branch of Elizabeth river ; 9 ESE. Norfolk.

Kempton, t. Hesse ; 1 E. Bingen.

Kempton, (an. *Cambodunum*), t. Bavaria, in Upper Danube, on the river Iller, lately imperial ; 36 S. Augsburg, 44 SE. Ulm. Lon. 10. 17. E. Lat. 47. 43. N. Pop. 5,238. H. 850. It has a castle, a gymnasium, and a hospital. Near the town there was formerly a princely abbey.

Kemser, t. Bengal ; 15 SSE. Curruckpour.

Kensey, v. Eng., Worcestershire ; 5 S. Worcester. Here king Henry II. had a palace, and some time kept his court.

Kemskoi, t. Russia, in Tobolsk. Lon. 92. E. Lat. 57. 25. N.

Ken, r. Scotland, which rises in SW. part of Dumfriesshire, passes by Dalry, New Galloway, &c. in Kircudbrightshire, and joins the Dee in Kenmoor Loch.

Ken, r. Eng., which rises about 3 E. Amble-side, in Westmoreland, and runs into the Irish sea, about 6 WNW. Lancaster, Lon. 2. 48. W. Lat. 54. 8. N.

Ken, r. Eng., in Devonshire, which runs into the Ex, near its mouth.

Ken, t. Hind., in Behker; 20 N. Behker.

Ken, see *Kenn*.

Kenamow, t. Hind., Oude; 30 SSE. Caunpour.

Kenapacomaqua, Indian town, Indiana, on the Eel river.

Kenapoossan, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, in the Sooloo Archipelago. Lon. 120. 23. E. Lat. 5. 12. N.

Kenarei Havaz, t. Hind., Moultan; 20 E. Batnir.

Kenary, small isl. Hind.; 13 S. Bombay.

Kanasserim, see *Old Aleppo*.

Kenawas, t. Hind., in Kitchwarah; 17 W. Sheergur.

Kenawha, or *Kenhawa*, co. W. side of Va., bounded NW. by the river Ohio, Mason and Wood cos., NE. by Harrison and Randolph cos., SE. by Greenbrier, Giles, and Tazewell cos., SW. and W. by Kentucky; W. 364. Pop. in 1810, 3,866; slaves, 352. Pop. in 1820, 6,399.

Kenawha, or *Kenhawa*, (*Great*), r. Va., which has its sources in the western part of N. C., and flows through the western part of Virginia, in a northwesterly direction, and joins the Ohio at Point Pleasant, 87 miles below Marietta, and 265 below Pittsburg. It receives Greenbrier river in the western part of Monroe co., and about 40 m. below the junction, it has a remarkable cataract, falling perpendicularly 50 feet. There are salt works on the river, a little above the town of Charlestown. The river is navigable most of the year.

Kenawha, (*Little*), r. Va. which runs W. into the Ohio, 178 miles below Pittsburg.

Kenchester, v. Eng., Herefordshire; 6 WNW. Hereford; on the river Ine, which runs into the Wye at Hereford. It is supposed to have been once a celebrated city, called *Ariconium*, where Offa had a palace. Nothing remains of the splendour of Ariconium but a piece of a temple. All around the city you may easily trace the walls, some stones being left every where, though overgrown by hedges and timber trees. Many coins and antiquities have been found.

Kenchres, or *Kenkri*, (an. *Cenchreæ*), small s-p. Eu. Turkey, in the Morea; 7 W. by S. Corinth. It contains a custom house and depot belonging to the bay of Corinth.

Kendal, p-t. Stark co. Ohio; 7 WSW. Canton, W. 480. It is pleasantly situated on a plain on Sippo creek, a fine mill stream, which flows into the Muskingum 2 or 3 miles below the town. It contains several mills, and a large woollen manufactory, about 50 dwelling houses, and is flourishing.

Kendal, or *Kirkby in Kendal*, t. Eng., in Westmoreland; 22 N. Lancaster, 256 NNW. London. Lon. 2. 49. W. Lat. 54. 21. N. Pop. 7,505. It is situated in a valley surrounded with hills, on the river Ken; celebrated for its manufactures, the principal of which are cottons, coarse woollen, knit worsted stockings, fish-hooks, &c. It has a large weekly market on Saturday; near it are the remains of an ancient castle.

Kender, t. Hind., in Sehaunpour; 10 N. Sehaunpour.

Kender, t. Curdistan; 28 SW. Betlis.

Kendsadam, t. Turkestan, on the Sir; 80 NW. Tashkund.

Kenduskeag, r. Maine, which runs into Penobscot, at Bangor.

Kendy, t. Bengal; 50 NNE. Ramgur. Lon. 85. 6. E. Lat. 24. 16. N.

Kené, or *Kena*, (an. *Cœne*, or *Cænopolis*), t. Egypt, on E. bank of the Nile, opposite to Dendera. Lon. 30. 22. E. Lat. 26. 2. N. Here is a manufacture of black earthen ware. The caravans assemble here in their journey to Coseir.

Kenef, t. Persia, in Chorasani; 45 N. Herat.

Kenenavish Indians, in N. A. about the heads of the Yellowstone. No. 5,000.

Kenera, mt. on Salsette, near Bombay, celebrated for the number and extent of its excavations.

Kenghevar, (an. *Concobar*), t. Persia, in Irak, on a river which runs into the Karasu, 240 NW. Ispahan, 150 NE. Bagdad. Lon. 47. 10. E. Lat. 34. 20. N.

Kenhawa Saline, p-v. Kenawha co. V.; W. 360.

Kenilworth, called by corruption *Killingworth*, t. Eng., in Warwickshire; 5 N. Warwick, 6 SSW. Coventry, 101 NW. London. Lon. 1. 35. W. Lat. 52. 21. N. Pop. 2,279. It consists chiefly of an irregular street nearly a mile in length, and has considerable manufactures of horn combs, and a market on Wednesday.

The town is chiefly noted for its magnificent castle, which, along with its extensive chase and park, formed at one time the pride and ornament of this part of the kingdom. It was originally founded by Geoffrey de Clinton, chamberlain and treasurer to Henry I. Most of the buildings, of which remains are yet visible, were erected by John of Gaut, father of Henry IV. It continued in the possession of the crown till the time of Elizabeth, who conferred it on Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester. He enlarged and adorned it at the expense of £60,000 sterling, and afterwards entertained the queen here for 17 days, in a style of extraordinary magnificence. The area within the walls of the castle contained 7 acres, and the circuit of the walls, manors, parks, and chase, was 19 or 20 miles. The building was greatly demolished during the civil wars; and the remains of the castle now present one of the most splendid and picturesque wrecks of castellated strength in England, and impart a melancholy grandeur to the town and neighbourhood.

Kenjar, t. Hind., in Bahar; 30 SW. Patna.

Kenker, see *Caggar*.

Kenlet, r. Wales, which runs into the Tanot, in SE. part of Denbighshire.

Kenmare, t. Ireland, in Kerry, at the mouth of a river of the same name; 12 S. Killarney. It is small, but neatly built.

Kenmare River, r. or arm of the Atlantic, on the coast of Ireland, which extends about 20 miles in length, and about 3 in breadth, situated at SW. side of Kerry. It affords a safe and capacious harbour, but little frequented. The mouth is situated Lon. 9. 57. W. Lat. 51. 40. N.

Kenmore, parish, Scot., in Perthshire, on an isthmus, which projects into the E. extremity of Loch Tay, over which is a bridge in the road to Inverary; 35 SE. Inverary, 76 N. Edinburgh. Pop. 3,624.

Kenn, or *Ken*, (an. *Kataia*,) isl. in the Persian gulf, opposite to Charak. Lon. 53. 40. E. Lat. 26. 21. N. It is 4 miles long and 2 broad, of marine formation, low, and abounding in coral. It contains about 50 families, and has been recently fixed upon for a commercial emporium of the Persian gulf, instead of Gambrun, now fallen to decay.

Kenné, see *Kené*.

Kennebecasius, r. New Brunswick, which runs into the St. John, Lon. 66. 5. W. Lat. 45. 25. N.

Kennebec, co. Maine, bounded N. by Somerset co., E. by Penobscot and Hancock cos., S. by Lincoln co. and W. by Oxford co. Pop. in 1810, 32,364; in 1820, 42,623. Chief towns, Augusta, Hallowell, Gardiner, and Waterville.

Kennebec, r. Maine, next to Penobscot, the largest in the state. It has two principal branches, the eastern and western. The former rises from Moosehead lake, and the latter, called Dead river, interlocks with the sources of the Chaudiere, with which it is connected by a portage of only 5 miles. The two branches unite about 20 miles below Moosehead lake; and the river afterwards pursues a southerly course, and flows into the Atlantic, between Phippsburg and Georgetown, a league from Seguin island. It is joined by the Androscoggin, 18 miles from the sea. The tide flows up as far as Augusta, and the river is navigable for ships to Bath, 12 miles; for vessels of 150 tons to Hallowell, 40 miles, for sloops to Augusta, 2 miles further; and for boats to Waterville, 18 miles above Augusta.

The most considerable falls on the Kennebec, are Teconic falls, between Waterville and Winslow; Skouhegan falls, between Bloomfield and Canaan; Norridgewock falls, between Anson and Madison; and Karatunk falls, between Emden and Solon. There are 3 bridges across this river, one at Augusta, one connecting Canaan and Bloomfield, and one at Norridgewock.—The country watered by the Kennebec generally consists of excellent land; it is one of the best grazing districts in New England; and there are upon the banks of the river, a number of handsome and flourishing towns; among which are Bath, Gardiner, Hallowell, Augusta, Waterville, Bloomfield, and Norridgewock.

Kennebunk, p-t. & port of entry, York co., Maine, near the mouth of the river of the same name; 10 S. Saco, 18 N. by E. York, 25 SSW. Portland, W. 529. Lon. 70. 32. W. Lat. 43. 23. N. Pop. 2,145. It is situated on Wells bay. The river Mousum flows through the town into the bay, and Kennebunk river flows on the eastern side dividing Kennebunk from Arundel. It contains a bank, an insurance office, 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Baptists; a printing office, a cotton manufactory, and valuable mills. It has considerable trade; the principal article of export is timber. The shipping belonging to this port,

in 1816, amounted to 10,625 tons, principally employed in the West India and European trade. The principal harbour is at the mouth of the Kennebunk, which is somewhat obstructed by a sandbar and ledge. In 1820, the sum of \$5,000 was granted by Congress, to build a pier at the mouth of the river. Kennebunk was incorporated in 1820; till then it was a parish of Wells.

Kennebunk, r. Maine, which runs into the sea, at Kennebunk, forming a good harbor.

Kennery, small isl. near the coast of Malabar, surrounded with a wall and towers. Lat. 18. 42. N.

Kennet, t. Chester co., Pa. Pop. 1,032.

Kennet's Square, p-v. Chester co., Pa.; W. 130.

Kennet, r. Eng., which rises in a village of the same name, about four miles from Marlborough in Wiltshire, passes by Marlborough, Hungerford, and Newbury, from whence it is made navigable to the Thames, which it joins, a little below Reading.

Kenoncheque, see *Masquelonge*.

Kennoway, t. Scot. in Fifeshire; 5 ESE. Falkland. Pop. 1,466.

Kenock, or *Konque*, or *Qnanocque*, fort & v. Flanders, built at the union of the rivers Isare and Yperlee; 10 NW. Ypres, 10 SE. Nieuport. Pop. 659.

Kenpou, r. Thibet, which runs into the Sampoo, in the kingdom of Ava.

Kensley, r. Eng., in Cornwall, which joins the Tamar soon after its rise.

Kensington, t. Rockingham co. N. H.; 20 SW. Portsmouth. Pop. 709.

Kensington, v. Eng.; 2 W. London. Here is a royal palace, which bears no external marks of magnificence, though some of the apartments are grand, and furnished with a few good paintings by capital masters. Genteel families reside there by permission of the king. The gardens are $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circumference. Pop. 10,886.

Kensingen, see *Kentzingen*.

Kent, p-t. Litchfield co. Ct., on the Housatonic; 17 W. Litchfield, W. 325. Pop. 1,956.

Kent, co. R. I., bounded N. by Providence co., E. by Narraganset bay, S. by Washington co., and W. by Connecticut. Pop. in 1810, 9,834; in 1820, 10,228. Chief town, Warwick.

Kent, p-t. Putnam co. N. Y., on N. side of Carmel, W. 280. Pop. 1,801.

Kent, co., E. part of Md., bounded N. by Cecil co., E. by Delaware, S. by Queen Anne co., and W. by Chesapeake bay. Pop. 11,453; slaves 4,249. Chief town, Chester.

Kent, co., Delaware, bounded N. by Delaware bay, S. by Sussex co., and W. by Maryland, Pop. 20,793; slaves 728. Chief town, Dover.

Kent, the largest island in Chesapeake bay, in Queen Anne's co. Md., opposite to Annapolis. It is 12 miles long.

Kent, co. Eng., bounded N. by the Thames, which separates it from Essex, E. & SE. by the English channel, S. by Sussex, and W. by Surrey. About 60 miles in length from E. to W., and from 30 to 38 from N. to S. Sq. m. 1,460. It is divided into 63 hundreds, which contain 2 cities, (Canterbury and Rochester,) and 24 market-towns, among which, Deptford, Woolwich, Greenwich, Gravesend, Sheerness, Mar-

gate, Ramsgate, Dover, Chatham, Deal, Maidstone, &c. The general aspect of this country is very beautiful, from the extreme diversity of the surface, and the richness and variety of the scenery. It is essentially an agricultural country, and almost every department of husbandry is prosecuted extensively and with great success. The climate is mild, and the soil generally fertile. Besides the various agricultural products, it is noted for its excellent wheat and hops. Pop. 373,095. Families employed in agriculture 27,077; in trade and manufactures 27,996; otherwise 21,192.

Kentaisse, mt. Thibet, between the heads of the Ganges and the Sanpoo. Lon. 80. 49. E. Lat 30. 40. N.

Kenton, t. Eng., in Northumberland; 3 NW. Newcastle. Pop. 885.

Kentshain, mt. Thibet; 3 E. Sarangpour.

KENTUCKY, one of the U. S., bounded N. by the river Ohio, which separates it from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, E. by Virginia, S. by Virginia and Tennessee, and W. by the river Mississippi. Lon. 81. 50. to 89. 20. W. Lat. 36. 30. to 39. 10. N.; 300 miles long, and from 40 to 180 broad. Sq. m. 42,000. Pop. in 1790, 73,677; in 1800, 220,959; in 1810, 406,511; and in 1820, 564,317. Free white males 226,696. Free white females 210,948. Slaves 128,732. Persons engaged in agriculture 132,161; in manufactures 11,779; in commerce 1,617. Militia 52,883.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

<i>Counties.</i>		<i>Chief towns.</i>
Adair	8,765	Columbia
Allen	5,327	Scottsville
Barren	10,328	Glasgow
Bath	7,961	Owingsville
Boone	6,542	Burlington
Bracken	5,280	Augusta
Brackenridge	7,485	Hardensburgh
Bourbon	17,664	Paris
Butler	3,083	Morgantown
Bullet	5,831	Shepherdsville
Clarke	11,449	Winchester
Casey	4,349	Liberty
Campbell	7,022	Newport
Christian	10,459	Hopkinsville
Cumberland	8,050	Burkesville
Clay	4,393	Manchester
Caldwell	9,022	Eddyville
Davies	3,876	Owensborough
Estill	3,507	Ervine
Fayette	23,250	Lexington
Franklin	11,024	FRANKFORT
Fleming	12,186	Flemingsburg
Floyd	8,207	Prestonville
Gallatin	7,075	Port William
Grant	1,805	
Greenup	4,311	Greenupsburg
Green	11,943	Greensburgh
Grayson	4,055	Litchfield
Garrard	10,851	Lancaster
Hart	4,184	
Harlan	1,961	
Henry	10,816	Newcastle
Harrison	12,278	Cythiana
Henderson	5,714	Henderson
Harden	10,498	Elizabeth Town
Hopkins	5,322	Madisonville

<i>Counties</i>	<i>Pop.</i>	<i>Chief towns.</i>
Jessamine	9,297	Nicholasville
Jefferson	20,768	Louisville
Knox	3,661	Barboursville
Livingston	5,824	Smithland
Lewis	3,973	Clarksburg
Lincoln	9,979	Stanford
Logan	14,423	Russellville
Mason	13,588	Washington
Mercer	15,587	Danville
Madison	15,954	Richmond
Monroe	4,956	
Muhlenburgh	4,979	Greenville
Montgomery	9,587	Mount Sterling
Nicholas	7,973	Carlisle
Nelson	16,273	Bairdstown
Ohio	3,879	Hartford
Owen	2,031	
Pulaski	7,597	Summerset
Pendleton	3,086	Falmouth
Rockcastle	2,249	Mount Vernon
Scott	14,219	Georgetown
Shelby	21,047	Shelbyville
Simpson	4,852	
Trigg	3,874	
Todd	5,089	
Union	3,470	Morganfield
Wayne	7,951	Monticello
Washington	15,947	Springfield
Warren	11,776	Bowling-green
Whitley	2,340	
Woodford	12,207	Versailles

564,317

Towns. Frankfort is the seat of government, Lexington and Louisville are the largest towns. The other most considerable towns are Maysville, Washington, Bairdstown, Paris, Danville, Russellville, Georgetown, and Newport.

Education, &c. There is a college at Lexington, and another has been incorporated at Danville. Academies are established at Augusta, Cynthiana, Frankfort, Georgetown, Greensburg, Harrodsburg, Louisville, Newport, Paris, Russellville, Versailles, Washington, &c. The legislature has made an appropriation of lands for the support of public schools, in every county, but these appropriations, in many instances, have been injudiciously managed, and have, in some cases, turned to little account. Baptists, Methodists, and Presbyterians, are the most numerous denominations of Christians in Kentucky.

Government. The legislature is composed of a senate, consisting of 38 members, chosen by districts, for 4 years; and a house of representatives, not exceeding 100, chosen annually. The governor and lieutenant governor are chosen by the people for 4 years, but are not eligible for the succeeding 7 years. The legislature meets on the 1st Monday in November.

Rivers. The principal rivers of Kentucky are the Ohio, which flows along the state 637 miles, following its windings; the Mississippi, Tennessee, Cumberland, Kentucky, Green, Licking, Big Sandy, Salt, and Rolling.

Face of the country, soil, &c. Cumberland mountains form the southeast boundary of this state. The eastern counties, bordering on

Virginia, are mountainous and broken. A tract from 5 to 20 miles wide, along the banks of the Ohio, is hilly and broken land, interspersed with many fertile valleys. Between this strip, Green river, and the eastern counties, lies what has been called the garden of the state. This is the most populous part, and is about 150 miles long, and from 50 to 100 wide, comprising the counties of Mason, Fleming, Montgomery, Clarke, Bourbon, Fayette, Scott, Harrison, Franklin, Woodford, Mercer, Jessamine, Madison, Garrard, Logan, Casey, Lincoln, Washington, and Green. It is watered by Kentucky, Licking, Little Sandy, and Salt rivers, and their numerous branches. The soil is excellent, and the surface is agreeably diversified, gently rising and descending. These lands produce black walnut, black cherry, honey locust, buckeye, pawpaw, sugar maple, mulberry, elm, ash, cottonwood, white thorn, with an abundance of grape vines. There is a tract of country in the southwestern part of the state, E. and N. of Cumberland river, and watered by Green and Barren rivers, about 100 miles in extent, called *the barrens*, which, a few years since, was a beautiful prairie, destitute of timber. It is now covered with a young growth of various kinds of trees. These, however, do not prevent the growth of grass, and an almost endless variety of plants, which are in bloom during the whole of the spring and summer; when the whole region is a wilderness of the most beautiful flowers. The soil is of an excellent quality, being a mixture of clay, loam, and sand. Through this country there runs a chain of conical hills, called *knobs*. It is also distinguished for some most stupendous caves. This country, sometimes called the Green river country, is now rapidly settling. The principal towns in it are Russellville, Bowling Green, and Hopkinsville.

Curiosities. Ancient fortifications & mounds of earth are found in almost all parts of Kentucky. The caves in the southwestern part of the state are great curiosities. One, styled Mammoth cave, 130 miles from Lexington, on the road leading to Nashville, is said to be 8 or 10 miles in length, with a great number of avenues and windings. Earth strongly impregnated with nitre is found in most of these caves, and there are many establishments for manufacturing it. From 100 lbs. of earth, 50 lbs. of nitre have frequently been obtained. A number of the rivers in this state have excavated the earth, so as to form abrupt precipices, deep glens, and frightful gulfs. The precipices formed by Kentucky river are in many places awfully sublime, presenting perpendicular banks of 300 feet of solid limestone, surmounted with a steep and difficult ascent, four times as high. The banks of Cumberland river are less precipitous, but equally depressed below the surface of the surrounding country.

Productions. Wheat, tobacco, and hemp, are the staple productions. Indian corn is, however, the principal grain raised for home consumption. Rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, flax, potatoes, &c. are cultivated. Apples, pears, peaches, cherries, and plums are the most common fruits. Domestic animals are large and beautiful, and particularly the horse.

Minerals. Marble of excellent quality abounds, and the whole state may be said to repose on a bed of limestone. Salt and iron are among the minerals of this state. The most extensive works for the manufacture of salt, established W. of the Alleghany mountains, are on the waters of Kentucky. These supply not only this state, but a great part of Ohio and Tennessee.

Manufactures. Kentucky, from its position, has become a manufacturing state. The amount of manufactured articles, in 1810, exceeded \$10,000,000. Of this sum, the looms produced \$2,657,081; salt works, \$325,870; rope walks, \$393,400; maple sugar, \$303,932.

Kentucky, r. Kentucky, which rises in SE. part of the state, and runs NW. into the Ohio, 77 m. above the rapids at Louisville. It is navigable in the winter for small boats, about 180 miles. The current is rapid, and banks high and rocky.

Kentucky, (Little,) r. Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, 3 miles W. of Kentucky river.

Kentucky, (Indian,) r. Indiana, which runs into the Ohio, Lon. 85. 38. W. Lat. 38. 34. N.

Kentz, or Kenty, t. Aust. Galicia; 30 SW. Cracow. Pop. 2,000.

Kentzingen, t. Baden, about a mile E. of the Rhine; 13 NW. Freyburg. Pop. 2,125.

Kenveney, r. Eng., which runs into the Usk, a little below Abergavenny.

Kenz, v. Anterior Pomerania, with a mineral spring, near Bath.

Keogang, the most westerly of the branches or mouths of the river Ava, in Pegu, which runs into the sea, near Cape Negrais.

Keoualtcha, t. Chinese Tartary; 23 N. Peltoune Hotun.

Keowee, r. S. C., which unites with the Tugelo, below Hattenford, to form the Savannah.

Keowee, t. S. C., on a river of the same name; 63 NW. Petersburg. Lon. 82. 55. W. Lat. 34. 42. N.

Keozee, t. Birmah, on the Irrawaddy; 15 NE. Pagahan. Lon. 94. 50. E. Lat. 21. 19. N. It is a neat town, and contains some handsome temples.

Kepeldee, t. Hind., Nays; 30 E. Tellichery.

Kepher Kenna, see *Cana*.

Kepherhoua, v. Syria, near which are the ruins of a building called the sepulchre of Nimrod; 27 S. Damascus.

Keplers, v. Berks co. Pa.; 21 NNW. Reading.

Kepou-Daghi, (an. Capotes,) mt. A. Turkey, in Sivas; 60 E. Sivas.

Keppel's Bay, bay of the S. Pacific ocean, on NE. coast of New Holland. Lon. 150. 35. E. Lat. 23. 28. S.

Keppel's Island, or Traitor island, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 172. 33. to 175. 13. W. Lat. 15. 53. S.

Keppel's Island, small isl. on N. side of the most westerly of the Falkland islands, in the S. Atlantic. Lon. 60. 15. W. Lat. 51. 24. S.

Keppel's Island, one of those called *Queen Charlotte's Islands*, in the S. Pacific Ocean. Lon. 194. 56. W. Lat. 10. 15. S.

Keppel's Islands, group of islands near NE. coast of New Holland. Lon. 209. 11. W. Lat. 25. 8. S.

Keppritzbach, r. Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, near Meissen.

Kepse, t. Syria, on the coast of the Mediterranean, and N. side of the mouth of the Orontes, about a mile from the sea; and remarkable as it is the spot where the ancient *Seleucia Pieria* stood, a place of a most extraordinary situation, of great natural strength, and well fortified by art.

Kept, see *Kest*.

Kepta, t. Bootan; 24 S. Tassasudon.

Ker, mt. Algiers; 3 W. Arzew.

Ker, see *Akkar*.

Kerah, see *Karasu*.

Keramo, (an. *Ceramus*,) t. A. Turkey, in Natolia; 24 SSE. Milets.

Kerati, t. Caramania; 26 NW. Beishehir.

Keratia, t. Livadia; 24 SSE. Athens.

Keraun, t. Lahore; 15 WNW. Gujurat.

Kerbeh, t. Natolia; 44 NE. Ismid.

Kerbela, see *Meschid Hosain*.

Kerbooz, t. Lahore; 32 SE. Attock.

Kercal, t. Africa, in Fez, on the coast of the Mediterranean; 45 ESE. Tetuan.

Kerch, or *Kertsch*, in Russian *Vaspor*, (an. *Panticapæum*, and *Bosphorus*,) t. & fortress, Russia, in Tauris, on the channel between the Black sea, and the sea of Azoph; 100 ESE. Perekop. Lon. 36. 14. E. Lat. 45. 16. N. Pop. 400, exclusive of the garrison. This fortress and that of Jenikale, 12 miles NE., are of great importance, commanding the passage from the Black sea to the sea of Azoph.

Kercha, t. Persia, Chusistan; 30 NW. Suster.

Kercolang, isl. in the E. Indian sea, about 80 miles in circ., inhabited by Malays. Lon. of N. extremity, 126. 30. E. Lat. 4. 28. N.

Kerda, t. Sweden, Smaland; 38 WNW. Wexio.

Kerdecan, t. Persia, in Kerman; 22 NW. Kerman.

Kerdestan, t. Persia, Chusistan; 90 ESE. Suster.

Kerdiz, t. Cabulistan; 70 E. Ghizni, 65 SW. Cabul.

Keredge, t. Persia, in Irak; 15 SW. Sava.

Kerede, t. Chinese Tartary. Lon. 119. 52. E. Lat. 42. 14. N.

Kerelo, t. Transylvania, on the Maros; 20 WNW. Schesburg.

Kerempiburun, (an. *Carambis*,) cape on north coast of Natolia, on a neck of land, which runs into the Black sea; called *Cape Crempe* in the maps. Lon. 33. 10. E. Lat. 42. 45. N.

Keren, t. Persia, Irak; 45 W. Kermansha.

Kerensk, see *Kirensk*.

Keres, (an. *Crisius*,) r. Hungary, which runs into the Danube, near Csongrad.

Keresbanja, t. Transylvania; 44 SSW. Colosvar, 52 NE. Temesvar. Lat. 46. 16. N.

Keresoun, or *Keresount*, (an. *Cerasus*, *Cerasapontum*, or *Pharnacia*,) t. Turkish Armenia, at the mouth of a river of the same name, which runs into the Black sea; anciently a city of Pontus; 125 WSW. Erzerum, 75 SW. Trebisonde. Lat. 55. 58. N. Pop. 25,000. Greek abp. see. It has a castle, a small harbour, and some trade in silk and fruit.

Keresztur, or *Bodrogh Keresztur*, t. Hungary, in Semplin; 6 S. Canischa. Lon. 21. 22. E. Lat. 48. 9. N. Pop. 4,000.

Keresztur, t. Transylvania; 36 N. Schesburg, 54 NE. Colosvar.

Keret, r. Russia, which runs into the Volchov, 4 N. Novgorod.

Keret, t. Russia, in Archangelskoe, on the White sea; 148 S. Kola.

Keretskoi, t. Russia, in Archangelskoe, on the coast of the White sea; 32 N. Archangel.

Kergetein, t. Moravia; 14 S. Olmutz. Pop. 2,800.

Kergong, t. Hind., Candeish; 45 S. Indore.

Kerguelen's Land, or *Island of Desolation*, isl. in the S. Indian ocean, discovered by Kerguelen, a Frenchman; and visited in the year 1779, by Captain Cook, who gave it the latter name, from its appearance. None but amphibious animals were discovered, and few vegetables. This land occupies about $1\frac{1}{4}$ deg. of Lat., and probably about 2 of Lon. Lon. 69. 30. E. Lat. 49. 20. S.

Kerig, r. N. Wales, which runs into the Dovy, about two miles above Machynlleth, in Montgomery.

Kerigar, t. Hind., in Oude; 80 N. Lucknow, 80 E. Bereilly.

Kerikerd, t. Persia, Chusistan; 15 N. Suster.

Kerimunge, t. Bahar; 24 ESE. Hajypour.

Kerin, r. Chinese Tartary, which runs into the Amur, Lon. 136. 44. E. Lat. 50. 44. N.

Keriog, r. N. Wales, which runs into the Dee, 5 S. Wrexham, in Denbighshire.

Kerion, t. Thibet; 24 NW. Serangpour. Lon. 83. E. Lat. 32. 35. N.

Kerist, t. Persia, Farsistan; 106 SSE. Schiras.

Kerka, t. Persia, Chusistan; 45 W. Tostar.

Kerka, (an. *Titius*,) r. Dalmatia, which runs into the Adriatic, near Sebenico.

Kerkelan, t. A. Turkey, in Sivas; 30 WSW. Amasieh.

Kerkeni, small near east coast of Tunis. Lon. 11. 12. E. Lat. 34. 59. N.

Kerker, t. A. Turkey, in Aladulia, on the Euphrates; 30 S. Malatia.

Kerkes, mt. Grand Bukharia; 40 SW. Badashkan.

Kerkha, t. Persia, in Chusistan, on the Karasu; 15 N. Suster.

Kerkil, or *Ghergil*, t. Curdistan; 35 SSE. Amadieh.

Kerkisia, range of mountains in A. Turkey, extending from Kerkisia to near Ourfa.

Kerkisia, or *Kerkisieh*, (an. *Carshemish*, and *Circesium*,) t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir, now in a state of decay; 8 N. Rabba. Lon. 40. 10. E. Lat. 35. 18. N.

Kerkoni, t. Georgia; 25 SW. Teflis.

Kerkuk, or *Kerkook*, (an. *Demetrias*, and *Coracura*,) t. Curdistan, capital of a government, and residence of a pacha; 85 ESE. Mosul, 150 N. Bagdad. Lon. 43. 42. E. Lat. 35. 59. N. Pop. 13,000. It is surrounded with walls, and defended by a castle, and has 12 mosques. The houses are mean, and the streets narrow and dirty.

Kerkwyck, t. Neth., Guelders; 2 S. Bommel.

Kerleh, circar, Hind., in Berar, NW. of Goondwana, and SE. of Hindia and Bopaltol.

Kerloak Hill, hill, Scot., in the county of Kincardine; 9 W. Stonehaven.

Kerlon, r. Chinese Tartary, which rises about Lon. 109. 10. E. Lat. 49. N., and runs into lake Coulon, Lon. 116. 40. E. Lat. 48. 52. N., after which it takes the name of *Argun*, or *Ergonè*.

Kerman, (an. *Carmania*,) pr. Persia, bounded

N. by Segestan, E. by Mecran, S. by the Persian gulf, and W. by Farsistan. The N. part is barren, and nearly desert, without rivers or brooks, and the air unhealthy; towards the S. the air is more pure, and the land fertile. The Guebres are numerous; and are chiefly employed in manufactures of stuffs and silk. Here are some mines of copper, lead, and iron. Kerman and Bumm are the chief towns.

Kerman, or *Sirgian*, (an. *Carmana*,) t. Persia, capital of the province of Kerman; 150 E. Schiras, 280 SE. Ispahan. Lon. 56. 10. E. Lat. 29. 30. N. Pop. about 20,000. It is defended by a high mud wall, a dry ditch, and a citadel. It has considerable manufactures and trade; the former consisting in shawls, matchlocks, carpets, and pottery. It was once one of the proudest cities in Persia, being the great emporium of trade carried on from the northern provinces with India, by Gombroon, but it has suffered greatly by domestic and foreign war. The most dreadful disaster befel it in 1794, when it was taken and plundered by Aga Mahomen Khan. The finest edifices were levelled with the ground, many of its inhabitants were slain, and 30,000 sent into exile. Its present aspect is ruinous.

Kermana, t. Hind., Oude; 40 E. Bahraitch.

Kermanchach, or *Kermanchaw*, city, Persia, in Irak; 110 NE. Bagdad. Lon. 44. E. Lat. 34. 14. N. H. variously stated at from 3, to 12,000, and Pop. estimated at 9,000. It is the capital of an extensive province. It is fortified; but the streets are narrow and dirty, and the houses mean. The surrounding country abounds in fruits and grain.

Kermanshir, t. Persia, in Kerman; 130 SE. Sirgian. Lon. 58. 50. E. Lat. 28. 20. N.

Kermantschuk, t. Circassia, near which the Mogul Tartars were surprised by the Russians, in 1783, and defeated with great loss.

Kermesin, t. Persia, in Kerman; 160 SE. Sirgian, 180 ENE. Gombroon.

Kermel-su, r. A. Turkey, in Aladulia, which runs into the Geihoun; 15 W. Marasch.

Kermilis, see *Karmelis*.

Kermise, t. Arabia, in Nedsjed; 65 SSE. Jamama.

Kern el Hutin, mt. Palestine, from whence, it is said, our Saviour delivered his divine sermon; called the *Mountain of Beatitudes*; 10 N. Tabor.

Kernascleden, t. France, in Morbihan; 6 ESE. La Faouet, 12 N. Hennebon.

Kernbulg, one of the Treshanish islands. Lon. 6. 23. W. Lat. 56. 33. N.

Kernsville, p-v. Northampton co. Pa.; 127 Harrisburg, W. 209.

Kerona, t. Hind., in Gohud; 15 N. Datteah.

Kerowly, t. Hind., in Agra; 26 ESE. Rantampour; 74 SW. Agra. Lat. 26. 27. N.

Kerpel, r. Russia, which runs into the sea of Azoph, 32 N. Kopiel.

Kerpen, t. Pru. Lower Rhine; 10 ESE. Juliers. Lon. 6. 41. E. Lat. 50. 25. N. Pop. 1,515.

Kerrah, t. Hind., in Guzerat, on the gulf of Cambay; 65 SSW. Gogo.

Kerrera, one of the smaller Western Islands of Scotland, near the coast of Argyle; 12 S. Lismore. Lon. 5. 32. W. Lat. 56. 23. N.

Kerri, t. Arabian Irak, at the conflux of the Tigris and Euphrates; 50 NW. Bassorah.

Kerreo, t. Visiapour; 12 NW. Baddammy.

Keroudar, t. Hind., Delbi; 5 NW. Panniput.

Kerry, co. Ireland, in Munster; bounded N. by the river Shannon, E. by Limerick & Cork, S. by Cork and the sea, and W. by the sea; about 54 miles from N. to S., and from 18 to 40 from E. to W. Pop. about 140,000. Kerry is full of mountains, almost inaccessible; so that a large part of it is hardly fit for habitation or culture, consequently but little corn is produced; grazing is more attended to, and butter in considerable quantities is exported, as well as beef, hides, and tallow. Tralee is the county town.

Kerry Head, cape, Ireland, in Kerry; 11 NW. Tralee. Lon. 9. 48. W. Lat. 52. 23. N.

Kerry Point, cape, Ireland, on the coast of Down, in the Irish sea. Lon. 5. 23. W. Lat. 54. 22. N.

Kers, t. Tyrol, on the Inn; 12 NE. Landeck.

Kerschau, t. Istria; 16 NNE. Pedena. Pop. 801.

Kersempe, t. Natolia; 4 NE. Amasieh.

Kerseos, now *Coradge*.

Kershaw, district, S. C., NE. of the Wateree. Pop. in 1810, 9,876; slaves 4,847. Pop. in 1820, 12,432; slaves 6,692. Chief town, Camden.

Kertch, see *Kerch*.

Kertz, mt. Transylvania, bordering on Walachia.

Kertzendorf, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam; 9 SE. Potsdam.

Kertzhofen, t. Bavaria; 4 N. Aichstatt.

Kerua, t. Persia, Kerman; 90 SSW. Sirgian.

Kerverdonk, t. Pru. Cleves; 7 N. Gueldres, 8 SSE. Clevés. Pop. 1,421.

Kervignac, t. France, in Morbihan; 6 NE. L'Orient.

Kerviker, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia; 28 SW. Aphiom-Kara-hissar.

Kery, r. S. Wales, which runs into the Tivy, about 7 miles above Cardigan.

Keryé, t. Hind., in Baglana; 25 W. Nassuck.

Kesalax, t. Finland; 84 SSE. Kuoppio.

Kesaw, t. Hind., in Bahar; 48 SSW. Patna.

Kesbah, t. Bengal; 23 SSE. Moorsshedabad.

Keschim, or *Kesem*, s-p. Arabia, and residence of a sovereign prince, in Hadramaut, with a port on the Arabian sea. Lon. 50. 2. E. Lat. 15. 20. N.

Kesconsian, t. Persia; 9 SSW. Kerman.

Keskou-kiamen, post, Chinese Tartary; 20 SW. Tchahan Soubarken.

Keselbauden, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 18 NNE. Gitschin.

Keseldorf, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 10 E. Gitschin.

Kesch, or *Kech*, or *Sebz*, t. Grand Bukharia, and capital of a district, of which Timur Bec was appointed governor, in 1360; 30 S. Samarcand. Lon. 64. 10. E. Lat. 39. 10. N. Here was a kind of university for the study of sciences and law. Timur made it his ordinary summer residence, and declared it the second seat of his empire; he surrounded it with walls, and built a new palace, in 1379. It was otherwise called *Chaber Sebz*, or the *Green City*, from the verdure of the gardens and meadows, celebrated for rare and beautiful plants. It was also

called *Coubbet Elilmi Veladeb*, which signifies the dome of science and virtue.

Kesham, t. Grand Bukharia; 70 WSW. Badashkan.

Kesho, see *Cachao*.

Kesirmak, t. Russia, in Podolia, near the Dniester; 72 S. Braclaw.

Keskebeh, t. Natolia; 20 NE. Eskishehr.

Kesker, or *Kurab*, (an. *Cyropolis*,) t. Persia, in Ghilan, on the coast of the Caspian sea; 25 NW. Reshd.

Kesmark, or *Kasmark*, or *Kaisermak*, t. Hungary, in Zips, on the Poprad; 3 NNW. Leutschau, 164 NNE. Presburg. Lon. 20. 27. E. Lat. 49. 8. N. Pop. 4,322. It contains 2 Cath. chh., 1 Luth. ch., and a Luth. gymnasium. It has manufactures of linen and woollen. It is situated near the Carpathian mountains, and in the vicinity is a famous summit 8,508 feet high.

Kesocotty, t. Thibet; 40 S. Gangotri.

Kesoo, t. Hind., Lahore; 25 ENE. Jullindar.

Kesrekupri, t. Turkey, in Caramania; 24 SSE. Kir-shehr.

Kessel, (an. *Castellum Menapiorum*,) t. Neth., in Guelderland, on W. side of the Meuse; 7 N. Ruremond.

Kessel See, lake, Carinthia; 6 N. Welach.

Kesselgong, t. Bengal; 6 NE. Conchong.

Kesseldorf, t. Saxony, in Meissen; 7 W. Dresden. Pop. 250. Here the troops of Saxony were defeated by the king of Prussia, in 1745.

Kessilgum, r. Wales, which runs into the Avon, 2 miles below Dolgelly, in Merioneth.

Kesten, t. Syria; 25 W. Aleppo.

Kestenus, t. Natolia; 20 S. Amasieh.

Keswick, t. Eng., in Cumberland; 30 N. Kendal, 287 NNW. London. Lon. 3. 2. W. Lat. 54. 1. N. Pop. 1,683. It is situated at NE. part of the romantic lake of Derwent water, in the delightful vale of Keswick. It is a neat, little town, much visited by strangers, who make the tour of the lakes. There is a market on Saturday.

Keszdi Vasarhely, t. Transylvania, in Haromsrek; 41 N. Cronstadt, 72 ENE. Hermanstadt. Pop. 5,000.

Keszthely, t. Hungary, in Sala, on the Platten sea; 23 S. Vasarhely. Pop. 9,000. H. 1,500. It contains a Catholic gymnasium, and a Normal school, and is noted for a seminary for the improvement of agriculture, called the *Georgicon*, liberally patronised by the count Ferstetitz, who has a library of 15,000 volumes.

Ket, r. Russia, which runs into the Oby, at Narim.

Ket, small r. Scot., which runs by Whitehorn, in Wigtonshire, and empties itself into the sea, near Port Patrick.

Ketah, t. Hind., Allahabad; 11 N. Jionpour.

Ketaleah, t. Hind., in Bahar; 74 SSW. Patna. Lon. 84. 36. E. Lat. 24. 38. N.

Ketch-hissar, (supposed to be the an. *Tyana*,) t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 85 SW. Kaisarieh. It contains a large manufactory of gunpowder, and is beautifully surrounded with plantations of fruit trees, and contains some handsome ruins.

Ketchar-ichou, t. Thibet; 10 S. Giti.

Ketcham, t. Oxford co. Maine. Pop. 44.

Ketchieten, or *Tesicten*, country, Chinese Tar-

tary, divided into two standards. Lon. 117. 38. E. Lat. 43. N.

Ketchluk, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 98 NW. Cogni. It is surrounded with fine gardens.

Ketchou-kiamen, post, Chinese Tartary. Lon. 110. 24. E. Lat. 41. 21. N.

Ketember, small island in E. Indian sea. Lon. 132. 53. E. Lat. 6. 12. S.

Ketmebeh, t. Natolia; 27 E. Pergamo.

Ketoi, one of the small Kurile Islands, in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 153.38.E. Lat. 48.45.N.

Ketsio, t. Sweden, Smaland; 40 NW. Wexio.

Ketskoi, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Ket; 64 SE. Narim.

Ketskemet, t. Hungary; 46 NNW. Szegedin, 92 E. Canischa. Lon. 19. 40. E. Lat. 47. 2. N. Pop. 24,862, mostly Magarians and Slavonians. H. 3,000. It contains 1 Catholic church, 1 Calvinist gymnasium, a college, and military hospital; and has manufactures of soap, leather, and silk. The property of the district consists chiefly in sheep and cattle. It is famous for the cultivation of silk.

Ketteldorf, t. Bav.; 2 NW. Heilsbron.

Kettering, t. Eng., in Northamptonshire; 18 NNE. Northampton, 75 N. London. Lon. 0. 44. W. Lat. 52. 25. N. Pop. 3,011. Here are considerable manufactures of tammies, serges, lastings, &c. It has a weekly market on Friday.

Kettle Falls, cataract in the river Utawas, in Canada; 90 W. Montreal.

Kettle River, r. Canada, which runs into lake Erie, Lon. 80. 51. W. Lat. 43. N.

Ketver, t. Grand Bukharia, on a mountain; 100 S. Badashkan.

Kettwyck, t. Pru. Arensburg; 3 WNW. Wenden. Pop. 1,400.

Ketzin, t. Pru. Brandenburg; 8 NW. Potsdam. Pop. 800.

Ketzlsdorf, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim; 12 SE. Leutmischl.

Kevalcotty, t. Thibet; 68 NW. Sirinagur.

Kevashir, see *Bardshir*.

Kevenye, r. Wales, in Anglesey, which runs into the Irish sea, 3 W. Newburgh.

Keukzer, t. Persia, Farsistan; 40 S. Jezdkast.

Keula, t. Ger., Schwartzburg Sondershausen; 11 N. Mulhausen, 14 W. Sondershausen. Pop. 1,600.

Keulrod, t. Ger.; 4 NNW. Schleusingen.

Keurn, t. Finland, in Wasa; 96 SE. Wasa.

Kevrol, t. Russia, in Archangelskoe; 100 SE. Archangel.

Keuschberg, or *Kiade*, t. Pru. Saxony, remarkable for a victory obtained by Henry the Fowler over the Huns, in the year 933; 6 SE. Merseburg.

Kew, v. Eng., in Surry, in which is a royal palace, with beautiful and extensive gardens, situated near the Thames, over which is a handsome stone bridge; 6 WSW. London. Lon. 0. 17. W. Lat. 51. 28. N. Pop. 560.

Kewan, t. Hind., Ketchwara; 10 W. Sheergur.

Keweh, t. Natolia, on the Sakaria; 24 E. Isnik.

Kexholm, t. Russia, in Viborg; 40 ENE. Viborg, 68 N. Petersburg. Lon. 29. 50. E. Lat. 61. N. Pop. 350. It is built on 2 islands, at the mouth of a river, on the side of lake Ladoga. The town is well fortified, and defended by a citadel.

Kexleboda, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 36 SSW. Wexio.

Key, (*Great*), small isl. in the E. Indian sea, about 50 miles in length, and from 5 to 12 in breadth. Lon. 133. 28. E. Lat. 5. 24. S.

Key, (*Little*), isl. in the E. Indian sea, about 60 miles in circ. Lon. 133. 12. E. Lat. 5. 52. S.

Keyel, t. Luxemburg; 10 ENE. Echternach.

Keymen, t. Silesia, in Neisse; 6 N. Neisse.

Keynsham, t. Eng., Somerset, near the Avon, in the road between Bath and Bristol, with a weekly market on Thursday; 5 E. Bristol, 115 W. London. Lon. 2. 40. W. Lat. 51. 23. N. P. 1,748.

Key Sima, isl. Japan, between Corea and W. coast of Nippon.

Key Walela, isl. in the E. Indian sea, about 45 miles in circ. Lon. 138. E. Lat. 5. 36. S.

Key West, or *Thompson's Island*, see *West Key*.

Keysd, *Szavd*, *Keszd*, or *Kuszd*, t. Transylvania; 7 E. by S. Schæsburg. Pop. 2,000.

Keysersheim, see *Kaysersheim*.

Keyserstul see *Kaiserstul*.

Keyzer's Bay, bay on S. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 104. 38. E. Lat. 5. 40. N.

Kezemaska, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Angara; 40 SW. Ilmsk.

Kezereh, t. Natolia; 40 E. Castamena.

Kezil, r. Persia, which runs into the Caspian sea, near Reshd.

Kezil, or *Khesil*, or *Khezil*, (an. *Amardus*), r. Asia, which rises in the mountains of Bukharia, NE. of Samarcand, and formerly ran into the Caspian sea; but the Russians, in 1719, turned the current into lake Aral, by uniting it with Jihon.

Kezil Agash, t. Persia, in Ghilan; 20 N. Lenkeran.

Kezil-Kaja, t. Natolia; 25 S. Isbarteh.

Kezin, t. Russia, in Volhynia; 10 W. Krzeminec.

Kezma, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Tunguska; 160 NNW. Ilmsk.

Kezuc, t. Persian Armenia; 4 S. Erivan.

Khabur, (an. *Nicephorius*), r. Curdistan, which passes by Betlis, and runs into the Tigris, 15 SE. Gezira.

Khabur, (an. *Chaboras*), r. A. Turkey, which rises 20 E. Harran, and runs into the Euphrates, at Kerkisia.

Khadarah, (*El*), or *Chadra*, t. Algiers, in Tremecen, on an eminence near the river Shellif; 55 SSW. Algiers, 96 E. Oran. It appears to have been once a large place, in the opinion of Doctor Shaw, who saw the ruins about 3 miles in circumference. The ancient name was probably *Zucchabbari*, according to Ptolemy; *Succabar* and *Colonia Augusta*, according to Pliny.

Khaibar, t. Arabia, in Hedsjas; 120 ENE. Medina. Lon. 40. 50. E. Lat. 25. 10. N.

Khalil, see *Hebron*.

Khalits, see *Kälits*.

Khami, see *Hami*.

Khamir, see *Chamir*.

Khanaka, t. Charasm, on the Gihon; 90 SSE. Urkonge; 250 SW. Samarcand.

Khanakee, t. Irak Arabi; 98 NE. Bagdad. Near are some magnificent ruins.

Khandeish, see *Candeish*.

Khangah, (*El*), t. Egypt, formerly a place of opulence, enriched by the caravans which

passed from Cairo to Syria; 12 NE. Cairo. Pop. about 1,000.

Khanudun, see *Urmiah*.

Khatanga, r. Russia, in Tomsk, which flows into the Frozen ocean. Length about 50 miles.

Khatoun-serai, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 12 S. Cogni.

Khauar, or *Chever*, t. Persia, in Irak, on a mountain which bounds the province of Irak towards the Mezanderan, and gives name to a pass, called the *Strait of Khauar*; 90 NE. Kom, 200 N. Ispahan.

Khauash, t. Persia, Segestan; 18 N. Zareng.

Khaulan, (an. *Chaala*), district, Arabia, in Yemen, SE. of Sana.

Kheir, t. Hind., in Visiapour; 18 N. Poonah.

Khi, city, China, of the second rank, in Petcheli; 100 SSW. Peking. Lat. 38. 26. N.

Khi, city, China, of the second rank, in Petcheli; 145 S. Peking. Lat. 37. 38. N.

Khieva, or *Khiwa*, country, Asia, bounded N. by Charasm, E. by Grand Bukharia, S. by Chorasán, and W. by the Caspian sea. The territories are of so small extent, that a person may ride through them in three days. It has 5 walled towns, all within a day's journey of each other. Pop. about 60,000. The Khan is absolute, and perfectly independent. Khieva is the capital.

Khieva, city, Asia, capital of a country of the same name, situated on a rising ground W. of the Gihon; 60 S. Urkonge, 260 NW. Samarcand. Lon. 58. 25. E. Lat. 41. 30. N. Pop. about 10,000. H. 3,000, built of clay, low, and mean. It has 30 mosques, 3 gates, and is surrounded with a thick wall, and a deep ditch of water.

Khillis, t. Syria, governed by an aga; 28 NNW. Aleppo, 50 NE. Antioch. It was, some years ago, erected into a pachalic, to restrain the Curds; but the pacha being defeated by them, he was removed, and it was again put under an aga. It is at the foot of Mount Taurus, and is a celebrated market for cotton.

Khisht, t. Persia, on the Daulakee, NNE. Bushire.

Khi-tche, t. China, of the third rank, in Petcheli; 20 ESE. Chun-te.

Khoi, or *Khoee*, see *Kau*.

Kholenbrunn, t. Austria; 8 SW. Zistersdorf.

Khonsar, t. Persia, in Irak; 92 NW. Ispahan. Pop. 2,500 families. It has a romantic situation in a narrow vale between two ranges of mountains.

Khorfakan, s-p. Arabia, in Oman, in the bottom of a bay of the Arabian gulf, which is only open to the E. Lon. 56. 14. E. Lat. 25. 18. N. On SE. side is a harbour for boats. The town was formerly considerable; at present there are but a few houses of stone; the rest are only fishermen's huts.

Khorein, t. Turkish Armenia; 27 NE. Malazkerd.

Khorremabad, or *Curremabad*, or *Khorumabad*, (an. *Corbienne*), t. Persia, in Irak, on a river which runs into the Karasu; 50 SSW. Nehavend, 200 WNW. Ispahan. Lon. 48. 5. E. Lat. 34. 35. N.

Khosciab, t. Arabia, Hedsjas; 26 SW. Medina.

Khoud, t. Hind., in Orissa; 35 S. Koonjoor.

Khodzar, t. Beloochistan. Lon. 67. E. Lat. 30. 30. N. It is surrounded by walls, and is the residence of a Mahometan chief.

Khunt Kote, t. Hind., Cutch ; 8 ESE. [Tahej.
Khuntijant, t. Hind., in Guzerat ; 20 N. Surat.
Khu-tcheou, t. China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li ; 12 NE. Quang-tong.

Khuttur, t. Arabia Deserta ; 50 NW. Meschid Ali.

Khyber, mts. Candahar, N. of Paishawur.

Khyber Serai, t. Candahar, on the Kameh ; 3 NNW. Paishawur.

Khyrabad, t. Hind., capital of a district, between two streams which flow into the Goomty. Lon. 80. 45. E. Lat. 27. 29. N.

Ki, city, China, of the second rank, in Hou-quang, on the river Yang-tse ; 612 S. Peking. Lon. 114. 56. E. Lat. 30. 5. N.

Ki, city, China, of the second rank, in Pe-tche-li ; 137 S. Peking. Lat. 37. 48. N.

Ki, t. China, of third rank, in Ho-nan ; 12 N. Oue-kium.

Ki, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-si ; 27 E. Fuen-tcheou.

Ki, t. China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan ; 22 SE. Kia-fong.

Ki, r. China, which rises in NW. part of Ho-nan, and runs into the grand canal, about 7 W. Tong-pin.

Ki, or *Kie*, city, China, of the second rank, in Chan-si ; 365 SW. Peking. Lat. 36. 6. N.

Kia, city, China, of the second rank, Chan-si, on the river Hoang ; 812 WSW. Peking. Lon. 169. 50. E. Lat. 38. 8. N.

Kia, t. China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan ; 37 W. Hiu.

Kia, t. on E. coast of Gilolo. Lon. 127. 54. E. Lat. 0. 30. N.

Kiab, t. Persia, in Chusistan, on the Karasu ; 120 N. Bassora, 200 W. Ispahan. Lon. 47. 40. E. Lat. 32. 30. N.

Kiachin, t. China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang ; 10 E. Kia-king.

Kia-king, city, China, of the first rank, in Tche-kiang ; 590 SSE. Peking. Lon. 120. 14. E. Lat. 30. 50. N. The country round is watered with lakes and canals, cut by the industry of the Chinese. The city is large, populous, and carries on a good trade ; its suburbs are of great extent, and there are several bridges over the canals and ditches ; there is not a house where they do not breed silk-worms. Canals are cut through all parts of the city, whose streets are lined with free-stone ; and in all the streets there are handsome piazzas, under which one may walk free from rain ; there are many triumphal arches both within and without the city, and 15 marble towers on the sides of the canal that lies W. of the city, by which all the barks pass.

Kia-ho, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang, on the Heng ; 37 SW. Koue-yang.

Kiai, city, China, of the second rank, in Chan-si ; 312 SW. Peking. Lat. 34. 58. N.

Kiai, city, China, of the second rank, in Chen-si ; 690 SW. Peking. Lat. 33. 20. N.

Kiai-hieou, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-si ; 17 S. Fuen-tcheou.

Kiai-kiang, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen ; 75 ESE. Pei.

Kiai-kiang, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si, on the Kan ; 25 SSW. Lin-kiang.

Kiai-kiang, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen ; 15 NW. Kiating.

Kiakiluma, one of the small Japanese islands. Lon. 132. 12 E. Lat. 29. 50. N.

Kiakonda, see *Eropina*.

Kiakta, or *Kiachta*, t. A. Russia, in Irkutsk, circle of Verschnei-Udinsk, on a branch of the Selinga ; 60 S. Selinginsk, about 70 S. lake Baikal, 330 S. Irkutsk, 4,338 E. Petersburg. Lat. 50. 20. N. Pop. 2,600. H. 120. It is situated on the borders between Russia and China, and has risen to great eminence since it was fixed upon in 1728, as the medium of communication and centre of trade between the two empires. The great fair is held in December, when merchants flock hither from every part of the Russian empire. The Russian and Chinese towns are separate from each other, and have each a fort. The Chinese town is called *Niamatschin*.

Kialek, t. Persia, Adirbeitzan ; 54 NW. Urmia.

Kialing, r. China, which runs into the Kincha, at Tchong-king, in Se-tchuen.

Kiam, t. Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile ; 20 S. Girgê.

Kiang, city, China, of the second rank, in Quan-si ; 1,430 SSW. Peking. Lon. 106. 46. E. Lat. 22. 20. N.

Kiang, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-si ; 17 ESE. Kiang-tcheou.

Kiangari, (an. *Gangra*), t. A. Turkey, and chief place of a sangiacat, in Natolia ; defended by a castle on a rock ; 256 ESE. Constantinople. Lon. 34. 17. E. Lat. 39. 54. N.

Kiang-che-pao, t. China, in Hou-quang ; 35 S. Koue.

Kiang-gan, t. China, of the third rank, in the Kincha, in Se-tchuen ; 20 E. Soui-tcheou.

Kiang-hoa, t. China of the third rank, in Hou-quang ; 15 S. Tao.

Kiang-kien, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen ; 30 SSW. Tchong-king, on the Kincha river.

Kiang-nan, pr. China, bounded N. by Chang-tong, E. by the sea, S. by Tche-kiang and Kiang-si, and W. by Honan, and Hou-quang. Here the ancient emperors always kept their court, till they were obliged for reasons of state to remove nearer Tartary, and choose Peking for the place of their residence. It is of vast extent, and contains 14 cities of the first order, and 93 of the second and third order. These cities are very populous, and of the greatest note in the empire, especially for commerce ; it is the rendezvous of all the great barks, for the country is full of lakes, rivers, and canals, either natural or the effect of labour, which communicate with the great river Yang-tse-kiang, that crosses the province. Nan-king is the capital.

Kiang-ning, see *Nan-king*.

Kiang-se, or *Tchiang-se*, t. Thibet, near a river which runs into the Sanpoo ; 25 SW. Lassa. Lon. 90. 4. E. Lat. 29. 58. N. It is represented as a fine city and fortress, with a convent so extensive as to have the appearance of another city.

Kiang-si, pr. China, bounded N. by Kiang-nan, E. by Fo-kien and Tche-kiang, S. by Quang-tong, and W. by Hou-quang. Towards Quang-tong and Fokien, the country is mountainous ; but intermixed with fertile valleys,

and well cultivated. The river Kan-kiang divides the whole province into 2 parts, which contains 13 cities of the first order, and 78 of the second and third orders. Nan-tchang is the capital.

Kiang, city, China, of the second rank, in Chan-si; 300 SW. Peking. Lat. 36. 6. N.

Kiang-tchuen, t. China, of the third rank, in Yun-nan; 12 ENE. Sing-hing.

Kiang-you, t. China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen; 20 N. Mien.

Kiang-yuen, t. Corea; 15 NE. Hoang-tcheou.

Kiang-Ku, see *Yang-tse*.

Kiang-pou, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan; 8 W. Nan-King.

Kiao, city, China, of the second rank, in Chang-tong; 300 SE. Peking. Lat. 36. 16. N.

Kiao-ho, t. China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li; 32 W. Tsang.

Kiao-ke, t. Corea; 72 W. King-ki-tao.

Kiao-tao, small island, China, in the Hoang-hai, or Yellow river, near the coast of Corea. Lon. 124. 25. E. Lat. 38. 13. N.

Kiare, t. Persia, in Irak; 30 SW. Casbin.

Kia-tching, t. China, of the third rank, in Chang-tong; 12 W. Tci-ngin.

Kia-tchuen, t. Corea; 27 SSW. Sing-tcheou.

Kia-ting, city, China, of the second rank, in Se-tchuen, on the Yang; 900 SSW. Peking. Lon. 103. 30. E. Lat. 29. 29. N. Great plenty of musk is collected in the environs.

Kia-ting, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan; 7 SE. Taitsang.

Kiawa, small island, near the coast of S. C. Lon. 80. 5. W. Lat. 32. 41. N.

Kibban, t. Kurdistan, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Euphrates; 80 W. Diarbekir. The neighbourhood abounds in copper and iron.

Kibbied, t. Africa, in Bornou; 150 SE. Bornou. Lon. 24. 16. E. Lat. 18. 23. N.

Kibitten, t. Prussia; 7 SE. Heilsperg.

Kibola, t. Mingrelia; 25 SE. Anarghia.

Ki-chan, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si; 12 SE. Fong-tsiang.

Ki-choui, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si; 10 NE. Ki-ngan.

Ki-choui, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang; 25 E. Hoang-tcheou.

Ki-choui, t. China, of the third rank, in Honan; 20 SE. Hoai-king.

Kickapoo, or *Red Bud Creek*, r. Illinois, which flows SW. and joins the Illinois, a little below Illinois lake.

Kickapoos, Indians, residing about lake Superior, at the S. end of lake Michigan, near the sources of the Illinois, and also on the Wabash.

Kickemuit, an arm of Mount Hope bay, R. I., adjoining the town of Warren; 2 miles long, and half a mile broad.

Kickduyn, fort, Holland; 2 S. Helder.

Kicktool, t. East-Greenland. Lon. 45. 5. W. Lat. 61. 15. N.

Kicydani, t. Rus. Wilna; 48 NNW. Troki.

Kid, small isl. near W. coast of Ireland, a little N. Broad-Haven; 3 SW. Binwy Head.

Kidarnaut, t. Thibet; 100 N. Sirinagur. Lon. 79. 12. E. Lat. 32. 4. N.

Kidderminster, t. Eng., in Worcestershire, on the river Stour; 14 N. Worcester, 125 NW. London. Lon. 2. 10. W. Lat. 52. 24. N. Pop.

8,088. It is near the great Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal, and has been long noted for its manufactures, which are on an extensive scale. The carpet manufacture is the most considerable branch, & employs about 1,000 looms. There are 700 silk looms. Other manufactures are poplins, crapes, bombazines, &c. Near the town are several chalybeate springs. It has a weekly market on Thursday.

Kidelia, t. Russia, in Viborg, on N. coast of lake Ladoga; 48 NNE. Kexholm.

Kides, t. Finland; 83 SE. Kuopio.

Kidge, or *Kej*, (an. *Chodda*,) fortified town, Persia, the present capital of Mecran; 450 SSW. Candahar, 600 SE. Ispahan. Lon. 62. 10. E. Lat. 26. 30. N. The fort is built on a high precipice, encircled by the town.

Kidonia, see *Haivali*.

Kidron, or *Cedron*, rivulet, Palestine, which runs by Jerusalem and flows into the Dead sea.

Kidwelly, t. Wales, in Caermarthen, on the river Gwendrath, near the bay of Caermarthen; 9 S. Caermarthen, 224 W. London. Lon. 4. 20. W. Lat. 56. 52. N. Pop. 1,441. Near it is a colliery, from whence the coals are brought by a canal to the quay. The market is on Friday.

Kié, or *Kieh*, t. Persia, in Mecran; 100 NNW. Kidge. Lon. 60. 8. E. Lat. 27. 40. N.

Kieidani, t. Eu. Russia, in Wilna, near Kowno. Pop. 2,700.

Kiekerness, t. Prussia, in Samland, on an island in the Russ; 19 NW. Tilsit, 35 N. Georgenburg.

Kiel, t. Sweden, Asele; 55 SSE. Asele.

Kiel, t. Denmark, in Holstein, capital of the duchy, at the bottom of a bay or gulf in the Baltic, which forms a convenient harbour; 36 NW. Lubeck, 47 N. Hamburg. Lon. 10. 8. E. Lat. 54. 20. N. Pop. 7,075. It contains three churches, and a protestant university, founded in 1665, with 18 regular and 10 extraordinary professors, and in 1817, only 107 students. It has a library of 60,000 vols., a botanic garden, an anatomical theatre, an observatory, &c. It has a castle delightfully situated, and formerly the residence of the dukes. The environs of the town are very pleasant, and there are fine public walks. The harbour is good, but the trade is limited: exports, corn, butter, cheese, and bacon: manufactures, hats, tobacco, starch, and sugar refining. There is a great annual fair in January, attended by the farmers, and even by the gentry of Sleswick and Holstein, for the arrangement of their pecuniary concerns.—It was formerly one of the Hanse towns.

Kiel, canal, Holstein, which joins the Baltic to the Eyder, thus forming a communication with the German ocean; $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, from 90 to 100 feet wide at the surface, 54 at the bottom, and at least 10 feet deep; and is capable of admitting vessels of 9 feet draught. It was begun in 1777, and finished in 1784.

Kiel, lake, Norway, in Christiansand; 16 N. Christiansand.

Kielce, or *Kieltze*, t. Russian Poland, in Sandomirz; 24 E. Malagocz. Pop. 2,324. Bp. see.

Kieldrecht, t. Flanders; 5 E. Hulst.

Kiele, t. Persia, in Irak; 35 NE. Sultania.

Kielmy, t. Samogitia; 14 NW. Rosiene.

Kiemi, see *Kemi*.

Kien, t. on E. coast of the island of Ceram, one of the Molucca islands.

Kienering, t. Austria; 1 NW. Engenberg.

Kieng-hiever, t. Persia, in Irak; 39 SSW. Hamadan.

Kien-nhing, t. China, of the third rank, in Fo-kien; 50 SW. Chao-ou.

Kien-ning, or *Kien-nghing*, city, China, of the first rank, in Fo-kien; 180 S. Peking. Lon. 117. 2. E. Lat. 27. 5. N. Eight towns of the third order are under the jurisdiction of this city, which is situated on the river Minho. It is a place of plentiful trade, because all commodities that are carried up and down the river pass through it.

Kien-ouei, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen; 22 SE. Kiating.

Kien-pin, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiangnan; 22 NE. Ning-koue.

Kiensheim, t. France, Upper-Rhine; 6 NNW. Colmar.

Kien-si, city China, of the second rank, in Koei-tcheou; 950 SSW. Peking. Lon. 105. 96. E. Lat. 27. 56. N.

Kien-tchang, city, China, of the first rank, in Kiang-si; 630 S. Peking. Lon. 118. 20. E. Lat. 27. 35. N. This city is situated on the borders of Fo-kien, in a fertile country. The common rice is made use of to make wine, and a reddish sort made use of by the richer people for food.

Kien-tchang, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si; 27 N. Nan-tchang.

Kien-tchang-ouei, t. China, in Setchuen; 87 WNW. Ou-mong.

Kien-tchi, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen; 27 S. Koei-tcheou.

Kien-tchuen, city, China, of the second rank, in Yun-nan; 1,189 SW. Peking. Lon. 99. 44. E. Lat. 26. 35. N.

Kien-te, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiangnan; 22 S. Ngan-kiang.

Kien-Yang, t. China, of the third rank, Chen-si; 15 NW. Fong-tsang.

Kien-yang, t. China, of the third rank, in Fo-kien; 25 NNW. Kien-nhing.

Kieou, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-tong; 40 NW. Tong-tchan.

Kieou-carpon, t. Corea; 500 ENE. Peking.

Kieou-kiang, city, China, of the first rank, in Kiang-si, on the lake of Po-yang; 615 S. Peking. Lon. 165. 41. E. Lat. 29. 53. N. It is the rendezvous of all the barks which go and come from the other cities of this province, and the provinces of Kiangnan, and Hou-quang. Although it is 300 miles distant from the sea, they take in the river which washes its walls, salmon, dolphins, and sturgeon; it ebbs and flows every new and full moon, and its waters glide so slowly from the city to the sea, that its current is scarcely perceivable.

Kieou-lan, city, China, of the second rank, in Yun-nan; 1,187 SW. Peking. Lon. 99. 26. E. Lat. 26. 34. N.

Kieou-li-po, t. China of the third rank, in Quang-si; 30 NNE. Nan-tan.

Kieou Pi, or *Pi*, city, China, of the second rank, in Kiangnan; 350 SSE. Peking. Lon. 117. 44. E. Lat. 34. 38. N.

Kieou-tong-lan, t. China, in Quang-si; 20 E. Tong-lan.

Kierady, t. Hind., Benares; 15 ESE. Chunar.

Kierali, (an. *Caralla*,) t. Turkish Armenia, on the coast of the Black sea, at the mouth of a river of the same name; 30 SW. Trebisond.

Kiere, t. Persia, in Irak; 20 ESE. Casbin.

Kiernow, t. Rus. Wilna; 25 NW. Wilna.

Kiertemide, s-p. Denmark, in the island of Funen, on the side of a large bay; 8 ENE. Odensee. Lon. 10. 40. E. Lat. 55. 22. N. Merchants of Odensee have warehouses in this town.

Kietai, t. Tyrol; 6 S. Stamps.

Kiev, *Kievskoe*, or *Kiow*, gov. Russia, bounded N. by Tchernigov, E. by Poltava, S. by Cherson, and W. by Podolia and Volhynia. Sq. m. 20,551. Pop. 1,000,000. It is divided into 12 circles, and contains 77 towns. It comprises a part of the Ukraine; is a continued plain, having little wood, but like the rest of the Ukraine, exceedingly fertile, producing an abundance of corn; also fruits, vegetables, flax, hemp, tobacco, and honey; and abounding in excellent pasturage.

Kiev, or *Kiov*, or *Kiow*, city, Russia, capital of a government to which it gives name, on the Dnieper; 420 E. Cracow, 565 S. Petersburg. Lon. 30. 28. E. Lat. 50. 27. N. Pop. 18, or 20,000. Greek abp. see. It stands on a rising ground, on the right bank of the Dnieper, and consists properly of 3 towns, viz. the Old Town, Padol, or the Lower Town, and the fortress of Petschersky. These 3 parts are connected by entrenchments; but the last only is regularly fortified. It stands on an eminence, facing the S.; and besides barracks for the garrison, magazines, officers' houses, and some churches, includes that rich and stately monastery, which was founded in the 11th century, and called Petshersky, because the monks formerly lived in a Petshera, i. e. a cavern on the mountain where the convent now stands. In its subterraneous vaults, which resemble a labyrinth, and consist of cells, chapels, &c. are found great numbers of undecayed bodies, supposed to be the remains of saints and martyrs. The old city of Kiev stands on an eminence facing the N., and is fortified according to the mountainous nature of the country, with hork-works, &c. Here stands the cathedral. Podol lies below Old Kiev in the plain, on the banks of the Dnieper, and excepting the university, churches, and convents, entirely consists of shops and tradesmen's houses. The 3 divisions, along with the suburbs, cover a large tract of ground. The town is gloomy and inanimate, possessing no manufactures; agriculture and distilling of spiritous liquors, are the principal employments of the town and neighbourhood. It has a gymnasium and a theological seminary, and had formerly an academy numerously attended, which was erected in 1803 into a university.—Kiev was founded in A. D. 430, and was a long time the capital of the kingdom of Russia. In 1240, it fell into the hands of the Tartars; afterwards into those of the Lithuanians and Poles; but was restored to Russia in 1686.

Kieusk, t. Natolia; 40 NNW. Mogla.

Kiezenskoe, t. Rus. Perm; 80 N. Perm.

Kifanta, t. Bootan; 64 N. Dinagepour.

Kiffer, isl. in E. Indian sea, near N. coast of the isl. of Timor; about 20 miles in circ. Lon. 126. 20. E. Lat. 8. 0. S.

Kiftelek, t. Hungary; 18 NW. Zegedin.
Kiges, t. Gallia co. Ohio. Pop. 387.
Kigigina, fortress, Russia, Upha; 160 E. Upha.
Kigna, r. Hungary, which runs into the Drave, 18 W. Ziget.

Kihianum, r. N. A., a branch of the Lastaw.
Kijasa, mt. Thibet; 25 SE. Giti.

Kikacco, t. Africa, in Congo; 30 SE. Pango.

Kikala, t. South Finland; 40 ESE. Abo.

Kikalemazo, r. Michigan, which flows into lake Michigan, 20 N. Blackwater river.

Kikalga, one of the Fox islands in the N. Pacific ocean. Lon. 194. 28. E. Lat. 54. N.

Kikh, t. Turkish Armenia; 33 WSW. Moush.

Ki-kiang, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen; 45 NW. Tchi-ngan.

Kikiany, one of the smaller Japanese islands. Lon. 132. 25. E. Lat. 29. 40. N.

Kikov, t. Japan, in Nippon; 15 SE. Iwata.

Kikukovi, t. Russia, Tobolsk, on the Tchulim; 64 NW. Atchinsk.

iKkuts, t. Japan, in Ximo; 15 NNE. Udo.

iKl, t. Sweden, in Warmeland; 12 S. Christinehamn.

Kilan, see *Ghilan*.

Kilanoi, t. West Bothnia; 103 N. Tornea.

Kilar, t. Persia, in Irak; 14 SE. Teheran.

Kilare, t. West Bothnia; 90 N. Tornea.

Kilbarchan, parish, Scot., in Renfrew; 4 W. Paisley. Pop. 3,563. Here are some bleach fields, and manufactures of linen.

Kilbirny, parish, Scot., in Ayrshire, 8 N. Irvine. Pop. 1,018.

Kilbrannin Sound, strait, between the isle of Arran and S. part of Argyle, in Scotland.

Kilbride, parish, Scot., Lanerk; 5 W. Hamilton. Pop. 2,330. Dr. William Hunter and his brother John, two celebrated anatomists, were natives of this parish.

Kilburn, v. Eng., in Middlesex; 4 NW. London. Here is a medicinal spring.

Kilcalmonil, t. Scot., in Argyle, and peninsula of Kintyre; 17 N. Campbelton.

Kildare, co. Ireland, in Leinster, bounded N. by Meath, E. by Dublin and Wicklow, S. by Carlow, and W. by King's county and Queen's county; about 32 miles in length from N. to S., and from 12 to 21 from E. to W. The soil is generally fertile, and the air temperate. The principal towns are Kildare, Athy, Naas, and Monastereven. Sq. m. 593. Pop. about 110,000; 30 Catholics to 1 Protestant.

Kildare, t. Ireland, in a county of the same name; 28 SW. Dublin, 33 WNW. Wicklow. Lon. 6. 57. W. Lat. 53. 9. N. H. 180. Bp. see. The cathedral church is small, besides which there is a parish church, but no Episcopal palace. Kildare is now a small ruinous place, chiefly supported by frequent horse-races on what is called the *Curragh*, a fine plain, containing upwards of 3,000 acres.

Kildrummy, v. Scot., in Aberdeenshire; 4 NW. Alford, 120 N. Edinburgh. Here are the remains of a castle, in which the wife of Robert Bruce and the ladies of the court took shelter after his defeat at Methven.

Kilduin, small isl. in the North sea. Lon. 34. 14. E. Lat. 69. N.

Kilduin, small isl. in the North sea. Lon. 34. 14. E. Lat. 69. N.

Kilef, t. Grand Bukharia, in Balk, on the left side of the Gihon; 60 NW. Balk. Lon. 64. 30. E. Lat. 37. 10. N.

Kilerin, v. Ireland, in Kilkenny, near Thomastown.—Native, bp. George Berkeley.

Kilfit, s-p. Nubia, on the Red sea, with a harbour 7 miles in circumference, safe from winds. Lon. 36. 40. E. Lat. 21. 45. N.

Kilgerran, or *Kilgarring*, t. Wales, in Pembroke, on S. side of the Tivy; 3 SE. Cardigan, 227 W. London. Lon. 4. 38. W. Lat. 54. 6. N. Pop. 769.

Kilgrund, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 4. E. Lat. 62. 5. N.

Kilham, t. Eng., in Yorkshire; 28 N. Hull, 200 N. London.

Kilia, or *KiliaNova*, t. Eu. Russia, Bessarabia, at the most northern mouth of the Danube, near the Black sea; 20 ENE. Ismail. Lon. 30. 12. E. Lat. 45. 28. N. Pop. 6,000. The maritime trade of Moldavia, Walachia, and Bulgaria passes through this place.

Kilios, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, on the coast of the Black sea; 20 WSW. Amasieh.

Kilis, t. Syria; 6 SW. Antab.

Kilkare, t. Hind., in Marawar; 10 SW. Ramnadporum.

Kilkenny, t. Coos co. N. H.; 8 E. Lancaster. Pop. 24.

Kilkenny, p-t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y.; in Fowler; 194 NW. Albany, W. 479.

Kilkenny, co. Ireland, bounded N. by Queen's county, E. by Carlow and Wexford, S. by Waterford, and W. by Tipperary; about 35 miles from N. to S., and 19 from E. to W. It contains 127 parishes. The surface is generally level, and the soil fertile in corn, equal to most other parts of Ireland. Pop. 108,000. H. 17,212.

Kilkenny, city, Ireland, capital of the county to which it gives name; 56 SSW. Dublin, 65 NE. Cork. Lon. 7. 15. W. Lat. 52. 38. N. Pop. 14,945. H. 2,870. Bp. see. It is situated on the river Nore, over which are 2 handsome bridges. The borough of St. Canice, or Irish Town, is joined to it, and both together form one large town, which sends 1 member to parliament. The town was once of much greater importance, than at present. It now contains many large and good buildings, among which are the castle of the earl of Ormond, a large cathedral, the bishop's palace, a college, a theatre, &c. The college is attended by about 70 students. The houses are decorated with a beautiful black and white marble, dug from the quarries near the town. Considerable manufactures of blankets and coarse woollen cloths are carried on here.

Kilkila, t. Persian Armenia; 26 NW. Kanja.

Killack, t. Persia, in Mecran, on the coast of the Arabian sea; 60 W. Tiz. Lon. 59. 20. E. Lat. 25. 27. N.

Killala, t. Ireland, in Mayo; 23 N. Castlebar, 26 W. Sligo. Lon. 9. 3. W. Lat. 54. 12. N. Bp. see. It is situated on a fine bay of the Atlantic, to which it gives name. The bay is near six miles from E. to W., and 5 from N. to S. Fishing is the principal business of the place; it has some manufactures of coarse linen and woollen cloths.

Killali, t. Abyssinia; 100 S. Miné.

Killaloe, t. Ireland, in Clare; 11 NNE. Lim-

erick, 20 E. Ennis. Lon. 8. 22. W. Lat. 52. 48. N. Bp. see. It is situated on the Shannon, by which it is separated from the county of Tipperary, with a bridge of communication. It is a very old town, without trade. In the year 1752, the bishopric of Killfenora was annexed to it.

Kallamuk Indians, on W. coast of N. A., south of the Columbia. No. 1,000.

Killanore, t. Hind., in the Carnatic; 9 NW. Trichinopoly.

Killany Bay, bay on E. coast of the island of Arranmore. Lon. 9. 36. W. Lat. 53. 5. N.

Killard Point, cape on E. coast of Ireland, in the English Channel; 6 E. Downpatrick. Lon. 5. 27. W. Lat. 54. 22. N.

Killarney, t. Ireland, in Kerry; 36 W. Cork, 50 SW. Limerick. Lon. 9. 32. W. Lat. 51. 49. N. Pop. about 5,000. It is situated near the entrance of a small river into the lake of Killarney, which is celebrated for its picturesque beauties. It is a pleasant town, and contains many handsome houses and an excellent public school for Catholic children, and is the residence of a Catholic bishop. The town is much visited by strangers, on account of the lake, which is near Magilcuddy's rocks. The lake is sometimes called *Lough Lane*, and is divided into 3 parts, called the Lower, Middle, and Upper lakes. The lower is 6 miles long, and 3 broad. The eastern side is diversified with the most beautiful scenery; the south side is composed of immense mountains. On a small island in this lake are the remains of a monastery, the chapel of which is converted into a banqueting room.

Killawats Indians, on W. coast of N. America. No. 500.

Killaxthocles Indians, on W. coast of N. A. No. 100.

Killbegan, t. Ireland, in Westmeath, on the Brosna; 14 E. Athlone, 42 W. Dublin. Lon. 7. 26. W. Lat. 52. 22. N.

Killbuck, river, Ohio, one of the most northern branches of the Muskingum.

Killcock, t. Ireland, in Kildare; 11 S. Trim, 15 W. Dublin. Lon. 6. 40. W. Lat. 53. 21. N.

Killcullen Bridge, t. Ireland, in Kildare, on the Liffy; 7 E. Kildare, 22 SW. Dublin. A mile from the town is the village of Killcullen, once a walled town, with 7 gates, of which only 1 remains. In the church-yard of the village is an ancient round tower.

Killdare, see *Kildare*.

Killeen, t. Ireland, in Meath; 7 SSE. Navan. It was formerly a place of considerable note, now mean and decayed.

Killery Harbour, bay on W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 9. 46. W. Lat. 53. 38. N.

Killeshandra, t. Ireland, in Cavan; 8 SW. Cavan, 18 E. Leitrim.

Killfenora, v. Ireland, in Clare; 12 NW. Ennis, 15 WNW. Gort. Bp. see, united to Killaloe, in 1752.

Killicranky, v. Scot., in Perthshire, where is a celebrated road cut on the side of a mountain, called *Killicranky Pass*; on one side is a lofty mountain, and on the other a precipice of 100 yards; 12 N. Dunkeld.

Killigray, small isl. Scot., between Lewis and North Uist. Lon. 7. 3. W. Lat. 57. 43. N.

Killiness Point, cape, Scot., on the coast of Wigton, in Luce bay; 3 N. Mull of Galloway.

Killingly, p-t. Windham co. Ct., on the Quinibaug; 18 ENE. Windham, 26 N. Norwich, 25 W. Providence, 45 E. Hartford, W. 383. Pop. in 1810, 2,580; in 1820, 2,803. It is a good agricultural township, watered by the Quinibaug and its branches, and is divided into 3 congregational parishes, and has also a Baptist meeting house. It has 1 woollen and 4 cotton manufactories, and contains valuable quarries of freestone.

Killingtringan Bay, bay, Scot., on W. coast of the county of Wigton. Lon. 5. 12. W. Lat. 54. 58. N.

Killington, see *Sherburne*.

Killingworth, p-t. Middlesex co. Ct. on Long Island sound; 9 E. Guilford, 26 E. New Haven, 26 W. New London, W. 329. Pop. 2,342. It has a harbour with $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet water at common tides; and there are 8 small vessels belonging to the town, employed in the coasting trade. At the landing is a handsome village of about 100 houses. The Indian name was *Hammomasset*, the name of a small river, which flows into the sound, between Killingworth and Guilford. North Killingworth, in N. part of the township, has also a post office.

Killington Peak, a summit of the Green mountains, in Sherburne, Vt.; 8 or 10 E. of Rutland. It is one of the most elevated mountains in Vermont; and is, according to Dr. Williams, 3,455 feet high; and, according to capt. A. Partridge, 3,679 above the sea, and 2,807 above its base.

Killingworth, see *Kenilworth*.

Killkenny, see *Kilkenny*.

Killmacduagh, v. Ireland, in Galway, and see of a bishop, united with Clonfert; 3 SW. Gort, 12 N. Ennis. Nothing but the walls of the cathedral remain; near it are the ruins of a monastery, and several chapels. These, with a large round tower, of very ancient and rude masonry, denote the former consequence of this now wretched village.

Killmallock, t. Ireland, in Limerick; 4 NE. Charleville, 16 S. Limerick. Lon. 8. 31. W. Lat. 52. 24. N. About 2 centuries ago, it was one of the best built inland towns in the kingdom; the walls of many large houses of stone, and excellent workmanship, remain to this day while the ruins of the churches and monasteries, walls, and gates, denote its former splendor; though now reduced to the situation of a miserable village.

Killmichael Point, cape on E. coast of Ireland, in the Irish sea. Lon. 6. 9. W. Lat. 52. 44. N.

Killough, s-p. Ireland, in Down, with a convenient harbour at NE. extremity of Dundrum bay; 5 S. Downpatrick. Lon. 5. 33. W. Lat. 54. 13. N. Here are some salt works.

Killrush, t. Ireland, Kildare; 12 SW. Naas.

Killybegs, t. Ireland, in Donegal; 13 W. Donegal. Lon. 8. 18. W. Lat. 54. 38. N. It is situated on a creek, on the north side of Donegal bay.

Killy Holm, one of the smaller Orkney islands, about a half a mile N. Eglissha.

Killyleagh, t. Ireland in Down, on W. coast

of Strangford Lough, with a safe harbour for vessels; 7 NNE. Downpatrick, 15 SSE. Belfast. Lon. 5. 32. W. Lat. 54. 23. N. The linen manufacture is established here, and its fine threads are much esteemed.

Kilmarthomas, v. Ireland, in Waterford, on the Maghan; 83 SSW. Dublin.

Kilmany, parish, Scot., in Fifeshire, in a fine and fertile valley; 5 N. Cupar Pop. 787.

Kilmarnock, p-v. Lancaster co. Va.; 2 or 3 miles from the Rappahannoc, 30 N. Yorktown, W. 175.

Kilmarnock, formerly *St. Marnock*, t. Scot., and burgh of barony, in Ayrshire; 12 NNE. Ayr, 22 SW. Glasgow. Lon. 4. 27. W. Lat. 55. 40. N. Pop. 10,148. It has a low situation, on a small river of the same name, and contains 7 places of public worship, and has a market on Friday, and 4 annual fairs. It is the principal manufacturing town in the county. The chief articles of manufacture are carpets, other woollen goods, shoes, leather, &c.

Kilmaurs, t. Scot., and burgh of barony, in Ayrshire; 2 N. Kilmarnock. It was formerly celebrated for its cutlery, and especially knives, so that a *Kilmaurs whittle* was famous to a proverb.

Kilmes, t. Russia, in Viatka; 38 NE. Malmisch.

Kilmes, r. Russia, which runs into the Viatka, 32 NNE. Malmisch.

Kilminster, v. Eng., in Devon, near Axbridge; 9 W. Warminster, 107 W. London. Here Athelstan defeated the Danes.

Kilmore, v. Ireland, in Cavan; 3 SW. Cavan. Bp. see. There is no cathedral, but a small parish church, which joins the bishop's palace.

Kilmory, t. Scot., on south coast of the isl. of Arran; 8 SW. Lamlash. Pop. 3,430.

Kilmuir, t. Scot., in Ross-shire; 5 S. Tain.

Kilonda, t. Africa, in Benguela; 15 S. Benguela.

Kilongo, pr. Loango. The soil is fertile, and it was formerly an independent kingdom. The governor is absolute, and at his death the people elect another, without consulting the king of Loango. The chief trade is in elephants' teeth. Kilongo, the capital, is situated on the coast; 30 NW. Loango. Lat. 4. 25. S.

Kilpatrick, t. & parish, Scot., in Dumbarton; 3 SE. Dumbarton, 10 NW. Glasgow. Pop. 3,428. It was named from St. Patrick, who, according to tradition, was a native of the place. Here is a considerable woollen manufacture, a smithery, and a bleach field.

Kilrea, t. Ireland, in Derry; 11 S. Colerain, 25 E. Londonderry.

Kilrenny, t. & royal burgh, Scot., in Fifeshire, on north side of the Forth; 3 W. Craill.

Kilrush, t. Ireland, in Clare, on the Shannon; 142 SW. Dublin. It is a flourishing town.

Kilsee, t. Austria; 3 SE. Hainburg.

Kilsyth, v. & parish, Scot., in Stirlingshire; 10 SSW. Stirling, 13 E. Glasgow. Lon. 4. 10. W. Lat. 56. N. Pop. 1,500; of the parish 3,206. In this parish are mines of iron stone. Near Kilsyth, a battle was fought between the marquis of Montrose and the Covenanters, in which the latter were defeated with great slaughter.

Kiltzesti, t. Walachia, on the Tismana; 12 SSW. Tergosyl.

Kilvin, r. Scot., which runs into the Clyde, 4 NW. Glasgow.

Kilwara, t. Hind., in Rantampour; 32 S. Suisopour.

Kilwinning, t. Scot., in Ayrshire, on the Garnock; 3 NNW. Irvine, 28 SW. Glasgow. Pop. of the town 1,260, of the parish 3,291.

Kilworth, t. Ireland, Cork; 104 SW. Dublin.

Kily Harbour, bay on W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119. 20. E. Lat. 1. 33. S.

Kimberton, p-t. Chester co. Pa.; 3 W. of the Schuylkill, 3 E. Yellow Springs, 27 NNW. Philadelphia, W. 137. It is very pleasantly situated in a hilly and fertile country, and contains a merchant mill, a Friends' meetinghouse, and a Friends' boarding school for females. The houses are all large, and built of stone.

Kimbolton, t. Eng., in Huntingdonshire, with a weekly market on Friday; 8 WSW. Huntingdon, 63 N. London. Lon. 0. 23. W. Lat. 54. 14. N. Pop. 1,400. Here is a castle, the seat of the duke of Manchester, where Catherine, queen of Henry VIII., died in 1535.

Kimborowka, t. Rus. Minsk; 6 E. Mozyr.

Kimedy, t. Hind., in Cicacole; 30 NW. Cicacole.

Ki-men, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiangnan; 40 W. Hoei-tcheou.

Kingswisen, t. Austria; 10 N. Grein.

Kimi, see *Kemi*.

Kimihie, a northern branch of Red river, which joins W. of the state of Louisiana.

Kimito, t. Finland, in Abo; 23 SE. Abo.

Kimkin, t. Walachia; 55 N. Bucharest, 90 ESE. Hermanstadt.

Kimlassa, t. Hind., in Malwa; 35 S. Chanderee, 172 ENE. Ougein. Lat. 24. 15. N.

Kimmo, t. Africa, in Jajaaga. Lon. 10. 20. W. Lat. 14. 23. N.

Kimmoul, t. Hind., in Orissa; 5 N. Sonepour.

Kimnik, t. Walachia, on the river Alaut; 44 ESE. Tergovisto, 76 NE. Orsowa.

Kimoli, see *Argentiera*.

Kimooenim Indians, N. A., on Lewis's river. No. 800.

Kimos, lake, Russia, in Olonetz; 8 NW. from lake Nuk, with which it communicates by a small river. Lon. 30. 14. E. Lat. 64. 45. N.

Kimozerskai, t. Russia, in Olonetz, on the lake Kimos; 88 N. Kemi.

Kimpina, t. Walachia; 44 N. Bucharest.

Kimpling, t. Austria; 4 W. Grieskirchen.

Kimpolung, t. Eu. Turkey, in Moldavia; 115 NNE. Hermanstadt, 116 WNW. Jassy.

Kimpolung, t. Moldavia; 125 W. Jassy.

Kimpour, t. Bengal; 27 ENE. Purneah.

Kimsa, t. Sweden, in E. Gothland; 7 SSW. Nordkioping.

Kim-tcha, t. Thibet; 15 WNW. Tchasircong.

Kim-tcha, t. Thibet; 36 NW. Tchasircong.

Kim-tcheou, t. Chinese Tartary. Lon. 126. 26. E. Lat. 44. 3. N.

Kin, city, China, of the second rank, in Chen-si; 527 SW. Peking. Lat. 35. 23. N.

Kin, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si; 15 SE. Lan.

Kin, t. Persia, in Segestan, at the foot of a chain of mountains, near the lake Zare; 127

W. Candahar, 330 E. Ispahan. The air is pure, and the soil of the environs fertile, especially in fruit.

Kin, t. Arabia, in Nedsjed; 153 NE. Hajar.

Kinar-a-gird, t. Persia; 16 S. Teheran. Pop. 3,000.

Kinaski, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi; 28 W. Nertchinsk.

Kinasso, t. Africa, in Congo; 30 SE. Pango.

Kinatjura, t. Japan, Nippon; 94 SW. Meaco.

Kinburn, fortress, Russia, in Ekaterinoslav, on a bay of the Black sea, at the mouth of the Dnieper; 16 SE. Otchakov, 164 SW. Ekaterinoslav. Lon. 31. 36. E. Lat. 46. 35. N. It has frequently been attacked by sea and land by the Turks, but without success.

Kincardine, t. Scot., in Perthshire, in a district separated from the rest of the county by the county of Clackmannan; 9 W. Dumferline, 20 S. Perth. Lon. 3. 43. W. Lat. 56. 5. N. Pop. 1,200; of the parish 2,212. It has markets on Wednesday and Saturday. It is situated on the Forth, and is a creek to the port and custom-house of Alloa. Here is a good roadstead, where 100 vessels may ride with safety.

Kincardine, v. Scot., in Kincardineshire; 9 SW. Stonehaven. Pop. 73. It was formerly capital of the county, to which it gives name.

Kincardine O'Neil, t. Scot., in Aberdeenshire; 20 W. Aberdeen, 22 N. Montrose.

Kincardineshire, or *Mearns*, co. Scot., bounded N. and NW. by Aberdeenshire, E. by the German ocean, S. and SW. by Angus; about 26 m. from N. to S., and 17 in its mean breadth from E. to W. The face of the country is greatly diversified; part of it being level, the soil fertile, and well cultivated; and a part mountainous, dreary, and barren. The Grampian mountains extend through it from east to west. The principal towns are Bervie and Stonehaven. Pop. 27,439. Sq. m. 380.

Kincha, r. Asia, which rises in Thibet, passes through the Chinese province of Se-tchuen, and enters the province of Hou-quang, where it changes its name to *Yang-tse*, after which it crosses the province of Kiang-nan, and runs into the sea, Lon. 112. 44. E. Lat. 31. 55. N.

Kin-chan, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang; 35 SW. Te-ngan.

Kincoopy, small fort, Hind., in Mysore; 18 NE. Chitteldroog.

Kindelbrucken, t. Pru. Erfurt, on the Wipper; 21 NE. Erfurt, 24 ENE. Muhlhausen. Lon. 11. 10. E. Lat. 51. 16. N. Pop. 1,250.

Kinderhook, p-t. Columbia co. N. Y., on E. side of the Hudson; 10 N. Hudson, 20 S. Albany, W. 350. Pop. 3,913. Here are two paper-mills, other valuable mills and manufactories, and an academy. The principal village is at some distance from the river. At the landing there is also a post village, W. 347.

Kinderhook Creek, r. N. Y., which rises in Rensselaer co., and unites with Claverac creek, in Kinderhook, a little above its entrance into the Hudson.

Kindooa, t. Bengal; 7 NW. Noony.

Kinel, r. Russia, which runs into the Samara, at Aleksevskoe, in Simbirsk, 20 E. Samara.

Kineschna, t. Russia, in Kostrom, on the Volga; 40 SE. Kostrom. Pop. 1,592.

Kinelon, t. Eng., in Warwick, with a weekly market on Tuesday; 9 E. Stratford, 88 WNW. London. Lon. 1. 30. W. Lat. 52. 9. N. Pop. 1,617. King John is said to have kept his court in a castle here.

King, city, China, of the second rank, in Petcheli; 130 S. Peking. Lon. 115. 52. E. Lat. 37. 46. N.

King, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiangnan; 20 SW. Ning-koue.

King, or *Kin-yuen*, city, China, of the first rank, in Quang-si; 1,037 SSW. Peking. Lon. 108. E. Lat. 24. 26. N.

King, t. Africa, in Cacongo; 40 SE. Essena.

King's Chair, see *Konigstuhl*.

Kingscliffe, see *Cliffe*.

King Creek, p-v. Barnwell, S. C.; W. 600.

King's County, N. Y., W. end of Long Island; bounded NW. by New York harbor, E. by Queen's co., and S. by the Atlantic. Pop. in 1810, 8,303; in 1820, 11,187. Chief town, Flatbush.

King's Keys, islets and rocks in the Spanish Main, near the Mosquito shore. Lon. 82.35.W. Lat. 12. 42. N.

King's Bay, bay, SE. coast of Nova Scotia. Lon. 59. 10. W. Lat. 44. 32. N.

King's County, co. Ireland, Leinster, bounded N. by West-Meath, E. by Kildare, S. by Queen's co., and W. by Galway; 34 miles from N. to S., and, where broadest, 32 from E. to W. Pop. about 130,000. Sq. m. 707. Except the mountain of Sliebh-bloom, the surface is generally level, and the soil in general rich and well cultivated; some parts, however, are yet rude and uncultivated. Birr or Parsons-town is the most considerable place.

King's Creek, r. N. C., which runs into the Congaree, Lon. 81. 40. W. Lat. 35. 8. N.

King's Ferry, p-v. Cayuga co. N. Y., in Genoa; 185 W. Albany, W. 366.

King's Ferry, p-v. Monongalia co. Va.; W. 224.

King George, co. NE. part of Va.; bounded NW. and N. by the Potomac, E. by Westmoreland co., S. by the Rappahannock, and W. by Stafford co.; W. 80. Pop. in 1810, 6,454; slaves 3,876. Pop. in 1820, 6,116.

King's Island, isl. in the E. Indian sea, near W. coast of Siam, about 51 miles in circ. Lon. 98. E. Lat. 12. 18. N.

King's Island, small isl. in Beering's straits. Lon. 168. W. Lat. 65. 2. N.

King's Island, island, near W. coast of N. A., separated by Fisher's canal, from the southernmost of Princess Royal's Islands, and by Burke's canal from New Hanover; about 33 miles in length, and rather more than 6 in breadth. Point Edward is the farthest point to the N. and Point Waller to the S. Lon. 232. 9. to 232. 43. E. Lat. 51. 56. to 23. 26. N.

King's Island, see *Pearl Island*.

King's Mountain, mt. in W. part of N. C.; 25 W. Charlottenburg.

King's Point, NW. extremity of Sumatra; 18 W. Acheen. Lon. 97. 27. E. Lat. 5. 30. N.

King's River, r. Ireland, which runs into the Liffy, 1½ S. Blessington, in Wicklow.

King and Queen, co. E. part of Va.; bounded NNE. by Essex and Middlesex cos., E. by

Gloucester co., SSW. by King William co. and W. by Caroline co.; W. 140. Pop. in 1810, 10,988; slaves 6,003. Pop. in 1820, 11,798. Chief town, Dunkirk.

King George's Islands, two islands in the S. Pacific ocean, discovered by commodore Byrön, in 1765, and visited by capt. Cook, in 1773. The houses were low, mean hovels, thatched with cocoa-nut branches, but they were most delightfully situated in a fine grove of stately trees, among which were the cocoa-nut, and many, such as they were utterly unacquainted with. Lon. 149. 2. W. Lat. 14. 35. S.

King George the Third's Archipelago, tract of land, or rather a group of islands, in the North Pacific ocean, seemingly intersected by channels, extending from N. to S. about 130 m. in length; at the northern part it is about 45 miles broad, but gradually diminishes to little more than one mile at its southern extremity. Lon. 223. 45. to 225. 40. E. Lat. 56. 10. to 58. 18. N.

King George the Third's Island, see *Otaheite*.

King George the Third's Sound, harbour on SW. coast of New Holland. Lon. 118. 17. E. Lat. 35. 5. S.

King George's Sound, the name which capt. Cook gave to Nootka sound.

King William, co. Va.; bounded NNE. by King and Queen co., SSW. by York river, and W. by Caroline co. Pop. in 1810, 9,285; slaves 5,785. Pop. in 1820, 9,697.

King William's Island, small isl. in the East Indian sea, near N. coast of the island of Poggy. Lon. 99. 43. E. Lat. 2. 33. S.

King William's Island, small isl. in Dampier's strait, near south coast of the island of Waigoo. Lon. 130. 51. E. Lat. 0. 32. S.

Ki-ngan, city, China, of the first rank, in Ki-ang-si, on the river Kan; 795 S. Peking. Lon. 114. 32. E. Lat. 27. 7. N.

Kingfield, p-t. Somerset co. Maine; 20 NW. Anson, W. 679. Pop. 464.

Kinghale, t. Cacongo, on the Louisa. Lon. 12. 10. E. Lat. 5. 20. S.

Kinghorn, s-p. Scot., in Fifeshire; 10' N. Edinburgh, 30 S. Perth. Lon. 3. 10. W. Lat. 56. 5. N. Pop. 1,212; of the parish 2,204.

Kingiksok, t. West Greenland. Lon. 47. 40. W. Lat. 61. 55. N.

King-ki-tao, city, capital of Corea. Lon. 126. 41. E. Lat. 47. 38. N. It is situated in the province of Kingki, and is the residence of the sovereign, but is very little known.

Kingroad, part of the river Severn below Bristol, so called, from whence the outward-bound ships belonging to that port take their departure.

Kingsbury, p-t. Washington co. N. Y., on E. side of the Hudson; 55 N. Albany, W. 410. Pop. 2,203. It contains 2 Baptist meeting houses. See *Sandy Hill*.

Kingsbridge, t. Eng., in Devon, on a creek of the English channel, but without depth of water; 14 SW. Dartmouth, 218 WSW. London. Lon. 3. 50. W. Lat. 50. 22. N. Pop. 1,242. It has a harbour for boats, and is a neat town, containing about 150 houses, and a Latin free school, and has a market on Saturday.

Kingsclere, t. Eng., in Hants, market on Tuesday; 7 SE. Newbury, 56 W. London. Lon. 1. 12. W. Lat. 51. 20. N. Pop. 1,863.

Kingsessing, t. Philadelphia co. Pa., on the Delaware. Pop. 1,188.

Kingsland Creek, r. Va., which runs into James river, Lon. 77. 40. W. Lat. 37. 24. N.

Kingston, t. Upper Canada, on N. side of the river St. Lawrence, situated in a bay, at NE. extremity of lake Ontario, opposite to Grand Isle, formerly called *Fort Cataraguis*, or *Frontenac*; 149 E. by N. York, 200 SW. Montreal. Lon. 76. 40. W. Lat. 44. 8. N. Pop. 2,500. It is finely situated, and has an excellent harbour, which is the rendezvous for the shipping on the lake, and for the last 15 or 20 years has been a place of considerable trade. It is the largest town in Upper Canada, and contained, in 1818, 370 houses, a government house, a court house, a market house, a jail, a hospital, 2 churches, one for Protestants and one for Catholics; besides block houses, government magazines, and stores. It is regularly laid out, the streets crossing each other at right angles.

Kingston, t. Addison co. Vt.; 28 SW. Montpelier. Pop. 328.

Kingston, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H.; 21 SW. Portsmouth, W. 512. Pop. 847.

Kingston, (East,) t. Rockingham co. N. H.; 21 SW. Portsmouth. Pop. 443.

Kingston, p-t. Plymouth co. Mass.; 4 NW. Plymouth, 32 SSE. Boston, W. 458. Pop. 1,313. This town has some trade in the fisheries, and contains two cotton manufactories, and some manufactures of iron.

Kingston, (North,) t. Washington co. R. I., on W. side of Narraganset bay; 12 NW. Newport, 20 S. by W. Providence. Pop. 3,007. It is a good agricultural township, and contains the village of Wickford.

Kingston, (South,) or *Tower Hill*, p-t. & cap. Washington co. R. I., on W. side of Narraganset bay; 11 W. Newport, 30 S. by W. Providence, W. 409. Pop. 3,723. It is a large, wealthy agricultural township, and has some trade in the fisheries. Near the centre of the township is a pleasant village, called *Little Rest hill*, containing a court house, a bank, and about 25 dwelling houses. To the SE. of this is another small village, called *Tower Hill*.

Kingston, p-t. & cap. Ulster co. N. Y., on W. side of the Hudson; 65 S. Albany, 100 N. New York, W. 306. Pop. 2,956. The village is pleasantly situated, on Esopus creek, and contains a court house, a jail, a market house, a bank, an academy, a public library, a meeting house, 2 printing offices, and had, in 1812, 150 houses and stores. The public buildings, and many others, are of blue lime stone. Two weekly newspapers are published here.

Kingston, v. Middlesex co. N. J., on Millstone river; 3 NE. Princeton.

Kingston, p-t. Luzerne co. Pa., on the Susquehanna, opposite to Wilkesbarre; W. 228. Pop. 1,288.

Kingston, v. Talbot co. Md., on the Choptank; 4 SE. Williamsburg.

Kingston, p-t. Somerset co. Md.; W. 163.

Kingston, p-t. & cap. Roane co. Ten., at the confluence of the Clinch and Tennessee rivers; 65 W. Knoxville, W. 576.

Kingston, t. S. C., on the Wakkamaw; 41 NNE. Georgetown.

Kingston, p-v. Morgan co. Georgia ; 33 Mil-ledgeville, W. 684.

Kingston, t. Delaware co. Ohio. Pop. 407.

Kingston, s-p. & city, Jamaica, on S. coast of the island ; 10 E. Spanish Town. Lon. 76. 33. W. Lat. 18. 1. N. Pop. in 1818, 33,000 ; whites, 10,000 ; people of colour, 2,500 ; free negroes, 2,500 ; slaves, 18,000. It is the largest town in Jamaica ; founded in 1693, after the destruction of Port Royal by an earthquake ; situated on N. side of a beautiful bay, capable of holding 1,000 large ships. It is a place of great wealth and commerce ; there are scarcely ever less than 200 vessels lying in the harbour. It contains 2 chh., 1 Episcopalian, and 1 Presbyterian ; a theatre, a free school, a poor house, and a public hospital. The streets are wide, and cross each other at right angles, and many of the houses are magnificent. It is built on a plain, which rises with a gentle ascent to the Liguanea mountains, six miles distant ; and it enjoys the full benefit of the sea breezes ; but it suffers an inconvenience from the torrents of rain from the mountains in the wet season. The thermometer ranges between 76° and 96°.

Kingston upon Hull, see *Hull*.

Kingston upon Thames, (an. *Tamese*,) Eng. in Surry, on the right bank of the Thames. 18 NNE. Guilford, 12 SW. London. Lon. 0. 18. W. Lat. 51. 25. N. Pop. 4,144. It was once the residence of the Saxon kings, several of whom were crowned here. The Lent assizes for the county are held here. Market on Saturday.

Kingstown, t. Africa, in Kantor.

Kingstown, s-p. on S. coast of the island of St. Vincent, on a bay to which it gives name. Lon. 61. W. Lat. 13. 6. N.

Kingtree, p-v. Williamsburgh district, S. C. ; W. 482.

Kingsville, p-v. Ashtabula co. Ohio ; 240 NE. Columbus, W. 378.

King-tcheou, city, China, of the first rank, in Hou-quang, on the Yang-tse river ; 620 SW. Peking. Lon. 111. 37. E. Lat. 30. 28. N. The district of this city is considerable ; it contains 13 towns, 2 of the second order, and 11 of the 3d ; it makes a good appearance, while the lakes which are round it contribute to render the land fruitful and pleasant. It has a great trade, is well built, and populous.

King-tcheou, t. Chinese Tartary ; 235 ENE. Peking. Lon. 120. 14. E. Lat. 41. 6. N.

King-te-tching, t. China, in King-si ; 655 S. Peking. Lon. 116. 56. E. Lat. 29. 25. N. This town, where the manufacturers of the best china-ware live, is as populous as the greatest cities of China, and wants nothing but walls to make it a city. Those places are called *tching*, that are of great resort and commerce, but not walled. They compute in this town more than 1,000,000 of souls. They consume here every day more than 10,000 loads of rice, and above 1,000 hogs, without mentioning other animals which they feed upon. The lodgings of the great merchants take up a vast space, and contain a prodigious number of workmen. *King-te-tching* is a league and a half long, standing on the side of a fine river ; the streets are very long, and cut and cross one another at certain

distances. It is said to contain 500 furnaces, all employed in making porcelain.

Kington, see *Kineton*.

King-long, city, China, of the first rank, in Yun-nan, on the Pa-pien river ; 1,240 SW. Peking. Lon. 100. 39. E. Lat. 24. 30. N. This city is surrounded with very high mountains, in which, it is said, there are silver mines.

Kingua, t. East Greenland. Lon. 45. 26. E. Lat. 61. 21. N.

Kingwood, t. Hanterdon co. N. J., on the Delaware ; 4 miles below Alexandria. Pop. 2,786.

Kingwood, p-v. Monongalia co. Va. ; W. 185.

King-yang, city, China, of the first rank, Chen-si ; 480 SSW. Peking. Lon. 107. 20. E. Lat. 36. 6. N.

King-yuen, t. Corea ; 55 SE. King-ki-tao.

King-yuen, or *Kin-yuen*, city, China, of the first rank, in Quang-si ; 1,037 SSW. Peking. Lon. 108. E. Lat. 24. 26. N. This city is not pleasant, though it is built on the banks of a large river, because it is surrounded with craggy mountains. It has 2 towns of the second order, and 5 of the third, in its district.

King-yuen, t. China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang ; 65 SW. Tchu-tcheou.

Kin-hoa, city, China, of the first rank, in Tche-kiang ; 682 SSE. Peking. Lon. 119. 16. E. Lat. 29. 16. N. This city is placed in the heart of a province, and on the banks of a fine river, into which several little ones discharge themselves. It was formerly of great extent, and famous for the beauty of its buildings, but the people, who are of a warlike disposition, having long resisted all the power of the Tartars, who invaded China, were at length subdued, and one part of the city burnt. It is now rebuilt. The inhabitants carry on a great trade in large dried plumbs and hams, which are much esteemed, and sent into all the provinces of the empire.

Kinigstettin, t. Austria ; 4 E. Tulln.

Kin-ki, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si ; 20 NE. Kien-tchank.

Kin-li, t. Corea ; 15 ENE. Cou-fou.

Kin-lin, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang ; 42 SE. Ngan-lo.

Kin-men, city, China, of the second rank, in Hou-quang ; 595 SSW. Peking. Lon. 111. 39. E. Lat. 31. 5. N.

Kin-men-lo, isl. in the Chinese sea, near the coast of China, about 24 miles in circ. Lon. 118. 20. E. Lat. 24. 30. N.

Kinits, t. Moravia, Olmutz ; 24 W. Olmutz.

Kinniard's Head, promontory on E. coast of Scotland, which forms the south boundary of the Frith of Murray, supposed to be that called *Promontorium Taixalium*, by Ptolemy. Lon. 1. 54. W. Lat. 57. 42. N.

Kinnback, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 30. E. Lat. 65. 9. N.

Kinnegad, t. Ireland, in West-Meath ; 12 SW. Trim, 31 WNW. Dublin.

Kinneulle, mt. Sweden, in West Gothland, on Wenner lake, remarkable for its mineralogical structure. Its base is gneiss ; its lowest bed is sandstone ; the second, alum slate ; the third, limestone. Its height is only 1,000 feet.

Kin-nhing, t. China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang ; 32 SSW. Tchu-tcheou.

Kinogam, r. Canada, which runs from lake Wickwa to the river Saguenay, Lon. 71. 31. W. Lat. 48. 34. N.

Kinnikinnick, r. Ohio, which runs SW. into the Scioto, 7 miles above Chillicothe.

Kinnouge, see *Canoge*.

Kinoli, (an. *Cinolis*.) t. Natolia, on the coast of the Black sea; 16 NW. Sinob.

Kinross, t. Scotland, in the county of the same name, on the river Leven, at W. extremity of Loch Leven, near the centre of the county; 10 S. Perth, 18 NNW. Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 25. W. Lat. 56. 13. N. Pop. 1,500; of the parish, 2,124. It was formerly famous for its cutlery; but the chief manufacture now is that of Silesia linen.

Kinross-shire, co. Scotland, bounded NE., E., & S. by Fifeshire; on the other parts by Perthshire; almost circular, and about 30 miles in circ. Kinross is the principal town. Pop. 7,245. Sq. m. 83.

Kinsach, r. Bavaria, which runs into the Danube, 3 miles below Straubing.

Kinsale, p-v. Westmoreland co. Va.; W. 136.

Kinsale, t. Ireland, in Cork; 12. S. Cork. Lon. 8. 30. W. Lat. 51. 43. N. Pop. 10,000. It is situated at the mouth of the river Bandon, which forms a fine harbour, called the *Harbour of Kinsale*, and is navigable for large sloops, near 12 miles above the town, though a bar prevents large men of war coming into the basin. Kinsale is built under Compass hill, and extends about an English mile. The situation is very singular, the chief street running round the hill, with others above it, communicating by steep lanes. On the opposite shore there are two well-built villages, Cove, and Scilly. In the town and liberties are 6 parishes. In the bathing season it is a place of great resort for fashionable company. The harbour is very commodious, and perfectly secure; but at present, it does not derive great advantage from its harbour, as its foreign commerce, and even its articles of import, are received through the city of Cork, which in return receives its supplies most largely in fish. For carrying on its fisheries, it employs 300 or 400 boats of about 20 tons burden. Kinsale sends one member to parliament.

Kinsman, p-t. Trumbull co. Ohio; W. 336. Pop. 472.

Kinsman's Mountain, mt. in Lincoln, N. H.

Kinsomba, t. Africa; 25 SE. New-Benguela.

Kinston, p-v. Lenoir co. N. C.; W. 361.

Kin-tam, isl. in the Chinese sea, near the coast of China, about 24 miles in circ. Lon. 121. 24. E. Lon. 30. 8. N.

Kin-tan, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiangnan; 20 SE. Nan-king.

Kintarra, t. Hind., Cicacole; 10 Cossimcotta.

Kin-tcheng, t. Corea; 80 E. King-ki-tao.

Kin-tchin, city and capital of the island of Lieou-kieou. See *Lieou-kieou*.

Kinten, t. Prussia; 15 S. Memel.

Kintore, t. Scot., in Aberdeenshire; 2 S. Inverary, 12 NW. Aberdeen. Lon. 2. 6. W. Lat. 57. 10. N. Pop. 230.

Kintyre, peninsula, Scot., in S. part of Argyshire, about 50 miles long, and 7 broad, from the Mull of Kintyre to Tarbet.

Kintyre, (*Mull of*.) S. point of peninsula of Kintyre. Lon. 5. 46. W. Lat. 55. 2. N.

Kintzig, see *Kinzig*.

Kintzing, or *Kinzig*, or *Kinz*, r. Ger., which runs into the Maine, near Hanau.

Kintzingen, v. Baden; 4 NW. Emmendingen. In Oct. 1796, the French were driven from this place by the Austrians.

Kinvaca, t. Africa, in Fooladoo. Lon. 6. 2. W. Lat. 13. 10. N.

Kinver, t. Eng., Staffordshire; 5 SW. Stourbridge. Pop. 1,655.

Kinver, r. Wales, which runs into the Dovy, between Machynlleth and the sea.

Kinure Point, cape on S. coast of Ireland, in Cork; 4 E. Kinsale harbour. Lon. 8. 25. W. Lat. 51. 41. N.

Kinwat, t. Bengal; 17 SE. Curruckpour.

Kinyaloo, t. Africa, in Mandingo. Lon. 6. 5. W. Lat. 12. 5. N.

Kin-yang, city, China, of the first rank, in Chen-si; 450 SW. Peking. Lon. 107. 19. E. Lat. 36. 6. N. This city has always been looked upon as a barrier against the incursions of the Tartars, and is very strongly fortified in the Chinese manner; the country about is very fruitful. This city has in its district but one town of the second order, and 4 of the third.

Kin-yang, t. China, of the third rank, in Chang-tong; 25 SSW. Tci-ngin.

Kin-yang, t. China, of the third rank, in Chensi; 25 S. Yao.

Kin-ye, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-tong; 35 ENE. Tsao.

Kinytakoora, t. Africa, in Gadou; 36 SW. Kamalia.

Kinzig, or *Tintzig*, r. Baden, which flows by Offenburg, and runs into the Rhine, at Kehl.

Kinzig, circle, Baden, bounded N. by the circle of Murg, E. by Wurtemberg, S. by the circle of Treisam, and W. by the Rhine. Pop. 117,640. Chief town, Offenburg.

Kiobenhaven, see *Copenhagen*.

Kio-feou, t. China, in Chan-tong. Lon. 119. E. Lat. 35. 30. N.—Confucius was born here 551 B. C.

Kioge, s-p. Denmark, on the isl. of Zealand, in a bay at the mouth of river, formerly a place of considerable trade, with manufactures of tapestry; 10 SSW. Copenhagen. Lon. 12. 12. E. Lat. 55. 28. N. Pop. 1,400.

Kiolberg, t. Norway; 3 N. Frederickstadt.

Kiolen, t. Sweden, in Warmeland; 40 NW. Carlstadt.

Kiongong, t. Bengal; 30 NNE. Burdwan. Lon. 88. 10. E. Lat. 23. 41. N.

Kiong-tcheou, city, China, of the first rank, in the island of Hai-nan, at the mouth of the river Limou. Lon. 109. 33. E. Lat. 20. N.

Kiontona, Indian village, Warren co. Pa., on the Conawango.

Kioping, t. Sweden, in Westmanland, on a river of the same name, which communicates with the Malar lake; 10 W. Stroemsholm. Lon. 16. 42. E. Lat. 59. 30. N. Pop. 1,233. It is a place of good trade, and has an iron weigh house.

Kiorah, t. Hind., in Boggilcund; 27 NNE. Rewah.

Kiorehvesi, t. Finland; 56 N. Tavasthus.

Kiou, t. China, of the third rank, in Koei-tcheou; 17 WNW. Tou-yuen.

Kiov, or *Kiow*, see *Kiev*, and *Kierskoe*.

Kiova, t. Congo, in province of Sogno.

Kiou-long, r. China, which takes this name in

exchange for its former, *Lantsan*, in S. part of the province of Yun-nan.

Kioumzeik, t. Ava, on the Irrawaddy ; 76 NNW. Rangoon. Lat. 17. 42. N. In the town are manufactures of cotton, and in the environs plantations of indigo.

Kiowr, r. South Wales, which runs into the sea, 4 SW. Cardigan.

Kiozdi, t. Walachia ; 77 N. Bucharest.

Kipfenberg, t. Bav., in Regen. Pop. 704.

Kiphanta, t. Morea ; 20 E. Misitra.

Kipjac, or *Kipzac*, see *Capchac*.

Kippenheim, see *Kuppenheim*.

Kippure, mountains, Ireland ; 9 SSW. Dublin.

Kip's Bay, a bend in East river, N. Y., in New York co. ; 3 NE. of the city. The New York penitentiary and almshouse are situated here.

Kira, small isl. in gulf of Engia ; 9 W. Engia.

Kirahiana, t. Hungary ; 15 ESE. Munkacz.

Kirali, t. A. Turkey, Caramania ; 35 WSW. Cogni.

Kiranoor, t. Carnatic ; 22 N. Nattam.

Kiranore, t. Hind., Marawar ; 20 S. Tripatore.

Kirby, t. Caledonia co. Vt. ; 15 NE. Danville. Pop. 312.

Kirby, or *Kirby Moorside*, t. Eng., in Yorkshire, with a market on Wednesday ; 22 N. by E. York, 228 N. by W. London. Lon. 1. 4. W. Lat. 54. 15. N. Pop. 1,673.

Kircagasch, t. Natolia, a few miles south of the Ousvola ; 10 or 15 from Akhisar. Pop. about 10,000 ; 8,000 Turks, 1,000 Greeks, and 1,000 Armenians. It contains 11 mosques, 1 Greek and 1 Armenian church, and is celebrated for its excellent cotton. Grain, tobacco, &c. are produced in the vicinity.

Kircajan, t. Persia, Kerman ; 117 E. Kerman.

Kirchbach, t. Stiria ; 14 SE. Gratz.

Kirchbaum, t. Austria ; 5 N. Freustadt.

Kirchberg, t. Pru. Treves ; 22 WNW. Creutznach, 41 W. Mentz. Lon. 7. 22. E. Lat. 49. 57. N. Pop. 772.

Kirchberg, t. Bavaria ; 12 N. Landshut.

Kirchberg, t. Wurt., capital of a district, in Hohenlohe, on the Jaxt ; 20 E. Ohringen, 28 W. Anspach. Pop. 1,860.

Kirchberg, t. Sax., in Erzgebirg ; 6 S. Zwickau. Pop. 2,053.

Kirchberg, t. Austria ; 2 SSE. Pulzeinstorff.

Kirchberg, t. Nassau, capital of a bailiwick ; 5 SE. Dietz, 6 NE. Catzenelnbogen. Pop. 900.

Kirchberg, or *Kirchperg*, t. Austria ; 11 S. St. Polten.

Kirchberg, &c. see *Hassel*.

Kirchborchen, t. Pru. Minden ; 5 S. Paderborn.

Kirchheim Poland, t. Bav., circle of the Rhine ; 16 W. Worms, 28 NW. Mannheim. Lon. 7. 59. E. Lat. 49. 39. N. Pop. 1,998.

Kirchenlaibach, t. Bav. ; 10 SE. Bayreuth.

Kirchhamb, t. Carinthia, on the borders of the Tyrol ; 16 WNW. Greiffenburg.

Kirchhayn, t. Hesse Cassel, on the Wohra ; 5 E. Marburg, 35 SSW. Cassel. Pop. 1,727.

Kirchhayn, t. Pru. Frankfort, on the Little Elster ; 5 W. Finsterwalda, 14 S. Luckau. Lon. 13. 35. E. Lat. 51. 36. N. Pop. 1,606.

Kirchheim, or *Kirchheim sous Teck*, t. Wurt.,

on the Lauter, surrounded with walls, in 1270 ; 16 SE. Stuttgart, 24 NW. Ulm. Pop. 4,109.

Kirchheim, t. Wurt. ; 2 SSW. Lauffein.

Kirchheim, or *Kirchhaim*, t. Bav., the capital of a lordship belonging to the family of Fugger ; 18 SW. Augsburg, 25 ESE. Ulm. Pop. 600.

Kirchlamitz, t. Bav. ; 8 N. Wunsiedel.

Kirchlautern, t. Bav. ; 8 NW. Bamberg.

Kirchleis, t. Bav. ; 4 NNW. Culmbach.

Kirchpach, t. Austria ; 10 WNW. Horn.

Kirchperg, t. Austria ; 4 E. Weitra.

Kirchperg, t. Bav. ; 10 ENE. Pfaffenhofen.

Kirchperg, t. Austria ; 6 S. Glognitz.

Kirchperg, t. Austria ; 8 SW. Sonneberg.

Kirch Schlag, or *Kirchschlagen*, t. Austria ; 20 S. Ebenfurth, 38 S. Vienna.

Kirchslagen, t. Austria, with a medicinal bath ; 10 S. Zwetl.

Kirchwalsede, t. Han., in Verden ; 11 NE. Verden.

Kirdorf, t. Hesse Cassel, in Upper Hesse ; 11 E. Marburg, 34 W. Cassel. Pop. 1,006.

Kirenga, r. Russia, which runs into the Irkutsk, near Kirensk.

Kirensk, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Lena ; 348 NNE. Irkutsk, 1,232 E. Tobolsk. Lon. 108. 14. E. Lat. 57. 40. N. Pop. 470.

Kirenskoi, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the borders of China, built in the year 1655, in a fertile soil, but at present in a state of decay ; 112 W. Doroninsk.

Kiressoun, see *Keresoun*.

Kirghises, or *Kirguis*, or *Kirgeese*, or *Kirguses*, a numerous and widely extended people of Independent Tartary, occupying a great part of the southern frontier of Asiatic Russia. Their origin is uncertain. They are divided into 3 hordes, called the Little, Middle, and Great hordes. The Little horde occupy the western position, and wander over the plains S. and E. of the Ural, and between the Caspian and Aral. The Middle horde live farther east, on the vast plains north of lake Aral. These two hordes, subsist entirely on their flocks, and have no agriculture. The Great horde live farther to the E. and S., beyond the Aral, and on the Sirr. These last people have few relations with the Russian empire ; and though some are pastoral, yet a considerable proportion cultivate the land, and inhabit fertile, mild, and well watered countries. In the lofty ranges between Kashgar and Siberia, there is a race, called *Wild* or *Mountain Kerghises* ; free, fierce, and warlike ; amounting to about 50,000. There is another detachment south of Cashgar, an agricultural people, and more civilized than the rest.

The Little and Middle hordes are said to consist each of about 30,000 tents or families ; each of about 10 persons ; total about 600,000. Their constitution is entirely free and independent. The khan of the Little horde is indeed appointed by Russia, but he has scarcely any influence. The Russian government, instead of exacting any tribute, pay regular pensions to all the principal chiefs, in consideration that these turbulent warriors shall not exercise upon the Russian empire those predatory habits, for which they have always been famous. The

Kirghises profess the Mahometan religion; practise polygamy; and live in tents of felt, superior to those of the Calmucs. Their articles of trade are cattle, furs, leather, and coverlets of felt.

Kirgonga, r. Thibet, which runs into the Dewah, 50 N. Dharmasaleh.

Kirian, mt. Thibet. Lon. 79. 44. E. Lat. 33. 12. N.

Kiriani, t. Eu. Turkey, in Livadia; 8 SE. Athens.

Kirjath-arba, see *Hebron*.

Kirjatharim, see *Kariatain*.

Kirjath-jearim, ancient city of Judah; 10 WNW. Jerusalem.

Kirilov, t. Russia, in Novgorod; 52 NW. Vologda, 220 ENE. Novgorod. Pop. 2,165.

Kirilovo, t. Russia, on the Indigirka; 320 NNE. Zasschiverk. Lon. 144. 14. E. Lat. 72. 25. N.

Kirolovskaia, fortress, Russia, in Ekaterinoslav, on the Donskaia; 72 SE. Ekaterinoslav.

Kirin, country, Chinese Tartary, bounded N. by the river Saghalien, E. by the sea, S. by Corea, and W. by the palisade of the province of Leao-tong. This country, which is rendered extremely cold by the number of forests, with which it is covered, is scarcely inhabited; it contains only two or three ill-built towns, surrounded by plain mud walls. The valuable plant, ginseng, grows here; and the emperor sends hither those criminals, who are condemned to banishment by the laws.

Kirin-oulah, city, Chinese Tartary, on the river Songarie, which is called also *Kirin*; 500 NE. Peking. Lon. 126. 24. E. Lat. 43. 48. N. It is the capital of a country, to which it gives name, and the residence of a Tartar general, who is viceroy.

Kirkburton, t. Eng., in the W. riding of Yorkshire; 7 SW. Wakefield. Pop. 1,495.

Kirkby, see *Pontefract*.

Kirkby Lonsdale, (an. *Alona*.) t. England, in Westmoreland, in a valley, on the Lune, with a market on Thursday; 12 SE. Kendal, 250 NNW. London. Lon. 2. 40. W. Lat. 54. 13. N. Pop. 1,368.

Kirkby Ireleth, t. Eng., in Lancashire, on the coast; 5 W. Ulverstone. Pop. 1,041.

Kirkby Stephen, or *Stephen Church*, t. Eng., in Westmoreland, on W. side of the river Eden, near the borders of Yorkshire, with a weekly market on Monday; 24 NNE. Kendal, 281 NNW. London. Lon. 2. 26. W. Lat. 54. 29. N. Pop. 1,235.

Kirkcaldy, s-p. Scot., in Fifeshire, on north coast of the frith of Forth, with a dock-yard for building small vessels; 13 N. Edinburgh, 27 S. Perth. Lon. 3. 9. W. Lat. 56. 7. N. Pop. 3,679. It has a safe harbour with 14 feet water. The shipping owned here, in 1819, amounted to 6,500 tons, consisting of 42 vessels. The chief article of export is coals. Here are considerable manufactures of linen.—Native, Adam Smith.

Kirk Clissa, or *Kirkleesan*, or *Kirkhilissa*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania; 30 E. Adrianople, 100 NW. Constantinople. Pop. 16,000. The inhabitants subsist chiefly by a traffic in corn and wine; and also in butter and cheese. Most

of them are very poor. This place was formerly called *Tessaraconla Ecclesia*, or *Forty Churches*; at present it has neither walls nor churches, and but few christian inhabitants. Many Jews dwell here, whose chief employment is in making butter and cheese.

Kirkconnel, v. Scot., in Dumfriesshire, on the Firth; 6 S. Dumfries. In 1484, a battle was fought here between a party under the conduct of the duke of Albany, and the earl of Douglass, and the troops of James III., in which the latter were victorious.

Kircudbright, s-p. Scot., capital of a county to which it gives name; 28 SW. Dumfries. Lon. 4. 5. W. Lat. 54. 55. N. Pop. 2,760. It is situated on the river Dee, near its mouth; the harbour is safe, with good anchorage, and sheltered from all winds; but being a tide harbour, it is only fit for vessels, which can take the ground.

Kircudbrightshire, co. Scot., bounded N. by the counties of Ayr and Dumfries, S. by Solway frith and the Irish sea, W. by Wigtonshire and Ayrshire; about 43 miles from E. to W., and 32 from N. to S. The northern parts are mountainous, and uncultivated. On the sides of the rivers is some fertile land, and great numbers of cattle and sheep are fed in the county. The principal town is Kircudbright. Pop. 33,684. Sq. m. 882.

Kirkham, t. Eng., in Lancashire, with a weekly market on Tuesday; 9 WNW. Preston, 214 NW. London. Lon. 2. 48. W. Lat. 53. 45. N. Pop. 2,214.

Kirkintilloch, parish, Scot., in Dumbarton, with manufactures of linen and cotton. It is a burgh of barony; 7 ENE. Glasgow, 49 W. Edinburgh. Pop. 3,210.

Kirkheaton, parish, Eng., in Yorkshire, in the west riding; 8 WSW. Wakefield. Pop. 1,690.

Kirki, t. Grand Bukharia; 100 SE. Bukhara.

Kirkie, t. Hind., in Chanderee; 24 SSW. Chatterpour.

Kirkingen, see *Creange*.

Kirkland, t. Eng., in Westmoreland, adjoining the Kendal, but distinct from it. Pop. 1,245.

Kirkleatham, t. Eng., in Yorkshire, in the N. riding; 10 NNE. Stokesly. Pop. 622.

Kirk Oswald, t. Eng., Cumberland, market on Thursday; 16 SE. Carlisle, 291 N. London. Lon. 2. 25. W. Lat. 54. 40. N. Pop. 636.

Kirk Oswald, t. Scot., in Ayrshire; 8 S. Ayr.

Kirkpatrick, t. Scot., in Dumbarton; 8 NW. Glasgow, 8 E. Dumbarton.

Kirkton in Lindsey, t. Eng., in Lincolnshire; 20 N. Lincoln. Pop. 1,531.

Kirkuleti, t. Guriel, on a river which runs into the Black sea, near its mouth.

Kirkuleti, r. Asia, which rises in the mountains of Armenia, and crossing the principality of Guriel, runs into the Black sea, Lon. 41. 25. E. Lat. 41. 55. N.

Kirkur, t. Hind., Rohilcund; 35 S. Bereilly.

Kirkwall, s-p. Scot., on N. coast of Pomona, the principal of the Orkney islands; 172 N. Inverness. Lon. 4. 29. W. Lat. 58. 51. N. Pop. 2,621. It is nearly an English mile in length; its breadth is very inconsiderable, and it has only one street, extending the whole length, which is narrow and ill paved. It was formerly the residence of the bishop of Orkney.

- Kirkwood*, t. Belmont co Ohio. Pop. 1,404.
- Kirlak*, isl. of a triangular form, about 240 miles in circumference, in the Frozen sea. Lon. 121. to 126. E. Lat. 71. 30. to 72. 15. N.
- Kirmansha*, or *Kirmoncha*, t. Persia, in Irak; 260 WNW. Ispahan, 145 NE. Bagdad. Lon. 46. 30. E. Lat. 34. 35. N.
- Kirmir*, r. Natolia, which runs into the Sakaria, 3 miles from Sevihisar.
- Kirn*, t. Pru. Lower Rhine, in Treves, on the Nahe; 17 W. Creutznach, 38 W. Mentz. Lon. 7. 26. E. Lat. 49. 47. N. Pop. 1,240.
- Kirnbach*, t. Baden; 21 N. by E. Carlsruhe. Pop. 1,100.
- Kirnberg*, t. Bavaria, in the territory of Rothenburg; 3 SSE. Rothenburg.
- Kirnee*, t. Hind., in Rahar; 48 SW. Arrah.
- Kiroll*, t. Hind., in Dooab; 28 N. Etaya.
- Kiroo*, t. Bengal; 24 N. Tomar.
- Kiroo*, t. Hind., Jushpour; 50 E. Odeypour.
- Kirooa*, t. Owhyhee, one of the Sandwich islands, on a bay of the same name. Pop. 2, or 3,000. It has a battery of 20 or 30 guns, and a garrison of about 200 soldiers. It is built on sand and lava. The surrounding country appears to have been formed by volcanic eruptions, and is not pleasant.
- Kirnsnichbach*, r. Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, at Schandau.
- Kirpan*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, near the Marizza; 50 SE. Philippopoli. Pop. 1,500.
- Kirriemuir*, t. & burgh of barony, Scot., in Forfar; 5 NW. Forfar, 18 N. Dundee. Pop. of the parish 4,969.
- Kirrweiler*, t. Bavaria, circle of the Rhine; 4 N. Landau, 12 W. Spire. Pop. 1,075.
- Kirsanov*, t. Russia, in Tambov; 56 SE. Tambov. Pop. 3,230.
- Kirschrod*, v. Pru. Treves, near which copper and agate stone are found; 6 ESE. Kirn.
- Kirshehr*, (an. *Andrapa*, or *Diocæsarea*,) t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, capital of a district; 84 NE. Cogni. Lon. 34. 13. E. Lat. 39. 12. N. It was formerly a considerable city. Salt is made in the neighbourhood.
- Kirsch*, r. Wurtemberg, which runs into the Neckar, 5 miles above Esslingen.
- Kirsova*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Danube; 30 S. Galatz, 76 SW. Ismail.
- Kirstendorf*, t. Prussia; 9 SE. Osterrod.
- Kirtipuri*, t. Nepaul. Lat. 27. 30. N. Lon. 85. 31. E. Pop. 30,000. H. 6,000.
- Kirtland*, t. Geauga co. Ohio. Pop. 473.
- Kirton*, or *Kirton Lindsey*, t. Eng., in Lincolnshire, with a weekly market on Saturday; 18 N. Lincoln, 151 N. London. Lon. 1. 36. W. Lat. 53. 27. N. Pop. 1,090.
- Kirwani*, t. Africa, in Dentila; 20 W. Bani-serile. Lon. 11. W. Lat. 12. 30. N. Here Mr. Park saw some smelting furnaces for iron.
- Kirweiler*, t. France, in Lower Rhine; 15 N. Strasburg.
- Kirweiler*, t. Bavaria, circle of the Rhine; 18 S. Lauterburg. Pop. 1,100.
- Kirzak*, t. Russia, in Vladimir; 48 WSW. Vladimir.
- Kisak*, isl. near SW. coast of East Greenland. Lon. 45. W. Lat. 59. 51. N.
- Kisan*, t. Curdistan; 18 S. Betlis.
- Kischenau*, t. Russian Moldavia, on the Dneis-ter, with an academy and a synagogue. Lon. 29. 25. E. Lat. 46. 40. N.
- Kisdomo*, t. Candia; 20 WNW. Canea.
- Kiselevka*, r. Russia, which runs into the Lena, Lon. 121. 14. E. Lat. 67. 30. N.
- Kiserya*, t. Hind., in Bahar; 32 SSE. Bettiah. Lon. 85. 6. E. Lat. 26. 20. N.
- Kisgol*, t. Bengal; 8 NW. Curruckdeah.
- Kish*, sand bank in the Irish sea, about 6 m. long, and 1 wide; 7 miles from the coast of the county of Dublin. Lon. 5. 54. W. Lat. 53. 15. N.
- Kishenagur*, circar, Bengal, lying on E. side of the Hoogly, 110 miles long, and from 7 to 30 broad. Kishenagur is the chief town.
- Kishenagur*, t. Bengal, capital of a circar of the same name; 45 N. Calcutta, 50 S. Moorshedabad. Lon. 88. 38. E. Lat. 23. 23. N.
- Kishenagur*, t. Hind.; 15 S. Agimere.
- Kishengonga*, r. Asia, which runs into the Behat, 20 W. Pukholi.
- Kishkorran Mountains*, mountains, Ireland, in Sligo; 13 S. Sligo.
- Kishme*, or *Kismich*, or *Chismie*, or *Dsjisme*, largest island in the Persian gulf; 30 miles in length, and from 6 to 8 broad. Lon. 56. 50. E. Lat. 26. 54. N. It is separated by a narrow channel from the continent of Persia, which is navigable, but troublesome to work in, and besides dangerous on account of pirates. It contains 3 or 4 towns or villages. Almost all the islands in the Persian gulf have several names; this island is likewise called *Dsjes*, *Dras*, and *Vroel*, and by the Persians *Touly*.
- Kishme*, t. on N. coast of the island of Kishme, near the centre.
- Kishmir*, mt. Turkish Armenia; 35 S. Erzerum.
- Kishnukood*, t. Persia, Segestan; 15 S. Mcimend, 36 W. Candahar.
- Kishon*, now *Nahr-el-Mechatte*.
- Kishpork*, see *Christburg*.
- Kishtac*, isl. in the N. Pacific ocean; about 100 miles in length, and from 30 to 50 in breadth. Lon. 152. 30. to 154. 50. W. Lat. 57. to 58. 40. N.
- Kishtewar*, t. Hind., capital of a district, under the southern range of the Cashmere mountains. Lon. 75. 20. E. Lat. 34. 7. N.
- Kisi-hisar*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria; 36 SE. Sofia.
- Kiskemanetas*, see *Conemaugh*.
- Kiskin Ostrog*, t. Russia, in Kamtschatka; 52 W. Verchnei Kamtschatskoi.
- Kisko*, t. Finland, in Nyland; 12 N. Eknas.
- Kislak*, t. Russia, Podolia; 20 ESE. Braclaw.
- Kisliar*, see *Kizliar*.
- Kisloch*, citadel, Baden; 12 S. Heidelberg.
- Kisma*, t. Persia, Ghilan; 21 WNW. Reshd.
- Kismalo*, t. Hungary; 12 NNE. Gran.
- Kismich*, or *Kismish*, see *Kishme*.
- Kissabetty*, t. Bengal; 22 SE. Burdwan. Lon. 88. 18. E. Lat. 23. 2. N.
- Kissee*, t. Sierra Leone; 20 NE. Portlogo.
- Kisseen*, t. Arabia, on the S. coast, on a bay bounded by a cape, both of the same name. Lon. 51. 50. E. Lat. 15. 19. N.
- Kisselpour*, t. Bengal; 35 SSW. Doesa. Lon. 84. 41. E. Lat. 22. 32. N.
- Kisser*, t. Africa, in Tunis; 18 SE. Sbeah.
- Kissima*, t. Japan; 45 N. Nangasaki.
- Kissunpour*, t. Hind., Bahar; 12 NW. Bahar.

Kissingen, t. Bavaria, Lower Maine, capital of a district, on the Saale, in the environs of which are some medicinal and salt springs; 9 NW. Schweinfurt, 24 N. Wurzburg. Lon. 10. 17. E. Lat. 50. 14. N. Pop. 920.

Kissoregunge, t. Hind., in Bundelcund; 18 SE. Chatterpour.

Kistna, t. Carnatic; 10 W. Volconda.

Kistnabaram, t. Mysore; 13 S. Tademer.

Kistnagur, t. Bengal; 24 N. Goragot.

Kistnagur, t. Bengal; 16 S. Nagore. Lon. 87. 21. E. Lat. 22. 52. N.

Kistnah, or *Kristna*, r. Hind., which rises in the mountains of Visiapour, about 20 miles from Sattara, and crossing almost the whole of Hindoostan, from W. to E.; falls into the bay of Bengal, by several mouths, between Masulipatam and Nizapatam, in the cirar of Guntoor. Length 650 miles.

Kistnagheri, or *Kistnaghurry*, t. & fortress, Hind., in Mysore; 54 SE. Bangalore, 66 WSW. Arcot, 90 E. Seringapatam. Lon. 78. 22. E. Lat. 12. 30. N. It is situated on a rock nearly 700 feet high.

Kistnaveram, t. Hind., in the Carnatic, at the mouth of the river which runs into the bay of Bengal; 15 SE. Nellore.

Kistnaporum, t. Golconda; 48 S. Hydrabad.

Kistnaporam, t. Hind., in the Carnatic; 25 WNW. Trichinopoly.

Kiswarda, t. Hungary; 17 E. Tokay.

Kiszenau, or *Kitzuu*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Moldavia; 30 N. Bender, 72 E. Jassy. Lon. 29. 30. E. Lat. 47. 13. N.

Kitanesjo, t. Japan, on NW. coast of Nippon. Lon. 127. 30. E. Lat. 36. 40. N.

Ki-tchang, t. Corea; 65 SSE. Kang-tcheou.

Kitcheng, t. Corea; 65 ENE. Kiang-ki-tao.

Kitchik-iourlou or *Kitsik-iourlou*, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia; 16 N. Isbarteh.

Kitchwara, cirar, Hind., in Malwa, bounded N. by the cirar of Cotta, E. by the Chandaree, S. by Malwa, and W. by Oudipour and Banswaleh.

Kite's Mills, p-v. Rockingham co. Va.; W. 141.

Kitnaise, t. Egypt, on the left branch of the Nile; 3 NE. Shabur, 20 S. Faoua.

Kitloll, t. Bengal; 15 SSW. Goragot.

Kitoi, r. Russia, which runs into Angara, near Zueva.

Kitoiska, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Kitoi; 68 NNW. Irkutsk.

Kitorah, t. Hind., in Boggilcund; 25 NNE. Rewah.

Kitriani, t. on S. coast of the island of Siphanto. Lon. 24. 49. E. Lat. 36. 55. N.

Kitros, see *Kadros*.

Kitsee, or *Koptseug*, t. Hungary, in Weissenburg; 8 SW. Presburg. Pop. 1,900.

Kittaning, p-t. & cap. Armstrong co. Pa., on E. side of the Alleghany; 35 NE. Pittsburg, W. 233. Lon. 79. 25. W. Lat. 40. 30. N. Pop. 318; including the township 1,294. It is a pleasant and thriving village.

Killen Island, small isl. in the Mergui Archipelago, near the SE. coast of Cat island.

Kitter, t. Hind., in Bahar; 37 N. Hajypour.

Kittery, p-t. York co. Maine, on E. side of the Piscataqua, opposite to Portsmouth; 6 WSW. York, 67 NNE. Boston, W. 504. Pop. 1,886.

Kittila, t. Swedish Lapland; 103 N. Kemi.

Kitwada, t. Japan, Nippon; 45 NW. Meaco.

Kitzbuhl, or *Kitzbichl*, t. Tyrol, on the river Acha; 12 SE. Kuffstein, 36 E. Inspruck. Lon. 12. 27. E. Lat. 47. 25. N.

Kitzhick, r. Nepaul, which runs into the Cose, 26 S. Nogarcot.

Kitzingen, t. Bavaria, Lower Maine, capital of a district, on the Maine; 10 ESE. Wurzburg, 34 NNW. Anspach. Lon. 10. 12. E. Lat. 49. 42. N. Pop. 3,581. It is large and handsome; and owes its rise to a noble convent of Benedictines, founded in the year 745, by the duke Pepin. The inhabitants are almost all Lutherans.

Kiu, city, China, of the first rank, in Tche-kiang; 682 SSE. Peking. Lon. 118. 39. E. Lat. 29. 2. N. The situation of this city is agreeable; it is built near a fine river, and between two others that are smaller, that run into it. It borders on Kian-si and Fo-kien.

Kiu-ou, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-si; 22 S. Pin-yang.

Kiva, see *Khieva*.

Kivak, t. Persia, in Chorasani; 300 N. Herat.

Kivalore, t. Hind., in the Carnatic; 8 W. Negapatam.

Kivijarvi, t. Finland; 70 SE. Jacobstadt.

Kiuka, t. Finland; 25 SSE. Biorneborg.

Kiulo, t. Finland; 30 SSE. Biorneborg.

Kiumen, r. Russia, which runs into the gulf of Finland, Lon. 26. 18. E. Lat. 60. 50. N.

Kiun, t. China, of the third rank, in Honan; 12 WNW. Oue-kiun.

Kiun, city, China, of the second rank, in Hou-quang; 515 SSW. Peking. Lon. 110. 46. E. Lat. 32. 42. N.

Kiun, city, & s-p. China, of the first rank in Quang-tong, and capital of the island of Hainan. Lon. 109. 38. E. Lat. 20. N. It is situated on a promontory, on the N. coast. Ships often anchor under its walls. It is governed by mandarins, and the jurisdiction extends over 3 towns of the second class, and 10 of the third.

Kiun-tchin, t. China, of the third rank, in Chang-tong; 30 E. Po.

Kiurewesi, t. Finland; 55 NNW. Kuopio.

Kiusderen, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania; 34 W. Filippopoli.

Kiusju, see *Ximo*.

Kiulaja, or *Cutaja*, or *Kutajah*, (an. *Cotyæum*,) t. A. Turkey, capital of a sangiacate, and residence of the beglerbeg of Natolia; 136 SSE. Constantinople. Lon. 30. 30. E. Lat. 39. 14. N. It contains 10,100 houses, & upwards of 50,000 inhabitants, of whom 5,000 are Armenians, and 1,000 Greeks. It is situated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Pursak, which runs into the river Sakaria. It is a large and handsome town, and contains 30 public baths, 50 mosques, 4 Armenian chh., 1 Greek ch., and 20 caravanseras. The soil is fertile, and the air healthy. Near it are some warm baths, much esteemed in several disorders.

Kiwacze, t. Poland, Podlachia; 20 E. Brzesk.

Ki-yang, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong; 20 WSW. Tchao-tcheou.

Kiz, t. Charasm; 290 NW. Samarcand.

Kizbuhl, see *Kitzbuhl*.

Kizelgiek, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia, on or

near the site of the ancient *Euromus*; 9 NNW. Melasso.

Kizedany, t. Samogitia; 20 ESE. Rosienne.

Kizilermak, (an. *Halys*,) r. A. Turkey, which rises a few miles S. of Kaisarea, in Caramania, and runs into the Black sea, Lon. 36. E. Lat. 41. 40. N. Length, 500 miles.

Kizil, r. Russia, which runs into the Ural, in Upha.

Kizil-Kaja, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania, 20 N. Satalia.

Kizil-Kan, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir; 12 W. Merdin.

Kiziligadje, t. Persia, Ghilan; 25 N. Astara.

Kizilhizar, t. Syria; 8 E. Antab.

Kizilrabat, t. Arabian Irak; 10 NNE. Shehrban.

Kizil-Ozan, (an. *Gozan*,) r. Persia, which rises in Adirbeitzan, and crossing the province of Ghilan, runs into the Caspian sea, at the southwest angle.

Kizil Tash, or *Taman*, isl. at the mouth of the river Kuban, between the Black sea and the sea of Azoph. Lon. 37. E. Lat. 45. N. It is inhabited by Cosac Tartars.

Kizilskaia, fortress, Russia, in Upha, on the Ural; 144 ENE. Orenburg.

Kizizanan, t. Moravia, in Brunn; 15 SE. Brunn, 27. SW. Olmutz. Lat. 49. 8. N.

Kizliar, t. Russia, in Caucasus, capital of a circle, on the Malwa; 28 miles from the Caspian sea, 160 SSW. Astrachan. Lon. 46. 44. E. Lat. 44. 50. N. Pop. 9, or 12,000. H. 2,000. Its trade is considerable. It was built in the year 1735, as a frontier town between Russia and Persia, near the Caspian sea, inhabited by Cosacs, who profess Christianity according to the Greek church. The environs are extremely fertile in corn and fruit, with plenty of game.

Kizlak, t. Rus. Podolia; 16 E. Braclaw.

Klackendorf, t. Prussia; 5 SE. Allenstein.

Klacks, small island on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17. 4. E. Lat. 61. 21. N.

Kladno, t. Bohemia, Schlau; 10 NW. Prague. H. 94.

Kladrau, t. Bohemia, in Pilsen; 2 SE. Mies. H. 178.

Klang Point, cape on S. coast of Java. Lon. 109. 32. E. Lon. 7. 40. S.

Kladan, r. Bosnia, which rises near a village of the same name, and runs into the Spreze.

Klaizsarts, Indians, on NW. coast of N. America; 300 S. Nootka Sound.

Klan, t. Istria; 13 NE. Pedena.

Klan, or *Clano*, t. Carniola; 5 W. Fiume.

Klattau, or *Klattowy*, t. Bohemia, capital of a circle; 21 S. Pilsen, 61 SSW. Prague. Lon. 13. 15. E. Lat. 49. 24. N. Pop. 3,906. It was surrounded with walls in the year 1000. There are some silver mines in the neighbourhood, marble quarries, and a mineral spring. Pop. of the circle, 139,265. Sq. m. 869.

Klaubendorf, t. Austria; 7 W. Sonneberg.

Klaus, t. Austria; 10 S. Steyr.

Klausthal, see *Clausthal*.

Klebani, t. Rus. Podolia; 10 S. Braclaw.

Klebanou, t. Russia, in Podolia; 60 N. Kamieniec.

Kleberg, t. Bav. circle of the Rhine, district, Lindau. Pop. 856.

Kleczewo, t. Poland; 42 N. Kalisch. Pop. 1,250.

Kleczk, t. Poland; 12 WNW. Gnesna. Pop. 700.

Klee, r. Ger., which runs into the Lahn, 2 W. Giessen.

Kleeberg, or *Cleeberg*, t. Nassau; 4 WNW. Butzbach, 6 S. Wetzlar. Pop. 500.

Klein, t. Stiria; 12 ESE. Landsperg.

Kleinenberg, t. Pru. Westphalia, in Minden; 8 NW. Warburg. Pop. 720.

Kleinern, v. Ger., in Waldeck; 4 S. Waldeck. Here is a mineral spring.

Kleinmauth, t. Stiria, on the Muehr; 3 N. Luttenberg.

Kleinsdorf, t. Bavaria; 5 W. Bamberg.

Klempenow, or *Clempenow*, t. Anterior Pomerania; 8 N. Treptow.

Klems, t. Aust. Galicia; 30 SE. Lemberg.

Klenowitz, t. Moravia, Olmutz; 8 SE. Olmutz. Pop. 592.

Klentsch, t. Bohemia, in Pilsen; 5 W. Taufs.

Klepot, t. Transylvania; 15 S. Hunyad.

Kleps, t. Norway; 11 S. Stavanger.

Klesaku, t. Walachia; 21 WSW. Bucharest.

Kletschen, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 5 WNW. Leitmeritz.

Klettenberg, v. Pru. Magdeburg, so called from an ancient castle, now in ruins; 5 NW. Nordhausen, 10 N. Bleichenrode. Pop. 374.

Klettgau, district, Baden, known likewise by the name of *The county of Sulz*, situated near the Rhine as it leaves the lake of Constance. Pop. 7,800.

Klewah, t. Rus. Volhynia; 24 ENE. Lucko.

Kliasma, r. Russia, which runs into the Oka, at Gorbатов, in Nizegorod.

Klimatovskoi, t. Russia, Novgorod; 44 WNW. Novgorod.

Klimetzskoi, island, Russia, in the lake of Onetzkoi; 48 NNE. Petrovask.

Klimova, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Tunguska; 200 E. Eneseisk.

Klimova, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Mura; 232 ESE. Eneseisk.

Klimovigi, t. Russia, in Mogilev; 80 E. Mogilev. Pop. 600.

Klin, t. Russia, Moscow; 36 NNW. Moscow. Pop. 1,086.

Klin, small isl. in the N. Pacific ocean, near E. coast of Kamtschatka.

Klingbach, r. Ger., which runs into the Rhine, 3 S. Germersheim.

Klingen, t. Ger., in Schwartzburg Sondershausen, on the Helbe; 2 W. Greussen.

Klingenberg, t. Bav., Lower Maine, 4 NW. Volckach. Pop. 805.

Klingenberg, t. Pru.; 8 SSW. Brandenburg.

Klingenbach, r. Silesia, which rises near Neu Bielau, in Schweidnitz, and runs into the Peil, at Reichenbach.

Klingenfel, t. Carniola; 3 NE. Rudolfswert, 9 SW. Landstrass.

Klingenthal, t. Saxony, in the Vogtland, inhabited chiefly by miners and woodmen, driven out of Bohemia on account of their religion; 12 E. Oelsnitz. Pop. 1,039.

Klingerskoi, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi; 76 SSE. Nertchinsk.

Klingerstown, p-t. Schuylkill co. Pa. W. 185.

Klingnau, t. Switz., in Aargau ; 9 N. Baden.
Klinkosce, t. Russia, in Podolia ; 52 NNE. Kaminiec.

Klinkosce, r. Russian Poland, which runs into the Dneister, 8 S. Kaminiec.

Klippen, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 32. 10. S.

Klissura, t. Albania ; 58 N. by W. Janna. Pop. 1,800.

Klitschdorf, t. Silesia, in Jauer ; 6 NW. Buntzlaw. Pop. 307.

Kliutchevskoi, fortress, Russia, in Irkutskoi ; 40 S. Tunguskoi.

Klobusko, t. Poland ; 72 NNW. Cracow. Pop. 933.

Kloben, mt. Carinthia ; 18 WNW. Welach.

Klobauk, t. Moravia, in Hradisch ; 20 E. Hradisch. Pop. 2,345.

Klococz, t. Bohemia, in Boleslaw ; 4 ENE. Turnau.

Klodawa, t. Poland, in Masovia ; 12 NW. Lenczicz. Pop. 1,022.

Klodnitz, r. Silesia, which runs into the Oder, 1 mile E. Kosel, in Oppeln.

Klatzen, t. Pru. Magdeburg ; 30 SE. Ultzen, 45 E. Zelle. Lon. 11. 8. E. Lat. 52. 41. N. Pop. 1,529.

Kloklsberg, t. Bohemia, in Bechin ; 12 SE. Rosenberg.

Klokotz, t. Croatia ; 24 S. Carlstadt.

Klosterchen, t. Prussia, in Oberland ; 8 SE. Marienwerder.

Kloten, t. Switz., in Zurich ; 5 N. Zurich.

Klucz, t. Croatia ; 8 E. Bihacs.

Klynden Lill, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 20. 54. E. Lat. 60. 37. N.

Klydan Stor, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 20. 48. E. Lat. 60. 37. N.

Klyso, t. Prussia, in Pomerelia ; 33 SSW. Dantzie.

Kmidomouka, t. Russia, in Kiev ; 32 SSE. Bialacerkiew.

Knap's Bay, bay in Hudson's bay. Lon. 94. 54. W. Lat. 61. 15. N.

Knappsburg, p-v. in Oxford, N. York. W. 333.

Knared, t. Sweden, in Halland ; 14 ESE. Halmstadt.

Knaresborough, t. Eng., in Yorkshire, on the river Nid, which almost encompasses it ; 13 WNW. York, 199 N. London. Lon. 1. 28. W. Lat. 54. 8. N. Pop. 4,234. It sends 2 members to parliament. Here is a manufacture of linen cloth, sheeting, &c., and near it are several medicinal springs. The market is on Wednesday.

Knau, t. Pru. Erfurt ; 4 N. Ziegenruck.

Knaudenheim, t. Bav. circle of the Rhine ; 7 S. Spire.

Knee Lake, lake, N. America. Lon. 95. W. Lat. 55. N.

Knee Head, cape on E. coast of the island of Lewis. Lon. 6. 9. W. Lat. 58. 19. N.

Knekinice, t. Aust. Galicia ; 28 SE. Lemberg.

Knesselart, or *Knaslaer*, t. Flanders ; 11 ESE. Bruges.

Knezdo, or *Sokolovo*, mt. Croatia ; 32 E. Bihacs.

Knezriosts, t. Bohemia, in Buntzlau ; 8 NE. Jung Buntzlau.

Kniagin, t. Russia, in Nizegorod ; 40 ENE. Niznei Novgorod. Pop. 1,012.

Knaise, t. Rus. Volhynia ; 50 SW. Lucko.

Knibis, mt. Ger., in Brisgau, W. Freyburg.

Knife River, r. N. A., which runs into the Missouri, at the Mandan village.

Knifren, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17. 30. E. Lat. 60. 38. N.

Knight's Canal, inlet of the Pacific ocean, on W. coast of N. America, extending in an E. and NE. direction about 50 miles. Its entrance from an arm of the sea lies in Lon. 233. 16. E. Lat. 50. 45. N.

Knight's Island, small isl. in Beering's bay, a little NW. Eleanor's sound. Lon. 220. 47. E. Lat. 59. 45. N.

Knight's Island, isl. in Prince William's sound, about 30 miles in length from N. to S., and from 2 to 5 broad. Lon. 212. 52. E. Lat. 60. 24. N.

Knight's Island, small island in Hudson's bay. Lon. 93. 30. W. Lat. 61. 50. N.

Knight's Island, isl. in the Pacific ocean, and the largest of those called the *Snares*, by Capt. Vancouver. The S. point, situated in Lon. 166. 44. E. Lat. 48. 15. S. No inhabitants were seen by the discoverers.

Knighton, t. Wales, in Radnor, on the river Teme, which separates it from Shropshire ; 28 NNW. Hereford, 155 WNW. London. Lon. 2. 48. W. Lat. 52. 14. N. Pop. 952.

Knightbridge, v. Eng., in Middlesex ; 1 W. London.

Knin, t. Bohemia, in Beraun ; in the neighbourhood there is a gold mine ; 12 SE. Beraun. Lon. 14. 18. E. Lat. 49. 49. N. H. 140.

Knin, t. Dalmatia, on a narrow neck, where the river Kerka is joined by another stream, called *Butim-schiza* ; 40. E. Zara. Lon. 16. 55. E. Lat. 43. 55. N. This is supposed to be the ancient castle called *Arduba*, taken by Germanicus.

Knip Bay, bay on W. coast of the island of Curaçoa.

Kniphausen, s-p. & lordship, Oldenburg, in Jever, which takes its name from an ancient castle ; 5 ESE. Jever, 37 E. Emden. Lon. 8. E. Lat. 53. 29. N. Pop. of the lordship, 2,856.

Knischin, see *Knyszyn*.

Knisteneaux, see *Cree Indians*.

Knittelfeldt, t. Stiria, on the river Muehr ; 20 SW. Pruck, 78 SW. Vienna. Lon. 14. 36. E. Lat. 47. 14. N. Pop. 1,080.

Knittlingen, t. Wurtemberg, the birth-place of Faust, one of the first printers ; 19 NW. Stuttgart, 22 S. Heidelberg. Pop. 2,064.

Knock Head, cape, Scotland, on N. coast of Bamffshire ; 3 WNW. Bamff.

Knockbrack, mt. Ireland, in Cork ; 10 N. Cork.

Knockcloghan, mt. Ireland, in Londonderry ; 4 N. Lough Neagh.

Knockduagh, mt. Ireland, in Galway ; 18 W. Galway.

Knocke, or *Knocque*, see *Kenock*.

Knocklayd, mt. Ireland, Antrim ; 2 S. Ballycastle.

Knockmeledown, mt. Ireland, between the counties of Tipperary and Waterford ; 24 W. Waterford.

Knocknarea, promontory or cape of Ireland, in Sligo bay ; 6 W. Sligo.

Knocknashee, mts. Ireland, in the county of Sligo ; 13 SW. Sligo.

Knocktopher, t. Ireland, in Kilkenny; 10 S. Kilkenny, 15 N. Waterford.

Knouau, v. Switz., in Zurich. Pop. 388.

Knottingley, t. Eng., in Yorkshire, in the W. Riding; 3 NE. Pontefract. Pop. 3,327.

Knowlton, t. Sussex co. N. J. Pop. 2,701.

Knowlton Mills, p-v. Sussex co. N. J.; W. 218.

Knox, t. Hancock co. Maine; 10 NW. Belfast. Pop. 560.

Knox, t. Albany co. N. Y., taken from Bern since 1820.

Knox, co. in central part of Ohio. Pop. 8,326. Chief town, Mount Vernon.

Knox, t. Columbiana co. Ohio. Pop. 535.

Knox, t. Jefferson co. Ohio, 4 miles from Ohio river; 11 N. by W. Steubenville.

Knox, t. Guernsey co. Ohio. Pop. 219.

Knox, t. Jefferson co. Ohio. Pop. 1,677.

Knox, co. in SW. part of Indiana. Pop. 5,437. Chief town, Vincennes.

Knox, co. S. side of Ken. Pop. 3,661. Chief town, Barboursville.

Knox, co. E. Tennessee. Pop. in 1810, 10,171; slaves, 1,271. Pop. in 1820, 13,034; slaves, 1,825. Chief town, Knoxville.

Knoxville, p-t. & cap. Knox co. Ten., on the Holston, 4 miles below the mouth of French Broad river, and 22 above the junction of the Holston with Tennessee river; 134 WSW. Abingdon, 190 E. Nashville, 190 S. Lexington, 455 WSW. Richmond, W. 538. Lon. 83. 44. W. Lat. 35. 45. N. Pop. in 1818, about 1,400. It is pleasantly situated, regularly laid out, and contains a court house, a jail, a state bank, an academy, barracks sufficient to accommodate 700 men, two printing offices, from each of which is issued a weekly newspaper, and 3 houses of public worship, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Methodists. It is the largest town in East Tennessee, and was formerly the seat of the state government. Hampden Sydney Academy, in this town, is a respectable seminary. A college, styled Blount, or East Tennessee College, was established in this town several years since, and a president first elected in 1820.

Knoxville, p-t. Jefferson co. Ohio; 11 NNW. Steubenville, W. 289.

Knuckle Point, cape on NE. coast of New Zealand, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 186. 21. W. Lat. 34. 51. S.

Knud's Hoved, cape, Denmark, on E. coast of Sleswick; 8 NE. Hadersleben. Lon. 9. 40. E. Lat. 55. 20. N.

Knud's Hoved, cape, Denmark, on E. coast of the isl. of Fyen, projecting into the Great Belt, and forming a bay on the S. of the town of Nye-borg. Lon. 10. 52. E. Lat. 55. 17. N.

Knud's Hoved, cape, Denmark, on SW. coast of the isl. of Zealand. Lon. 11. 37. E. Lat. 55. 5. N.

Knudstorp, t. Sweden, in Schonen; 4 Helsingborg. Lon. 12. 45. W. Lat. 56. 2. N.—Native, Tycho Brahe.

Knutsford, t. Eng., in Cheshire; 15 SSW. Manchester, 173 WNW. London. Lon. 2. 33. W. Lat. 53. 21. N. Pop. 2,114. Here is a silk mill, and manufacture of shag velvets.

Knutweil, bailiwick, Switz., in Lucerne.

Knyndt, t. Rus. Grodno; 10 S. Grodno.

Knyuo, r. Wales, which runs into the Tivy, about 5 miles below Cardigan.

Knyszyn, t. Rus., in Bialystock; 36 N. Bielsk. Pop. 1,699.

Ko, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-si; 12 SW. Tai.

Koadgwah, t. Hind., in Jenhat; 20 WNW. Gujurat.

Koan-tcheou, t. Corea; 150 S. King-ki-tao. Lon. 125. 41. E. Lat. 35. 6. N.

Koang-chon, t. China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan; 12 SW. Kouang.

Koang-hoa, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang; 27 NNW. Siang-yang.

Koang-tse, t. China, of the third rank, in Fo-kien; 12 NW. Chaou-ou.

Koba, t. Africa, in Kullo. Lon. 9. W. Lat. 12. 20. N.

Koba, t. Arabia, in Hedsjaz; 3 NW. Medina.

Koba, t. Turkestan; 70 E. Toncat.

Koback, t. Slavonia, on the Save; 20 ESE. Belgrade.

Koback, t. Africa, in Yani.

Kobad, district, Persia, in W. part of Far-sistan.

Kobak, t. Sweden, W. Bothnia; 7 NW. Umea.

Koban Kupri, t. Turkish Armenia; 27 E. Erzerum.

Kobel, r. Silesia, which runs into the Oppa; 7 W. Jagerndorf.

Kobelnika, t. Aust. Galicia; 34 W. Lemberg.

Kobelpude, t. Prussia, in Samland; 5 E. Fischhausen.

Koben, t. Silesia, in Glogau, on the Oder; 9 S. Guhrau, 16 SE. Gross Glogau. Lon. 16. 26. E. Lat. 51. 31. N.

Koberstein, t. Silesia, Neisse; 8 S. Ziegenhals.

Kobi, t. Russia, in Caucasus; 60 SE. Ekaterinograd.

Kobiele, t. Rus. Grodno; 20 NNE. Grodno.

Kobil, t. Russia, in Petersburg, on E. coast of the Tchudschoi lake; 24 N. Pskov.

Kobilinkaia, t. Russia, in the country of the Cosacs; 156 ENE. Azoph.

Kobin, t. Persia, in Segestan; 30 S. Zareng.

Kobiniki, t. Russia, in Wilna; 52 ENE. Wilna.

Kobolta, r. Eu. Turkey, which runs into the Reut, 8 W. Floreszti, in Moldavia.

Kobryn, t. Rus. Grodno; 28 E. Brzesc.

Kobyn, t. Rus. Grodno; 34 ESE. Brzesc.

Kochberg, t. Austria; 3 W. Crems.

Kocheiskaia, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Ilga; 28 NW. Vercholensk.

Kochel, r. Silesia, which runs into the Zack, in Jauer.

Kochendorf, t. Wurt., at the union of the Kocher and the Necker; 3 SE. Wimpfen, 6 N. Heilbronn. Pop. 970.

Kocher, r. Ger., which rises in the forest of Ulm, passes by Abtsgmund, Gaildorf, Hall, Geislingen, Forchtenberg, Sinderlingen, &c., and runs into the Necker, 2 miles above Wimpfen.

Kochersperg, t. Wurt.; 10 S. Elwangen.

Kock, t. Rus. Poland, on the Wieprz; 31 N. Lublin. Pop. 900.

Kocni, t. Walachia, on the Ardis; 15 N. Bucharest.

Kocundy, t. Africa, in Sierra Leone, on the Rio Nunaz; 200 W. Laby.

Kocyck, t. Poland, in Lublin; 24 N. Lublin.

Koczarawac, t. Rus. Podolia; 48 SSW. Brac-law.

Koczymyn, t. Rus. Novogrodek ; 28. N. Sluck.
Koczowa, t. Rus. Kiev ; 22 SSE. Bialacerkiew.
Kodaia, t. Arabia, Nedsjed ; 50 W. Jamama.
Kodally, t. Mysore ; 27 E. Chinna Balabaram.
Kodeme, r. Poland, which runs into the Bog, in Braclaw.

Koden, t. Rus. Grodno ; 12 S. Brzesc.

Kodgia-hisar, t. A. Turkey, in Diarbekir ; 10 S. Merdin, 54 SSE. Diarbekir.

Kodgia-shehr, t. Natolia ; 12 N. Kiutajah.

Kodiak, range of islands, consisting of one large one and several smaller, in the N. Pacific ocean, extending about 120 miles in length from SW. to NE., and about 40 miles in breadth ; above 20 miles from W. coast of America, and 30 S. from the entrance into Cooke's inlet. Lon. 206. 12. to 208. 45. E. Lat. 56. 45. to 58. 28. N.

Kodi-hisar, t. A. Turkey, Aladulia ; 18 NE. Sivas.

Kodi-hissar, (an. *Novus*,) t. A. Turkey, in Natolia ; 18 N. Kiangari.

Koding, r. Stiria, which rises 8 SSE. Windisch Gratz, and runs into the Save, 2 S. Cilley.

Kodinska, t. Russia, in Tobolsk ; 224 E. Eniseisk. Lon. 99. 14. E. Lat. 58. 30. N.

Kodma, t. Persia, Kerman ; 40 N. Kerman-shir.

Kodmana, t. Walachia ; 10 S. Kordedearda.

Kodnia, t. Rus. Volhynia ; 10 S. Zytomiers.

Koei, or *Koei-yang*, city, China, of the first rank, in Koei-tcheou ; 940 SSW. Peking. Lon. 106. 19. E. Lat. 26. 30. N. This is one of the smallest cities of China, the circuit of it being not above three miles ; the houses are partly of earth, and partly brick. It is a place of no trade, the river not being navigable.

Koeingsbruck, r. France, which runs into the Rhine, near Seltz, in Lower-Rhine.

Koei-tcheou, pr. China, bounded N. by Se-tchuen, E. by Hou-quang, S. by Quang-si, and W. by Se-tchuen. It is full of lofty mountains, and partly inhabited by people that would never submit to the emperor, and who live independent of the laws of the empire. Koei is the capital.

Koei-tcheou, city, China, of the first rank, in Se-tchuen ; 637 SSW. Peking. Lon. 109. 14. E. Lat. 31. 10. N. This city is seated on the banks of the great river Kincha, or Yang-tse, and is the key to the province, where there is a custom-house kept to receive the duties of the merchandize which is brought here. It is very rich, through its great commerce. There are 10 towns within its jurisdiction, 1 of the second order, and 9 of the third.

Koeiting, t. China, of the third rank, in Koei-tcheou ; 25 NW. Tou-yuen.

Kaelbra, t. Ger., in Schwartzburg Rudolstadt ; 6 N. Frankenhausen, 12 SE. Nordhausen.

Koelcotty, t. Thibet, on the Ganges ; 30 S. Gangotri.

Koele, ridge of mountains between Sweden and Norway.

Koelskaia, fortress, Russia, in Upha, on the Upelka ; 40 SW. Tcheliabinsk.

Koen, t. China of the third rank, in Se-tchuen ; 37 W. Han.

Koen-chan, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan ; 10 NE. Sou-tcheou.

Koenigshofen, see *Konigshofen*.

Koen-yang, city, China, of the second rank, in Yun-nan ; 1,170 SSW. Peking. Lon. 102. 24. E. Lat. 24. 6. N.

Kopenick, t. Brandenburg ; 6 SE. Berlin.

Koetekeie, small island in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 132. 8. E. Lat. 4. 33. S.

Koetzing, t. Bavaria ; 33 E. by N. Ratisbon. Pop. 906.

Koewak, t. on S. coast of the isle of Ceram. Lon. 129. 18. E. Lat. 3. 14. S.

Kof, t. Japan, in Nippon ; 27 SE. Nigata.

Kofel, t. Tyrol, on the borders of the Vicentin ; 21 E. Trent. Here is a celebrated pass, with a fort erected on a high and steep rock.

Kofes, mountains, Persia, between Mecran and Kerman.

Kosta, t. Stiria ; 2 WNW. Voitsberg.

Kogalnik, r. Moldavia, which runs into the Reut, 4 WNW. Orhei.

Koge, see *Kioge*.

Kogelberg, fortress, Pru. Westphalia ; 1 E. Volkmarsen.

Kogelnick, or *Kunduk*, r. Eu. Turkey, which runs into the Black sea, 12 S. Tartar Bunar.

Kogelein, t. Moravia, Prerau ; 14 S. Olmutz. Lon. 17. 15. E. Lat. 49. 20. N. Pop. 3,030.

Kogl, t. Stiria ; 17 NNW. Rakesburg.

Kogong, t. Africa, in Sierra Leone. Lon. 12. 12. E. Lat. 10. 45. N.

Kogorli, r. Moldavia, which runs into the Pruth, 24 N. Galatz.

Kogsten, t. Prussia ; 7 W. Pilkallen.

Koh Zerde, mountains, Persia, in Chusistan, bordering on the Irak.

Kohasp, mt. Persia, N. of Suster.

Kohaut, t. Candahar ; 130 SE. Cabul. Lon. 70. 20. E. Lat. 33. 5. N.

Kohhel, t. Arabia, in Yemen ; 10 N. Debin.

Kohlberg, t. Bavaria, in Sulzbach ; 7 SW. Weiden, 11 NNE. Sulzbach. Pop. 458.

Kohmu, t. Bengal ; 9 N. Toree.

Kohrood, t. Persia ; 60 N. Ispahan. It contains 200 houses.

Kohtaum, t. Bengal ; 18 W. Doesa.

Koja Kiz, t. Charasm, near lake Aral ; 18 NE. Urkonje.

Koidanow, t. Rus. Minsk ; 15 SW. Minsk.

Koie, see *Kavi*.

Ko-hoa, city, China, of the second rank, in Quang-si ; 1,080 SSW. Peking. Lon. 106. 56. E. Lat. 23. 22. N.

Kahone, t. Africa, in Bursali.

Koje, see *Scarpanto*.

Kojend, or *Kogend*, or *Cojend*, t. Grand Bukharia, on the left bank of the Sir, on the borders of Turkestan ; 90 S. Tashkund, 120 NE. Samarcand.

Koilutsch, t. Servia, at the conflux of the Morava and Danube ; 6 NW. Passarowitz.

Koivirah, t. Persian Armenia ; 18 S. Erivan.

Koisju, t. Japan, in Ximo ; 26 W. Naka.

Koivista, t. Russia, Viborg ; 20 S. Viborg.

Kokar, small isl. in the Baltic, about 30 SE. from the island of Aland. Lon. 20. 46. E. Lat. 59. 58. N.

Kokerwara, t. Guzerat ; 15 NW. Amedabad.

Koketarra, t. Hind., Gangpour ; 16 NE. Pada.

Koklot, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 25. E. Lat. 62. 17. N.

Koko, rocky shoal in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 124. 20. E. Lat. 6. 24. S.

Kokonor, or *Kokhonour*, country, Asia, W. of China, and NE. of Thibet, inhabited by Tartars, descended from the Eluths, and governed by princes, descended from a king of China. They principally inhabit about a lake, supposed to be the largest in Tartary, about 20 leagues in length, and 10 in breadth, and situated from the 100th to the 101st deg. E. Lon. and of Lat. 36. 40. to 37. 10. N.

Kokore, t. Hind., Kitchwara; 45 ENE. Shahjehanpour.

Kokoro, E. branch of the Senegal river, which rises about Lon. 6. 40. W. Lat. 11. 50. N. and joins W. branch, 80 E. Gallam, about Lat. 14. N.

Kokory, t. Moravia, in Prerau; 6 NW. Prerau. Pop. 531.

Kokra, t. Hind., in Ruttunpour; 20 S. Ruttunpour.

Koksoak, r. N. A. which runs into Ungava bay, Lat. 58. 36. N.

Kokura, s-p. Japan, on N. coast of Ximo. Lon. 130. 20. E. Lat. 33. 50. N. It is a place of extensive trade, but the harbour is nearly filled up with sand. It is surrounded with walls, and at the end of the town is a citadel.

Kokiczany, t. Bohemia, Pilsen; 8 E. Pilsen. Lon. 13. 45. E. Lat. 49. 44. N.

Kola, s-p. Russia, the chief town in Russian Lapland, now called the circle of Kola, in Archangelskoe; 540 N. Petersburg. Lon. 33. 0. E. Lat. 68. 32. N. H. 50. Churches 2. It is situated near the North sea, on the river Kola, which forms a bay at its mouth, where is a considerable fishery for whales, sea-dogs, and other fish, which the inhabitants cure for sale. The circle, including the whole of Russian Lapland is very dreary and thinly peopled, supposed to contain not more than 2,000 inhabitants.

Kola, t. Servia; 5 S. Semendria.

Kola, t. Turkish Armenia; 40 NE. Kars.

Kolaboora, t. Hind., in Orissa; 20 NE. Sumbulpour.

Kolah, t. Natolia; 36 NE. Alah-Shehr.

Kolan, city, China, of the second rank, in Chan-si; 250 WSW. Peking. Lon. 111. 14. E. Lat. 38. 52. N.

Kolar, t. Africa, in Bursali, near the coast of the Atlantic. Lon. 15. 55. W. Lat. 13. 50. N.

Kolassin, t. Eu. Turkey, in Dalmatia; 24 SE. Mostar.

Kolay, r. Cochin China, which runs into the Chinese sea, Lon. 108. 54. E. Lat. 13. 51. N.

Kalbach, r. Bavaria, which runs into the Vilz, 10 W. Vilz.

Kolbenburg, see *Colmberg*.

Kolbendorf, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 9 NNW. Trautenau.

Kolbich, t. Ger., in Anhalt Cothen; 4 W. Bernburg.

Kolchy, t. Russia, in Volhynia; 52 N. Zyto-miers.

Koldenkirchen, t. Holstein; 5 S. Braemsted.

Koleihisar, t. A. Turkey, in Sivas; 45 NNE. Sivas.

Koleschowitz, t. Bohemia, in Rakonitz; 6 W. Rakonitz.

Kolgapari, t. Russia, in Olonetz; 80 NNW. Olonetz.

Koliakov, t. Russia, in Simbirsk, on the Sura; 80 WSW. Simbirsk.

Koliazin, t. Russia, in Tver; 68 ENE. Tver. Pop. 3,521.

Kolikunda, t. Africa, in Jemarrow.

Kolin, t. Bohemia, in Kaurzim, on the Elbe; 8 E. Kaurzim, 30 ESE. Prague. Lon. 15. 15. E. Lat. 49. 58. N. Pop. 4,387. In 1757, a battle was fought here between the Prussians commanded by the king, and the Austrians under count Daun.—The Prussians lost 8,000 men.

Kolinetz, t. Bohemia, in Prachatitz; 5 NW. Schuttenhofen.

Kolivan, or *Kolyvan*, city, Asiatic Russia, in Tomsk, capital of a district, on the Oby; 480 SSE. Tobolsk, 880 E. Upha. Lon. 81. 20. E. Lat. 54. 20. N. Pop. 3,000. Near this city are some rich silver mines, discovered in the year 1725. The silver dug from these mines is mixed with the proportion of three to a hundred parts of gold, and is sent to Petersburg. From the accounts of the board of mines, those of Kolivan produced, since they were discovered in 1725, till 1786, about 3,520,000 pounds of silver, and 48,000 pounds of gold, which yield at an average a produce of 50,000 pounds of silver, and 1,600 pounds of gold per annum. The mines and founderies of Kolivan, formerly employed nearly 40,000 men exclusive of its peasants; and were the most considerable in the Altai, but they have of late much declined, in consequence of the exhaustion of the neighbouring forests.

Kolki, t. Rus. Volhynia; 22 NNE. Lucko.

Kolkotovatoi, isl. in the Caspian sea, near W. coast. Lat. 44. 45. N.

Kollat, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria; 72 ESE. Dristra.

Kollatzheim, t. Bavaria; 2 NW. Geroltzhofen.

Kolluvi, country, Africa, between Asben and Cashna, inhabited by the Tuarick.

Koln, (an. *Colonia Fragana*), a hamlet, near Cleves, 5 SE. Schenck.

Kollerstorff, t. Austria; 8 SW. Sonneberg.

Kolno, t. Poland; 80 NE. Warsaw. Pop. 945.

Kolo, lake, Russia, in Archangelskoe; 28 S. Archangel.

Kolo, t. Poland; 24 NE. Kalisch. Pop. 1,988.

Kolocken, t. Courland; 32 NE. Piltyn.

Kolodnia, t. Russia, in Novgorod; 32 S. Tcherepovetz.

Kologrin, t. Russia, in Kostrom, on the Unza; 116 NE. Kostrom. Lat. 58. 55. N.

Kolomea, or *Kolomyia*, t. Aust. Galicia, capital of a circle, on the Pruth; 80 NNW. Sucasava, 86 SSE. Lemberg. Pop. 1,900. Pop. of the circle 160,629. H. 30,091. Sq. m. 1,696.

Kolomna, t. Russia, in Moskovskaia, on the river Kolomenka; 48 SE. Moscow. Pop. 5,809. H. 1,062. Churches 16. Convents 2. Seminary 1. Bp. see.

Koloneszti, t. Walachia; 50 N. Bucharest.

Kolor, t. Africa, Woolly; 20 ENE. Medina.

Kolowecz, t. Bohemia, Pilsen; 8 ESE. Teinitz, 20 SW. Pilsen.

Koloz, t. Transylvania; 14 SSE. Hunyad.

Kolpak, t. Bessarabia; 40 W. Akerman.

Kolpakovskoi, fortress, Russia, in Upha, on the Ural; 124 E. Orenburg.

Kolskoi, t. Russia, in Archangelskoe, on E. side of the Dwina; 96 SSE. Archangel.

Kolter, one of the Faroe islands.

Koltyniany, t. Russia, in Wilna; 32 E. Wilkomierz.

Koltyniany, t. Samogitia; 28 NW. Rosienne.

Koltubra, r. which rises in Bosnia, about 8 N. Fochia, passes soon after into Servia, and runs into the Save, 20 below Sabacz.

Klovereide, t. Norway; 95 NNE. Drontheim.

Kolumbatz, t. Macedonia; 68 N. Akrida.

Kolyma, or *Kovima*, r. Siberia, which rises in the Virchayansky mountains, N. of Ochotskoy, and after a course of upwards of 1,200 miles flows into the Frozen ocean, near Nischney Kolymsk.

Kolzum, (an. *Clysm*,) t. Egypt, near E. coast of the Red sea, formerly a seaport, but the sea has long since left the coast. This town has been long destroyed; but, according to Volney, the name is still attached to a hillock of sand, bricks, and stones, on the coast of the Red sea, about 300 paces N. Suez. D'Anville, places it 16 S. Suez.

Kom, mt. Croatia; 32 S. Bihacz.

Kom, or *Com*, or *Koom*, (an. *Choana*,) t. Persia, in Irak; 150 N. Ispahan. Lon. 51. 14. E. Lat. 34. 20. N. Pop. about 15,000. It is said to have contained formerly 15,000 houses, but is now much reduced, and exhibits extensive ruins. It is esteemed by the Persians a holy city, and has a celebrated mosque, and an asylum for debtors, who are protected and supported. One of the mosques is highly esteemed by the Persians, because of the sepulchres of Shah Sophy, and his son Shah Abbas II. and that of Sidy Fatima, grand daughter of Mahomet. These tombs are frequented by pilgrims from all parts of Persia, who resort hither once a year to pay their devotions. Kom is celebrated for manufacturing the best sabres and poniards of all Persia. The walls of the town are lofty, and it has seven gates. The grand bazar crosses the town from one gate to the other; besides which, there are others well furnished with coffee houses, and shops of various kinds. The country round about is fertile in rice and fruit.

Koma, t. Rus. Wilna; 42 S. Braslaw.

Koma, t. Persia, Chorasani; 227 NNE. Herat.

Komana, t. Walachia; 18 S. Bucharest.

Komana, district, Africa, on the Slave coast.

Komango, or *Amango*, one of the Friendly isles; 5 E. Annamooka.

Komara, t. Mysore; 65 ENE. Harponelly.

Komarna, t. Aust. Galicia; 24 SSW. Lemberg.

Kombah, t. Africa, in Gago; 170 E. Kaffaba. Lon. 2. 30. E. Lat. 11. 25. N.

Kombo, km. Africa, near the Atlantic, S. of the Gambia.

Kombregudu, or *Combrego Adou*, km. Africa, on the banks of the river Falemi, about Lon. 10. W. Lat. 13. 10. N.

Komcha, or *Komsha*, t. Persia, in Irak; 39 S. Ispahan. Pop. 30,000. It is celebrated for its gardens and dove-houses; it was once more considerable than it now is, as the ruins testify. The inhabitants are of a bad character, and miserably poor.

Komenting, t. Borneo; 45 N. Negara.

Komeuting, t. Borneo; 15 SSW. Negara.

Komezisa, t. Walachia; 20 S. Rusek.

Komiltzki, t. Prussia; 8 SE. Johannesburg.

Komol, or *Comol*, s-p. Nubia, with a small but safe harbour in the Red sea. Lon. 35. 15. E. Lat. 22. 45. N.

Komri, (.Al,) mountainous ridge in the interior part of Africa, called also the *Mountains of the Moon*, bounding the country of Donga. Lat. 7. N.

Komrije, see *Koum Erije*.

Kouapour, t. Hind., in Sanore; 50 ENE. Goa, 77 S. Merritch. Lat. 15. 45. N.

Konayar, t. Hind., in Mysore; 11 ESE. San-keridurgum.

Kondi, or *Pango de Okango*, district, Africa, in Congo.

Kondiolax, t. Finland; 6 E. Kuopio.

Kondo, t. Grand Bukharia; 60 NW. Anderrab. Lon. 67. 22. E. Lat. 36. 50. N.

Kondra, t. Bengal; 36 SW. Doesa.

Kondur, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 100 SE. Aurungabad, 125 NW. Hyderabad.

Konevetz, small isl. Russia, in lake Ladoga; 60 NNE. Petersburg.

Konezkoi, t. Russia, in Vologda, on the Vim; 56 NE. Yarensk.

Kong, or *Gonjah*, country, Africa, between Ashantee and Bambarra, and between the meridian of Greenwich and 5 degrees W., and the 10th and 12th degrees N. Lat. It gives name to some lofty mountains, part of a chain extending from the coast of the Atlantic to Abyssinia.

Kong, or *Gonjah*, t. Africa, & cap. of Kong. Lon. 3. 20. W. Lat. 11. 30. N.

Konga, t. Africa, in Loango.

Kongfors, t. Sweden, in West Bothnia; 16 NW. Umea.

Konghell, or *Kongshale*, or *Kongalf*, or *Kong-Elf*, t. Sweden, in West Gothland, on an island in the Gotha; 10 N. Gottenburg. Pop. 752. It was formerly the capital of Norway, and residence of kings, but now gone to decay.

Kang-ngan, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang; 27 S. King-tcheou.

Kongsbacca, s-p. Sweden, in Halland; 13 S. Gottenburg. Lon. 12. 7. E. Lat. 57. 27. N. Pop. 436..

Kongsberg, see *Conisberg*.

Kongswinger, t. Norway, in Christiania; 42 NE. Christiania. Lat. 60. 12. N.

Kong-tchang, city, China, of the first rank, in Chen-si, near the river Kin; 650 WSW. Peking. Lon. 104. 19. E. Lat. 34. 56. N. This city is very populous, and drives a great trade. It is built on the banks of the river Hoei, and surrounded with very high mountains. In the neighbourhood is found abundance of musk. This city has in its territories 3 towns of the second order, and 7 of the third.

Koni, t. Imiretta; 30 SW. Cotatis.

Konjada, (.Gros,) t. Pru., in Culm; 12 NNW. Strasburg.

Konjada, (.Klein,) t. Pru., in Culm; 14 NNW. Strasburg.

Koniaut, (.Big,) lake, Erie co. Pa.; W. of Le Boeuf.

Koniaut, (.Little,) lake, Crawford co. Pa.; S W. Meadville, 3 miles long, and 1 broad.

Konicpole, t. Poland; 50 N. Cracow. Pop. 1,042.

Konieh, or *Cogni*, (an. *Iconium*,) city, A. Turkey, in Caramania, capital of a pachalic; 260 SE. Constantinople. Lon. 32. 30. E. Lat. 37. 52. N. Pop. 15,000. It was anciently the capital of Lycaonia, and formerly the see of a Greek abp.; but was never a city of great importance, and has the aspect of decay, with but little trade. Its chief interest is now derived from Mussulman structures, particularly the mosques, of these are 12 large, and more than 100 small. Those of Sultan Selim and Scheik Ibrahim are large and magnificent, and the beauty of their interior much admired. The madessas or colleges are also numerous, and some of them beautiful. Mountains covered with snow rise on every side of the city, except on the east.

Koniginhof, see *Konigshof*.

Konigingratz, or *Kralowe Hradecz*, city, Bohemia, and capital of a circle to which it gives name, on the Elbe; 58 E. Prague, 120 N. Vienna. Lon. 15. 39. E. Lat. 50. 10. N. Pop. 5,703. H. 717. Bp. see. It contains 7 churches, 2 hospitals, and a gymnasium.—Pop. of the circle 262,802. Sq. m. 1,283.

Konigsbach, or *Kinspach*, t. Baden; 5 NW. Pforzheim. Pop. 725.

Konigsaal, t. Bohemia, Beraun; 8 E. Beraun.

Königsberg, city, Prussia, capital of the province of East Prussia, and of a government of the same name, formerly capital of the kingdom, on the Pregel; 75 ENE. Dantzic, 420 SW. Petersburg. Lon. 20. 29. E. Lat. 54. 42. N. Pop. in 1810, 55,197; of whom 8,000 were Jews; in 1818, 58,623. H. 4,503. The Pregel flows into a large inlet of the sea, call *Frische Haff*, 4 miles from the city; at its mouth, there is a bar, that prevents the passage of vessels drawing more than 8 feet. There are 7 bridges over the arms of the Pregel. The streets are straight, and generally spacious, and the houses are built on piles, like those of Amsterdam. The city consists of 3 parts, Old Town, Lobenicht, and Kneiphof, and has also extensive suburbs. The wall surrounding the whole is 9 miles in circuit, but more than one half of the space included consists of gardens and corn-fields.

Königsberg was formerly one of the Hanse towns, and has long made a considerable figure in commerce. The exports consist of wheat, rye, hemp, flax, linseed, tallow, wax, and oil. The number of ships, that arrived here, in 1814, was 671. Its manufactures consist of woollen, leather, gloves, &c., and extensive breweries and distilleries.

Königsberg is the centre of literature and education for E. Prussia, and contains 23 chh., 13 Lutheran, 2 Reformed, 1 Catholic, and 1 Mennonist; a synagogue, 32 hospitals, a public library, 7 gymnasia and lyceums, a botanic garden, and a university. The university was founded in 1544, and has 18 professors; and connected with it are two literary societies. The number of students, in 1814, was 261.—Natives, Klein, Grabe, and Kant.—The government of Königsberg contains 490,268 inhabitants, and 8,964 sq. m., divided in 8 circles.

Königsberg, t. Hungary, on the river Gran; 7 WNW. Bukans.

Königsberg, t. Stiria; 6 NE. Rein.

Königsberg, or *Klinkowice*, t. Silesia, in Tróppau; 13 SE. Troppau, 20 W. Teschen. Lon. 18. 10. E. Lat. 49. 40. N. Pop. 911.

Königsberg, t. Hesse, in Upper-Hesse; 5 N. Wetzlar; 38 NNE. Mentz. Lon. 8. 35. E. Lat. 50. 38. N. Pop. 371.

Königsberg, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Frankfurt; 24 NNW. Custrin, 45 NE. Berlin. Lon. 14. 33. E. Lat. 53. 2. N. Pop. 3,621. It contains a lyceum, a hospital, and 2 Lutheran churches.

Königsberg, t. Ger., belonging to Hildburghausen, but surrounded by Bavaria, on the side of a mountain, on which is an ancient castle; 12 NW. Bamberg, 20 SSW. Coburg. Lon. 10. 45. E. Lat. 50. 4. N. Pop. 750.

Königsberg, t. Bohemia, in Saatz; 6 NE. Egra, 6 SW. Falkenau. Pop. 2,586.

Königsberg, or *Königsperg*, t. Saxe Weimar; 2 E. Schweinfurt.

Königsbronn, t. Wurt.; 20 NNE. Ulm.

Königsbruk, t. Saxony, in Lusatia; 7 W. Camenz. Pop. 1,026.

Königsee, lake, Bav.; 2 miles from Berchtesgaden.

Königsfeld, t. Sax., in Leipsic. Pop. 242.

Königsee, or *Königssee*, t. Ger., in Schwartzburg Rudolstadt; 6 ESE. Rudolstadt, 12 SE. Arnstadt. Pop. 1,710.

Königsegg, German princely house, under the sovereignty of Wurtemberg, divided into two lines, Königsegg-Rothenfels and Königsegg-Aulendorf; both of the Catholic religion. The castle is situated 8 NW. Ravensburg.

Königsek, t. Bohemia, in Bechin; 10 ESE. Nehaus. H. 209.

Königsfeld, t. Pru. Cologne; 26 SSE. Cologne.

Königsfeld, t. Bavaria, on the Auffsees; 10 NE. Bamberg.

Königsfelden, bailiwick, Switz., in Berne, situated between the town of Bruck and the river Reus.

Königsheim, t. Baden; 2 NW. Bischofsheim, 14 SW. Wertheim. Pop. 1,751.

Königshof, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz, on the Elbe; 14 N. Konigingratz. Pop. 2,888.

Königshofen, t. Baden, on the Tauber; 20 SSW. Würzburg, 68 SE. Mentz. Pop. 1,353.

Königshofen in der Grabfeld, t. Bav., on the Saale; 26 NW. Bamberg, 38 NE. Würzburg. Lon. 10. 27. E. Lat. 50. 12. N. Pop. 1,400.

Königslutter, t. Brunswick, capital of a district; 10 ESE. Brunswick, 12 NE. Wolfenbüttel. Lon. 10. 56. E. Lat. 52. 17. N. Pop. 2,493. It is situated on a small stream, called the *Lutter*, and owes its rise to a celebrated convent, founded in the 11th century.

Königsmaker, or *Königsmacheren*, t. France, Moselle, on the Moselle; 4 NNE. Thionville.

Königstadt, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 5 SW. Konigingratz. H. 242.

Königstein, t. Nassau, formerly capital of a county of the same name, with a castle, built on a rock, demolished in 1796; 11 NW. Frankfurt on the Maine, 30 NE. Mentz. Lon. 8. 24. E. Lat. 50. 12. N. Pop. 800.

Königstein, t. Bav., near Sulzbach. Pop. 471.

Königstein, fortress, Norway, in Christiania, built to defend the town of Frederickstadt.

Königstein, t. Saxony, in Meissen, on the left

side of the Elbe, with manufactures of woollen and linen; 16 SE. Dresden. Pop. 1,046. It is accessible only in one place, and supplied with water from a spring of great depth in the mountain. It is defended by a strong fortress, situated on a stupendous rock.

Konigstuhl, (an. *Ambiatinus*,) t. Pru. Coblenz; 5 S. Coblenz.

Konigstuhl, (i. e. *King's Chair*,) headland on NE. coast of the island of Usedom, in the Baltic. Lon. 13. 58. E. Lat. 54. 37. N.

Konigswald, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 13 NNW. Leitmeritz. H. 280.

Konigswalde, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 4 NW. Zwickau. Pop. 1,344.

Konigswalde, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Frankfurt; 22 E. Custrin. Lon. 15. 26. E. Lat. 52. 25. N. Pop. 891.

Konigswerth, t. Bohemia, Saatz; 7 NE. Egra.

Konigswert, t. Bohemia, in Pilsen; 12 WNW. Töpel. H. 177.

Konigswiesen, t. Austria; 8 N. Grein.

Konigswinter, t. Pru. Cologne, on E. side of the Rhine, near 7 mountains, on which were 7 castles; 3 SE. Bonn, 16 SSW. Cologne. Pop. 1,357.

Konigswusterhausen, see *Wusterhausen*.

Konin, t. Poland, in Kalisch; 20 N. Kalisch, 65 S. Culm. Lon. 18. 15. E. Lat. 52. 6. N. Pop. 1,348.

Konitz, t. Ger., in Schwartzburg Rudolstadt; 6 ESE. Rudolstadt, 7 N. Leutenburg. Here are some mines of silver and copper.

Konitz, see *Chohnika*.

Konitz, bailiwick, Switz., in Berne.

Konitz, t. Moravia, in Olmutz; 15 W. Olmutz. Pop. 950.

Konitz, t. Prussia; 8 E. Schlockaw.

Konkodoo, country, Africa, bounded N. by Bambouk, E. by Gadou, S. by Worada and Jallonkadoo, and W. by Satadoo; about 60 m. from N. to S., and 40 from E. to W. Lon. 9. to 10. W. Lat. 12. 10. to 13. 10. N. The country is full of mountains, which are cultivated to their summit. The village being built in delightful glens appeared to Mr. Park the most romantic he ever saw.

Konkun, see *Congon*.

Konn, t. on N. coast of Timor. Lon. 126. 16. E. Lat. 8. 18. S.

Konnigsoek, see *Konigseck*.

Konno, t. Japan, in Nippon; 70 NW. Meaco.

Konoe, one of the Faroe Islands; 2 N. Bar-doe.

Konos, t. Natolia; 20 NE. Degnizlu.

Konotop, t. Russia, in Novgorod Sieverskoi; 52 S. Novgorod Sieverskoi. Lat. 51. 5. N.

Konowa, t. Bohemia, in Rakonitz; 7 NNW. Rakonitz.

Konsan, t. Africa, in the Sierra Leone country. Lon. 12. 15. W. Lat. 10. 44. N.

Konskie, t. Poland; 38 WSW. Radom. Pop. 1,000.

Konstantinograd, t. Russia, in Pultowa, on the Orel; 56 N. Ekaterinoslav. Lon. 34. 52. E. Lat. 49. 15. N. Pop. 1,200.

Konstantinovskaia, fortress, Russia, in Ekaterinoslav, on the borders of Turkey; 160 W. Ekaterinoslav. Lon. 30. 50. E. Lat. 47. 40. N.

Kontop, t. Silesia, in Glogau; 15 E. Grunzberg, 18 NNW. Gros Glogau. Pop. 831.

Kooch, t. Hind., in Agra; 60 E. Gwalior, 95 SE. Agra. Lon. 79. 35. E. Lat. 26. N.

Koogaae, r. Denmark, which runs into the sea, at Kioge.

Koohangan, small isl. in the Sooloo Archipelago. Lon. 121. 18. E. Lat. 6. 3. N.

Koojar, t. Africa, in Woolly; 54 E. Medina.

Koolasiah, small isl. in the Sooloo Archipelago. Lon. 120. 38. E. Lat. 6. 22. N.

Koolbary, t. Golconda; 35 S. Combamet.

Koolcut, t. Hind., Lahore; 27 E. Behnbur.

Koolikorro, t. Bambarra, on the Niger; a considerable mart for salt; 130 SW. Sego.

Kooluconda, t. Hind., Mysore; 13 NE. Nagamungalum.

Koom, see *Kom*.

Koomar, t. Hind., in Bahar; 13 ENE. Bahar.

Koomboo, t. Africa, in Tenda. Lon. 12. W. Lat. 12. 42. N.

Koond, t. Hind., in Bahar; 17 N. Saseram.

Koonda, circar, Bengal, bounded NE. by Bahar, E. by Ramgur, S. by Toree, and W. by Palamow; about 25 miles long, and 16 broad. Koonda is the capital.

Koonda, t. Bengal, capital of a circar of the same name; 92 S. Patna, 226 WNW. Calcutta. Lon. 84. 48. E. Lat. 24. 11. N.

Kooni, t. Japan, in Nippon; 30 N. Tomu.

Kooniakary, t. Woolly; 48 ENE. Medina.

Kooniakary, t. Africa, capital of Kasson, on a branch of the Senegal. Lon. 8. 58. W. Lat. 14. 36. N.

Koonjoor, t. Hind., capital of a circar, in Orissa; 86 NNW. Cattack, 163 WSW. Calcutta.

Koonjoor, circar, Hind., in Orissa, between Gangpour and Mohurbunge.

Koonka, t. Bengal; 25 WSW. Ramgur.

Koorbah, t. Hind., in Ruttunpour; 20 E. Ruttunpour.

Koorgunge, t. Bengal; 22 E. Boglipour.

Koorkarany, t. Bondou; 50 W. Fatteconda.

Koorumbah, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 40 E. Poorunder.

Kooro, t. Africa, in Foota. Lon. 10. 20. W. Lat. 10. 8. N.

Koorta, t. Bengal; 35 W. Nagore.

Koos, t. Japan, in Nippon; 45 SE. Jetsen.

Koos, t. Japan, in Ximo; 26 ESE. Udo.

Koosambo, t. on N. coast of the island of Bali. Lon. 114. 46. E. Lat. 8. 24. S.

Koose, see *Coosa*.

Kooshaub, t. Hind., Lahore, on the Behut; 80 ENE. Moulton, 95 W. Lahore. Lon. 71. 5. E. Lat. 31. 45. N.

Kooshinjee, or *Pusheng*, t. Candahar; 80 SE. Candahar. Lon. 66. 58. E. Lat. 32. 14. N.

Kooskooskee, or *Flat-Head*, r. N. America, which rises in the Rocky mountains, and runs W. into Lewis's river, Lat. 46. 35. N. It is navigable for boats to a considerable distance.

Koospaganick, r. Canada, which runs into St. John's lake, Lon. 72. 9. W. Lat. 48. 20. N.

Kootaconda, t. Woolly; 16 WSW. Medina.

Kootahee, see *Mount of Cocos*.

Kootakoo, t. Africa, in Fooladoo. Lon. 7. 40. W. Lat. 13. 30. N.

Kootakurwah, t. Hind., in Candeish; 10 SE. Barawnay.

Kooty, t. Hind., in Bahar; 84 SSW. Patna. Lon. 84. 43. E. Lat. 24. 23. N.

Kopan, t. Hungary ; 18 WSW. Symontornya.
Kopan, r. Hungary, which runs into the Danube, 9 NE. Mohacs.

Kopanitz, t. Slavonia ; 21 SSW. Eszek.

Kopansko, fortress, Russia, in Caucasus, on the Volga ; 12 NW. Enotaevsk.

Kopash, t. Dagestan ; 45 NW. Derbend.

Kopatcha, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi ; 40 ESE. Stretensk.

Kopaul, t. & fortress, Hind., in Bejapore, district of Guginderghur, belonging to the Nizam. Lon. 76. 6. E. Lat. 15. 28. N. This is accounted one of the strongest places in S. India, being a sugar loaf mountain, surrounded by three lines of fortifications. The magazines, store houses, &c. are excavated out of solid rock.

Kopeis, t. Russia, Mogilev ; 28 N. Mogilev.

Kopenick, t. Pru. Brandenburg ; 6 SE. Berlin. Lon. 13. 35. E. Lat. 52. 25. N. Pop. 1,348.

Kopersberg, see *Fahlun*.

Kopetna, r. Silesia, principality of Teschen, which runs into the Olsa, near Bystritz.

Kopidlno, t. Bohemia, Konigingratz ; 9 NW. Biezow. H. 135.

Kopiel, fortress, Russia, in Caucasus, at the mouth of the Cuban ; 128 SW. Azoph. Lon. 37. 32. E. Lat. 45. 10. N.

Kopigowka, t. Rus. Podolia, on the Bog ; 16 SW. Braclaw.

Kopil, t. Russia, Novogrodek ; 45 SE. Novogrodek.

Kopin, t. Rus. Podolia ; 28 N. Kaminiec.

Kopolet, s-p. Guriel, on the Black sea ; 20 S. Puti. Lon. 41. 22. E. Lat. 41. 35. N.

Kopore, t. Russia, in the gulf of Finland ; 32 W. Petersburg.

Koporna, t. Slavonia ; 5 SW. Eszek.

Koppach, t. Austria ; 3 W. Schwannastatt.

Koppendorf, t. Silesia, Neisse ; 5 S. Grotkau.

Koppendorf, t. Austria ; 4 NE. Scheibs.

Koppernick, t. Silesia, Neisse ; 4 S. Neisse.

Koppitz, t. Silesia, Neisse ; 4 SSE. Grotkau.

Koppl, t. Salzburg ; 6 SE. Salzburg.

Koprenitz, t. Croatia ; 24 E. Varasdin. Pop. 3,158.

Kopstain, see *Kuffstein*.

Kopyl, t. Russia, in Minsk ; 16 NW. Sluck. Pop. 950.

Kopys, t. Russia, in Mohilev, on the Dneiper ; 60 SW. Smolensk. Pop. 1,600.

Kora, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Ilga ; 36 NW. Vercholensk.

Koramo, or *Curamo*, t. Africa, in Benin.

Koran, t. Persia ; 50 W. Teheran.

Korana, r. Croatia, which runs into the Kulpa at Carlstadt.

Korasan, see *Chorasan*.

Korba, t. Russia, in Viatka, on the Kusick ; 40 NW. Orlov.

Korbeth, t. Persia, Irak ; 126 S. Hamadan.

Korbi la Hou, t. Africa, on the Ivory coast.

Korbole, t. Sweden, Helsingland ; 53 WNW. Hudwickswall.

Korchellen, t. Poland ; 52 N. Warsaw.

Korchino, t. Russia, in Nizegorod ; 80 SSW. Niznei Novgorod.

Korck, t. Norway, in Drontheim ; 9 SW. Romsdal.

Korckwitz, t. Silesia, in Neisse ; 4 N. Neisse.

Korczany, t. Samogitia ; 24 WNW. Miedniki.

Korczick, Rus. Volhynia ; 15 NE. Ostrog.

Kordedearda, t. Eu. Turkey, in Walachia ; 50 SE. Hermenstadt, 80 NW. Bucharest. Lon. 24. 24. E. Lat. 45. 15. N.

Kordofan, country, Africa, between Dar-Fur and Sennaar, tributary to Sennaar. Lon. 29. 25. to 32. 30. E. Lat. 12. to 14. 40. N. The inhabitants are very licentious. Their language is Arabic. Their chief town is Ibeit.

Kordos, see *Corinth*.

Kordyn, t. Rus. Kiev ; 44 WSW. Kiev.

Korecsow, t. Poland, in Lublin ; 28 SSW. Chelm.

Koremoz, see *Karasu*.

Korepskoi, cape on N. coast of Russia, in the North sea ; 124 NW. Archangel.

Kores, or *Kæresch*, r. Hungary, which rises in Transylvania, and runs into the Teisse, near Csongrad.

Koreztur, t. Transylvania ; 13 SW. Udvarhely.

Korgev, t. Russia, in Tver ; 20 E. Tver.

Korgo, see *Choueri*.

Koriaki, ostrog of Kamtschatka, on the Avatcha ; 27 W. Avatcha.

Koriakov, fortress, Russia, in Kolivan, on the Irtisch ; 192 SW. Kolivan.

Koriaks, a people to the N. of Kamtschatka, and the Penzinskaia gulf, divided into fixed or wandering Koriaks ; the number of each estimated at about 900.

Koritschan, t. Moravia, in Hradisch ; 27 E. by S. Brunn. Pop. 1,200.

Kork, t. Baden ; 3 E. Kehl. Pop. 876.

Korkan, or *Jorjan*, district, on E. side of the Caspian sea ; the country is flat, and subject to inundations ; the heat is intolerable, and the unwholesome. The soil is fertile in dates, wine, cotton, silk, and corn. The town of Korkan is in ruins.

Korkanje, see *Urkonje*.

Korkino, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Ischim ; 20 SW. Ischim. Pop. 3,400.

Korkub, t. Persia, in Chusistan ; 30 WSW. Jondisabur.

Korks, t. Arabia, in Oman ; 130 S. Amanzirifdin.

Korlin, t. Pru. Pomerania, in Cosslin, on the Persante. Lon. 16. 4. E. Lat. 53. 58. N. Pop. 1,024.

Kormend, t. Hungary, on the Raab ; 15 S. Stein-am Anger, 52 S. Vienna.

Kormeshty, mts. Ireland, in the county of Mayo ; 17 NW. Castlebar.

Kormudseh, t. Persia, in Farsistan ; 100 SW. Schiras. Lat. 28. 37. N.

Korna, see *Corna*.

Kornae, see *Carnac*.

Kornach, t. Bavaria ; 6 NW. Volckach.

Kornburg, t. Bavaria ; 8 S. Nuremberg. Pop. 900.

Kornburg, t. Stiria, on the Raab ; 8 N. Rakesburg, 24 SE. Gratz.

Korndyck, small isl. Holland, in the Meuse, with a town of the same name ; about 7 WNW. Willemstadt.

Korner, t. Ger., in Gotha, on the Notter ; 5 ENE. Muhlhausen. Pop. 1,020.

Kornhaus, t. Bohemia, Schlan ; 8 SW. Schlan.

Kornick, t. Holstein ; 4 S. Cismar.

Korn Neuburg, t. Austria, on N. side of the

Danube, opposite to Closter Neuburg; 8 N. Vienna. Lat. 48. 19. N. Pop. 1,727.

Kornoc, isl. near W. coast of West Greenland. Lon. 47. 40. W. Lat. 61. 38. N.

Korol, t. Hind., Guzerat; 20 E. Baroach.

Kororofah, country, Africa, E. Wangara.

Korolevitz, t. Russia, in Novgorod Sieverskoi; 40 SE. Novgorod Sieverskoi.

Koronowa, t. Pru. Posen, in Bromberg, on the Brahe; 50 N. Gnesna. Pop. 1,136.

Korotaicha, r. Russia, which runs into the North sea, Lon. 59. 14. E. Lat. 68. 10. N.

Korotcha, t. Russia, in Kurskoe, on a river of the same name; 44 SSE. Kursk. Lon. 36. 38. E. Lat. 50. 45. N. Pop. 7,866. H. 1,033. Chh. 6.

Korotoiak, t. Russia, in Voronez, on the Don; 70 S. Voronez. Pop. 2,400.

Korova, small isl. in the sea of Ochotsk; 240 E. Ochotsk. Lon. 150. 40. E. Lat. 59. 20. N.

Korovaino, t. Russia, Saratov, on the Volga; 24 S. Kamischin.

Korowcz, t. Russia, Podolia; 18 NNW. Kaminiecz.

Korpikyla, t. Sweden, in West Bothnia; 14 NNW. Tornea.

Korpilax, t. Finland; 68 NNE. Tavasthus.

Korpo, isl. in the Baltic, near SW. coast of Finland, of an oval form, about 20 miles in circ. It has, on NW. coast, a town of the same name, and several villages. Lon. 21. 25. E. Lat. 60. 9. N.

Korpona, see *Karpfen*.

Kors, t. Persia, in Adirbeitzan; 70 NW. Tabris, 80 SSE. Erivan.

Korsa, t. Hind., in Delhi; 26 W. Delhi.

Korsec, t. Rus. Volhynia; 72 E. Lucko.

Korseniec, t. Rus. Wilna; 60 E. Wilna.

Korsewelan, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 128. 40. E. Lat. 7. 39. S.

Korsholm, t. Finland, E. Bothnia; 2 S. Wasa.

Korsnas, t. Finland, East Bothnia; 25 SSE. Wasa.

Korspe, r. which rises in Mark, and runs into the Wipper a mile below Wipperfurt.

Korszany, t. Samogitia; 25 NW. Miedniki.

Kortesjarvi, t. Finland; 43 ENE. Wasa.

Kortschin, or *Nowie Maislaw*, t. Poland, Sandomirz; 40 SW. Sandomirz.

Korsun, t. Russia, in Kiev; 44 SSE. Bialacerkiew.

Kortright, p-t. Delaware co. N. Y.; 10 N. Delhi, 62 SW. Albany, W. 363. Pop. 2,548.

Korty, t. Sennaar, on the borders of the Nile, where the caravans quit the river, and turn to the desert, in order to escape the pirates of the Nile; 60 E. Dongola, 185 N. Gerri.

Korysowa, t. Russia, in Kiev; 32 SW. Kiev.

Korzeczw, t. Poland, in Sandomirz; 24 S. Sandomirz.

Korzellen, t. Poland; 70 NW. Warsaw.

Korgymeck, t. Poland, in Lublin; 38 NNE. Lublin.

Kosa, t. Russia, Perm; 48 W. Solikamsk.

Kosaia, t. Russia, Pirm; 32 NE. Obvinsk.

Kosbrun, t. Bav.; 10 E. Groszweinstein.

Koschuralskoi, fortress, Russia, in the government of Caucasus, on the Ural; 24 S. Uralsk.

Koscia, t. Walachia; 16 N. Kimnick.

Kosciabad, t. Persia, Kerman; 60 SW. Sirjjan.

Koselow, t. Aust. Galicia; 60 E. Lemberg.

Kosel, t. Tyrol, on the Brenta; 21 E. Trent.

Kosel, or *Kozle*, t. & fortress, Pru. Silesia, in Opeln, on the Oder; 73 SE. Breslaw. Pop. 2,269.

Koselaw, t. Holstein; 4 NNW. Cismar.

Koselez, t. Russia, in Tchernigov; 45 S. Tchernigov. Pop. 2,000.

Koselsk, t. Russia, in Kaluga; 42 SSW. Kaluga. Pop. 2,770.

Kosen, t. Pru. Merseburg, on the Saale; 3 SW. Naumburg. Pop. 350.

Koshab, t. Curdistan; 20 S. Van.

Koshania, t. Grand Bukharia; 30 W. Samarcand.

Kosh Oglan Daghi, mt. Turkish Armenia; 30 SE. Trebisond.

Koshenicut, t. Persia, in Segestan; 110 NE. Bost.

Kosiack, t. Carniola; 10 SE. Weixelburg.

Kosichinskoi, fortress, Russia, in Caucasus, on the Volga; 48 NNW. Astrachan.

Kosie, km. W. Africa, on the river Lagos, 60 miles from its mouth, with the capital of the same name, said to be of considerable extent.

Koskin, t. Norwegian Lapland; 108 SW. Posanger.

Koskis, t. Finland, in Abo; 30 ENE. Abo.

Koskis, t. Finland; 22 E. Tavasthus.

Koslov, see *Eupatoria*.

Kost, t. Arabia, Yemen; 18 WNW. Chamir.

Kosmonos, t. Bohemia, in Boleslaw; 2 NNE. Jung Buntzlau. H. 159.

Kosolui, t. Bessarabia; 28 NNW. Bender.

Kosperdorf, t. Silesia, in Neisse; 7 NNE. Patschkau.

Kosreukan, t. Natolia; 16 NW. Kiutaja.

Kossar, t. Rus. Volhynia; 28 WNW. Lucko.

Kossel, t. Sax., Vogtland; 2 E. Oelsnitz.

Kossel, r. Ger., which runs into the Danube, 3 SSW. Donauwert.

Kossela, t. Prussia; 7 NE. Soldau.

Kosschel, t. Prussia; 8 NW. Soldau.

Kossetz, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 12 W. Konigingratz.

Kossl, t. Austria; 13 S. Bavarian Waidhoven.

Kost, t. Grand Bukharia; 70 SSE. Balk.

Kostainavizza, see *Landstrass*.

Kostanicza, t. Aust. Croatia, on the Unna; 52 E. by. S. Carlstadt. Lon. 16. 36. E. Lat. 45. 14. N. Pop. 3,250.

Kostel, t. Carniola, situated on a steep rock above the river Kulpa; 5 S. Gottschee. On the top of the rock is a citadel.

Kostel, t. Moravia, in Brunn, anciently the see of a bishop; 6 SE. Auspitz, 25 S. Brunn. Lon. 16. 47. E. Lat. 48. 50. N. Pop. 1,500.

Kosteletz, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 16 SE. Konigingratz. Pop. 1,847.

Kdsteletz, t. Bohemia, Kaurzim, on the Elbe; 12 NNE. Prague. Lon. 14. 45. E. Lat. 50. 12. N. Pop. 900.

Kosteletz, t. Moravia, Olmutz; 7 SW. Olmutz. Pop. 1,100.

Kosteletz Schwartz, t. Bohemia, in Kaurzim; 5. W. Kaurzim.

Kostelik, t. Bohemia, Rakonitz; 8 S. Rakonitz.

Kosteni Hlawno, t. Bohemia, in Buntzlau; 9 SE. Melnik.

Kostenblut, t. Silesia, in Breslau; 8 S. Neumark, 18 WSW. Breslau. Lon. 16. 40. E. Lat. 50. 59. N. Pop. 483.

Kostesti, t. Moldavia ; 16 N. Birlat.
Kostetetz, t. Bohemia, in Bechin ; 4 S. Teyn.
Kostian, or *Kosten*, t. Pru. Posen ; 20 SE. Posen. Pop. 1,292.
Kostoletz, t. Servia ; 18 E. Semendria.
Kostolna, t. Hungary ; 24 NW. Topoltzan.
Kostritz, t. Ger., in Reuss, district of Gera, on the Elster ; 4 N. Gera. Pop. 1,500.
Kostroma, *Kostrom*, or *Kostromskoe*, gov., Eu. Russia, bounded N. by Vologda, E. by Viatka, S. by Niznei Novgorod and Vladimir, and W. by Jaroslavl. Lat. 56.45. to 59.13. N. Pop. 1,150,000. Sq. m. 38,300. It is divided into 12 circles ; watered by the Volga, Vetluga, and Kostroma. It is mostly an undulating plain, bleak in the north, and dry in the south ; the habits of the inhabitants are generally pastoral.
Kostroma, or *Kostrom*, t. Russia, capital of a government to which it gives name, on the Volga, and surrounded with a rampart ; 168 NE. Moscow, 380 ESE. Petersburg. Lon. 41. 13. E. Lat. 57. 46. N. Pop. 9,000. H. 1,047. Chh. 50. Bp. see. It has considerable manufactures, and some trade.
Kostroma, r. Russia, which runs into the Volga, at the town of Kostroma.
Kosuma, t. Japan, Nippon ; 60 WSW. Meaco.
Koszara, t. Bosnia ; 12 N. Banjaluka.
Koszięglow, t. Poland ; 51 NW. Cracow. Pop. 1,350.
Koszula, t. Moldavia ; 36 NW. Jassy.
Kota, r. Russia, which runs into the Tunguska, near Kutska.
Kotah, t. & fortress, Hind., in Agimere, on the Chumbul ; 100 SE. Agimere, 130 N. Ougein. Lon. 75. 48. E. Lat. 25. 11. N. The town is of considerable extent, enclosed by a stone wall, with round bastions, and contains a number of good brick and stone houses.
Kotagirod, t. Podolia ; 12 SE. Kaminiec.
Kotan, see *Hotom*.
Kotankoderipo, t. on E. coast of Ceylon ; 10 SE. Batacola.
Kotana, t. Hind., in Sirhind ; 40 ENE. Sirhind.
Kotchelovskaia, t. Russia, in the country of the Cosacs, at the conflux of the Donetz and the Don ; 52 E. Azoph.
Kotchengska, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Ilim ; 60 WSW. Orlenga.
Kotchug, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Lena ; 16 E. Vercholensk.
Kotcha, t. Russia, Perm ; 60 W. Solikansk.
Kotcheel, t. Hind. ; 10 S. Agimere.
Koteli Hindokousi, t. Candahar ; 80 NNW. Cabul.
Kotelna, t. Russia, in Kiev ; 60 WSW. Kiev.
Kotelnitoch, t. Russia, in Viatka, on the Viatka ; 36 SW. Viatka. Pop. 3,962.
Kotelnoi, fortress, Russia, in the government of Caucasus, on the Ural ; 120 N. Gurev.
Koterbugga, t. Orissa ; 10 NE. Sumbulpour.
Kotignow, t. Podolia ; 34 N. Kaminiec.
Kotingky, t. Hind., in Ruttunpour ; 36 NE. Raypour.
Kotlan, t. Grand Bukharia, capital of a district ; 200 SE. Samarcand. Lon. 68. 36. E. Lat. 38. 10. N.
Kotmana, r. Walachia, which runs into the Danube, 8 S. Chodtvoğa.

Kotmana, t. Walachia, near the source of the river Kotmana ; 45 NW. Bucharest.
Kotna, t. Grand Bukharia, on the Gihon ; 40 S. Bukhara.
Kotnar, t. Moldavia ; 24 WSW. Jassy.
Koto, district, Africa, on the Slave coast, extending about 18 miles along the Atlantic ; the land is flat, and the soil sandy and barren. Slaves form the only traffic which the Europeans carry on with the natives. The principal town is called *Koto*, or *Verhu*.
Kotona, t. Hind., in Mewat ; 25 NNW. Cotputly.
Kotoo, one of the small Friendly islands. This island is scarcely accessible by boats, on account of coral reefs that surround it. It is two miles long, and not so broad. The NW. end of it is low ; but it rises suddenly in the middle, and terminates in reddish, clayey cliffs, at SE. end, about 30 feet high. It is tolerably cultivated, but thinly inhabited ; 16 N. Anamooka. Lon. 185. 11. E. Lat. 19. 58. S.
Kotra, t. Rus. Grodno ; 15 ESE. Grodno.
Kotrou, t. Africa, on the Ivory coast.
Kotschau, t. Bohemia, Pilsen ; 3 NE. Tachau.
Kotschenbroda, t. Saxony, in Meissen, on the Elbe ; 5. NW. Dresden. Pop. 715.
Kotska, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Tunguska ; 140 NNW. Ilimsk.
Kottenberg, mt. Carinthia ; 3 S. Tarwis.
Kottenberg, t. Prussia ; 2 NW. Willenberg.
Kottimbel, small isl. in the Red sea. Lon. 41. 25. E. Lat. 17. 57. N.
Kottingbrunn, t. Austria ; 3 S. Baden.
Kottis, t. Austria ; 10 SE. Zwettl.
Kottocomb, t. Africa, Bornou ; 75 S. Bornou.
Kottokolee, t. Africa, and capital of a country of the same name, in Negroland. Lon. 5. 40. E. Lat. 13. N.
Kotul, t. Hind., in Bundelcund ; 20 S. Pannah.
Koty, t. Hind., Bundelcund ; 18 S. Callinger.
Kotzau, t. Bavaria ; 4 SE. Hof.
Kotzenau, t. Silesia, in Liegnitz ; 9 W. Luben, 16 NW. Liegnitz. Pop. 300.
Kotzing, t. Bav. ; 10 S. Furth. Pop. 906.
Kou, t. Turkish Armenia ; 30 SE. Akalzike.
Kou, or *Kiyang*, city, China, of the second rank, in Hou-quang ; 862 S. Peking. Lon. 114. 24. E. Lat. 26. 30. N.
Koua, city, China, of the second rank, in Kiang-nan, on N. side of the Yang-tse, opposite to Tching-kiang ; 490 SSE. Peking. Lon. 118. 54. E. Lat. 32. 18. N.
Kouakand, t. Turkestan, on the Sirr ; 60 S. Tashkund.
Kouang, city, China, of the second rank, in Ho-nan ; 480 S. Peking. Lat. 32. 14. N.
Kouang-ngan, city, China, of the first rank, in Yun-nan ; 1,132 SSW. Peking. Lon. 104. 44. E. Lat. 24. 10. N.
Kouang-ngan, or *Quang-yan*, city, China, of the second rank, in Se-tchuen ; 762 SSW. Peking. Lon. 106. 14. E. Lat. 30. 32. N.
Kouang-si, or *Quang-si*, city, China, of the first rank, in Yun-nan ; 1,140 SSW. Peking. Lon. 103. 28. E. Lat. 24. 40. N.
Kouang-sin, or *Koang-sin*, city, China, of the first rank, in Kiang-si ; 710 S. Peking. Lon. 117. 44. E. Lat. 28. 27. N. Although this city is situated in the midst of mountains, which for the

most part are very high and of a great extent, the country is not less fertile or inhabited. They make here very good paper, and the best candles in the empire.

Kouan-te, city, China, of the second rank, in Kiang-nan; 570 SSE. Peking. Lon. 118. 57. E. Lat. 30. 58. N.

Kovar, t. Hungary; 16 NW. Bistritz.

Kovarabad, t. Grand Bukharia, in Balk; 90 W. Balk, 180 NNE. Herat.

Kouchou, t. Upper Guinea, on the river Scherbro; 36 miles from the sea.

Kovda, t. Russia, in Archangelskoe, on NW. coast of the White sea; 132 S. Kola.

Koudekerk, t. S. Holland; 4 E. by S. Leyden. Pop. 900.

Koudekerke, t. Neth., Zealand; 3 NNW. Zeiricksee. Pop. 1,200.

Koudewater, t. Holland; 5 E. Leyden.

Koudjeh, t. Natolia; 48 W. Kiutaja.

Koudra, t. Hind., in Bahar; 27 S. Burwar.

Koudur, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 7 NNW. Beder.

Koue, city, China, of the second rank, in Hou-quang, on the Yang-tse river; 622 SSW. Peking. Lon. 120. 18. E. Lat. 30. 57. N.

Koue-hoa, city, China, of the first rank, in Yun-nan; 1,195 SSW. Peking. Lat. 23. 26. N.

Koue-hoa, t. China, of the third rank, in Fokien; 57 WSW. Yen-ping.

Kouei-ling, see *Quei-ling*.

Koueit, see *Cathem*.

Koue-ki, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si; 42 WSW. Kouang-sin.

Koue-ti, or *Kouei-ti*, city, China, of the first rank, in Ho-nan; 312 S. Peking. Lon. 115. 29. E. Lat. 34. 30. N. This city is situated in a vast plain, between two fine rivers; its district contains 7 towns, 1 of the first order, and 6 of the third. These cities are rich and well peopled; the country is flat and well cultivated. The air is very pure, and the soil fruitful in all sorts of grain and fruits, especially oranges and pomegranates.

Koue-tong, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang; 21 ENE. Tching.

Koue-quang, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang; 37 ESE. Tching.

Koue-yang, city, China, of the second rank, in Hou-quang; 885 S. Peking. Lat. 25. 50. N.

Kou-hisar, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 12 NW. Akserai.

Kovinska, t. Rus., Tobolsk; 224 E. Eniseisk.

Kovinskoi, (*Niznei*,) t. Rus., on an island in the Kolima. Lon. 156. 24. E. Lat. 69. 40. N.

Kovinskoi, (*Sred*,) t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Kolima. Lon. 153. 14. E. Lat. 65. 5. N.

Kovinskoi, (*Verchnei*,) t. Russia, Irkutsk, on the Kalima. Lon. 149. 14. E. Lat. 66. 15. N.

Kouisou-poulac, t. Chinese Tartary. Lon. 120. 49. E. Lat. 44. 31. N.

Koukan, t. Independent Tartary, near the Sihon; 70 leagues NE. Samarcand, 65 W. Kashgar. It is a large town, situated in a level, fertile, and well cultivated country. The khan of Koukan is the head of the Tartars of the Mingh tribe, and has extensive dominions.

Koukou, or *Kougou*, t. Africa, in Gaoga, the residence of a powerful king, in the 12th century.

Kouleihissar, see *Chonac*.

Koulle, see *Chouen*.

Koum el Arab, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile; 8 N. Tahta.

Koum Erige, t. Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile; 12 N. Benisuef.

Koum Mussie, t. Egypt, on the right side of the Nile; 3 SSE. Kena.

Koum Ombo, see *Com Ombo*.

Kouma, r. A. Russia, which rises in Caucasus, between the Terek and Cuban, and flowing eastward, loses itself in the sand before reaching the Caspian sea.

Kouman, t. Thibet; 15 N. Darmadijira.

Koun, t. Austria; 1 N. Eggenburg.

Koandgi-aghiz, t. A. Turkey, in Sivas, on the coast of the Black sea; 15 SW. Samsoun.

Kounmeon, t. Birmah; 6 E. Monchaboo, 48 N. Ava. Lon. 97. 56. E. Lat. 22. 33. N.

Koureh, t. Natolia; 44 W. Kiutajah.

Kouratty, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 15 W. Carmulla.

Kourestan, t. Persia, Laristan; 36 S. Tarem.

Kourma, t. Dar Fur; 11 SW. Cobbé.

Kourna, v. Egypt, on west bank of the Nile, near Medinet-Haln; on a part of the site of ancient Thebes.

Kovrov, t. Russia, in Vladimir, on the Kliazma; 24 E. Vladimir.

Kourtou-palhassun, t. Chinese Tartary, Monguls' country; 12 SW. Tchao-nai-man-soumè.

Kourou, r. Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 53. 36. W. Lat. 5. 5. N.

Kous, or *Cous*, (an. *Apollinopolis Parva*;) 18 S. Dendera, 45 NNE. Asna. It was once a place of great wealth and consequence, being the staple of commerce between the Nile and the Red sea. The houses are built of bricks, hardened by the sun.

Koussie, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 17. 50. E. Lat. 30. 12. S.

Kouta, t. Hind., Visiapour; 10 N. Merritch.

Kou-tchin, t. China, Kiang-nan; 22 N. Fongyang.

Kou-tching, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang, on the Han; 25 NW. Siang-yang.

Kou-yuen, city, China, of the second rank, in Chensi; 160 NW. Si-ngan, 500 SW. Peking. Lon. 106. E. Lat. 36. 5. N.

Kouznetzsk, t. Russia, in Tomsk, capital of a district. Lon. 87. 30. E. Lat. 33. 20. N. Pop. 500.

Kowai, t. Asia, Adirbeitzan; 120 W. Tauris.

Kowalewo, see *Schonsee*.

Kowan, t. Bohemia, in Buntzlau; 4 W. Jung Buntzlau.

Kowar, t. Africa, in Bursali, on the river Gambia, with a considerable traffic in slaves.

Kowarsko, t. Russia, in Wilna; 10 N. Wilkomierz.

Kowel, t. Rus. Volhynia; 28 NW. Lucko.

Kowero, t. Finland; 80 ESE. Kuopio.

Kowno, or *Kowie*, t. Russia, in Wilna, at the conflux of the rivers Wilna and Niemen; 40 NW. Troki. Lon. 23. 45. E. Lat. 54. 54. N. Pop. 2,400. H. 600. It has 10 Catholic churches, and 1 Lutheran. The houses are mostly mean.

Kowra, t. Birmah; 8 N. Raynangong.

Kowrah, t. Hind., in Guzerat; 10 S. Gogo.

Kowrowa, v. Owhyhee, in Karakakooa bay, where capt. Cook was killed, in 1779.

Koyaht, isl. in the Pacific ocean, near S. end of Washington's island.

Ko-yang, t. China, of the third rank, in Koang-si; 30 W. Kouang-sin.

Koydanow, t. Rus. Minsk; 16 SSW. Minsk.

Kozacharov, fortress, Russia, in Caucasus, on the Ural; 36 S. Uralsk.

Kozangrodek, t. Rus. Minsk; 42 E. Pinsk.

Kozar, t. Persia, Adirbeitzan; 75 W. Tabris.

Kozdar, t. Asia, in Candahar, on the borders of Persia; 180 SSE. Candahar, 180 W. Moulton. Lon. 67. 15. E. Lat. 30. 30. N.

Kozeletz, t. Russia, Kiev; 28 NNE. Kiev.

Kozelsk, t. Russia, in Kaluga; 36 SSW. Kaluga. Pop. 2,770.

Kozin, t. Russia, in Volhynia; 24 S. Lucko.

Kozlan, t. Bohemia, in Rakonitz; 12 SW. Rakonitz. H. 155.

Kozlov, t. Russia, in Tambov, on the Voronez; 48 NW. Tambov. Pop. 7,106. Chh. 9. It has considerable trade in cattle, &c.

Kozlovo, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Irtisch; 68 N. Tobolsk.

Kozmodemiansk, t. Russia, on the Volga; 100 NW. Kazan.

Kozorvar, t. Transylvania; 6 N. Szamosvivar.

Kozowahora, t. Bohemia, in Moldau; 3 E. Seltshan.

Kozu, t. Russia, in Volhynia; 56 E. Lucko.

Krabach, or *Kraubach*, t. Stiria; 4 NNE. Knitterfelt.

Krabben, small isl. Atlantic, near the coast of Guiana. Lon. 57. 50. W. Lat. 0. 10. N.

Krac, (an. *Petra Nabathæorum*,) t. Arabia, in Hedsjas, capital of Arabia Petræa; 90 S. Jerusalem. Lon. 36. 54. E. Lat. 30. 30. N. Baldwin I. king of Jerusalem, took it, and called it *Mount Royal*. It is now in a state of decay.

Kraffshof, t. Bav.; 4 N. Nuremberg.

Kraglikiu, t. Moldavia; 95 NNW. Jassy.

Krajogeva, t. Servia; 45 NE. Novibasar.

Kragovatz, t. Servia; 30 NNW. Belgrade.

Krain Pole, t. Russia, in Volhynia; 28 WNW. Berdiczow.

Krajova, r. Hungary, which runs into the Czerna, near Meadia.

Krajova, or *Kolosvar*, t. Walachia; 20 SW. Brancovani, 72 WSW. Bucharest. Pop. 2,000.

Kraka, t. Walachia, on a considerable lake, which communicates with the Danube; 30 SSE. Bucharest. Lon. 26. E. Lat. 44. 5. N.

Krakan, small isl. on west side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 19. 33. E. Lat. 63. 30. N.

Krakatoa, small isl. in the straits of Sunda. Lon. 105. 21. E. Lat. 6. 6. S. It is 10 miles in circuit, inhabited, and has a hot spring.

Krakaw, or *Krako*, t. Mecklenburg Schwerin, on a lake; 10 N. Gustrow, 30 S. Rostock. Pop. 590.

Krake Bay, bay on W. coast of the island of Curaçoa.

Krako, t. Sweden, in Upland; 17 N. Upsal.

Krakon, small isl. on west side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17. 9. E. Lat. 61. 33. N.

Kralam, t. Bosnia, near the river Misna; 34 S. Serajo.

Kralievtzi, t. Croatia; 9 S. Agram.

Kralitz, t. Moravia, in Olmutz; 8 S. Olmutz. Pop. 832.

Kralovavelika, t. Slavonia; 30 WNW. Pószega.

Kralowe Hradecz, see *Konigingratz*.

Kralowice, or *Kralowitz*, t. Bohemia, in Rakonitz; 13 SW. Rakonitz. Pop. 922. In the neighbourhood is a citadel where John Huss resided some time, in the year 1413.

Kralowidwur, or *Koniginhof*, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz, on the Elbe; 13 N. Konigingratz, 87 SE. Dresden.

Kralowitz, t. Bohemia, in Czaslau; 16 SW. Czaslau.

Kramersky, t. Prussia; 15 S. Heilsberg.

Kranach, r. Stiria, which runs into the Salm, near Gamlitz.

Kranichfeld, t. Weimar, in Weimar; 12 SE. Erfurt, 48 W. Altenburg. Lon. 11. 12. E. Lat. 50. 52. N. Pop. 1,310.

Kranigperg, t. Austria; 5 SSE. Gloggnitz.

Kranowitz, t. Austrian Silesia, in Troppau; 6 SW. Ratibor, 11 NE. Troppau. Lon. 18. E. Lat. 49. 55. N. Pop. 666.

Krantznach, r. Swabia, which runs from the Feder see to the Danube.

Krapatzitz, lake, Croatia; 12 W. Bihacz.

Krapina, r. Croatia, which runs into the Save, 8 W. Agram.

Krapina, t. Croatia; 8 W. Agram.

Krapitz, t. Bohemia, in Saatz; 5 NW. Eger.

Krappitz, or *Krzapkowicz*, or *Krapiwra*, t. Silesia, in Oppeln, near the Ober; 9 NNE. Ober Glogau, 12 S. Oppeln. Lon. 17. 52. E. Lat. 50. 25. N. Pop. 1,192.

Krara, see *Charrar*.

Kras, t. Poland, in Lublin; 26 S. Lublin.

Krasilow, t. Russia, in Volhynia; 18 W. Constantinow.

Krasna, r. Moldavia, which runs into the Birlat, 10 S. Vaslui.

Krasna, see *Kraszna*.

Krasnahora, t. Bohemia, in Moldau; 6 SW. Seltshan.

Krasne, t. Rus. Podolia; 24 NW. Braclaw.

Krasnepol, t. Podolia; 32 NE. Kaminiecz.

Krasniekpani, t. Russia, in Astrachan; 128 W. Astrachan.

Krasnistaw, or *Krasnostaw*, t. Poland, Lublin, on the Wieprz. Lon. 23. 7. E. Lat. 50. 59. N. Pop. 2,488.

Krasnoborsk, t. Russia, in Vologda, on the Dwina; 60 NNW. Ustiug.

Krasnobrod, t. Austrian Poland, in the midst of a forest, where John Sobieski, afterwards king of Poland, defeated the Tartars; 28 W. Belcz.

Krasnoe, t. Rus. Smolensk; 80 S. Smolensk.

Krasnohorka, t. Hungary; 22 W. Cassovia.

Krasnoi, t. Russia, in Smolenskoe; 28 SSW. Smolensk. Pop. 450. It contains 2 churches. The French were defeated here, with great loss by the Russians, Nov. 1812.

Krasnoiar, t. Russia, Upha; 16 NNW. Upha.

Krasnoiarisk, t. A. Russia, in Astrachan, capital of a circle, on an island formed by the arms of the Volga. Lon. 48. 30. E. Lat. 46. 29. N. Pop. 1,970.

Krasnoiarisk, t. Russia, in Tomsk, on the Enisei; 100 S. Eniseisk, 340 ENE. Kolivan. Lon. 92. 20. E. Lat. 56. 12. N. Pop. 3,500. It is surrounded with palisades, small towers, and some

batteries. The chief trade of the inhabitants is in cattle, horses, and furs.

Krasnoirskaia, fortress, Russia, in Upha, on Ural; 48 E. Orenburg.

Krasnoirskaia, t. Russia, Irkutsk, near the conflux of the Oka and Angara; 64 WSW. Ilimsk.

Krasnoarskoi, fortress, Russia, in Caucasus, on the Ural; 10 N. Gurev.

Krasnokutsk, t. Russia, in Charkov, on the Merla; 40 WSW. Charkov. Pop. 4,856.

Krasnosamarskaia, fortress, Russia, in Simbirsk, on the Samara; 104 SE. Simbirsk.

Krasnoy-Cholm, t. Eu. Russia, in Twer; 100 N. by E. Twer. Pop. 1,776.

Krasukka, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 24. 46. E. Lat. 65. 22. N.

Krasnoslobodsk, t. Russia, in Penza, on the Moskva; 84 NW. Penza. Pop. 4,630.

Krasnoslobodskaia, t. Russia, in Tobolsk; 32 SSE. Turinsk.

Krasnouphimsk, t. Russia, on the Upha; 96 SE. Perm. Pop. 2,500.

Krasoijar, t. Russia, Caucasus, at the mouth of the Volga; 16 N. Astrachan.

Krassa, r. Silesia, in Brieg, which runs into the Neisse, near Lowen.

Krassova, or *Kraschova*, co. Hungary, bordering on Transylvania. Pop. 188,144. Sq. m. 2,308. Place of assembly, Lugos.

Krasuf, t. Aust. Galicia; 32 SSW. Halicz.

Krasupol, t. Rus. Podolia; 6 E. Braclaw.

Kraszna, t. Hungary, on a river of the same name; 16 S. Zatmar.

Kraszna, co. Transylvania, bordering on Hungary. Sq. m. about 230.

Kraszna, r. Hungary, which runs into the Samos, 7 N. Etsed.

Kraszona, t. Hungary; 8 SSE. Czatza.

Kratilusa, t. Volhynia; 56 NW. Zytomiers.

Kratze, t. Pomerania; 8 WSW. Cosslin.

Kraupen, or *Krupka*, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 14 WNW. Leitmeritz. Lon. 13. 54. E. Lat. 50. 41. N. Pop. 1,563.

Krausnec, t. Brandenburg; 13 S. Storkow.

Krautheim, t. Baden, on the Jaxt; 8 ENE. Meckmuhl, 34 N. Heilbronn. Pop. 610.

Krautheim, t. Bav.; 4 N. Volckach.

Kraw, (Isthmus of,) narrow part of Lower Siam, between the Indian sea and the gulf of Siam; about 70 miles across. Lon. 98. 20. to 99. 30. E. Lat. 9. to 12. N.

Kraysk, t. Rus. Wilna; 84 E. Wilna.

Krazau, t. Bohemia, in Buntzlau; 5 ESE. Krottan.

Kreben, t. Pru. Poland; 32 S. Posen. P. 1,300.

Krebes, t. Saxony, in the Vogtland.

Krebsbach, r. Silesia, which runs into the Neisse, near Ottmucha.

Krebsbach, t. Silesia, in Neisse; 4 SW. Ottmucha.

Krebsee, t. Prussia; 4 E. Marienwerder.

Kreibitsch, t. Bohemia, Leitmeritz; 24 NNE. Leitmeritz. Pop. 1,105.

Kreidersville, p-t. Northampton co. Pa.; W. 202.

Kreissenbrunn, t. Austria; 4 NW. Hoffmarckt.

Kreitz, t. Hungary, on the Gran; 6 S. Cremnitz.

Kreitz, t. Croatia; 25 ESE. Agram.

Kreitzentotten, t. Austria; 6 SE. Ehrnsprunn.

Kremen, t. Croatia, on the Korana; 4 N. Sluin.

Kremengug, or *Kremenschuk*, t. Russia, in Ekaterinoslav, on the Dnieper; 38 WNW. Ekaterinoslav. Lon. 33. 10. E. Lat. 49. N. Pop. 7,400. H. 1,000.

Kremenitskoi, t. Russia, in Novgorod; 52 E. Novgorod.

Kreminiek, or *Kremernez*, t. Russia, in Volhynia; 36 S. Lucko, 224 E. Cracow. Pop. 3,650.

Kremnitz, see *Cremnitz*.

Krempe, t. Holstein; 3 N. Gluckstadt. P. 970.

Krems, see *Crems*.

Kremsier, or *Kromersiz*, t. Moravia, in Prerau, on the Morawa, belonging to the bishop of Olmutz; 10 SSW. Prerau, 17 S. Olmutz. Lon. 17. 20. E. Lat. 49. 17. N. Pop. 3,200. A gymnasium.

Kremsminster, t. Austria; 12 W. Steyr. Pop. 1,000.

Krenenskaia, t. Russia, in the country of the Cosacs, near the Don; 216 NE. Azoph.

Krenstotten, t. Austria; 9 E. Steyr.

Krentz, see *Crentz*.

Krepsbach, r. Silesia, which runs into the river Weidelach.

Kresabad, t. Hind., in Bundelcund; 28 SSW. Pannah.

Kresnizkererch, mt. Lower Carniola; 4 NNE. Weixelberg.

Kresta, small isl. near S. coast of Nova Zembla, in the straits of Vaigatskoi. Lon. 59. 20. E. Lat. 70. 32. N.

Krestiak, isl. in the Frozen sea, situated at the mouth of the Lena, of a triangular form; its mean diameter about 12 miles. Lon. 16. 14. E. Lat. 77. 42. N.

Kretynga, t. Samogitia; 36 NW. Miedniki.

Krestal, t. Bavaria; 6 S. Kissingen.

Krestzei, t. Russia, Novgorod; 11 SE. Novgorod. Lon. 50. 30. E. Lat. 58. 4. N. Pop. 1,874.

Kreupel, small isl. near W. coast of Borneo. Lon. 112. 25. E. Lat. 3. 57. N.

Kreusbach, t. Austria; 9 SSE. St. Polten.

Kreutzen, or *Creutzen*, t. Austria; 2 NW. Grein.

Kreutzburg, t. Russia, in Polotskoe, on the Duna; 60 ESE. Riga, 104 NW. Polotsk.

Krewits, t. Mecklenburg Schwerin; 10 E. Schwerin, 32 SSW. Rostock. Lon. 11. 45. E. Lat. 53. 40. N. Pop. 1,207.

Krewo, t. Rus. Wilna; 42 SE. Wilna.

Kreyscha, t. Saxony; NE. Torgau.

Kreynois, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 3 NNE. Kamnitz.

Kriany, t. Russia, in Lublin; 8 E. Lublin.

Kricherskaia, t. Russia, in Archangelskoe, on the Dwina; 16 S. Cholmogori.

Krichingen, see *Creange*.

Kriechbaam, t. Austria, 10 ENE. Steyregg.

Kreidersville, p-v. Northampton co. Pa.; W. 199.

Kriegla, t. Stiria; 11 NE. Pruck.

Krijinagur, t. Hind., Mewat; 18 NNE. Alvar.

Krijinagur, t. Hind., in Agimere; 15 ENE. Roopnagar.

Krika, district, Africa, in Calbari.

Krimpe, t. Holland, on the Merwe; 6 E. Rotterdam.

Krink, t. Istria; 12 SSE. Capo d'Istria.

Krisanitzhurn, t. Croatia; 3 S. Sluin.

Kristing, t. Prussia; 10 SW. Allenstein.
Kritschew, or *Kriczew*, t. Eu. Russia, in Mohilev, on the Sosha; 56 S. Mohilev. It is a considerable town, and has a castle and several churches.
Kritzwa, t. Bohemia, in Rakonitz; 9 S. Rakonitz.
Krivan, mt. Hungary. Lon. 20. 45. E. It is 8,345 feet high, and is one of the highest summits of the Carpathian chain.
Krivelnik, t. Walachia; 7 NE. Csernitz.
Krivina, t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Danube; 33 E. Nicopoli.
Kriukov, t. Russia, in Ekaterinoslav, on the Dnieper; 80 WSW. Ekaterinoslav.
Krivoirog, t. Russia, in Ekaterinoslav, on the Inguletz; 64 WSW. Ekaterinoslav.
Krivolutska, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Lena; 14 SW. Kirensk.
Krivozerskoi, fortress, Russia, in Kolivan, on the Irtisch; 228 SW. Kolivan.
Kriwits, see *Krewits*.
Kroben, or *Krawe*, t. Pru. Posen; 32 S. Posen. Pop. 1,281.
Kræpelein, t. Mecklenburg Schwerin; 12 W. Rostock, 22 E. Wismar. Pop. 1,195.
Krojanke, t. Pru. Poland, in Bromberg; 24 SSW. Friedland. Pop. 1,804.
Krokek, t. Sweden, East Gothland; 11 NE. Nordkiöping.
Krokinow, t. Samogitia; 22 E. Rosienne.
Kroky, t. Samogitia; 18 SE. Rosienne.
Krolendorf, t. Austria; 16 E. Steyr.
Kromi, t. Russia, Orel; 16 S. Orel. Pop. 2,000.
Kromerziz, see *Kremsier*.
Kromme, r. Africa, which runs into the Indian sea, forming a bay at its mouth. Lat. 34. 6. S.
Kronas, t. Austria; 3 S. Steyregg.
Kronburg, or *Cronenburg*, t. Ger., in Nassau; 9 NW. Frankfort on the Maine; 14 NE. Mentz.
Kronberg, t. Austria; 4 WNW. Pirrawarth.
Kronenberg, t. Neth., Utrecht; 10 N. Utrecht.
Kronhamn, small isl. W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17. 26. E. Lat. 62. 25. N.
Kronoby, t. Finland; 7 S. Gamla Karleby.
Kronorn, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 19. 8. E. Lat. 63. 27. N.
Kronsey, t. Austria; 6 NW. Crems.
Krook, t. Persia, in Kerman, capital of the district of Narmanshur; 150 SE. Kerman. It is the residence of a governor, of tolerable size, and surrounded by a deep ditch.
Kropin, t. Moravia, Prerau; 9 SSW. Prerau.
Kropivna, t. Russia, in Tula; 16 W. Tula.
Kroppa, t. Sweden, in Warmeland; 30 NE. Carlstadt.
Kroppenstadt, t. Prussia, Saxony, Magdeburg; 9 ENE. Halberstadt, 11 NNE. Quedlingburg. Pop. 1,852.
Kroren, lake, Norway; 33 NW. Christiania.
Kropsunkari, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 25. 6. E. Lat. 65. 10. N.
Kroschau, t. Bohemia, in Rakonitz; 5 NW. Rakonitz.
Kroska, t. Servia, on the right bank of the Danube; 10 SSE. Belgrade.
Krosno, t. Austrian Poland, in Galicia; 25 NW. Sanock. Pop. 4,877. H. 600.
Krotoschin, t. Pru. Poland, in Posen, on the borders of Silesia; 28 W. Kalisch. Pop. 4,010.

Krottaw, t. Bohemia, Buntzlau; 46 E. Dresden, 50 NNE. Prague.
Krouna, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim; 12 SSE. Chrudim.
Kroze, t. Samogitia; 20 NW. Rosienne.
Krisicno, or *Krichen*, t. Pru. Posen; 24 S. Posen.
Krsna, r. Poland, which runs into the Bug.
Krucken, t. Prussia; 15 SSE. Brandenburg.
Kruczet, t. Aust. Galicia; 8 NE. Lemberg.
Krudosel, t. Persia, Ghilan; 12 SE. Reshd.
Krudzewo, t. Russia, Wilna; 16 SE. Wilna.
Kruglikiu, t. Eu. Turkey, in Moldavia; 12 S. Choczim.
Krulich, see *Grulich*.
Krumbach, t. Hungary; 4 NW. Palotza.
Krumbach, r. Wurtemberg, which runs into the Fils, 2 E. Goppingen.
Krumbach, t. Bavaria; 56 W. Munich. Pop. 1,400.
Krumdik, t. Holstein; 2 N. Wilster.
Krumpach, t. Austria; 20 S. Ebenfurth.
Krumlaw, see *Crumau*.
Krunzau, lake, Brandenburg, in the mark of Pregnitz; 4 NNE. Kynitz.
Krupa, t. Rus. Volhynia; 60 E. Lucko.
Krupa, t. Russia, in Wilna; 4 N. Lida.
Krupka, t. Rus. Minsk; 60 NE. Minsk.
Krupka, see *Kraupen*.
Krupulik, t. Macedonia; 84 NNW. Saloniki.
Kruscevas, or *Alagia*, t. Servia; 24 NNW. Precop.
Kruschin, t. Prussia, in Culm; 24 E. Culm.
Krutaia, t. Russia, Tobolsk, on the Irtisch; 36 N. Omsk.
Kruten, t. Courland; 32 SSW. Goldingen.
Krutogorskai, ostrog, Russia, in Kamtschatka. Lon. 155. 54. E. Lat. 54. 50. N.
Krutoiarskaia, fortress, Russia, in Upha, on the Uvelka; 72 SE. Tcheliabinsk.
Kruwotow, t. Aust. Galicia; 22 SE. Halics.
Krylow, t. Aust. Galicia; 10 N. Belz.
Krzemien, t. Poland; 34 SW. Bielsk.
Krzeminiac, t. Russia, in Volhynia; 40 SSE. Luckow, 75 ENE. Lemberg.
Krzepice, t. Poland; 52 NW. Cracow. Pop. 900. In 1794, the confederate Poles were defeated near this town by the Russians under Suwarrow.
Krzizanaw, t. Moravia, in Brunn; 8 NNW. Gross Bystesch. Pop. 1,200.
Krzinetz, t. Bohemia, in Buntzlau; 5 NE. Nimburg.
Kteiphe, or *Kteifa*, t. Syria, supposed to be anciently called *Adarisi*; the last town in the pachalic of Damascus, encompassed with walls to keep out the Arabs; 22 NE. Damascus.
Ku, t. China, of the third rank, in Se-tchuen; 25 ESE. Pan.
Kua Say, see *Guasai*.
Kuan, t. Persia, Farsistan; 36 SSW. Schiras.
Kuar, see *Kawar*.
Kuashkir, t. Imiretta; 21 SSW. Cotatis.
Kuaver, t. Persia, in Ghilan; 90 NW. Reshd.
Kuba, or *Kouba*, t. Persia, in Schirvan; 30 S. Derbend, 45 N. Scamachie. H. 400 or 500. It is the capital of a territory, and the residence of a khan.
Kubascha, t. Daghestan, not far from west coast of the Caspian sea. Pop. about 6,000.

Kubanaeva, t. Russia, Upha ; 80 NE. Upha.

Kubbeer, (*Sea of*), large salt lake, or rather marsh, Persia, in Irak ; 150 miles long, and 35 broad. The road from Kom to Teheran crosses a part of this marsh.

Kubbees, t. Persia, in Seistan, in the midst of a great sandy desert, on the road from Kerman to Herat ; 150 NE. Kerman.

Kubber-ko-meah, edifice of freestone, erected in a mountainous district, near the sea-coast of Algiers ; about 100 feet in height, and 90 in diameter at the base ; 7 E. Tefessad.

Kubbet Chaiar, t. Arabia, in Yemen ; 44 N. Chamir.

Kubbooleah, t. Hind., in Moultan ; 45 E. Moultan.

Kubelberg, t. Bav., circle of the Rhine ; 11 NNW. Deux Ponts.

Kubena, r. Russia, which runs into lake Kubenskoi, 16 NW. Kadnikow, in Vologda.

Kubenskoi, t. Russia, in Vologda, on a lake of the same name ; 16 NW. Vologda.

Kubenskoi, lake, Russia, in Vologda, about 40 miles long, and 8 broad ; 12 NW. Vologda.

Kubin, t. Hungary, in the Bannat, on the Danube, opposite to Semendria. Pop. 2,400.

Kubing, t. & castle, Hungary, on the Waag ; 8 N. Rosenberg.

Kublicz, t. Lithuania ; 15 SE. Braclaw.

Kubuchanskoi, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Amul ; 80 SE. Doroninsk.

Kuchavis, t. Rus. Kiev ; 60 NNW. Kiev.

Kuchl, t. Aust. Salzburg ; 10 S. Salzburg. Pop. 560.

Kuchee Serai, t. Hind., Lahore ; 7 N. Amedabad.

Kufa, t. Irak Arabi ; 4 N. Mesched Ali. It was once large and populous, founded by Omar, after the ruin of Ctesiphon, and the residence of the caliphs, till the seat of government was removed to Bagdad. Little now remains of it.

Kukendorf, t. Prussia ; 24 SW. Heilsberg.

Kuda, t. Mingrelia, on the coast of the Black sea ; 10 SSE. Ilori.

Kudacoil, t. Bengal ; 26 SE. Doesa.

Kudahasi, see *Scalanova*.

Kudamia, t. Egypt, on E. branch of the Nile ; 20 N. Cairo.

Kudarinska, fortress, Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the borders of China ; 60 S. Selenginsk.

Kudaseiskoi, t. Russia, in Tobolsk. Lon. 81. 14. E. Lat. 65. 15. N.

Kudda, t. Hind., Visiapour ; 20 N. Poonah.

Kuddano, t. Africa, Bergoo ; 65 NW. Wara.

Kudeel, t. Hind., in Bahar ; 20 W. Ramgur.

Kuddow, t. Pomerania ; 5 NNE. New Stettin.

Kudezeva, t. Russia, in Kolivan ; 28 S. Kuznetsk.

Kudinska, t. Russia, in Irkutsk ; 32 N. Irkutsk.

Kuemberg, mt. Carinthia ; 8 SSE. Saxenburg.

Kuepach, t. Bavaria ; 3 N. Aicha.

Kvetli, t. Turkish Armenia ; 27 WSW. Akalziké.

Kuffstein, or *Kopstain*, t. Tyrol, on the borders of Bavaria, on the Inn ; 32 ENE. Inspruck, 38 WSW. Salzburg. Lon. 12. 14. E. Lat. 47. 32. N. It is built at the foot of a stupendous rock, on which is a castle, which serves for a fortress.

Kufft, see *Keft*.

Kugna, r. Bessarabia, which runs into the Danube, 5 E. Isaczi ; forming a large lake at its mouth. The water begins to expand at Tobak, 30 miles from its union with the Danube.

Kuh-Colln, see *Colleda*.

Kuhdeal, t. Bengal ; 34 W. Ramgur.

Kuhdorf, t. Weimar ; 4 S. Weyda.

Kuheschmaltz, t. Silesia, in Neisse ; 6 SSW. Grotkau.

Kuhestek, s-p. Persia, at the entrance of the gulf of Persia ; 36 W. Ormus.

Kuhisar, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania ; 15 NW. Akserai.

Kuhlsheim, or *Kultzheim*, t. Baden, on the Muhlbach ; 12 SE. Miltenberg, 32 ENE. Heidelberg. Pop. 1,883.

Kuhmois, t. Finland, Tavastland ; 39 NNE. Tavasthus.

Kuhmonieni, t. Finland ; 50 ESE. Cajana.

Kuhna, t. Lusatia ; 4 SE. Görlitz.

Kuhnfeld, t. Bavaria ; 17 SSW. Bamberg.

Kuia, t. Russia, on the coast of the White sea, in Archangelskoe ; 20 N. Archangel.

Kugali, see *Kuyali*.

Kujaritz, r. Eu. Turkey, in Romania, which runs into the Mariza, 4 E. Filippopoli.

Kuiatzkaia, t. Russia, in Irkutsk, on the Dzonmuren ; 44 N. Irkutsk. Lat. 52. 50. N.

Kui-feou, t. China, of the third rank, Changtong ; 10 E. Yen-tcheou.

Kuinen, t. Pru. Gumbinnen ; 8 S. Insterburg.

Kuinuc, t. Natolia ; 20 N. Ekishehr.

Kuivainemi, t. Finland, in Ulea ; 20 ESE. Tornea.

Kuivasmaki, t. Finland, Wasa ; 106 SE. Wasa.

Kuka, t. Finland ; 32 SE. Biorneborg.

Kukalar, t. Finland, in Abo ; 38 E. Abo.

Kukerpeh, t. Natolia ; 32 W. Boli.

Kuki, t. Japan, in Nippon ; 70 N. Meaco.

Kukkaistenmaa, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 1. E. Lat. 60. 53. N.

Kuku, t. Africa, capital of a country, situated NE. of Bornou ; 250 NE. Bornou. Lon. 24. 45. E. Lat. 21. 45. N.

Kukuli, r. Transylvania, which runs into the Maros, about 7 miles above Weisenburg.

Kukus, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz, celebrated for its baths ; 11 N. Konigingratz. H. 56.

Kula, r. Moldavia, which runs into the Reut, near Isakova.

Kulagina, fortress, Russia, in the government of Caucasus, on the Ural ; 56 N. Gurey.

Kulali, isl. Russia, Caspian sea. Lat. 45. N.

Kularska, t. Russia, Irkutsk ; 68 NNE. Stretensk.

Kulb, t. Austria ; 10 SSW. St. Polten.

Kulbaeva, t. Rus., Upha ; 48 E. Menzelinsk.

Kuldatzskoi, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the borders of China ; 80 SW. Selenginsk.

Kulebakina, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Lena ; 20 S. Kirensk.

Kulebrun, t. Prussia ; 12 S. Elbing.

Kulebugage, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania ; 40 N. Tarsus.

Kulichow, t. Aust. Galicia ; 10 NNE. Lemberg.

Kuling, t. Grand Bukharia, in the kingdom of Balk ; 30 NE. Balk.

Kulla, small country, Africa, SW. of Dar Fur. Lon. 20. E. Lat. 9. N. The inhabitants are pa-

gans, partly black and partly copper coloured ; slaves are purchased from hence, and Pimento.

wulla, t. Sweden, in Upland ; 17 NE. Stockholm.

wulla, t. Finland ; 10 ESE. Biorneborg.

wulla, t. Hind., in Guzerat ; 60 SW. Gogo.

Kullupollum, t. Hind., in Guntoor ; 32 NNE. Mootapilly.

Kullaut, t. Candahar ; 55 E. Candahar.

Kulle, see *Coueri*.

Kullen, t. Sweden, in Skone ; 15 N. Helsingborg.

Kullerwah, t. Hind., in Gurry Mundella ; 35 E. Mundella.

Kullo, country, Africa ; E. of Konkodoo.

Kullowguy, t. Africa, in Kullo. Lon. 8. 28. W. Lat. 12. 24. N.

Kulm, t. Grand Bukharia, in Balk ; 30 NE. Balk, 38 SSE. Termed.

Kulm, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz ; 9 SW. Kamnitz.

Kulm, mt. Dalmatia ; 15 N. Ragusa.

Kulmalax, t. Finland ; 31 N. Tavasthus.

Kulmeeta, t. Algiers, on the left side of the Shellef, near its mouth ; 6 N. Mustygannim.

Ku-long-tchat, t. on the N. coast of Formosa. Lon. 121. 34. E. Lat. 25. 16. N.

Ku-lou, t. China, of the third rank, in Petcheli ; 27 ENE. Chun-te.

Kulpa, navigable r. Aust. Illyria, which rises 5 miles from Gottschee, in Carniola, and runs into the Save, near Sissek, in Croatia.

Kulsheim, t. Baden ; 4 ESE. Heidelberg. Pop. 1,900.

Kulsutanskoi, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi ; 100 SW. Nertchinsk.

Kultapa, t. Persian Armenia ; 6 E. Nacsivan.

Kumader, t. Japan, Nippon ; 10 NE. Morisa.

Kumala, t. Finland ; 65 NNE. Jamsio.

Kumania, (*Great & Little*,) two counties, central part of Hungary ; separated from each other by the Teisse. Pop. of Great Kumania, 32,624. Sq. m. 424. Chief town, Hardszag. Pop. of Little Kumania 41,346. Sq. m. 996. Chief town, Felegyhaza. The inhabitants are mostly Calvinists. The productions are grain, eattle, tobacco, watermelons, &c.

Kumano, t. Japan, in Nippon ; 6 NE. Ixo.

Kumant, t. Japan, Nippon ; 70 NNW. Meaco.

Kumbalia, t. Hind., in Guzerat, near the gulf of Cutch, on the Sieran ; 5 miles above its mouth. Lon. 69. 45. E. Lat. 22. 15. N. It is populous and well built, surrounded by a stone wall with round bastions and 4 gates ; and has considerable trade.

Kumbo, km. Africa, near the mouth of the Gambia.

Kumé Jacob, t. Egypt ; 16 S. Girgé.

Kumegan, t. Prussia ; 16 NW. Königsberg.

Kumi, isl. in the E. Indian sea, in a cluster of 6 or 7 others, between Formosa and Japan. These islanders are neither Japanese nor Chinese ; but, situated between these two empires, they seem to partake of both people. Lon. 123. 20. E. Lat. 24. 33. N. It is 3 or 4 leagues in circumference ; populous and well cultivated.

Kuminge, t. Finland, in Ulea ; 11 NE. Ulea.

Kumla, t. Sweden, in Nericia ; 7 S. Orebro.

Kumla, t. Sweden, in E. Gothland ; 10 SSW. Nordkiöping.

Kumla, t. Sweden, in Sudermanland ; 25 W. Stockholm.

Kumline, small isl. in the Baltic, between the continent of Finland and the island of Aland, with a town. Lon. 20. 37. E. Lat. 60. 17. N.

Kumo, t. Finland, in Abo, on a river of the same name ; 23 SE. Biorneborg.

Kumri, (*Gebel*,) see *Moon*, (*Mountains of*.)

Kumschak, r. Russia, which runs into the Don, near Bistrianka, in the country of the Cosacs.

Kunashir, isl. in the Eastern sea, belonging to the archipelago of the Kuriles ; 100 m. long, and 35 broad ; having only 200 inhabitants. The central part is mountainous.

Kundal, t. Bengal ; 20 SE. Comillah.

Kundallah, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad ; 10 ESE. Tooliapour.

Kundawilsa, t. Hind., in Cicacole ; 20 SW. Cicacole.

Kundera, t. Hind. ; 35 W. Poonah.

Kundj, r. Turkish Armenia, which runs into the Euphrates, near Kundjeh.

Kundjeh, t. Turkish Armenia, on the Euphrates ; 65 S. Erzerum.

Kunding, t. Bav., on the Altmühl ; 5 SSW. Berngries.

Kundlitz, t. Bav. ; 2 NW. Markt Schorgast.

Kundorf, t. Ger., in Meinungen ; 3 NE. Meinungen.

Kundozerskaia, t. Russia, in Archangelskoe ; 128 S. Kola.

Kundrutchia, t. Russia, in the country of the Cosacs, on the Donetz ; 68 NE. Azoph.

Kune, r. France, which runs into the Moselle, near Konismaker.

Kungipara, t. Hind., in Delhi ; 10 SE. Tan-nasar.

Kungsberg, see *Königsberg*.

Kungar, t. Russia, in Perm, on the Silva ; 40 S. Perm. Pop. 5,848.

Kunisfeld, t. Switz., in Baden ; 4 W. Baden.

Kunk, or *Congo*, or *Bender Congo*, or *Cung*, s-p. Persia, in Laristan, on the coast of the Persian gulf, opposite to the island of Kishme ; 60 SE. Lar. Lon. 54. 50. E. Lat. 26. 44. N. Pop. 2,000 ; mostly Arabians.

Kunkagur, t. Hind., in Orissa, capital of the district of Kunka, on the coast, and the residence of a rajah. Lon. 87. 5. E. Lat. 20. 50. N.

Kun-lien, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen ; 40 SSW. Soui-tcheou.

Kunnersdorf, t. Pru. Brandenburg ; 3 ENE. Frankfort on the Oder. This place is remarkable for a battle fought here between the Prussians and the united forces of the Austrians and Russians, on the 12th of August, 1759, in which the former were defeated with the loss of 20,000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, together with all their cannon ; the latter lost about 10,000.

Kunnipour, t. Hind., in Benares ; 15 S. Merzapour.

Kuno, fortress, Japan, on SE. coast of the isle of Nippon ; 60 WSW. Jedo.

Kunoe, one of the Farøe islands.

Kunovat, r. Russia, which runs into the Oby, near Kunovatskoi.

Kunovatskoi, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Oby ; 80 S. Obdorskoi.

Kunow, t. Poland, in Sandomirz ; 16 SSE. Radom. H. 131.

Kunowitz, t. Moravia, in Olmutz, on the Olshowa; 37 S. by E. Olmutz. Pop. 2,472.

Kunstadt, or *Burgkunstadt*, t. Bav.; 6 E. Lichtenfels, 24 NNE. Bamberg. Pop. 1,340.

Kunstadt, t. Moravia, in Brunn; 5 SE. Els.

Kunstadt, (*Alten*), t. Bav.; 1 S. Kunstadt.

Kunstadt, see *Constadt*.

Kun Szent Miklos, t. Hungary, in Little Kumania; 35 S. Pest. Pop. 3,830.

Kuntè, t. Japan, in Xicoco; 18 S. Ijo.

Kunting, t. Bav., at the conflux of the Schwarzach and Altmühl; 4 WNW. Beilugries, 11 NE. Aichstadt.

Kuntzen, t. Prussia, in Königsberg, on the Curisch Nerung; 28 N. Königsberg.

Kunzelsau, t. Wurt., on the Köcher; 9 NE. Ohringen. Pop. 2,403.

Kunzstein, t. Bav.; 4 WSW. Aichstadt.

Kuopio, t. Finland, and capital of Savolax; 150 SSE. Ulea, 220 NNE. Abo. Lon. 27. 28. E. Lat. 62. 54. N. Pop. 819. The town stands on W. side of an extensive lake.

Kuortane, t. Finland; 52 ESE. Wasa.

Kupach, t. Bavaria; 4 NE. Aicha.

Kupenka, t. Rus. Voronez; 16 SW. Livensk.

Kupensk, t. Rus., Voronez; 128 SSW. Voronez.

Kuperpeh, t. Natolia; 35 WNW. Boli.

Kupferberg, t. Bavaria; 14 N. Bayreuth.

Kupferberg, t. Bav.; 8 N. Ingolstadt, 10 ENE. Aichstadt. Pop. 400.

Kupferberg, t. Silesia, Jauer; 15 SSW. Jauer, 22 W. Schweidnitz. Lon. 15. 55. E. Lat. 50. 40. N. Pop. 796.

Kupferberg, t. Pru. Silesia, on the Bober; 17 SW. Jauer. Pop. 796.

Kupferberg, t. Bohemia, in Saatz; 22 WSW. Saatz. Lon. 13. 5. E. Lat. 50. 23. N. Pop. 570.

Kuph, t. Syria, in a state of decay, but bearing evidence of ancient splendour; 35 SSW. Aleppo. All the buildings are of yellow hewn stone; the walls about 18 inches thick, and neither fastened with iron, nor laid in mortar. The houses are built round courts, and have the appearance of palaces. Crosses over the doors prove they were erected by Christians; and from the style of architecture, Dr. Pococke supposes about the fourth or fifth century.

Kupinatz, t. Croatia; 14 E. Carlstadt.

Kupliaghisi, t. Natolia; 16 S. Sinob.

Kuppenheim, t. Baden; 3 SSE. Rastadt, 22 NE. Strasburg. Pop. 1,614.

Kupporeah, t. Hind., in Sirhind; 50 SW. Sirhind.

Kupri, r. Natolia, which runs into the gulf of Satalia, Lon. 37. E. Lat. 36. 59. N.

Kupribazari, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 6 W. Satalia.

Kups, t. Bavaria; 3 W. Cronach.

Kupsinga, t. Hind., in Gangpour; 10 SSW. Gangpour.

Kur, (an. *Cyrus*), r. Asia, which rises in Armenia, passes through Georgia, the province of Schirvan, &c., and runs into the Caspian sea, by several mouths, 70 SSW. Baku.

Kura, small isl. in the Caspian sea. The land is not high, but the shores are steep all round. Lat. 39. N.

Kurab, see *Kesker*.

Kurabad, t. Candahar; 8 W. Attock.

Kuraggi, t. Japan, Nippon; 45 NNE. Jedo.

Kuratija, t. Egypt; 4 NW. Cairo.

Kuramo, see *Karan*.

Kurbitz, t. Saxony, Vogtland; 3 S. Plauen.

Kurda, t. Hind., in Guzerat; 3 S. Theraud.

Kureh, t. Natolia; 34 W. Sinob.

Kurdistan, see *Curdistan*.

Kurdiukov, fortress, Russia, in Caucasus, on the Malva; 28 W. Kizliar.

Kurdium, t. Russia, in Saratov, on the Volga; 16 NNE. Saratov.

Kureek, t. Hind., in Lahore; 10 WNW. Gujurat.

Kurenc, r. Persia, which rises in the N. part of Mecran, and runs into the Arabian gulf, 30 W. Tiiz.

Kurenka, r. Russia, which runs into the Enisei, 52 N. Turuchansk.

Kurfekian, see *Khorfakan*.

Kurgan, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Tobol; 68 SW. Yalutorovsk. Pop. 600.

Kurgan, r. Asia, which rises in the Persian province of Chorasán, and runs into the Caspian sea, W. Astarabat.

Kurganskia, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Irtsch; 16 E. Tara.

Kuriat, t. Arabia, in Oman, at the mouth of a river of the same name, which runs into the Arabian sea, a little S. Cape Kuriah; 20 SE. Mascat.

Kurjaun, t. Hind., Gohud; 25 SW. Gwalior.

Kurikka, t. Finland; 36 NE. Christianstadt.

Kurila, t. Finland; 20 SW. Brahestad.

Kurilaut, t. Charasm; 60 SSE. Urkonje.

Kurile Islands, chain of islands in the N. Pacific ocean, extending in length about 900 miles. Lat. 42. to 51. N. from S. extremity of Kamtschatka to Japan, valuable principally for the furs, particularly of the sea otter, which are found here. There are 22 islands known; several of them not inhabitable through the entire want of water; others are fertile, well wooded, and full of game and fish. Some contain volcanoes, and all are subject to frequent earthquakes. The three southernmost belong to Japan; the other nineteen to the Russian government of Irkutsk. The whole number of the inhabitants of the archipelago is estimated at only 1,400. The Kuriles are humane, hospitable, and honest; of low stature, and their bodies much covered with hair. They are addicted to the superstitious practices of Shamanism.

Kurisonda, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 60 NNE. Tocat.

Kurissima, t. Japan, in Xicoco; 16 W. Ijo.

Kurk, t. Candahar; 25 E. Cabul.

Kurkes, r. Persia, which joins the Kurenc near its mouth.

Kurkin, t. Bengal; 11 NE. Ramgur.

Kurkumba, t. Hind., in Ruttunpour; 32 E. Ruttunpour.

Kurkuna, t. Hind., in Surgooja; 25. NE. Surgooja.

Kurkstat, t. Finland; 18 W. Helsingfors.

Kurma, t. Africa, in Dar Fur; 12 W. Cobbé.

Kurmdya, t. Bengal; 55 SSW. Doesa.

Kurmisch, t. Russia, in Simbirsk; 104 NW. Simbirsk. Pop. 1,190.

Kurmuki, t. Georgia; 105 SE. Teflis.

Kurnach, r. Ger., which runs into the Danube, 2 NW. Villengen.

Kuropatniki, t. Aust. Galicia; 45 ESE. Lemberg.

Kurosaki, t. Japan, Ximo; 27 N. Taisero.

Kurow, t. Holstein; 9 NNW. Lubeck.

Kurra, r. Hind., which runs into the Beema, 32 N. Visiapour.

Kurrabagh, t. Candahar, in Ghizni; 20 WSW. Ghizni, 125 ENE. Candahar. Lon. 67. 59. E. Lat. 33. 30. N.

Kurrabagh, t. Candahar; 15 NW. Cabul.

Kurravaut, r. Hind., which runs into the Cauvery, 9 NE. Carroor.

Kurreechane, t. South Africa, capital of the Marootze tribe; not far from the Marina river, towards the eastern coast. Lat. about 24. S. Pop. about 16,000. It is a recently discovered town, visited in 1820, by Mr. Campbell. The inhabitants are represented as possessing a degree of civilization and knowledge of the arts unequalled by other natives of Southern Africa. They smelt iron and copper, and manufacture various articles of hardware, pottery, &c. The surrounding country is fertile.

Kurregur, t. Hind., in Orissa; 7 SE. Boad.

Kurrera, t. Hind., Gobud; 12 SSE. Narwa.

Kurrigoora, t. Bengal; 45 SSW. Doesa.

Kurrya, t. Bengal, 30 SE. Palamow.

Kursk, or *Kurskoe*, government, Russia, bounded N. by Orel, E. by Voronez, S. by Voronez and Charkov, and W. by Tchernigov; about 112 miles from N. to S., and generally 100 from E. to W.; but a narrow part, about 12 miles wide, extends 40 miles farther W. Pop. 1,210,000. Sq. m. 15,900. It is divided into 15 circles. It consists of a vast tract of fertile land, well watered. The productions are corn, hemp, tobacco, honey, saltpetre, cattle, horses, &c.

Kursk, t. Russia, capital of a government to which it gives name, on the Sem; 240 S. Moscow, 544 SSE. Petersburg. Lon. 36. 27. E. Lat. 51. 43. N. Pop. 15,500. H. 2,406. It is the seat of a Protestant consistory, and contains a gymnasium, 2 convents, and 16 chh. The value of the annual exports are computed at £150,000 sterling, consisting of honey, wax, tallow, hemp, leather, and furs.

Kurszany, t. Samogitia; 18 NNE. Miedniki.

Kursy, t. Hind., Candeish; 45 SW. Burhanpour.

Kurtaculac, t. A. Turkey, in Aladulia; 25 SE. Adana.

Kurtapour, t. Hind., Lahore; 10 S. Jallindar.

Kurtowiany, t. Samogitia; 16 ENE. Miedniki.

Kurume, t. Japan, in Ximo; 16 ENE. Ikua.

Kuru, t. Finland; 63 ENE. Biorneborg.

Kuryma, t. Hungary; 12 NE. Szeben.

Kusamo, t. Finland; 85 E. Tornea.

Kusbah, t. Hind., Benares; 22 WNW. Benares.

Kuscan, t. Persia, in Segestan; 21 NE. Kin.

Kuscari, t. Mingrelia; 30 NNE. Anarghia.

Kuschail, t. Rus. Tobolsk; 28 S. Toms.

Kuscherevskoi, t. Rus. Archangel; 44 W. Oneg.

Kusching, t. Bavaria; 9 NE. Ingolstadt.

Kusel, or *Cousel*, or *Kussel*, t. Pru. Lower Rhine; 9 SSW. Lautereck, 18 N. Deux Ponts. Pop. 1,269.

Kusha, t. Podolia; 32 E. Kaminiec.

Kushal, or *Kuthal*, fortress, Asia, in Kuttore; 22 SE. Kuttore fortress. Lon. 70. 39. E. Lat. 35. 17. N.

Kushkat, t. Grand Bukharia; 72 W. Kojend.

Kusiga, r. Russia, which runs into the Amur, 20 E. Nertchinsk.

Kusko, t. Poland; 18 WSW. Kalisch.

Kus-Khuser, t. Persia, in Farsistan; 81 N. Schiras.

Kusma, t. Arabia, in Yemen, inhabited by free Arabs; 10 SW. Dsjebi, 50 E. Hodeida.

Kusmo-Demiansk, t. Russia, in Kazan, on the Volga; 120 NW. Kazan. Pop. 2,500.

Kusseir, t. Egypt, on the right bank of the Nile; 16 S. Euseneh.

Kussi, t. Japan, in Nippon; 65 NE. Jedo.

Kussnacht, t. Switz., in Schweitz, near which is a chapel, erected on the spot where William Tell slew the Austrian governor; 6 NE. Lucerne, 10 W. Schweitz.

Kusoor, t. Hind., in Lahore; 26 WNW. Firrosepour.

Kustangi, or *Kiustenza*, or *Chiustengi*, (an. *Constantia*,) t. Eu. Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Black sea; 70 E. Dristra. Lon. 28. 37. E. Lat. 44. 30. N. Stone houses, 500.

Kusto, t. Finland, on an island; 5 S. Abo.

Kuta, r. Russia, which runs into the Lena, at Ketskoi.

Kutajah, see *Kiutajah*.

Kutali, small island in the sea of Marmora. Lon. 27. 22. E. Lat. 40. 30. N.

Kutan, t. Hind., in Oude; 30 E. Kairabad.

Kutanpour, t. Hind., Oude; 30 E. Kairabad.

Kulats, t. Japan, in Nippon; 25 E. Meaco.

Kutchnevo, t. Rus. Tobolsk; 340 NNW. Turuchansk. Lon. 84. 24. E. Lat. 71. 20. N.

Kutina, t. Slavonia; 33 WNW. Poszega.

Kutno, or *Cutno*, t. Poland; 16 N. Lenczicz. Pop. 2,545.

Kutsch, lake, Prussia; 18 S. Rastenburg.

Kutschina, t. Servia; 16 SSW. Orsova.

Ku-tsing, city, China, of the first rank, in Yun-nan; 1,097 SSW. Peking. Lon. 103. 27. E. Lat. 25. 34. N. Although this city is surrounded with mountains, the soil about them is fruitful. Within its jurisdiction are 5 towns of the second order, and 2 of the third. The inhabitants are very industrious and cultivate every inch of ground.

Ketskoi, t. Russia, in Irketskoi, on the Kuta, where it joins the Lena; 60 E. Ilmsk, 276 N. Irketsk. Lon. 123. 20. E. Lat. 56. 40. N.

Kuttenberg, or *Kutna-Hora*, t. Bohemia, in Czaslau; 4 NW. Czaslau. Lon. 15. 19. E. Lat. 49. 52. N. Pop. 6,217. It contains 14 churches and an ancient palace, and has considerable cotton manufactures. Its silver mines, formerly very productive, are now overflowed. Those of lead and copper are still wrought.

Kuttenplan, t. Bohemia, in Pilsen; 1 NW. Pilsen. H. 119.

Kuttenthal, t. Bohemia, in Buntzlau; 6 SSW. Jung Buntzlau.

Kutijar, see *Pisania*.

Kutting, t. France, Meurte; 4 NE. Dieuze, 9 NW. Sarburg.

Kuttlaw, t. Silesia, in Glogau; 6 NNW. Gros Glogau. Pop. 1,400.

Kuttore, t. & fortress, Asia, in the country to which it gives name; 100 NE. Cabul, 280 NW. Lahore. Lon. 70. 17. E. Lat. 35. 27. N.

Kuttore, called by the Mahometans *Cafiristan*, or *Land of Infidels*; see *Cafiristan*.

Kultubdea, small isl. in the bay of Bengal, near the coast of Aracan, inhabited chiefly by fishermen. It is 13 miles long, and 4 broad; well wooded. Lon. 91. 45. E. Lat. 21. 52. N.

Kutum, t. Hind., Benares; 10 NE. Bidzigur.

Kuty, t. Aust. Poland, Galicia, on the Czere-mosz; 61 SSE. Halicz. Pop. 4,010.

Kutzebar, t. Persia, in Mazanderan; 40 SW. Fehrabad.

Kuwana, or *Quano*, s-p. Japan, in Owari.

Kuwnic, t. Pru. Poland; 12 SSE. Posen. Pop. 1,300.

Kuyali, t. Eu. Turkey, in Romania; 27 ESE. Filippopoli.

Kuynder, or *Fort Kuynder*, s-p. Neth., Friesland, on W. side of the river of the same name, at its entrance into the Zuyder Zee; 23 S. Lewarden. Lon. 5. 46. E. Lat. 52. 48. N.

Kuynder, r. Neth., which runs into the Zuyder Zee, at Kuynder.

Ku-yong, t. China, of the third rank, in Ki-ang-nan; 22 ESE. Nan-king.

Kuzdra, t. Rus. Olonetz; 40 S. Petrozavodsk.

Kuzenhausen, t. France, in Lower Rhine; 9 N. Strasburg. Pop. 1,100.

Kuzik, r. Russia, which runs into the Viatka, 8 NNE. Kotelnitch.

Kuznik, t. Rus. Viatka; 48 SSW. Glazov.

Kuzma, t. Russia, in Minsk; 8 S. Mozyr.

Kuzmiloch, t. Rus. Minsk; 16 S. Mozyr.

Kuzetchicha, t. Russia, in Simbirsk, on the Volga; 16 NE. Simbirsk.

Kuznetzk, t. Russia, in Saratov; 96 NNE. Saratov. Pop. 4,500.

Kuznetzk, t. Russia, in Kolivan, at the conflux of the Kondoma and the Tom; 188 ESE. Kolivan, 320 SSW. Eniseisk. Lon. 86. 49. E. Lat. 53. 40. N. It contains about 500 houses; the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of iron.

Kuznetzkova, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi; 12 N. Balaganskoi.

Kuznezovo, t. Rus. Perm; 28 NW. Obvinsk.

Kuznica, t. Rus. Grodno; 8 SW. Grodno. Pop. 427.

Kuzomen, t. Russia, in Archangelskoe, on the coast of the White sea; 124 NW. Archangel.

Kuzreka, t. Russia, in Archangelskoe, on N. coast of the White sea; 140 SSE. Kola.

Kwassitz, t. Moravia, Hradisch; 14 N. Hradisch.

Kwassowa, t. Volhynia; 28 N. Zytomiers.

Kyaways, Indians, New Mexico. No. 3,500.

Kybar, t. Norway; 6 SSW. Wardhuys.

Kyburg, t. Switz., in Zurich. Pop. 332.

Kydrebad, t. Hind., Oude; 8 NE. Fyzabad.

Kyen, see *Käs*.

Kygow Gaya, see *Gaya*.

Kyholm, small isl. Denmark, near the island of Samsoe.

Kyl, t. Sweden, Warmeland; 25 SE. Carlstadt.

Kyl, t. Sweden, in Nericia; 8 NW. Orebro.

Kyla, t. Sweden, in Warmeland; 23 SW. Carlstadt.

Kylburg, t. Pru. Lower Rhine, on the Kyll; 13 SSW. Treves, 26 NNE. Luxemburg.

Kyle of Durness, bay of the North sea, on N. coast of Scotland, at the mouth of the river Durness. The entrance is W. of Farout head. Lon. 4. 42. W. Lat. 58. 40. N.

Kyle of Rhea, narrow strait between the island of Sky, and the main land of the county of Inverness. Lon. 5. 40. W. Lat. 57. 15. N.

Kyle Scowie, bay on W. coast of Scotland, and county of Sutherland; 24 S. Cape Wrath. Lon. 5. 5. W. Lat. 58. 16. N.

Kyle of Tongue, bay on N. coast of Scotland and county of Sutherland; 13 WSW. Strathly head. Lon. 4. 13. W. Lat. 58. 35. N.

Kyll, r. Ger., which runs into the Moselle, 5 miles below Treves.

Kyly, or *Kyela*, s-p. on W. coast of Celebes, with a spacious harbour. Lat. 1. 15. S.

Kymen, or *Kymmene*, r. which rises in Finland, and runs into the gulf of Finland; 20 W. Frederickshamm.

Kymengorod, t. Rus. Viborg, on a branch of the Kymen; 20 W. Frederickshamm.

Kymito, isl. in the Baltic, near the coast of Finland, 20 miles long, and from 1 to 2 broad. Lat. 60. 16. N.

Kymmenegard, extensive pr. Finland, watered by the Kymmene. Pop. 115,000.

Kyneton, or *Kington*, t. Eng., in Hereford, on the Arrow, with a weekly market on Wednesday; 20 WNW. Hereford, 150 WNW. London. Lon. 2. 57. W. Lat. 52. 18. N. Pop. 1,617.

Kynto, lake, Russia, in Olonetz, almost 48 miles in length, and from 12 to 16 in breadth. Lon. 28. 48. E. Lat. 65. 40. N.

Kyra, t. Hind., Rohilcund; 20 S. Budayoon.

Kyradaw, t. Hind., Malwa; 7 SW. Kimlassa.

Kyradee, t. Bengal; 14 WSW. Curruckdeah.

Kyralfalva, t. Hungary; 12 SW. Sirat.

Kyragur, fortress, Hind., in Goondwana; 80 SW. Ruttunpour, 100 E. Nagpour. Lon. 81. 30. E. Lat. 21. 26. N.

Kyranly, t. Bootan; 60 S. Tassasudon.

Kyrczyce, t. Rus. Volhynia; 56 NW. Zytomiers.

Kyrila, t. Finland; 36 ENE. Christianstadt.

Kyritz, t. Pru. Brandenburg; 29 N. Brandenburg, 40 NW. Berlin. Lon. 12. 26. E. Lat. 52. 26. N. Pop. 1,934.

Kyrkas, t. Sweden, in Jamtland; 7 NE. Osttersund.

Kyrkstatt, t. Finland; 16 W. Helsing.

Kyro, (*Little*), t. Finland; 12 ESE. Wasa.

Kyro, (*Stor*), t. Finland; 20 SE. Wasa.

Kyro, t. North Finland, on a lake of the same name; 42 E. Biornborg.

Kyschaw, t. Prussia; 32 S. Dantzic.

Kytee, t. Bengal; 12 S. Burdwan.

Kytee, t. Hind., Bahar; 28 SSW. Arrah.

Kytzbiehl, or *Kytzbuhl*, t. Tyrol; 13 ESE. Kuffstein; 45 NE. Inspruck.

Kzilkan, t. A. Turkey, on the Tigris; 21 N. Tecrit.

Kziken, t. A. Turkey; 15 W. Merdin.

L.

LAB

Laas, t. Austria ; 4 S. Vienna.

Laab, or *Laa*, t. Austria, on the river Taya ; 12 ESE. Znaym, 26 N. Vienna. Lon. 16. 16. E. Lat. 48. 39. N. Pop. 1,265. In the year 1278, a battle was fought here between the empéror Rodolphus, and Ottocar, king of Bohemia.

Laadstee, t. Norway ; 112 N. Bergen.

Laage, t. Mecklenburg ; 14 SE. Rostock. Lon. 12. 30. E. Lat. 55. 58. N.

Laaland, or *Laland*, isl. Denmark, at the entrance into the Baltic from the Greater Belt, about 60 miles in length, and 12 in its mean breadth, and reckoned the most fertile spot in the Danish dominions. This island produces plenty of all sorts of grain, particularly very fine wheat, and excellent pease. It is also famous for a kind of red fruit, called *manna*. The country lies low, the soil is damp, and the air is very unhealthy. Of all the inhabitants of this island the clergy are the best provided for, according to their rank. The nobility are numerous here, and many of them have very fine seats, and considerable estates. Naskow is the capital. Pop. 38,000. Sq. m. 459. Laaland united with Falster, forms a bishopric. Lon. 10. 59. to 11. 52. E. Lat. 54. 40. to 55. N.

Laalgunge, t. Hind., in Oude ; 25 E. Manickpour.

Laane, r. Netherlands, which runs into the Dyle, near Louvain.

Laar, see *Lar*.

Laarat, isl. in the E. Indian sea, about 50 m. in circ. Lon. 132. 36. E. Lat. 6. 48. S.

Laar's Bank, shoal in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 118. 45. E. Lat. 5. 45. S.

Laas, or *Losch*, t. Carniola, with a citadel ; 9 W. Gottschee, 23 ENE. Trieste. Lon. 14. 25. E. Lat. 45. 58. N.

Laapshe, or *Laspe*, t. Pru. Coblenz, county of Witgenstein, on the Lahn ; 22 SW. Waldeck, 64 E. Cologne. Lon. 8. 30. E. Lat. 50. 53. N. Pop. 1,523.

Lab, t. Bavaria ; 6 ESE. Volkach.

Labaar, t. Hind., in Agra ; 40 E. Gwalior.

Labadde, t. Africa, on the Gold coast.

Labana, now *Beled*.

Labapi, r. Chili, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 37. 20. S.

Labarces, t. Spain, Asturia ; 12 W. Santillana.

Labata, t. Spain, in Aragon ; 10 E. Huesca.

Labbock Bay, bay on NE. coast of Borneo. Lon. 117. 55. E. Lat. 6. 2. N.

Labdara, small isl. in the gulf of Venice. Lon. 15. 19. E. Lat. 44. 14. N.

Labenstein, see *Lobenstein*.

LAB

Laber, r. Bav., which runs into the Danube, 5 SW. Ratisbon.

Laber, t. Bav. ; 9 WNW. Ratisbon, 11 E. Dietfurt. Pop. 629.

Laber, (*Gros*,) r. Bavaria, which runs into the Danube, 5 NNE. Straubing.

Laber, (*Klein*,) r. Bav., which runs into the Danube, 4 NNW. Straubing.

Laber, r. Bav., which runs into the Altmuhl, at Dietfurt.

Labes, t. Pru. Pomerania, in Stettin ; 30 NE. Starguard, 30 S. Colberg. Lon. 15. 39. E. Lat. 53. 39. N. Pop. 1,757.

Labez, pr. Algiers, S. of Boujeah. It was at one time a kingdom, and is now so called.

Lubiau, t. Prussia, in Königsberg, with an ancient castle, on the Deim ; 20 ENE. Königsberg. Lon. 21. 17. E. Lat. 54. 51. N. Pop. 2,438.

Labiszyn, or *Labischin*, t. Pru. Posen, in Bromberg, on an island, in the Netze ; 35 N. Gnesna. Pop. 1,995.

Labo, t. on W. coast of Sumatra, whose chief trade is in pepper. Lat. 3. 20. N.

Labomas, t. Cuba ; 7 SE. Spiritu Santo.

Labon, t. on W. coast of Sumatra ; 150 SSE. Acheen. Lon. 96. 40. E. Lat. 3. 10. N. It is celebrated for gold dust and camphor ; but the inhabitants are shy of trading with strangers.

Laboon, t. on E. coast of Borneo, on a peninsula, which projects into the sea. Lon. 119. 5. E. Lat. 5. 9. N.

Labour, before the revolution, a district of France, in Gascony, of which Bayonne was the capital.

Labrador, country, N. A., forming a part of New Britain, belonging to Great Britain, and attached to the government of Canada ; bounded NE. by Hudson's straits and the N. Atlantic ocean, SE. by the straits of Belisle, S. by Canada, and W. by Hudson's bay. Mr. Cartwright, who, from a long residence of 16 years, had good opportunities of being well informed, says the face of the whole country, at least all that we are at present acquainted with, is very hilly, and in most parts mountainous. The S. coast appears fertile from the sea, but a close inspection discovers the soil to be poor, and the verdure to consist only of coarse plants adapted to the nourishment of deer and goats, but not proper for horses, kine, or sheep. The native inhabitants are two distinct nations of Indians, Mountaineers and Esquimaux. The climate is remarkably healthy, the winters are very long and severe, but the cold is of a pleasant kind, never causing a person to shiver, as it does

in England. It produces but 7 kinds of trees, black, white, and red spruce, larch, silver fir, birch, and aspen, besides shrubs; the beasts are bears, both white and black, reindeer, wolves, wolverines, various kinds of foxes, martens, lynxes, otters, minks, beavers, &c.; the birds are white-tailed eagles, falcons, hawks, grouse, geese, ducks, plover, &c. The exports are cod-fish, salmon, oil, whalebone, and furs. There are several Moravian settlements on the E. coast, the principal of which is Nain. In these settlements, there are about 600 inhabitants, who have been taught to read the scriptures in their own language. Lon. 55. 30. to 78. 30. W. Lat. 50. 30. to 62. 30. N.

Labun, t. Eu. Russia, circle of Stara Constantinow. Pop. 3,192.

Labussia, r. Russia, Tobolsk, which runs into the Vich, Lon. 79. 14. E. Lat. 61. 50. N.

Laby, t. Sweden, in Upland; 12 N. Upsal.

Laby, t. Africa, in Foota Jallo, one of the principal in the country; 60 N. Teemboo. Lat. 10. 48. N. Pop. about 5,000. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in circumference. The inhabitants manufacture narrow cloths, work in iron, silver, wood, and leather.

Labyrinth of Egypt, see *Beled Kerun*.

Labyrinth, cluster of small islands in the Pacific ocean; 75 W. Pernicious islands.

Labyrinth, chain of shoals, rocks, and small islands, on E. coast of New Holland, extending from Cape Tribulation to Cape York.

Laca, t. Africa, in the country of the Foulis; 10 NW. Goumel.

Lacaben, (an. *Lacabena*,) t. A. Turkey, in Aladulia; 30 SSW. Malatia.

Lacaracoonda, t. Bengal; 10 S. Nagoree. Lon. 87. 27. E. Lat. 23. 48. N.

Lacas, (*Las*,) t. Cuba; 15 W. Villa del Principe.

Laccadive Islands, group of small islands in the Indian sea; the nearest is about 120 miles from the coast of Malabar. Lon. 71. 15. to 73. 30. E. Lat. 10. to 12. 40. N. These islands are supposed to be what Ptolemy called *Insulae Numero XIX.*, but in fact they are 32; all of them small, and covered with trees; they are rocky on their sides, mostly as if laid on a bottom of sand, attended with reefs, and the channels between them very deep. They are commonly visited by English ships, in their way from India to the Persian gulf, or Red sea. The principal traffic of these islands is in the produce of the cocoa palm, such as the oil, the cables, and cordage; and in fish, which is dried and sent to the continent of India, from whence they get rice, &c. in return. They also trade to Mascat, in large boats, and bring back, in return for their commodities, dates, and coffee. Ambergris is often found floating off these islands. The inhabitants are mostly Mahometans, called Moplays.

Lacedogna, see *Cedogna*.

Lacedæmon, now *Palco-Chori*.

Lacfodery, mountains, Ireland, on E. side of the county of Kerry, where it joins the counties of Limerick and Cork; 12 E. Tralee.

Lacha, see *Olimpo*.

Lachas, t. S. A., in Quito; 60 N. Quito.

Lachawannock, r. Luzerne co. Pa., which runs into the Susquehanna, 9 NE. Wilkesbarre.

Lache, r. Thuringia, which runs into the Elbe, 1 N. Weissensee.

Lachela, t. Finland; 13 SSE. Wasa.

Lachello, t. Piedmont; 9 WSW. Vercelli.

Lachen, t. Switz., in Schweitz, on S. side of the lake of Zurich; 8 W. Utnach. Near it are some mineral springs, and in the environs are found crystals and petrifications.

Lachen, t. Bav., circle of the Rhine; 3 SE. Neustadt. Pop. 1,000.

Lachmangur, t. Mewat; 5 N. Macherry.

Lachow, t. Russia, in Volhynia; 28 NW. Constantinow.

Lachowicze, t. Rus. Minsk; 28 SW. Pinsk.

Lachsa, or *El Hassa*, or *Hadsjar*, pr. Arabia, bounded N. by the territories of the wandering Arabs, in the neighbourhood of Bassora, E. by the Persian gulf, S. by Oman, and W. by Nedsjed. It is also denominated *Hadsjar*, and sometimes *Bahhreïn*. Lachsa affords no great variety of productions.

Lachsa, or *El Hassa*, or *Lahsa*, or *Hadsjar*, t. Arabia, a considerable town and capital of the province of Lachsa, where the scheich resides, situated on the river Aftan, near the Persian gulf. Lon. 48. 34. E. Lat. 26. 56. N.

Lachte, r. Westphalia, which runs into the Al-lier, 4 E. Zelle.

Lack, t. Mifflin co. Pa. Pop. 1,511.

Lack, see *Bischofslack*.

Lackah, r. Ireland, in Donegal, which runs into Lough Glen.

Lackanwaddy, t. Hind., in Aurungabad; 45 E. Jaffierabad.

Lackar, isl. in the East Indian sea; about 35 miles long, and 6 broad. Lon. 128. 14. E. Lat. S. 18. S.

Lackarago, t. Africa, in Kasson.

Lackari, t. Persia, Irak; 129 WNW. Ispahan.

Lackawanock, t. Mercer co. Pa. Pop. 602.

Lackawaxen, r. Wayne co. Pa. which runs into the Delaware, about 30 below Damascus, and 174 above Philadelphia.

Lackawaxen, p-t. Wayne co. Pa.; W. 222.

Lackergaut, t. Thibet; 45 S. Deuprag.

Lacki, t. Hind., in Bengal; 56 N. Dacca.

Lackipole, t. Bengal; 16 NE. Calcutta.

Lackricotta, t. Hind., in Cicacole; 24 SW. Vizinagram.

Lackricotta, t. Hind., in Coimbetore; 13 SW. Coimbetore.

Lackritapilla, t. Hind., in Cuddapa; 20 SW. Cuddapa.

Lackwalsa, t. Hind., Cicacole; 6 S. Tickely.

Laco, r. Naples, which runs into the Mediterranean, Lon. 16. E. Lat. 39. 50. N.

Lacobriga, now *Lagos*.

Lacock, t. Eng., in Wiltshire; 5 S. Chippenham. Pop. 1,400.

Lacock's Bay, bay on NE. coast of Barbadoes; 1 NW. Cuckold's point.

Laconcevan, t. Upper Siam, on the Mecon; 80 S. Porcelon.

Laconia, see *Iroquois*.

Laconia, ancient country, in SE. part of the Peloponnesus. Chief city, Sparta, or Lacedæmon.

Laeonic Gulf, now *Gulf of Colokithia*.

Laconda Isles, two small islands among the Laccadives, about 3 miles apart. Lon. 71. 40. E. Lat. 10. 33. N.

Lacovia, t. Jamaica ; 55 W. Kingston.

Lacur, t. Persia, Chorasán ; 50 NE. Herat.

Lactodorum, now *Towcester*.

Laczhaza, t. Hungary, in Little Kumania, near the Danube ; 22 S. Buda. Pop. 2,684.

Lad, t. Moldavia, on the Reut ; 36 ENE. Stephanowze.

Ladbergen, t. Pru. Munster. Pop. 1,800.

Ladeinoepole, t. Russia, in Olonetz ; 56 S. Petrozavodsk. Lon. 33. 50. E. Lat. 61. 56. N.

Ladenaw, t. Austria ; 2 S. Tulln.

Ladenburg, t. Hanover, in Osnabruck ; 9 SSE. Osnabruck.

Ladenburg, t. Baden, on the Neckar ; 6 E. Mannheim, 40 SSE. Mentz. Lon. 8. 40. E. Lat. 49. 27. N. Pop. 2,033.

Ladetsch, t. Bohemia, in Czaslau ; 12 SSW. Czaslau.

Ladies Island, isl. S. C., between Port Royal and St. Helena.

Ladik, or *Ladikieh*, (an. *Laodicea*,) t. A. Turkey, in Caramania ; 25 W. Cogni. Pop. 4, or 500. It is built of mud. There are but few vestiges of ancient Laodicea.

Ladikieh, (an. *Laodicea*,) t. Syria, on the Levant.

Ladisin, t. Russia, Podolia ; 14 S. Braclaw.

Ladoco, (*Los Codos de*,) mountains, which begin in Portugal, and are continued into Spain, dividing Galicia from Asturia.

Ladoda, t. Hind., in Agimere ; 20 SE. Roopnagur.

Ladoga, or *Ladozskoi*, lake, Russia, between the Baltic and the lake Onega ; surrounded by the governments of Petersburg, Viborg, and Olonetz ; the SW. extremity lies 30 E. Petersburg. It is 140 miles long, and 75 broad ; containing 6,200 sq. m., and is the largest lake in Europe. It contains an abundance of fish, particularly salmon. The shores are flat, but the navigation dangerous on account of quicksands.

Ladoga, (*Nov*,) t. Russia, on S. coast of the lake Ladoga ; 56 E. Petersburg. Lon. 21. 44. E. Lat. 60. 2. N.

Ladon, t. France, in Loiret ; 9 W. Montargis, 27 ENE. Orleans. Pop. 974.

Lados, small isl. in the E. Indian sea. Lon. 99. 40. E. Lat. 6. 11. N.

Ladrones, or *Mariana Islands*, cluster of islands in the North Pacific ocean, discovered by Magellan ; by some said to be 14, others 16, which occupy a space of 450 miles in extent. Lon. 145. to 148. E. Lat. 13. to 21. N. Their names are Guam, or St. John, the largest, Zarpán or Rota, Aguignan or St. Ann, Tinian, Saypan or St. Joseph, Anatachan or St. Joachim, Sarigan or St. Charles, Guguan or St. Philip, Amalagan or Conception, Pagon or St. Ignatius, Agrigan or St. Xavier, Assonsong, or Assumption, and Urac, a desert isle. Magellan is said to have first called them *Las Islas de las Velas*, i. e. *The Island of Sails* ; or *de las Velas Latinas*, i. e. *of Triangular Sails*, from the appearance of their prows ; but afterwards *Las Islas de las Ladrones*, or *The Islands of Thieves* ; because the Indians stole every thing that was made of iron within their reach. The latter end of the 17th century, they obtained the name of the *Mariana*, or *Marienne Islande*, from the

queen of Spain, Mary Ann of Austria, the mother of Charles II., at whose expense missionaries were sent over thither to propagate the Christian faith. In almost all books of history and voyages, as well as in maps, we find them styled the *Ladrones* ; notwithstanding which the last mentioned name has gradually gained ground. These islands lie in the torrid zone, and yet so much is the heat of the sun tempered by the air, and by breezes of the sea, that the climate is, generally serene, salubrious, and pleasant ; only in some seasons of the year they are liable to hurricanes, which, though they do sometimes a great deal of mischief, yet clear and refresh the air, in such a manner, that before they were visited by the Europeans, the people commonly lived to a great age. The inhabitants are tall, robust, active, and ingenious ; they wear little clothing ; both sexes stain their teeth black, and paint their bodies red ; their religion is an ignorant superstition.—That most extraordinary and useful plant, the bread-fruit-tree, was first discovered here.

Ladrones, three small islands in the Pacific ocean, on the coast of Veragua ; 8 SE. Cape Boruca. Lon. 83. 16. W. Lat. 8. 20. N.

Ladroon, r. Africa, which runs into the Indian sea, Lat. 22. 36. S.

Ladykirk, t. on the island of South Ronaldsha, Lon. 2. 49. W. Lat. 58. 38. N.

Lady's Island, island in the Atlantic, near the coast of America, between Port Royal island and St. Helena. Lon. 80. 32. W. Lat. 42. 30. N.

Laern, t. Flanders ; 5 E. Ghent.

Laerta, or *Laertes*, t. in SW. part of Cilicia, on the coast ; 140 W. Tarsus.

Laerwolde, t. Han., in Bentheim ; 3 SSE. Co-vorden.

Laeuanger, t. Norway, Drontheim ; 46 ENE. Drontheim.

Læssøe, see *Lessoë*.

Lafeld, see *Laveld*.

Lafourche, or *La Fourche*, r. Louisiana, an outlet of the Mississippi, which commences at Donaldsonville, 80 miles above New Orleans, and flows on W. side into the gulf of Mexico, at E. end of Timballier bay.

Lafourche, parish, Louisiana, on the gulf of Mexico, W. of the Mississippi. Pop. 3,755.

Lafourche, p-t. Acadia, Louisiana ; W. 1,306.

Lafvensari, small island in the gulf of Finland. Lon. 45. 32. E. Lat. 59. 57. N.

Laga, r. Sweden, which runs into the North sea, 4 W. Laholm.

Lagaman, t. Cabulistan ; 60 NE. Cabul.

Lagan-water, r. Ireland, which runs into Belfast Lough, at Belfast.

Lagares, t. Portugal, Beira ; 14 SSW. Viseu.

Lagau, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Frankfort ; 5 E. Sternberg, 25 SE. Custring. Pop. 325.

Lagben, t. Tyrol ; 3 S. Feldkirch.

Lage, t. Ger., in Lippe Detmold ; 3 SW. Lemgo. Pop. 883.

Lage, t. Mecklenburg Schwerin, on the Recknitz ; 9 SW. Rostock. Pop. 989.

Lagecium, & *Lagentium*, now *Castleford*.

Lagen Bay, bay on W. coast of the island of Ila, S. of Lagen point.

Lagens, t. Flores, one of the Azores, containing nearly 1,400 inhabitants.

Lagga, t. Sweden, in Upland ; 9 NE. Upsal.

Laggan, parish, Scot., in Inverness-shire, 20 miles long ; 25 NW. Blair Athol. Pop. 1,254. There is a lake in the parish 15 miles long.

Laghi, t. Arabia, in Hadramaut, on the coast of the Arabian sea ; 12 NE. Aden.

Lagi, see *Lahadsi*.

Lagida, r. Cuba, which runs into the sea, at the Havannah.

Laglera, r. Spain, which rises in New Castile, and runs into the Ebro, a little N. of Calzada.

Lagnasco, t. Genoa ; 11 NW. Genoa.

Lagnasco, t. Piedmont ; 24 S. Turin.

Lagnieu, t. France, in Ain ; 4 SW. St. Rambert, 22 NE. Lyons. Pop. 2,304.

Lagny, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne, on the Marne ; 9 WSW. Meaux, 15 ENE. Paris. Lon. 2. 46. E. Lat. 48. 53. N. Pop. 1,836. In 835, Louis the Debonnair held a parliament in this town. It contains 3 parish churches.

Lago, t. Italy ; 4 N. Comacchio.

Lago Liastro, gulf or bay on E. coast of Sardinia. Lat. 39. 50. N.

Lago Maggiore, or *Lake Major*, or *Locarno*, (an. *Verbanus*.) large lake, Italy, separating the Austrian government of Milan from the Sardinian Milanese, extending from Sesto to Locarno ; about 45 miles long, and 7 broad. It is 636 feet above the level of the sea, according to Saussure ; and in some places 1,800 feet deep. It is traversed by the Ticino. Its waters, which are as clear as crystal, contain various fish ; its banks abound in every alpine beauty, and are adorned with a number of picturesquely situated villages and towns : on all sides it is surrounded by hills, planted with vineyards and plantations of chesnuts, interspersed with villas. There are several islands, two of which, *Isola Bella*, and *Isola Madre*, called *Borromæan Islands*, are laid out in gardens and pleasure grounds, with palaces erected on them, adorned with paintings, sculptures, &c. *Isola del Pescatore* is inhabited by fishermen.

Lago Nero, or *Negro*, t. Naples, in Basilicata, at the foot of the Apennines, near a lake from which it receives its name ; 12 NE. Policastro. Pop. 5,000. In March, 1806, a battle was fought here between the French, and the troops of the king of Naples, in which the former were victorious.

Lagoa, t. island of May, one of the Cape Verde islands.

Lagoa, t. Portugal, in Algarva ; 5 NE. Silves. Pop. 4,794.

Lagoa, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 6. 55. N.

Lagoa, bay of the Indian sea, on the coast of Africa. Lat. 33. 10. S.

Lagoa, see *Delagoa*.

Lagoa d'Albafreira, lake on W. coast of Portugal, near the sea ; 12 SSW. Lisbon.

Lagoa de Obidos, lake on W. coast of Portugal, which empties itself into the sea, 4 NE. from Cape Carvaeiro, in Estramadura.

Lagoa de Patos, bay on the coast of Brazil. Lat. 29. 25. S.

Lagoa de Pescara, bay on the coast of Brazil. Lat. 21. 30. S.

Lagoas, (As,) t. Africa, in Matamba, on the river Sierra Leone. Lon. 10. 50. W. Lat. 8. 40. N.

Lagoda, t. Brazil ; 85 W. fort Rio Negro.

Lagoon Island, island in the S. Pacific ocean. The whole is covered with trees of different verdure. Lon. 139. 28. W. Lat. 18. 47. S.

Lagoon, (Middle,) gulf on the coast of Yucatan, in the bay of Honduras. Lon. 88. 59. W. Lat. 18. 7. N.

Lagoon, (North,) gulf on the coast of Yucatan, on the bay of Honduras. Lon. 88. 58. W. Lat. 18. 40. N.

Lagoon, (South,) gulf on the coast of Yucatan, in the bay of Honduras. Lon. 88. 59. W. Lat. 17. 54. N.

Lagor, t. France, in Lower-Pyrenees ; 8 SE. Orthez, 14 NW. Pau. Pop. 1,564.

Lagos, (an. *Lacobriga*.) s-p. Portugal, in Algarva, in a bay of the Atlantic, to which it gives name, not regularly fortified, but defended by several forts ; 96 S. Lisbon. Lon. 8. 38. W. Lat. 37. 6. N. Pop. 4,050. The harbour is deep, but full of rocks. It is the residence of the viceroy of Algarva, and contains 2 parish churches, and 4 convents.

Lagos, large r. Western Africa, which forms the boundary between the Slave coast and Benin, and flows into the Atlantic, Lon. 3. 30. E. Lat. 6. 20. N. During the flourishing times of the slave trade, great numbers of slaves were brought down the river. European vessels do not pass the bar at the mouth.

Lagos, t. Mexico, in Guadalaxara ; 36 NE. Guadalaxara. This town is famous for a great fair held here every five years.

Lagosta, see *Agosta*.

Lagousa, small isl. in the gulf of Engia ; 3 N. Engia.

Lagow, t. Poland ; 16 N. Sandomirz.

Lagua, t. Cuba ; 80 WNW. Villa del Principe.

Laguen, one of the small Philippine islands, near N. coast of Samar. Lon. 125. 9. E. Lat. 12. 43. N.

Laguira, or *Guayra*, see *Guayra*.

Laguna, t. Venezuela, on W. side of lake Maracaybo ; 80 S. Maracaybo.

Laguna, or *St. Christobal de la Laguna*, t. Tenerife, and capital of the island. Lon. 16. 20. W. Lat. 28. 28. N. Pop. 9,000. It is situated on a basaltic hill, elevated nearly 2,000 feet above the level of the ocean, surrounded by gardens, and covered by wood of laurel, myrtle, and arbutus ; and enjoys a refreshing coolness. Before the eruptions of the volcano had destroyed the port of Garachio, Laguna was more opulent and populous than at present. It is well supplied with water, and contains 2 parish churches, 6 convents, and an hospital : the streets are large and handsome : it takes its name from a lake a little E. of the town.

Laguna, (La,) see *St. Yago de la Laguna*.

Laguna Escura, cape, Portugal, in Beira ; 7 SW. Guarda.

Lagunilla, t. New Grenada ; 14 SW. Merida.

Lagunilla, t. S. A., Cordova ; 30 E. Cordova.

Lagunillas, (Las,) t. La Paz ; 39 N. Potosi.

Lagupp, r. Pru. Lithuania, which runs into the Pissa, 4 S. Stulluponen.

Laguyo, t. Africa, in Fantin.

Lahaar, t. Hind., in Gohud ; 40 E. Gwalior, 75 SSE. Agra. Lon. 79. 35. E. Lat. 26. 9. N.

Lahadsi, t. Arabia, Yemen ; 16 NW. Aden.

Lahall, t. Sweden, in West Gothland ; 10 N. Gottenburg.

Lahannah Indians, N. A., on the Columbia, above Clark's river. No. 2,000.

Lahdack, or *Leh*, t. Thibet, capital of a district ; 380 N. Delhi. Lon. 78. 14. E. Lat. 35. N.

Lahigian, or *Lanigien*, t. Persia, in Ghilan, on the Isperud, and at one time the metropolis of the province, situated on an eminence ; 35 NW. Amol, 8 E. Reshd.

Lahiszin, t. Rus. Minsk ; 12 NE. Pinsk.

Lahm, t. Bavaria ; 9 W. Bayreuth.

Lahmedié, t. Egypt, on E. branch of the Nile ; 14 SSW. Damietta.

Lahn, or *Löhn*, t. Silesia, in Jauer, on the Bober ; 7 SSE. Lowenburg, 22 W. Jauer. Lon. 15. 44. E. Lat. 50. 58. N. Pop. 907.

Lahn or *Lohn*, r. Ger., which rises about 10 ENE. Seigen, passes by Laasphe, Marburg, Giesen, Wetzlar, Weilburg, Vilmer, Runkel, Limburg, Deitz, Nassau, &c., and runs into the Rhine, near Lahnstein.

Lahnburg, t. Nassau, on the right bank of the Lahn ; 2 N. Weilburg. Pop. 700.

Lahnstein, or *Lohnstein*, t. Nassau, at the conflux of the Lahn and the Rhine ; 4 E. Coblenz, 10 W. Nassau. Pop. 1,200.

Laho, or *Lahou*, t. Africa, on the Ivory coast, which extends a league along the coast. The trade consists in ivory, stuffs, and provisions.

Laho, see *Laos*.

Laholm, or *Lageholm*, s-p Sweden, in Halland, at the mouth of the Laga, near the sea, with a good salmon fishery ; 12 SSE. Halmstadt, 30 N. Helsingborg. Lon. 13. 1. E. Lat. 56. 33. N. P. 845.

Lahoor, t. Thibet, on the Setledge ; 24 NW. Gangotri. Lon. 76. 25. E. Lat. 23. 10. N.

Lahore, or *Punjab*, country in NW. part of Hindoostan, bounded N. by Cashmere, E. by the mountains of Thibet, SE. by Delhi, S. by Agimere and Moutan, and W. by the Indus, which separates it from Cabulistan ; about 320 miles long, and 220 broad. Sq. m. about 70,000. Pop. estimated at about 4,000,000. The country possesses many advantages, is watered by noble rivers, has a very fruitful soil, producing rice, corn, fruit, tobacco, cotton, sugar, &c. ; but owing to various revolutions, and to its being possessed by petty Seik and other chiefs, is one of the least populous and worst cultivated parts of India. The rivers are the Indus, Setledge, Behut or Chulum, Chunaub, Beyay, and Bauvee. The chief towns, Lahore and Amretsir. The inhabitants are mostly Seiks, also Jauts and other Hindoos, and Mahometans. This country is often called *Punjab*, which signifies five waters, or five rivers.

Lahore, city, Hind., capital of Lahore or Punjab, on the Rauvee ; 280 NW. Delhi, 420 E. Candahar. Lon. 73. 48. E. Lat. 31. 50. N. Pop. estimated at 150,000. It has been the capital of Hindoostan and the residence of Moguls, and though greatly reduced and decayed, is now the capital of the Seiks. In 1609 it was visited by Mr. Finch, who describes it as a magnificent city, nearly 10 miles in length, surrounded by a fortification having 12 gates. The walls and ceilings of the palace were covered with gold and silver ; and the royal garden called Shah al Imaret, superior to any thing of the kind in

Europe. Of all this grandeur little now remains, except some handsome tombs, particularly of Jehangire, Noor Jehan, and Khuaje Ayass. The city is daily falling to decay, and the rich inhabitants are emigrating to Amretsir ; yet it contains manufactories of all kinds of warlike instruments, and is a place of considerable size, and has a good bazar. The walls are lofty, but are decaying.

Lahorey, t. Hind., Baglana ; 20 S. Bahbelgong.

Lahorporum, t. Oude ; 25 WNW. Kairabad.

Lahoue, t. Africa, on the Ivory coast. Lon. 5. 5. W. Lat. 5. 20. N.

Lahr, t. Ger., in Munster, 12 NW. Munster.

Lahr, or *Lohr*, t. Baden, capital of a district, on the river Schutter ; 18 SSE. Strasburg, 19 N. Freyburg. Lon. 7. 57. E. Lat. 48. 21. N. Pop. 4,370. It contains a pedagogium and is one of the most flourishing and considerable manufacturing towns in Baden. The manufactures consist of woollens, linens, cottons, tobacco, and leather.

Lahfa, see *Lachsa*.

Lajapour, t. Hind., Guzerat ; 10 S. Surat.

Laja, (*La*), t. Buenos Ayres, in La Paz ; 14 NW. La. Paz.

Laibedy, t. Tunis ; 18 SE. El Jemma.

Laica, t. Abyssinia ; 100 S. Miné.

Laidalla, t. Golconda ; 10 N. Warangole.

Laida, t. Bengal ; 14 S. Curruckdeah.

Laigné, t. France, in Mayenne ; 4 W. Chateau Gontier, 13 S. Laval.

Laignes, t. France, in Côte-d'Or ; 9 WSW. Châtillon sur Seine, 21 N. Semur en Auxois. Pop. 1,559.

Lai-kiang, r. China, which runs into the Heng, near Heng-tcheou.

Lailakari, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 25. 9. E. Lat. 65. 14. N.

Lailly, t. France, Loiret ; 12 SW. Orleans.

Laineck, t. Bavaria ; 8 ENE. Bayreuth.

Lai-ngan, t. China, of the third rank, in Ki-ang-nan ; 10 NE. Kin.

Laino, t. Naples, Calabria Citra ; 19 WNW. Cassano.

Laino, or *Lao*, (an. *Laus*), r. Naples, which runs into the Mediterranean, 2 SE. Scalea.

Lajoun, t. Persia, in Mazanderan, near the coast of the Caspian sea ; 21 E. Reshd.

Lai-ping, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-si ; 42 WNW. Sin-tcheou.

Laisby, t. Swedish Lapland, in the Lapmark of Umea ; 100 NW. Umea.

Laishev, t. Russia, in Kazan, at the union of the Kama and Volga ; 20 S. Kazan. Lon. 49. 14. E. Lat. 55. 20. N. Pop. 524.

Laish, see *Dan*, and *Pancas*.

Laison, r. France, which runs into the Dive, 3 ESE. Troarn, in Calvados.

Laisse, t. Savoy ; 3 E. Chambery.

Laisse, r. France, which passes through lake Bourget, and runs into the Rhone, near Chanas.

Lai-tcheou, or *Tai-tcheou*, city, China, of the first rank, in Chan-tong ; 255 SE. Peking. Lon. 119. 46. E. Lat. 37. 9. N. It is built on a promontory ; bounded on one side by the sea, and on the other by mountains.

Laithasalu, or *Potz-Neusiedel*, t. Hungary, on the Laitha ; 11 SSW. Presburg. Pop. 1,200.

Lai-vou, t. China of the third rank, in Chan-tong ; 27 E. Tai-ngan.

Lai-yang, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang, on the river Lai-kiang; 27 SSE. Heng-tcheou.

Lai-yang, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-tong; 42 SW. Ngai-hai.

Laize, t. France, Saone-and-Loire; 6 N. Mâcon.

Laize, r. France, in Calvados, which runs into the Orne, 2 SW. St. Martin de Fontenay.

Lak, t. Hungary; 18 ESE. Canischa.

Lake, t. Logan co. Ohio. Pop. 470.

Lake, t. Stark co. Ohio. Pop. 588.

Lake, t. Wayne co. Ohio. Pop. 311.

Lake River, r. America, which runs into the Mississippi, Lon. 95. W. Lat. 46. 30. N.

Lake River, (*Little*), r. which runs into the Mississippi, Lon. 94. 23. W. Lat. 45. 36. N.

Lake of the Woods, or *Du Bois*, lake, N. A., 70 miles long, and 40 wide. Large quantities of oak, fir, pine, spruce, &c. grow on its banks; hence its name. It contains a few small islands. Lon. 95. 20. W. Lat. 54. 36. N.

Lake, (*Circle of the*), in German, *Seekries*, one of the 10 circles of Baden, on the north side of the lake of Constance, between Wurtemberg and Switzerland. P. 89,604. Chief town, Constance.

Laken, t. Prussia; 8 E. Mulhausen.

Laken, v. Neth., in S. Brabant, near Brussels. Pop. 1,168. Here is a splendid palace of the king of the Netherlands.

Laktea, s-p. East Bothnia, at the mouth of a river near the gulf of Bothnia. Lat. 64. 25. N.

Lalada, t. Golconda; 15 WNW. Culloor.

Lalamserai, t. Hind.; 28 W. Benares.

Laland, see *Laaland*.

Lalang, isl. near N. coast of Sumatra, in the straits of Malacca. Lon. 99. 20. E. Lat. 1. 45. N.

Lalbenc, t. France, Isere; 7 NNE. St. Marcelin. Pop. 1,060.

Lalcotta, t. Golconda; 17 NE. Rachore.

Lale, t. Samogitia; 12 NW. Rosienne.

Lale Cross, or *Min-rus-tick-a Pock-aha-twan*, lake, N. America. Lon. 107. 50. W. Lat. 55. 25. N.

Lali, t. Thibet; 90 S. Sarangpour.

Lalibaba, t. Abyssinia; 140 SSE. Gondar.

Lalibala, t. Abyssinia; 90 SSE. Gondar.

Lalim, t. Portugal, in Beira; 8 N. Viseu.

Lallary Point, cape, on SW. coast of the island of Banca. Lon. 106. 2. E. Lat. 2. 48. N.

Lalm, t. Silesia, in Jauer; 16 S. Buntzlau.

Laloda, t. on W. coast of the island of Gilolo. Lon. 127. 22. E. Lat. 1. 48. N.

Laloo, t. Hind., in Bengal; 20 E. Silhet.

Lalpet, t. Hind., in the Carnatic; 74 N. Arcot.

Lalsk, t. Russia, in Vologda, on the river Luza; 40 E. Ustiug. Lon. 47. 14. E. Lat. 60. 50. N. Pop. 1,200.

Lalsond, t. Hind., in Agimere; 10 N. Rantampour, 80 SE. Jyepour. Lon. 76. 53. E. Lat. 26. 44. N.

Lalviton, t. on W. coast of the island of Samar. Lon. 124. 52. E. Lat. 11. 35. N.

Lama, t. on W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119. 15. E. Lat. 1. 48. S.

Lama, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra; 12 E. Sulmona.

Lama, now *Lamego*.

Lamalmon, mt. Abyssinia, situated on the caravan road from Massuah to Gondar, and estimated at 11,200 feet in elevation above the sea. The ascent is very difficult, being in many

places nearly perpendicular, and only to be mounted by a narrow path on the edge of precipices. At the most difficult pass a duty is levied on all travellers. At the top is an extensive plain, finely watered, and abounding with corn and pasture. A number of villages on this mountain are inhabited by the ancient inhabitants who preserve the religion and customs of their ancestors, and speak a language peculiar to themselves, called *Falasha*.

Lamalmon, t. Abyssinia; 50 S. Siré.

Lamantea, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 12 SW. Cosenza.

Lamar, t. Mifflin co. Pa. Pop. 858.

Lamas, t. Portugal, Tras-os-Montes; 13 NE. Mirandela, 18 SW. Bragança.

Lamas, t. Spain, Galicia; 15 ESE. Lugo.

Lamas, t. Peru, Truxillo; 180 ENE. Truxillo.

Lamb Head, cape, on SE. coast of the island of Stronsa, one of the Orkneys. Lon. 2. 25. W. Lat. 58. 57. N.

Lamb Island, small isl. Scot., in the mouth of the Forth; 1 NNW. North Berwick.

Lamba, one of the smaller Shetland islands, between Shetland and Yell. Lon. 1. 39. W. Lat. 60. 45. N.

Lambach, t. Austria; 4 NE. Schwannstatt. Pop. 3,009.

Lambæsa, see *Lambese*, and *Tezzoute*.

Lamballe, t. France, principal place of a district, in North Coasts; 2½ posts E. St. Brieuc, 50¼ W. Paris. Lat. 48. 3. N. Pop. 3,803.

Lambale, t. Africa, in the country of the Foulis, on the Senegal; 75 SE. Goumel.

Lamban, t. Guriel, on the Black sea; 50 SW. Cotatis.

Lambaness, cape, on NE. coast of the island of Unst. Lon. 1. 4. E. Lat. 61. 10. N.

Lambanluoto, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 15. E. Lat. 61. 39. N.

Lambay, small isl. in the Irish sea, near W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 6. W. Lat. 53. 30. N.

Lambaya, or *Lanibai*, t. Africa, where the king of Baol resides.

Lambayeque, t. Peru, capital of Sana, in the bishopric of Truxillo; 95 WNW. Truxillo. Lon. 79. 56. W. Lat. 6. 40. S. Pop. 12,024. It contains about 1,500 houses, built some of brick, some of cane and plaister, others entirely of cane. Some of the inhabitants are opulent; but the generality are poor Spaniards, Mulattoes, Mestizos, and Indians. The parish church is built of stone, large, and beautiful, and the ornaments splendid. It has 4 chapels, called *Ramos*. It is the residence of a corregidor; having under his jurisdiction many other towns. One of the two officers of the revenue appointed for Truxillo resides here. A river, called *Lambayeque*, washes this place.

Lamberherst, v. Eng., in Kent, formerly celebrated for its iron forges and furnaces; the rails round St. Paul's church-yard were cast at this place; 10 SE. Tunbridge, 41 SE. London.

Lambert, t. Canada, on the river St. Lawrence. Lon. 73. 14. W. Lat. 45. 34. N.

Lambert Bay, bay, on NE. coast of the island of St. Christopher; 2 SW. Muddy point.

Lambert's Point, cape of Barbadoes, on WSW. coast; 2 WSW. High point.

Lamberton, v. Burlington co. N. J., on E.

bank of the Delaware, 1 mile below Trenton. Sloops come up to this place and unload, and the goods are conveyed to Trenton, &c., by land carriage.

Lambesc, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone; 12 NW. Aix, 15 S. Apt. Pop. 3,637.

Lambese, (an. *Lambasa*,) t. Algiers, where there are magnificent ruins of an amphitheatre, a temple of Esculapius, &c.; 45 S. Constantia.

Lambeth, v. Eng., in Surry, on the borders of the river Thames, opposite to Westminster. Pop. 41,644. Here is a palace belonging to the archbishop of Canterbury; a very large pile of building, and containing a library of 25,000 volumes, and upwards of 1,200 MSS.

Lambesellec, t. France, Finisterre. Pop. 6,092.

Lambourn, t. Eng., in Berks, on a small river, on the borders of Wiltshire, with a weekly market on Friday; 6 SSW. Wantage, 66 W. London. Lon. 1. 27. W. Lat. 51. 30. N. Pop. 1,310.

Lambourn, r. England, in Berks, which runs into the Kennet, 1 mile below Newbury.

Lambra, t. Livadia; 14 SSE. Athens.

Lambres, t. France, Straits-of-Calais; 1 S. Aire.

Lambro, r. Italy, which rises about 7 NE. Como, and runs into the Po, 5 above Piacenza.

Lambsdorff, t. Silesia, Neisse; 9 NE. Neisse.

Lamb's Head, cape of Ireland, on SW. coast of Kerry, at the mouth of the Kenmare river; 6 N. Cod's head, 34 SSW. Killarney. Lon. 10. 1. W. Lat. 51. 42. N.

Lambsheim, t. Bav., circle of the Rhine; 8 W. Mannheim, 11 S. Worms. Pop. 1,346.

Lamcae, t. Pegu, on an island in the Ava; 56 NE. Persaim.

Lame, r. Westphalia, which runs into the Innersee, 7 SE. Hildesheim.

Lamegal, t. Portugal, Beira; 9 NW. Pinhel.

Lamego, (an. *Lama*,) city, Portugal, in Beira, in a plain near the Duero, surrounded with mountains; 36 E. Oporto, 72 NNE. Coimbra. Lon. 7. 27. W. Lat. 41. 7. N. Pop. 6,592. Bp. see. It contains 2 cathedral churches, a hospital, 4 convents, a theological seminary, and a library. In this town the states assembled to confirm the election of Alphonso Henriques, first king of Portugal; and enacted the fundamental laws, now forgotten. The country about it produces excellent wine.

Lamelan, isl. in the Baltic, near SE. coast of the island of Aland; 8 miles long, and 4 wide. Lon. 37. 45. E. Lat. 60. 5. N.

Lamentin, (Le,) t. Martinico, on W. coast. Lon. 60. 57. W. Lat. 14. 36. N.

Lamentum, (an. *Nomentum*,) t. Italy; 10 NE. Rome.

Lamentung, t. Thibet; 25 E. Jhansi Jeung.

Lamesley, t. Eng., Durham; 10 N. Durham. Pop. 1,705.

Lametounah, t. Africa, in Sahara; about 7 days' journey S. Tripoli.

Lamgarben, t. Prussia; 6 NNW. Rastenburg.

Lamiaries, t. Portugal, in Beira; 6 SSE. Lamego.

Lamida, now *Medea*.

Lamisa, t. Georgia, Carduel; 60 W. Teflis.

Lamitz, or *Kirch Lamitz*, t. Bav.; 9 S. Hof, 18 NNE. Bayreuth.

Lamitz, (Martin,) t. Bavaria; 4 NNE. Kirch Lamitz.

Lamjungh, country, Asia, dependent on Thibet, N. of Gorkah.

Lamlash, or *Holy Island*, isl. situated before the bay of Lamlash, about two miles long, and half a mile wide: the whole is a vast mountain, in great part covered with heath. Lon. 4. 58. W. Lat. 55. 34. N.

Lamlash, t. Scot., on E. coast of the island of Arran, situated in a bay, to which it gives name, and which, Mr. Pennant says, forms the safest harbour in the universe, with depth of water for the largest ships. Lon. 5. 59. W. Lat. 55. 35. N.

Lamlen, see *Melli*.

Lammermuir, mountainous district of Scotland, which forms the N. part of the county of Berwick, against Haddingtonshire, about 16 m. long, and 6 broad.

Lammershagen, t. Holstein; 6 SW. Lutkenborg.

Lamnicks, lake, Silesia, Oels; 4 E. Trachenberg.

Lamnicks, t. Stiria; 10 N. Cilley.

Lamo, s-p. Africa, on a small island, formed by a river on the coast of Zanguebar, dependent on the Portuguese. Lon. 41. 27. E. Lat. 1. 55. S.

Lamoil, or *La Moille*, r. Vt., which rises in Glover, and runs W. into lake Champlain, N. of Colchester. Lat. 44. 37. N. Length 70 miles.

Lamone, see *Amone*.

Lamorran Creek, creek in the English channel, on the coast of Cornwall, at the mouth of a small river which joins the Fale; 3 S. Truro.

Lamotta, t. Venetian province of Treviso, on the Lisenza. Pop. 1,800.

Lampa, t. Chili, on a lake; 20 N. Valparaiso.

Lampa, t. in Peru, capital of a jurisdiction of the same name, in the bishopric of Cusco, S. of Cusco; 86 N. Arequipa, 90 S. Cusco. Lon. 81. 44. W. Lat. 14. 55. S. The soil is very unequal; some parts very fertile, others unproductive. The silver mines are abundant.

Lampacan, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, a little S. of Junkseilon.

Lampaske, t. Prussia; 20 SSE. Konigsberg.

Lampe, t. Finland; 28 E. Gamla Karleby.

Lampedosa, island in the Mediterranean, not inhabited, but pleasant and fertile. It is about 12 miles in circ., with a good port, well supplied with fresh water, and an excellent fishery on the coast; 63 W. Malta. Lon. 12. 34. E. Lat. 35. 30. N.

Lampeter, t. Lancaster co. Pa., on the Conestago. Pop. 3,278.

Lampi, district or country of Guinea, governed by a king, subject to Aquambo.

Lampicheleon, t. Hind., in Adoni; 10 E. Condanore.

Lampis, t. Finland; 25 E. Tavasthus.

Lampo, t. on W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 120. 4. E. Lat. 3. 55. S.

Lampon, t. on S. coast of Sumatra, in a bay of the straits of Sunda. Lon. 105. 15. E. Lat. 5. 40. S. It is the capital of a district which belongs to the king of Bantam. The Dutch have a resident here.

Lampon Bay, bay on E. coast of the island of Luçon. Lon. 122. 14. E. Lat. 14. 46. N.

Lampsaki, (an. *Lampsachus*,) t. Natolia, on the Dardanelles, celebrated for its wine; 40 W. Ar-taki. Lon. 26. 37. E. Lat. 40. 21. N.

Lamprey, r. N. H., which rises in Northwood, and runs into Great bay, S. of Durham.

Lamspringe, t. Han., in Hildesheim, at the source of a small river, called *Lame*, which soon after runs into the Innersee, 14 S. Hildesheim Pop. 1,154.

Lamum, now *Marina*.

Lamuzo, (an. *Lamus*, & *Lamotis*,) r. A. Turkey, which runs into the Mediterranean, 30 W. Tarsus.

Lamuzo, t. A. Turkey, in Aladulia, on a river of the same name; 24 W. Tarsus.

Lan, t. Prussia; 14 NNE. Soldau.

Lan, city, China, of the second rank, in Pe-tche-li, on the river Lan; 113 E. Peking. Lon. 118. 24. E. Lat. 39. 48. N.

Lan, city, China, of the second rank, in Chen-si, on the Hoang; 655 WSW. Peking. Lon. 103. 29. E. Lat. 36. 6. N. This town is not very large, though the capital of the W. part of the province, and the residence of the governor. The chief trade is in hides, brought from Tartary, woollen stuffs, and coarse stuffs made of cow's hair.

Lan, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-si; 25 S. Kolan.

Lan, r. China, in Pe-tche-li, which runs into the gulf of Leao-tong, Lon. 118. 36. E. Lat. 39. 18. N.

Lanagla, t. isl. of Forteventura, on E. coast.

Lanark, see *Lanerk*.

Lanawan, one of the smaller Sooloo islands, in E. Indian sea. Lon. 122. 3. E. Lat. 6. 15. N.

Lancahui, or *Pulo Lunda*, see *Lancary*.

Lancashire, or county of *Lancaster*, co. Eng., bounded N. by Cumberland, Westmoreland, & Yorkshire, E. by Yorkshire. S. by Cheshire, and W. by the Irish sea; 74 miles long, and from 15 to 44 wide. Sq. m. 1,800. Chief towns, Lancaster, the county town, Liverpool, Manchester, Bolton, Rochdale, Preston, Ganstang, Wigan, Berry, Warrington, and Newton. Pop. in 1700, 166,200; in 1750, 297,400; in 1801, 695,100; in 1811, 828,309. H. 144,283. Families engaged in agriculture, 23,305; in manufactures, 114,522; otherwise, 24,072. It is well supplied with water privileges and coal, and is the seat of the most extensive manufactures in England. It consists of an extensive, low, and level tract, along the sea coast, backed by a range of mountainous country on the east. The climate is temperate, but the air is humid; the soil various, on the high grounds generally moorish, rocky, and barren, but in many parts, particularly along the rivers and in the valleys, fertile.

Lancaster, p-t. & cap. Coos. co. N. H., on the Connecticut, opposite to Guildhall, with which it is connected by a bridge; 46 NNE. Haverhill, 120 N. Concord, W. 551. Lat. 44. 29. N. Pop. 844. The village is situated on Israel's river, about a mile from the Connecticut, and contains a court house, a jail, an academy, and a meeting house.

Lancaster, p-t. Worcester co. Mass.; 15 NNE. Worcester, 35 W. Boston, W. 447. Pop. in 1810, 1,694; in 1820, 1,862. It is watered by the Nashua, and is a very pleasant and excellent agricultural town, and contains a large cotton manufactory, and a respectable grammar school.

Here is an extensive quarry of excellent slate.

Lancaster, p-v. in Romulus, Seneca co., N. Y. on Seneca lake; W. 370.

Lancaster, lately called *New Berlin*, p-t. Chenango co. N. Y., on the Unadilla; 90 W. Albany. Pop. 2,366.

Lancaster, co. Pa., E. of the Susquehanna, bounded N. by Dauphin co., NE. by Berks co., SE. by Chester co., S. by Maryland, and SW. by the Susquehanna, which divides it from York co. Pop. in 1810, 53,927; in 1820, 68,336.

Lancaster, city & cap. Lancaster co. Pa.; 1½ W. of Conestoga Creek, which falls into the Susquehanna, 9 SSW. of the city, 36 ESE. Harrisburg, 62 W. Philadelphia, W. 108. Lon. 76. 10 W. Lat. 40. 3. N. Pop. in 1810, 5,405; in 1820, 6,663. It is a pleasant, healthy, & flourishing city, finely situated in a delightful, fertile, and highly cultivated country, and contains a court house, a jail, a market house, a poor house, a hospital, a register's office, a college, 2 banks, and 9 houses of public worship, 1 for German Lutherans, 1 for German Calvinists, 1 for English Presbyterians, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Roman Catholics, 1 for Moravians, 1 for Friends, 1 for Methodists, and 1 for Africans.

The court house, the Lutheran church, and many of the private houses are spacious and elegant. The houses are chiefly built of brick and stone. The town has an extensive trade with the surrounding country, and considerable manufactures in hats, rifles, hand screws, nails, &c. About a mile from the city, there is a very large cotton manufactory. The inhabitants are mostly of German descent, and the German language is spoken by many of them, but the English predominates, and most parents are now in the practice of giving their children an English education. There are 6 newspapers published here, 3 in English, and 3 in German. Franklin college was founded here in 1787. It has a large brick building, and some funds. But the seminary is not at present in operation, and the building is appropriated to schools.

Lancaster, co., E. part of Va., bounded NE. by Northumberland co., E. by Chesapeake bay, S. & SW. by the Rappahannock, and W. by Richmond co.; W. 168. Pop. in 1810, 5,592; slaves, 3,112. Pop. in 1820, 5,517. Chief town, Kilmarnock.

Lancaster, district, in N. part of S. C. Pop. in 1810, 6,318; slaves, 1,646. Pop. in 1820, 8,716. The court house and p-v. are on the Wateree; 75 NNE. Columbia, W. 476.

Lancaster, p-t. & cap. Fairfield co. Ohio, on the Hockhocking; 28 SE. Columbus, 36 SW. Zanesville, W. 381. It is pleasantly situated, and contains a court house, a jail, a market house, a bank, a Methodist meeting house, two printing offices, from each of which is issued a weekly newspaper, one in German and the other in English, and between 100 & 200 houses.

Lancaster, p-t. & cap. Garrard co. Ken.; 32 S. Lexington, 40 SE. Frankfort, 178 ENE. Nashville, W. 594. Pop. 260. It contains the county buildings and a bank.

Lancaster, p-t. Smith co. Ten.; 38 Murfreesborough, W. 673.

Lancaster, t. Upper Canada, on N. side of lake St. Francis.

Lancaster, (an. *Longovicus*,) t. Eng., capital of the county to which it gives name; 66 S. Carlisle, 235 NNW. London. Lon. 2. 48. W. Lat. 54. 3. N. Pop. 9,247. It is pleasantly situated, and generally well built. The castle, a magnificent structure, is now occupied as the county jail, and is one of the most complete establishments of the kind in England, said to be capable of holding 5,000 men. It is situated on the river Loyne, or Lune, which forms a harbour for vessels of moderate size; the town carries on a considerable foreign trade, and many ships are constructed in the docks. By means of navigable canals, Lancaster has a communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Severn, Derwent, Thames, Avon, Humber, &c. The principal exports are hard-ware, woollen goods, cabinet work, candles, &c. Sail cloth is the chief manufacture of the town. Markets on Wednesday and Saturday. In 1810, the registered shipping amounted to 19,094 tons. The trade is chiefly with America and the West Indies.

Lancat, r. on NE. coast of Sumatra, which runs into the E. Indian sea, Lon. 98. 2. E. Lat. 4. 5. N.

Lancavy, or *Lancahuy*, or *Pulo Lada*, isl. in the E. Indian sea, near the coast of Queda; about 16 miles long, and from 3 to 8 broad. Lon. 99. 40. E. Lat. 6. 19. N.

Lancayan, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near N. coast of Borneo. Lon. 118 9. E. Lat. 6. 25. N.

Lance Islands, islands on W. coast of N. America, at the entrance of Pintard's sound. Lat. 50. 56. N.

Lancebearers, (*Island of*,) or *Isle des Lanciers*, small isl. in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 138. 10. W. Lat. 18. 28. S.

Lance's Bay, bay on NW. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 78. 14. W. Lat. 18. 27. N.

Lancerotta, one of the Canary islands, about 30 miles in length, and 8 in breadth, where widest. It abounds in grain, fruits, horned cattle, hares, camels, and asses. Pop. about 10,000. —Cayas, called also Rubicon, and Lancerotta, the principal town, contains about 200 houses. It has several havens and roads; but there is one at NE. end, where ships may come in from the N. and lie land-locked from all winds in 10, 15, and 20 fathoms. The E. point of the island is in Lon. 13. 26. W. Lat. 29. 8. N.

Lan-chan, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang; 25 SSE. Koué-yang.

Lanche, t. Pomerania; 11 SE. Bergen.

Lanciano, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra; 84 N. Naples, 85 ENE. Rome. Lon. 14. 20. E. Lat. 42. 12. N. P. 9,900. It is the see of an archbishop. It has 2 great yearly fairs.

Lanchester, (an. *Glanoventa*,) t. Eng., in Durham; 7 NW. Durham.

Lancia, see *Civdad-Rodrigo*, & *Pegna da Francia*.

Lanciego, t. Spain, Alava; 18 SSE. Vittoria.

Lanckaw, t. Prussia; 10 ENE. Thorn.

Lancke, t. Prussia, in Pomerelia, on the borders of Pomerania; 32 NNW. Friedeland.

Lanckowitz, t. Stiria; 7 WNW. Voitzberg.

Lancpou, lake, Thibet, about 30 miles long, and 9 wide. Lon. 84. 32. E. Lat. 32. 36. N.

Lancpou, mt. Thibet. Lon. 84. 34. E. Lat. 32. 55. N.

Lanctan, mt. Thibet. Lon. 85. 54. E. Lat. 31. 52. N.

Landa, km. of the island of Borneo.

Landaff, p-t. Grafton co. N. H.; 15 NE. Haverhill, W. 535. Pop. 769.

Landaff, see *Llandaff*.

Landau, t. Bavarian circle of the Rhine, on the river Queich, which runs into the Rhine; 13 posts N. Strasburg, 64½ E. Paris. Lon. 8. 10. E. Lat. 49. 13. N. Pop. 4,240. H. 550. It contains a lyceum, 2 monasteries, 4 churches, and was formerly imperial. As it is almost commanded on every side by eminences which surround it, M. Vauban exerted all his skill in rendering it strong. It is an important fortress, belonging to the Germanic confederation, and garrisoned by their troops.

Landau, t. Waldeck; 12 N. Wadleck, 34 SSE. Paderborn. Lon. 9. 5. E. Lat. 51. 12. N.

Landau, t. Bavaria, on the Iser; 8 E. Dingel-fingen, 32 W. Passau. Lon. 12. 37. E. Lat. 48. 36. N. Pop. 1,250.

Landaul, t. France, Morbihan; 6 NW. Plumet.

Lande, (*La*,) t. France, in Channel; 9 N. Avranches.

Lande, t. Norway; 36 N. Christiania.

Landek, t. Poland; 48 N. Gnesna. Pop. 389.

Landek, or *Landeg*, t. Tyrol, on the Inn; 20 N. Glurentz, 39 WSW. Inspruck.

Landek, t. Prussia, Dantzic; 64 SW. Dant-zic. Pop. 679.

Landek, t. Pru. Silesia, in Reichenbach, on the Biela; 8 SE. Glatz, 27 SW. Neisse. Lon. 16. 40. E. Lat. 50. 15. N. Pop. 1,108.

Landegode, small isl. in the North sea, near the coast of Norway. Lat. 67. 25. N.

Landehen, t. France, in North Coasts; 2 S. Lamballe, 5 NNE. Moncontour.

Landelle, t. France, in Calvados; 5 NW. Vire, 28 SW. Caen. Pop. 1,424.

Landen, t. Neth., Liege, on the river Becke; 16 SE. Louvain, 17 WSW. Liege. Pop. 785. A bloody battle was fought here on the 29th of July 1693, between the allies and French. The French lost about 24,000 in killed and wounded, and the allies 7,000.

Landendorff, t. Austria; 9 S. Laab.

Landerneau, t. France, principal place of a district, Finisterre; 2½ posts NE. Brest, 67½ W. Paris. Lon. 4. 10. W. Lat. 48. 27. N. Pop. 3,577.

Landeron, t. Switz., in Neufchatel, at the SW. extremity of the lake of Bienne; 7 NE. Neufchatel, 9 SW. Bienne.

Landes, dep. France, bounded N. by Gironde, E. by Lot-and-Garonne, and Gers, S. by Lower Pyrenees, and W. by the sea; about 60 miles from N. to S., and nearly as much from E. to W. It is a part of what was heretofore called *Landes*. It is in general a sandy, unfruitful country, about three-fourths of it covered with heaths, but towards the SE. it contains some good land and several towns. It is divided into three arrondissements, Mont de Marsan, the capital, Dax, and St. Sever. Pop. 240,846. Sq. m. 3,787.

Laudeshut, see *Landshut*.

Landevan, t. France, in Morbihan; 8 NW. Auray.

Landeville, t. France, Vendee; 8 N. Sables d'Olonne, 15 W. la Roche sur Yon.

Land Graben, r. Silesia, which runs into the Weistritz, a little above its junction with the Oder.

Landgrove, t. Bennington co. Vt.; 43 NE. Bennington. Pop. 341.

Landguard Fort, fort, England, on a point of land, at SE. extremity of Suffolk, at the mouth of the rivers of Orwell and Stour, opposite to Harwich; and furnished with a garrison, under the command of a governor, and a platform of guns to defend the coast.

Lanlisburg, p-t. Cumberland co. Pa.; W. 113.

Landivisiau, t. France, in Finisterre; 7 NE. Landerneau, 10 WSW. Morlaix. Pop. 2,124.

Landin, t. Portugal, Entre-Duero-e-Minho; 6 W. Guimaraens, 12 E. Villa de Conde.

Landivy, t. France, Mayenne; 11 N. Ernée, 18 NW. Mayenne. Pop. 1,870.

Landonneau, r. France, which runs into the sea, near Brest.

Landrecy, t. France, in North, on the Sambre; $3\frac{1}{2}$ posts SE. Valenciennes, $23\frac{1}{2}$ NNE. Paris. Lon. 3. 45. E. Lat. 50. 7. N. Pop. 2,867. It is one of the strongest places in the country. It has only 2 gates, one towards the E. called *the Gate of France*, and the other towards the W. called *the Gate of Quesnoy*.

Landresse, t. France, Doubs; 6 SE. Baume les Dames, 15 NE. Ornans.

Landriano, t. Italy; 11 SSE. Milan.

Landroal, (O,) t. Portugal, in Alentejo; 12 W. Xerumenha, 13 N. Mourao. Lat. 38. 35. N.

Landrova, small r. Spain, which runs into the Atlantic, 9 NE. Vivero, in Galicia.

Landsberg, t. Prussia, in Königsberg; 26 S. Königsberg. Lat. 54. 14. N. Pop. 1,362.

Landsberg, t. Stiria; 24 SW. Gratz, 94 SSW. Vienna. H. 80.

Landsberg, t. Han., in Hoya, on the Weser; 6 SSW. Nienburg.

Landsberg, t. and ruined castle, Germany, in Upper Rhine; 1 E. Ober Moschel.

Landsberg, or *Gorzow*, t. Pru. Silesia, Oppeln; 30 NE. Oppeln, 37 E. Brieg. Lon. 18. 29. E. Lat. 51. 3. N. Pop. 496.

Landsberg, t. Bavaria, on the Lech; 18 S. Augsburg, 32 W. Munich. Lon. 10. 53. E. Lat. 48. 3. N. Pop. 2,587. A gymnasium.

Landsberg, t. Pru. Saxony, in Merseburg; 14 NW. Leipzig. Lon. 12. 11. E. Lat. 51. 34. N. Pop. 642.

Landsberg, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Frankfort, on the Warta; 20 ENE. Custrin, 64 E. Berlin. Lon. 15. 20. E. Lat. 52. 48. N. Pop. 7,784. It contains 3 churches, a lyceum, a royal magazine, and several manufactures of stuff and cloth, with a considerable trade in wool.

Landsberg, (Alt,) t. Pru. Brandenburg; 14 ENE. Berlin, 21 SE. Oranienburg. Lon. 13. 48. E. Lat. 52. 35. N. Pop. 1,362.

Landseron, fortress, Poland; 20 S. Cracow. Lon. 19. 40. E. Lat. 49. 50. N.

Landseronn, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim; 12 E. Leutmischl, 27 E. Chrudim. Lon. 16. 21. E. Lat. 49. 50. N. Pop. 2,674.

Landseron, fortress, France, in Upper Rhine; 5 SW. Bâle, 8 S. Huningue.

Landseron, fortress, Carinthia; 3 NE. Villach.

Landseron, t. Prussia; 18 NE. Heilsberg.

Landserona, s-p. Sweden, on W. coast of Skone, on an island near the sound; 12 S. Helsingborg, 21 NW. Lund. Lon. 12. 46. E. Lat. 55. 52. N. Pop. 2,299. It is a staple town, with a good harbour.

Landserone, mt. Lusatia; 2 miles from Goslit; 1,344 feet above the sea.

Landsele, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near N. coast of the Greater Andaman. Lon. 93. 7. E. Lat. 13. 38. N.

Land's End, the W. extremity of Eng., and the county of Cornwall, called by Ptolemy *Bolerium*, and *Antioquestaion*, or *Antivestæum*; and by Diodorus, *Belarium*; perhaps, says Camden, from the British word *Pell*, which signifies most remote. The British bards called it *Penrighuæd*, or the promontory of Blood; and their historians *Penwith*, or promontory to the left. By the Saxons it was named *Penwithsteort*; and by the inhabitants, *Pen von las*, or Land's End; 10 SW. Penzance. Lon. 5. 42. W. Lat. 50. 4. N.

Land's End, cape, Eng., on NE. coast of the island of Sheppey; 4 N. Sheerness.

Landser, t. France, in Upper Rhine; 10 NW. Bâle, 22 S. Colmar.

Landsford, p-t. Chester district, S. C.; W. 454.

Landshaag, t. Austria, on the Danube; 19 SW. Freudstadt.

Landshut, or *Landznit*, t. Moravia, in Brunn; 16 SE. Auspitz. Pop. 1,474.

Landshut, t. Bavaria, in Iser, capital of a district, on the Iser; 32 NE. Munich, 36 SE. Ingolstadt. Lon. 12. 7. E. Lat. 48. 31. N. Pop. 7,807. H. 587. It has two principal streets, tolerably wide and straight; the houses are of brick. Brewing and distilling are carried on to a great extent; and there are also some other manufactures. Part of the wall and ditch still remain, and there are 6 gates. The town contains a hospital, a palace called the *Neue Bau*, a gymnasium, a divinity school, and 10 chh. St. Martin's church has one of the highest spires in Germany, being 456 feet in perpendicular elevation. In 1800, the university of Ingolstadt was removed to Landshut, and having been reorganised and richly endowed, was named the university of Lewis Maximilian; and a spacious Dominican convent was appropriated to its use. It has a library, a botanic garden, 34 ordinary professors, and 4 extraordinary. The number of students, in 1817, was 640.—On a steep ridge south of the town stands the venerable castle of Trausnitz, used in the middle ages as a fortress, but now only as an observatory.

Landshut, t. Aust. Galicia; 72 W. Lemberg.

Landshut, t. Pru. Silesia, in Liegnitz, on the Bober; 8 SSW. Jauer, 18 WSW. Schweidnitz. Pop. 2,990. H. 489. Churches 3. It has considerable linen manufactures.

Landsort, small isl. in the Baltic, near the coast of Sweden. Lon. 17. 10. E. Lat. 58. 52. N.

Landsperg, see *Landsberg*.

Landstrass, or *Landstrost*, or *Kostainavizza*, t. Carniola, on an isl. in the river Gurck, with a cathedral; 18 S. Cilley, 57 E. Trieste.

Landstuhl, t. Bav., circle of the Rhine, district of Deux Ponts. Pop. 705.

Landun, t. France, in Gard; 7 S. Pont St. Esprit, 21 NNE. Nismes.

Landveller, t. Sweden, in West Gothland ; 9 E. Gottenburg.

Landwernhagen, v. Ger., in Hesse, near which, in 1758, the allies were defeated by the French, with the loss of 1,500 men ; 6 NE. Cassel.

Lane, isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of America, a little E. Scuttock point. Lon. 67. 56. W. Lat. 44. 18. N.

Lane, r. Ireland, county of Kerry, which runs from Lough Lane, into Castlemain bay.

Lanebourg, t. Savoy ; 20 NNW. Susa. Pop. 557. It stands on the Arve, at the foot of mt. Cenis, and is so enclosed by hills that the sun is hardly visible from Nov. to Jan.

Lane-End, t. Eng., in Staffordshire, celebrated for its potteries, with a weekly market on Saturday ; 4 E. by S. Newcastle under Line, 151 NW. London. Pop. 4,930.

Lanel, t. Africa, and capital of Galam, on S. side of the Senegal.

Lanemezan, t. France, Higher Pyrenees ; 12 ENE. Bagneres en Bigorre, 15 SE. Tarbe.

Lanepax, t. France, in Gers ; 10 SSW. Condom, 18 NW. Auch. Pop. 1,188.

Lanercroft, v. Eng., in Cumberland ; 2 NE. Brampton. Here is an ancient fortification called Burd Oswald, anciently *Amboglana*.

Lanerk, or *Lanark*, t. Scotland, and a royal burgh, in the county to which it gives name, situated on the side of a rising ground, near the Clyde ; 24 SE. Glasgow, 32 WSW. Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 56. W. Lat. 55. 43. N. Pop. 5,667. Near it are some celebrated falls, or cataracts in that river, which, especially in rainy seasons, form a tremendous appearance. In the neighbourhood are some of the greatest cotton manufactures of Scotland. *New Lanerk* is a well built and populous village, a mile to the south, and has an extensive establishment for the manufacture of cotton yarn.

Lanerkshire, or *Lanarkshire*, sometimes called *Clydesdale*, co. Scot., bounded N. by Dumbartonshire, NE. by Selkirkshire, Linlithgowshire, and Edinburghshire, E. by Peeblesshire, S. by Dumfriesshire, SW. by Ayrshire, and W. toward the N. by the Clyde ; 40 miles long, and about 22 in its mean breadth. It abounds with coal and limestone ; has some lead mines ; and abundance of lapis lazuli is dug here. The chief towns are Glasgow, Hamilton, and Lanerk. Pop. 192,726. Sq. m. 870.

Lanes, t. Sweden, in Angermannland ; 30 N. Hernosand.

Lanesborough, p-t. Berkshire co. Mass. ; 12 N. Lenox, 125 W. Boston, W. 378. Pop. 1,319. It is watered by the Housatonic, is a pleasant and excellent agricultural town, and contains very valuable quarries of marble, and 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Episcopalians.

Lanesborough, t. Ireland, in Longford, on the river Shannon ; 7 SW. Longford, 15 N. Athlone. Lon. 7. 55. W. Lat. 53. 38. N. It is pleasantly situated, and has a handsome church and a barrack.

Lanesville, p-v. Susquehanna co. Pa. ; W. 186.

Lanesville, p-v. King William co. Va. ; W. 146.

Lang, narrow island, Denmark, more than 2 miles in length, in the Baltic, near S. coast of Laaland. Lon. 11. 20. E. Lat. 54. 42. N.

Langa, r. Sweden, which rises in Jamtland, and runs into the Ragunda, near Lit.

Langanau, t. Austria ; 4 E. Drosendorf.

Langanico, or *Sunri*, (an. *Olympia*), t. Morea ; 32 SSE. Chiarenza, 60 SW. Corinth. It is situated on a small river called *Carbon*, the ancient *Alpheus*, and was once a city of great note, near which were celebrated the Olympian games, first instituted by Pelops, in honour of Jupiter, and afterwards revived by Atreus, and Hercules. They were held every fifth year, with great solemnity, amidst an infinite number of spectators, and lasted for five days. From these spectacles the computation of time, in Greece, by Olympiads, took its rise. In this city also was a very fine temple of Jupiter Olympius, with a celebrated image of that god, 55 ells high, which was reckoned one of the wonders of the world. Near it was also a famous grove, dedicated to the same god. It is at present an inconsiderable place.

Langarood, t. Persia, in Ghilan, near S. coast of the Caspian sea, which gives name to a road for ships ; 20 SE. Reshd. Lon. 50. 15. E. Lat. 27. N. Here is a cove with 10 feet water, but the entrance is narrow. The silk manufacture here is much esteemed.

Langaschantz, t. Sweden, in Harjedalen ; 110 SW. Sundswall.

Langast, t. France, in North Coasts ; 15 S. St. Brieuc. Pop. 1,223.

Langdon, t. Cheshire co. N.H. ; 7 SE. Charlestown. Pop. 654.

Langdon, r. Eng., in Durham, which runs into the Tees, 12 miles above Barnard Castle.

Langdon-hills, hills, Eng., in the county of Essex, about 3 S. Billericay.

Langeac, t. France, in Upper-Loire ; 12 S. Brioude, 18 W. Le Puy. Pop. 1,807.

Langeais, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Indre-and-Loire, on the Loire ; 12 W. Tours, 21 E. Saumur. Lon. 0. 1. W. Lat. 47. 18. N. Pop. 2,233.

Langebach, t. Bavaria ; 4 N. Kirch Lamitz.

Langedike, dike of North Holland, made a fortified post by the Dutch ; 6 N. Alcmaer. There is a village of the same name, and several others on the dike.

Langedorf, t. Bavaria ; 7 SW. Kissingen.

Langefjord, small isl. near the coast of Lapland. Lat. 69. 38. N.

Langefeld, see *Langenfeld*.

Langeland, isl. Denmark, in south part of the Great Belt, between the islands of Laaland and Funen ; about 30 miles in length, and from 3 to 5 in breadth. Lon. 10. 50. E. Lat. 55. N. Pop. about 11,200. Sq. m. 103. This island is fertile in every part. It is now only a county, but one of the best in the kingdom, and under the same governor as Funen. Rudkioping is the chief town.

Langelgervkans, fortress, Holland, in Groningen ; 9 E. Winschotten.

Langelsheim, t. Brunswick, on the Innerste ; 6 NW. Goslar. Pop. 1,307.

Langeln-langlum, t. Pru. Magdeburg, in Wernigrode ; 4 N. Wernigrode. Pop. 1,000.

Langen, t. Han., Bentheim ; 1 W. Bentheim.

Langen, t. Hesse Darmstadt ; 6 N. Darmstadt. Pop. 1,477.

Langenas, small isl. in N. sea, belonging to Sleswick. Pop. 400.

- Langenau*, t. Bav.; 9 ESE. Kirch Lamitz.
- Langenau*, t. Bohemia, Konigingratz, on the Little Elbe. Pop. 2,398.
- Langenau*, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz. Pop. 1,500.
- Langenau*, t. Silesia, in Oppeln. Pop. 910.
- Langenau*, t. Silesia, in Liegnitz. Pop. 938.
- Langenau*, t. Pru.; 8 N. Bischoswerder. The church is celebrated for beautiful paintings.
- Langenau*, t. Prussia; 25 NW. Heilsberg.
- Langenau*, t. Wurt., on a small river which runs into the Danube; 11 NE. Ulm. Pop. 3,600.
- Langenau*, t. Sax. Erzgebirg; 4 S. Freyberg.
- Langenau*, t. Prussia; 4 W. Melsack.
- Langenas*, small isl. in North sea, belonging to Sleswick. Pop. 400.
- Langenbach*, t. Ger.; 6 NW. Schleusingen.
- Langenberg*, t. Ger., in Reuss; 3 NW. Gera. Lon. 11. 58. E. Lat. 50. 55. N.
- Langenberg*, t. Pru. Dusseldorf; 15 NE. Dusseldorf. Pop. 1,600.
- Langenbrucken*, t. Baden, with a salt spring; 4 NE. Bruchsal. Pop. 1,006.
- Langenburg*, t. Wurt., on the Jaxt; 13 E. Ohringen, 32 W. Anspach. Pop. 858.
- Langendorf*, t. Moravia, in Olmutz. Pop. 1,716.
- Langenes*, isl. in the North sea, near the coast of Norway, about 24 m. in circumference. Lat. 59. 20. N.
- Langenfeld*, t. Lower Austria; 4 NW. Crems. Pop. 1,200.
- Langenfeld*, t. Carniola; 4 NNW. Feldes.
- Langenfeld*, t. Austria; 4 NW. Crems.
- Langenfeld*, or *Langefeld*, or *Lengensfeld*, t. Saxony, in the Vogtland; 10 SSW. Zwickau, 12 NE. Plauen.
- Langenfeld*, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 4 N. Wolkenstein.
- Langenfeld*, t. Bavaria; 3 NW. Neustatt.
- Langenfeld*, t. Ger.; 2 SSW. Salzungen.
- Langenhagen*, t. Han., in Calenburg. Pop. 1,156.
- Langenheim*, t. Bavaria; 5 NNE. Maynbernheim.
- Langenhessen*, t. Saxony, Erzgebirg; 6 NW. Zwickau.
- Langenholzhausen*, t. Ger., in Lippe; 9 NNE. Lemgow.
- Langenhorst*, t. Pru. Munster; 3 N. Metelen.
- Langenkandel*, t. Bav., circle of the Rhine; 7 E. Bergzabern, 8 SSE. Landau. Pop. 2,366.
- Langenlebern*, t. Austria; 2 NE. Tulln.
- Langenlois*, t. Austria; 3 N. Crems. Pop. 2,040.
- Langenlungwitz*, t. Sax., in Schonburg. Pop. 1,800.
- Langenorna*, r. Saxony, which runs into the Wutach, near Neustatt.
- Langen-rhor*, t. Austria; 1 S. Tulln.
- Langen-salza*, t. Pru. Erfurt, the chief place in Thuringia, on the Salza; 8 N. Gotha, 14 W. Erfurt. Lon. 10. 42. E. Lat. 51. 4. N. Pop. 5,374. H. 934. It has 4 churches, 4 hospitals, a castle, a theatre, and a celebrated high school with 6 classes. The environs of the town are pleasant, and the manufactures are flourishing.
- Langenschwalbach*, t. Nassau, in Catzenelnbogen, celebrated for its mineral waters; 9 NW. Mentz. Pop. 1,400.
- Langen-selbold*, t. Hesse Cassel, in Isenburg; 5 ENE. Hanau, 6 SW. Budingon.
- Langenstadt*, t. Bav.; 7 NW. Bayreuth.
- Langensteinbach*, t. Baden, celebrated for its medicinal springs and baths; 5 S. Durlach, 6 WNW. Pforzheim. Pop. 789.
- Langenthal*, t. Switz., Berne; 10 E. Soleure, 18 NE. Berne. Lon. 7. 33. E. Lat. 47. 12. N. Pop. 1,800. It is well situated for commerce with France and Germany; for the convenience of which there are held three fairs, at which are annually sold from 10,000 to 11,000 pieces of linen. Near it are some medicinal springs.
- Langentreer*, t. Pru. Dusseldorf; 6 E. Bockum.
- Langenzenn*, (an. *Cinna*, or *Cenna*,) t. Bav., on the river Zenn; 12 W. Nuremberg, 17 NNE. Anspach. Pop. 860.
- Langer-aer*, t. Holland; 8 E. Leyden. Pop. 1,000.
- Langeroog*, small isl. in the German sea, near the coast of East Friesland, belonging to Hanover. It is 13 miles in circ., narrow, and consists almost wholly of sand. Lon. 7. 24. E. Lat. 53. 42. N. Pop. 100.
- Langerwisch*, t. Brandenburg; 4 S. Potsdam.
- Langesched*, t. Pru. Arensburg; 25 W. Brilon. Pop. 200.
- Langeschlag*, t. Austria; 5 W. Zwettl.
- Langesund*, s-p. Norway, in Christiania; 50 SSW. Christiania.
- Langewang*, t. Stiria; 16 NE. Pruck.
- Langewiesun*, t. Ger., in Schwartzburg Sondershausen; 8 S. Arnstadt. Pop. 1,100.
- Langfield*, t. Eng., in the W. riding of Yorkshire; 6 W. Halifax. Pop. 1,515.
- Langford Bay*, bay of the isl. of Antigua, on N. coast, a little W. Peyerson's point.
- Langhes*, (*Les*,) small country, Piedmont, between Alba and Ceva, comprehending 58 small imperial fiefs.
- Langholm*, see *Longholm*.
- Langholm*, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 40. E. Lat. 60. 45. N.
- Langholmen*, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 18. 57. E. Lat. 63. 17. N.
- Langin*, t. Savoy; 6 N. Bonne.
- Langines*, small isl. Denmark, in the North sea, near W. coast of South Jutland; 2 NW. from the island of Nordstrand.
- Langione*, t. Laos, of which it is by some called the capital. Lat. 22. 30. N.
- Langle's Bay*, bay on W. coast of Saghalien. Lon. 142. 33. E. Lat. 48. 59. N.
- Langle's Peak*, mt. on N. coast of the isl. of Jesso, more than 1,209 toises above the level of the sea. Lon. 141. 13. E. Lat. 45. 11. N.
- Langley*, (*King's*) v. Eng., in Herts; 19 NW. London. It was named from a royal palace, in which Edward III. sometimes resided; adjoining is Abbots' Langley, which belonged to the abbots of St. Alban's.—Here Nicholas Breakspear, afterwards pope Adrian IV., was born.
- Langley Island*, small isl. near S. coast of Newfoundland, about 3 S. island of Miquelon. Lon. 56. 5. W. Lat. 46. 42. N.
- Langley Point*, cape on S. coast of England; 5 NE. Beechy head. Lon. 0. 20. E. Lat. 50. 16. N.
- Langnau*, v. Switz., in Soleure, an important post; 5 W. Soleure.

Langnau, t. Wurt., on the Argen, district of the lake of Constance. Pop. 1,369.

Langoe, small isl. Denmark, near N. coast of the isl. of Funen. Lon. 10. 11. E. Lat. 55.35. N.

Langoe, isl. in the North sea, about 80 miles in circumference, and 40 from the coast of Norway, celebrated for its marble quarries. Lat. 68. 16. N.

Langogne, t. France, principal place of a district, in Lozere; 21 NE. Mende, 33 W. Privas. Lat. 44. 44. N. Pop. 2,295.

Langoiran, t. France, in Gironde, on the Garonne; 8 SE. Cadillac, 9 N. Bazas.

Langon, t. France, in Gironde; 9 N. Bazas, 9 W. La Reolle. Pop. 3,208.

Langon, (*Le*), t. France, in Vendée; 6 W. Fontenay le Comte. Pop. 1,399.

Langon, small isl. in N. part of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 22. 26. E. Lat. 65. 32. N.

Langonnet, t. France, in Morbihan; 4 N. La Fouet, 10 W. Guemene. Pop. 3,306.

Langoran, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 22. 18. E. Lat. 63. 32. N.

Langourla, t. France, North-Coasts; 7 WSW. Broons, 14 NE. Loudeac.

Langport, t. Eng., in Somerset, on the river Parret, which is here navigable for barges; 12 E. Taunton, 128 W. London. Lon. 0. 3. W. Lat. 51. 1. N. Pop. 861. It has a weekly market on Saturday.

Langres, city, France, and principal place of a district, in Upper-Marne; 12 posts NW. Besançon, 34 SE. Paris. Lon. 5. 20. E. Lat. 47. 52. N. Pop. 7,283. This town is very ancient, and, in the time of Julius Cæsar, was the capital of the *Lingones*. The situation is on a mountain, 1,368 feet above the level of the sea. Cutlery forms the principal trade of the place.—Native, Diderot.

Langrava, t. Portugal, in Beira; 12 NW. Pinhel, 18 SSE. St. Joao da Pesqueira. Here is a medicinal spring.

Langsdorf, t. Hesse Darmstadt; 3 NW. Muntzenberg, 5 WSW. Laubach. Pop. 700.

Langsele, t. Sweden, in Angermannland, on a river of the same name; 45 NNW. Hernosand. Lon. 16. 49. E. Lat. 63. 14. N.

Langsele, r. Sweden, which runs into the Angermannland, 2 S. Ed.

Langskar, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 21. 9. E. Lat. 63. N.

Langside, v. Scot., in Renfrew; 6 SE. Paisley. In 1568, a battle was fought here between queen Mary, and the regent Murray, in which Mary was defeated.

Langstone Harbour, capacious harbour, Eng., on the coast of Hampshire; but, by a bar at the mouth, the entrance for large ships is difficult; 3 E. Portsmouth.

Langton, t. Scot., in Berwickshire; 2 SW. Greenlaw.

Languard, r. Switz., which runs into the Rhine, 3 S. Mayenfeld.

Languedoc, before the revolution, a large province of France, divided into Upper and Lower; bounded E. by the Rhône, which separates it from Dauphiny, the county of Venaissin, and Provence; S. by Roussillon, and the Mediterranean; W. by Gascony; and N. by Forez, Quercy, and Rouergue; its extent was

about 270 miles in length, and 120 in breadth. The land is, in general, very fertile in grain, fruits, and wine. Toulouse was the capital of Upper, and Montpellier the capital of Lower Languedoc. It is now divided into the 7 following departments:

Dep.	Pop.	Ch. towns.
Gard	322,144	Nismes.
Herault	301,099	Montpellier.
Ardeche	290,833	Privas.
Lozere	143,247	Mende.
Tarn	295,885	Alby.
Upper Garonne	367,551	Toulouse.
Aude	240,993	Carcassone.

1,961,752

The celebrated *Canal of Languedoc* commences at Cette, and joins the Garonne, near Toulouse, forming a communication between the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. It was constructed in the reign of Louis XIV., and is about 140 m. in length.

Languenbruck, t. Switz., in Soleure; 14 NE. Soleure.

Languidic, t. France, in Morbihan; 3 NE. Hennebon. Pop. 6,076.

Languepour, t. Hind., Bahar; 43 SSW. Bahar.

Langur, mt. Thibet; 40 E. Tankia.

Langur, (an. *Astolphus*), r. Mingrelia, which runs into the Black sea, about two miles from Anarghia.

Langut, t. Prussia; 10 SE. Morungen.

Langwasser, r. Silesia, which runs into the Queis, near Friedberg.

Langwedel, t. Han., in Verden; 4 N. Verden. Pop. 625.

Langwiese, t. Bohemia, Leitmeritz; 20 WNW. Leitmeritz.

Lanhosa, t. Portugal, Entre-Duero-e-Minho; 6 E. Braga.

Lan-huing, t. China, of the third rank, in Yunnan; 11 NW. Teng-chouen.

Lanjan, or *Lanjang*, city, Laos. Lon. 101. 38. E. Lat. 18. 30. N. Pop. stated by some at 50,000; by others very much less. It is the capital of the kingdom, or at least of S. division, to which it gives name, and is the usual residence of the king; on W. side of the river Mecon; and on the land side defended by ditches and high walls. The king's palace is said to be of vast extent, and appears like a city, from its size, and the number of people who inhabit it. The houses of the grandes, and persons of condition, are very high and elegant, well contrived and ornamented; but those of the inferior people are no better than huts. The priests alone have the privilege of building their houses and convents of brick or stone.

Lanjaron, t. Spain, Grenada; 15 S. Grenada.

Lanigien, see *Lahigian*.

Lanina, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, near the Baikal lake; 80 NE. Irkutsk.

Laniscat, t. France, in North-Coasts; 8 E. Rostrenen, 12 SW. Quintin.

Lanischle, t. Istria; 16 SE. Capo d'Istria.

Lankayt, small isl. near W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119. 12. E. Lat. 4. 57. S.

Lankè, lake, Thibet, about 45 miles in circ.; 40 N. Darmadijira.

Lankheim, t. Bav.; 5 NNE. Maynbernheim. Pop. 950.

Lan-ki, t. China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang; 12 NW. Kin-hoa.

Lanku-ton, city, China, of the second rank, in Yun-nan; 1,102 SW. Peking. Lon. 100. 45. E. Lat. 27. 25. N.

Lankwatt, t. Bavaria, on the Gross Laber; 8 SE. Kelheim, 26 E. Ingolstadt.

Lanmeur, t. France, in Finisterre; 6 NE. Morlaix, 11 ESE. St. Pol-de-Leon. Pop. 2,381.

Lannas, t. Sweden, in Angermannland; 35 NW. Hernosand.

Lannilis, t. France, in Finisterre; 8 W. Lesneven, 10 N. Brest. Pop. 2,812.

Lannion, t. France, and principal place of a district, in North-Coasts; 3½ posts NW. Guingamp, 64¼ W. Paris. Lon. 3. 22. W. Lat. 48. 44. N. Pop. 3,132.

Lannoy, t. France, in North; 6 ENE. Lille, 8 NW. Tournay. Pop. 923.

Lanocle, t. France, in Nyevre; 12 SE. Decize.

Lanpencken, t. Prussia; 14 N. Strasburg.

Lans, t. France, in Isere; 7 SW. Grenoble.

Lansargues, t. France, Herault; 9 W. Montpellier. Pop. 1,030.

Lansdown, t. Upper Canada, on the St. Lawrence, NE. of Kingston.

Lansdown, extensive plain, Eng., Somerset; 4 N. Bath. A battle was fought here between the troops of Charles I., under the marquis of Hertford, and the parliament forces, under sir William Waller, in 1643. A monument was erected on the spot.

Lanserd, t. Persia, in Mazanderan, on the coast of the Caspian sea; 10 W. Fehrabad.

Lansing, p-t. Tompkins co. N. Y. on E. side of Cayuga lake, N. of Ithaca; 182 W. Albany. Pop. 3,631.

Lansingburgh, p-t. Rensselaer co., on E. bank of the Hudson; 3 N. Troy, 9 N. Albany, W. 365. Pop. 2,035. Here is a large and handsome village, which contains a bank, an academy, a printing office, from which is issued a weekly newspaper, and 4 houses of public worship, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Methodists, and has considerable trade. At some seasons large sloops ascend the river to this place.

Lansmans, t. Norway; 116 N. Bergen.

Lanta, or *Lenta*, t. France, in Upper Garonne; 9 E. Toulouse, 17 WNW. Revel. Pop. 1,452.

Lantargur, t. Lamjungh; 42 N. Gorkah. Lon. 84. 18. E. Lat. 29. 5. N.

Lantenay, t. France, Côte-d'Or; 6 W. Dijon.

Lanter, r. Wurtemberg, which rises a little S. Freudenstatt, and runs into the Glatt, 3 N. Dornstetten.

Lan-tien, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si; 22 ESE. Si-ngan.

Lantignano, t. Tuscany; 13 S. Pisa.

Lanto, small island in the Baltic, between the island of Aland, and the coast of Finland. Lon. 20. 36. E. Lat. 60. 25. N.

Lantoor, or *Banda*, the chief isl. among those called *Banda Islands*, in the E. Indian sea. See *Banda*.

Lantosca, t. Piedmont; 12 N. Nice. Pop. 1,800.

Lan-tsan, r. Asia, which rises in N. part of the Chinese province of Yun-nan, on the borders of Thibet; crosses the province from N. to S., where it changes its name to Kou-long; enters

the kingdom of Laos, where it takes the name of Mecon; and afterwards runs into the E. Indian sea. See *Mecon*.

Lantzen Dorf, t. Austria; 5 S. Vienna.

Lantzenkirsch, t. Austria; 2 S. Neustadt.

Lanvenegen, t. France, in Morbihan; 3 SW. Le Faouet, 17 N. L'Orient.

Lanvollon, t. France, in North-Coasts; 8 SE. Pontrieu, 11 NW. St. Briec. Pop. 898.

Lanuvium, now *Lavinia*.

Lan-yan, t. China, of the third rank, in Honan; 22 E. Kai-fong.

Lanza, or *Lansa*, t. Spain, in Navarre; 8 N. Pamplona.

Lanzo, t. Piedmont, on the Stura; 11 NW. Turin, 16 E. Susa. Pop. 2,107.

Lao, (an. *Aous*,) r. Turkey, which runs NW. into the gulf of Venice.

Lao, t. Cuba; 25 W. Havannah.

Lao, or *Leao*, city, China, of the second rank, in Chan-si; 230 S. Peking. Lon. 112. 57. E. Lat. 37. 4. N.

Laodicea, now *Eskihisar*, *Ladikieh*, *Joushiak*, & *Latakia*.

Lao-kun-tim, t. Chinese Tartary; 50 SW. Ning-yuen-tcheou.

Laon, city, France, and capital of Aisne; before the revolution, the capital of a small country called *Laonnois*; 5¾ posts NW. Rheims, 16½ N. Paris. Lon. 3. 37. E. Lat. 49. 34. N. Pop. 6,824. It contains a cathedral, 19 churches, 2 hospitals, and a theatre. It has some manufactures. The surrounding country is noted for its wine.

Laos, or *Lao*, country, Asia, bounded N. by the Chinese province of Yun-nan; E. by Tonquin, S. by Cambodia, and W. by Siam and Birmah. It lies on both sides of the river Mecon, or Cambodia, and is a level country, enclosed by ridges of mountains, covered with forests. From these mountains descend numerous rivulets, into the Mecon, that crosses the whole region from N. to S. Some writers make a distinction between the southern part, which they call *Lanjan*, or *Lanjang*, or *Lantchan*; and the northern, which they call *Lao*, or *Laho*. The principal drugs found in this kingdom, are benjamin and lac. Honey, wax, rice, and cotton, are abundant. Here are also several mines of iron, lead, tin, and gold, and silver. As the kingdom of Laos enjoys a very wholesome air, and abounds with the necessaries of life; it is very populous, and the inhabitants live to a very great age. The language of the Laos or Lanjans, as well as their character, and religion, are similar to those of the Siamese. Pop. estimated at 3,000,000.

Lao-tim, t. China, of the third rank, in Petcheli; 20 SSE. Lan.

Lao-ting, city, China, of the second rank, in Quan-tong; 1,155 SSW. Peking. Lon. 110. 34. E. Lat. 22. 54. N.

Laour, t. Hind., in Bengal; 40 NW. Silhet. Lon. 91. 20. E. Lat. 25. 7. N.

Lapa, one of the Sooloo islands. Lon. 120. 42. E. Lat. 5. 25. N.

Lapa, t. Carcassia, on the Cuban. Lon. 58. 34. E. Lat. 44. 50. N.

Lapary, t. Hind., Allahabad; 7 N. Joinpour.

Lapata, chain of mountains, in Africa, called the *Backbone of the World*, extending from N.

to S. about 600 miles. Lon. 27. to 33. E. Lat. 12. 30. to 20. S.

Lapau, r. Westphalia, which runs into the Luhe, 8 WSW. Luneburg.

Lapela, t. Portugal, Entre-Duero-è-Minho, on the Minho; 3 W. Monção, 14 E. Valença.

Lapfiord, t. Sweden, in a bay of the gulf of Bothnia; 8 S. Christianstadt.

Laphao, t. on N. coast of Timor, in the E. Indian sea, inhabited by Portuguese or descendants of Portuguese, at the bottom of a bay, and containing a church, and about 60 houses.

Lapitha, or *Lapathios*, or *Lapito*, or *Lapta*, (an. *Lapithus*,) t. Cyprus, on a river of the same name; 24 WNW. Nicosia. Lon. 32. 36. E. Lat. 35. 23. N.

Lapland, the most northern country in Europe, bounded N. by the Artic ocean, E. by the White sea, S. by Sweden, and W. by Norway and the Atlantic. Lat. 64. to 71. N. Length from Cape Orlov on the White sea, to Sälterfjord, on the Atlantic, about 700 miles, breadth from N. to S. 500. Sq. m. computed at 150,000. Pop. estimated at 60,000. It is divided into 3 parts, called Russian, Swedish, and Danish Lapland, according to the countries to which it is, or has been subject.

Russian Lapland, the most dreary of the whole, is included in the government of Archangel, and called the circle of Kola.—Swedish Lapland, or Lapland Proper, is now included in the government of Umea, and is divided into 6 districts, or lapmarks; containing about 53,000 sq. m., and 13,000 inh.—Norwegian Lapland, or Finnmark, now belongs to Sweden. It is the most northerly part, containing about 27,000 sq. m., and about 27,000 inhabitants.

The country is mostly rough and mountainous; but in some parts there are extensive morasses; the climate cold, and the soil generally sterile. The principal rivers are the Tornea, Alter, and Tana; the lakes are numerous; the largest is lake Enara. The inhabitants are of low stature, swarthy complexion, professing Christianity, but little advanced in civilization, subsisting chiefly on animal food, their chief wealth consisting in herds of rein-deer; and though their lot is full of toil and penury, are much attached to their country.

Laponti, mt. Asia, between Cashgar & Little Thibet.

Lappajarvi, t. Finland; 38 SE. Jacobstadt.

Lappano, t. Naples, Calabria Citra; 4. N. Cosenza.

Lappinen, t. E. Prussia; 14 W. Tilsit.

Lappo, small island in the Baltic, between the coast of Finland and the isl. of Aland. Lon. 20. 48. E. Lat. 60. 20. N.

Lappo, t. Finland, in Abo; 23 S. Abo.

Lappo, t. Finland, in Wasa; 37 ENE. Wasa.

Lappo Jerfoi, t. E. Bothnia; 60 SE. Wasa.

Lappojock, r. East Bothnia, which runs into the sea, 5 miles below Ny Karleby.

Lapporen, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 20. 59. E. Lat. 63. 23. N.

Lapptrask, t. Finland, in Nyland; 21 NE. Borgo. Lon. 26. 12. E. Lat. 60. 37. N.

Laptaw, t. Prussia; 10 N. Königsberg.

Laptchout Hotun, t. Asia, in Hami; 30 W. Hami-Hotun. Lon. 92. 48. E. Lat. 43. N.

Lapurdum, now Bayonne.

Lapuszna, t. Eu. Turkey, in Moldavia, near a river of the same name; 50 ESE. Jassy.

Lapuszna, r. Eu. Turkey, which runs into the Pruth, near Huf.

Laquelt, r. France, which runs into Lys, two miles below Aire.

Laquen, lake, in Chili; 72 miles in circumference. Lat. 39. S.

Laquilo, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Murcia; 3 SE. Almagaran.

Lar, r. Asia, which runs into the Behat, 10 NW. Cashmere.

Lar, or *Laar*, city, Persia, capital of Laristan, situated between mountains in a sandy soil; 120 W. Ormus, 159 SSE. Schiras. Lon. 54. 10. E. Lat. 27. 20. N. H. 1,500. The houses are low, and each accompanied with a garden; it contains some bazars, several mosques, a castle on a rock, and a palace where the governor resides. The Jews reside in a quarter by themselves, and carry on a manufacture of silk; and the Dutch have a factory here. In the environs are plantations of oranges, tamarinds, and dates; and not far from the city, at the foot of a mountain, is found the substance called mummy.

Lara, t. Spain, Old Castile, on the Arlanza; 13 SSE. Burgos.

Laracha, or *Larache*, or *Larash*, s-p. Africa, in Morocco, on the river of Luccos, near the Atlantic ocean; 33 S. Tangiers. Lon. 6. 2. W. Lat. 35. 13. N. Pop. 3,000. The environs are intersected by woods and some marshes, and the surrounding country is fertile and beautiful, producing corn, wax, and oil. Laracha was fortified at the end of the 16th century. The large vessels of the emperor usually winter here.

Larana, t. Tripoli; 30 SE. Mesurada.

Laragne, t. France, in the Higher Alps; 9 SSE. Serres, 9 NNW. Sisteron. Pop. 648.

Larbert, v. & parish, Scot., in Stirlingshire; 2 WNW. Falkirk. Pop. of the parish 5,000.

Larchmps, t. France, in Mayenne; 20 W. Mayenne. Pop. 2,000.

Lare, t. Georgia, in Carduel; 80 S. Teflis.

Lare Point, cape on E. coast of Madagascar. Lat. 16. 40. S.

Laredo, s-p. Spain, in Biscay, with a good harbour, in a gulf to which it gives name; 20 E. Santander. Lon. 3. 21. W. Lat. 43. 25. N. Pop. 1,800.

Larek, or *Larak*, or *Laredsj*, (an. *Aradus*,) small isl. in the Persian gulf; 12 SSE. Gombroon. Lon. 56. 38. E. Lat. 26. 50. N. The soil is bad, and the water brackish.

Laremborg, t. Austria; 7 S. Vienna.

Laren, t. Holland; 5 SE. Naerden.

Larendeha, (an. *Laranda*,) t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 40 SSE. Cogni.

Larg, r. France, which runs into the Ill, between Altkirck and Mulhausen, in Upper Rhine.

Larg Fell, mt. Scot., in the county of Kircudbright; 13 W. New Galloway.

Larg Kirk, t. Scot., in Sutherland; 10 NW. Dornoch.

Larg, small isl. near W. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 100. 3. E. Lat. 3. 30. S.

Larga, small isl. in the Spanish Main, near the coast of S. America. Lon. 76. 6. W. Lat. 10. 1. N.

Larga, small isl. in the Florida stream. Lon. 82. 25. W. Lat. 24. 36. N.

Largentiere, t. France, and seat of a tribunal, in Ardèche; 4 N. Joyeuse, 18 W. Privas. Lon. 4. 42. E. Lat. 44. 32. N.

Largo, parish, Scot., in Fifeshire, with 2 small villages, on a bay of the same name, on the Frith of Forth and the German ocean; 3 E. Leven. Pop. 1,973. The bay has good anchorage.

Largo Law, hill, about 800 feet high; 1 N. Largo.

Largo Gulf, bay, on the coast of Istria, near Pirano.

Largs, s-p. Scot., in Ayrshire, in a bay of the Clyde, with a weekly market; 14 S. Greenock, 32 N. Ayr. Pop. of the parish 1,801; of the village 500. This place is remarkable for a bloody battle fought here in 1263, between the Scots under Alexander II. and the Norwegians under Haco or Haquin, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of 1,600 men.

Lari, t. Tuscany; 10 E. Leghorn.

Laribus, see *Lorous*, and *Lorbus*.

Laricajas, pr. Buenos Ayres, about 240 miles from E. to W., and 75 from N. to S. The temperature of the air is different in different parts, and some of its products are the same with those of Carabaya, by which it is terminated to the northward. This whole province abounds in gold mines, whose metal is of so fine a quality, that its standard is 23 carats and 3 grains. The chief town, Zorate, contains about 12,000 inhabitants.

Larice, now *Guzerat*.

Larik, t. A. Turkey, Sivas; 8 NNE. Amasieh.

Larino, (an. *Larinum*), t. Naples, in the Molise; 25 NE. Molise, 42 N. Benevento. Lon. 14. 50. E. Lat. 41. 47. N. Bp. see.

Laring, t. Stiria; 4 NE. Marburg.

Lariozo, t. Cuba; 48 E. Spirito Santo.

Larissa, t. Eu. Turkey, capital of Thessaly, on the river Peneus; 220 SW. Adrianople, 308 WSW. Constantinople. Lon. 22. 48. E. Lat. 39. 45. N. Pop. 20, or 25,000. $\frac{2}{3}$ Greeks. It is the seat of Greek abp. who has a revenue of about £9,000 a year, and bishoprics under him. It is near the celebrated mountain Olympus, inhabited by Christians, Turks, and Jews. The Turks have several mosques. In the year 1669, the Grand Signior held his court here during the siege of Candia. The situation is pleasant, on a rising ground, and it is a place of considerable trade, but its interior is mean and irregular, the streets being ill built, narrow and dirty. The Turks call it *Jenischehr*, or *Genisahar*, or *Gengischahir*, or *Shayshar*.

Laristan, pr. Persia, at one time an independent kingdom, under the descendants of Kosroes; bounded N. and E. by Kerman, S. by the Persian gulf, and W. by Farsistan. The air is unwholesome, and varies often from extreme heat to sudden cold. Water fit for use is rarely to be found. The principal trade of the inhabitants is in camels. Lar is the capital.

Larius, now *Como*.

Larks Point, cape on the coast of Canada, in the river St. Lawrence, at the mouth of the Saguenay river.

Larkenting, t. Thibet; 55 ENE. Tchiatam.

Larnage, t. France, Drôme; 10 N. Valence.

Larnde, s-p. Ireland, Antrim, at the mouth of a river of the same name, near the N. channel of the Irish sea; 8 N. Carrickfergus, 16 NE. Antrim. Lon. 5. 43. W. Lat. 54. 51. N.

Larnic, or *Larnica*, (an. *Citium*), s-p. on coast of Cyprus; 30 SW. Famagosta. Pop. stated at from 2, to 5,000. It is the see of a Greek bishop, and the residence of several European consuls. The Turks have a mosque, and the Greeks 3 churches. In Larnic, or rather in the whole island of Cyprus, there are people belonging to 6 European nations; French, English, Tuscans, Neapolitans, Venetians, and Ragusans, each having their respective consul, except the Tuscans. Larnica is now a poor place, though the roadstead is good, and its gardens are very beautiful.

Larntuka, or *Larrentuka*, or *Laruntuka*, s-p. on S. side of Ende, one of the Molucca islands, with a good harbour. Lon. 122. 57. E. Lat. 8. 15. S.

Laroah, t. Hind., Guzerat; 10 E. Baroach.

Laroot, r. which runs into the strait of the Malacca. Lon. 100. 42. E. Lat. 4. 47. N.

Laros, t. Turkish Armenia, on the coast of the Black sea; 18 SW. Gonieh.

Larotava, t. isle of Teneriffe.

Larow, t. Hind., in Bahar; 10 S. Gayah.

Larraga, t. Spain, Navarre; 11 E. Estella.

Larrasoanna, t. Spain, in Navarre; 12 NE. Pamplona.

Larrisoun, t. Persia, in Mazanderan; 65 SW. Fehrabad.

Larromieu, t. France, in Gers, district of Condom. Pop. 1,214.

Larry Bundar, s-p. Hind., Sindy, on a branch of the Indus, called *Pitti*, about 20 miles from the sea; 48 WSW. Tatta. Lon. 66. 42. E. Lat. 24. 45. N. There is a good road for shipping, and the river is navigable for small vessels. The town contains about 100 houses, and is defended by a fort.

Lars, t. Russia, in the government of Caucasus; 56 SE. Ekaterinograd.

Larsmo, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 22. 39. E. Lat. 63. 46. N.

Larta, see *Arla*.

Lartiello Indians, N. A. on the Lastaw, below Wayton lake. No. 600.

Larty's Creek, r. Lycoming co. Pa., which runs into the Susquehanna, W. of Newbury.

Larucachi, t. La Paz; 110 N. Chucuito.

Larvigen, or *Laurwig*, s-p. Norway, in the diocese of Christiania, capital of a county to which it gives name; 56 SSW. Christiania. Lon. 10. 15. E. Lat. 59. 3. N. Pop. 1,897. It is situated at the conflux of two rivers near the sea. It is a place of considerable trade, and its iron works are reckoned some of the most valuable in Norway.

Laruns, t. France, in Lower Pyreness; 18 S. Pau. Pop. 1,628.

Larzacour, t. France, Marne, on the Marne; 9 SE. Vitry le François.

Lasaia, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 21 SSW. Cangianno.

Lasberg, t. Austria; 3 ESE. Freystatt.

Lasche, t. Bohemia, Chrudim; 8 E. Chrudim.

Laschen, see *Lasseu*.

Laschnitz, or *Ladzidza*, t. Silesia, in Oels; 2 SE. Trachenberg.

Lascigo, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 18 W. Policastro.

Laserra, t. Corsica; 10 NE. Sarcena.

Lasgrufva, t. Sweden, in Helsingland; 58 E. Hudwickswall.

Lashom Jamnas, t. Egypt, on the coast of the Mediterranean; 12 NW. Damietta.

Laskestad, small place, on the island of Stegen, in North sea, on W. coast of Norway. Lat. 67. 58. N. Here are found ancient tombs, and a sort of obelisk with a Russian inscription.

Lask, or *Lasko*, t. Poland, on the Niewotka; 30 NE. Siradia. Pop. 1,950.

Lasnebourg, see *Lanebourg*.

Lasnon, t. France, in Mouths-of-the-Rhone, district of Aix. Pop. 2,497.

Lasoy, t. Thibet; 40 NNW. Tacpoy.

Laspe, see *Laasphe*.

Lassa, city, Asia, capital of Thibet; 500 N. by E. Calcutta. Lon. 91. 20. E. Lat. 29. 30. N. Pop. in 1715, about 30,000. It is situated on a branch of the Burrampooter, in a plain, not encompassed by walls, but surrounded on all sides by mountains. The city is of small extent but surrounded by Tartar residences in the form of fauxbourgs. It is celebrated chiefly as the residence of the Grand Lama, the great head of the Shaman religion, which is widely diffused over a great part of Asia. Here is a temple, the most famous in the country, situated on a mountain to the east of the city, called *Putala*, or *Holy Mountain*. It is resorted to from all quarters. The lama is held in nearly the same veneration, throughout almost all the immense regions of Thibet and Tartary, as the pope in the most superstitious of Catholic countries; and the city is in consequence usually thronged with royal and noble devotees from various parts of Asia. It is also much resorted to for purposes of commerce. The palaces or most considerable houses are built of stone; those of individuals of the better sort, of brick baked in the sun; and those of the poor are of earth or clay. The country around Lassa is dry and barren, and almost all the necessaries and luxuries of life are brought from a distance.

Lassan, or *Lessan*, t. Pru. Pomerania, on a lake formed by the Peene; 38 SSE. Stralsund, 44 NW. Old Stettin. Lon. 13. 52. E. Lat. 53. 58. N. Pop. 1,217.

Lassay, t. France, seat of a tribunal, in Mayenne; 9 NNE. Mayenne, 11 NW. Vilaine. Lon. 0. 24. W. Lat. 48. 27. N. Pop. 2,976.

Lassé, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 5 E. Baugé, 17 N. Saumar. Pop. 712.

Lasselsville, p-v. Montgomery co. N. Y., in Palatine; 48 NW. Albany, W. 486.

Lasseuve, t. France, in Lower Pyrenees; 6 E. Oleron. Pop. 2,884.

Lassem, see *Assem*.

Lassiali, t. on E. coast of the island of Bouro. Lon. 127. 34. E. Lat. 3. 30. N.

Lassigny, t. France, in Oise; 6 W. Noyon.

Lassiti, (an. *Lyctos*), t. Candia; 22 SE. Candia.

Lassothe, t. Silesia, in Neisse; 10 N. Neisse.

Lassour, t. Hind., in Aurungabad; 32 NW. Aurungabad.

Lasswitz, t. Silesia, Neisse; 4 NW. Patschkau.

Lastaw, r. N. A., which rises from the Rocky mountains and runs into Clark's river.

Lastein, t. Prussia, Samland; 15 SE. Ragnitz.

Lastisana, t. Italy, in Friuli; 7 E. Concordia.

Lastres, s-p. & cape, Spain, on N. coast of Asturia; 30 NE. Oviedo. Lat. 43. 33. N.

Lastringe, t. Sweden, in Sudermanland; 12 N. Nykioping.

Lasva, r. Bosnia, which runs into the Misna, near Psenitz.

Lasula, small isl. near E. coast of Luçon. Lon. 123. 57. E. Lat. 13. 27. N.

Latabi, t. Africa, belonging to Aquambo.

Latac, t. Thibet, on north side of the Ganges. Lon. 74. 34. P. Lat. 30. 55. N.

Latacunga, t. New Grenada, in Quito, capital of a district, of the same name; 50 S. Quito. Lon. 78. 16. W. Lat. 0. 58. S. Pop. 10, or 12,000. It is large and well built; the streets are wide and straight, and the houses built of stone, but of only one story, on account of frequent earthquakes. This town was destroyed by an earthquake, in 1698, and a great number of the inhabitants were buried in its ruins.

Latakia, (an. *Laodicea*), s-p. Syria; 50 S. Antioch. 70 SW. Aleppo. Lon. 35. 44. E. Lat. 35. 32. N. Pop. in 1810, about 10,000; since reduced to 4,000. Greek bp. see. It is situated at the base and on the south side of a small peninsula, which projects half a league into the sea. Its port, like all the others on this coast, is a sort of basin, environed by a mole, the entrance of which is very narrow. It might contain 25 or 30 vessels, but the Turks have suffered it to be so choaked up, as scarcely to admit four. Ships of above 400 tons cannot ride there, and hardly a year passes, that one is not stranded in the entrance; notwithstanding this, Latakia carries on a great commerce, consisting chiefly of tobacco, of which upwards of twenty cargoes are annually sent to Damietta; the returns from thence are rice, which is bartered in Upper Syria for oil and cottons.

Latakoo, see *Leetakoo*.

Latalatta, one of the Molucca islands. Lon. 127. 5. E. Lat. 0. 3. S.

Latang, t. Thibet; 9 S. Dsaprong.

Latatsi, mt. Thibet. Lat. 77. 14. E. Lat. 31. 35. N.

Latcha, lake, Russia, in Olonetz, about 32 m. in length, and 8 in breadth. Lon. 38. 30. E. Lat. 61. to 61. 20. N.

Latchou, r. Thibet, which runs into the Ganges, Lon. 77. 49. E. Lat. 30. 50. N.

Late, t. Peru, in the jurisdiction of Lima.

Latesa, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra; 10 S. Lanciano.

Latewa, t. Bengal; 45 NW. Ramgur.

Latf, t. Egypt; 3 S. Faoua.

Latham, v. Eng., in Lancashire; 3 E. Ormskirk. Pop. 2,514. Near it is a medicinal spring, impregnated with vitriol and steel.

Latiano, t. Naples, in Otranto; 5 E. Oria.

Laticzow, t. Rus. Podolia; 60 NW. Braclaw.

Latimore, t. Adams co. Pa. Pop. 856.

Latisana, t. Venetian territory, on the Tagliamento; 13 WSW. Palma la Nuova. Pop. 4,000.

Latium, now *Campagna di Roma*.

Latoan, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near

north coast of Borneo. Lon. 117. 21. E. Lat. 7. 16. N.

Latoo, pass across the mountains of Bengal, in Palamow.

Latopolis, now *Asna*, and *Varden*.

Latorcza, r. Hungary, which rises near the Carpathian mountains, and runs into the river Teisse, near Tokay.

Latouche's Island, isl. in the N. Pacific ocean, at the entrance of Prince William's sound; 13 miles long, and 3 broad. Lon. 212. 39. E. Lat. 60. N.

Latour, t. Hind., in Aurungabad; 25 W. Aurungabad.

Latowice, t. Poland; 30 ESE. Warsaw. Pop. 1,000.

Latris, now *Ezel*.

Latronica, t. Naples, in Basilicata; 22 SW. Tursi. Pop. 2,992.

Latsch, t. Tyrol; 6 WSW. Tyrol.

Latschach, t. Carinthia; 14 SW. Clagenfurt.

Lattai, see *Bickerton's Island*.

Lattypour, t. Bengal; 20 N. Kishenagur.

Latzke, t. Pomerania; 4 SSW. Belgard.

Latzki, t. Aust. Galicia; 80 WSW. Lemberg.

Lava, see *Laub*.

Lauaca, small isl. near S. coast of Sardinia. Lon. 8. 36. E. Lat. 39. 4. N.

Lavagna, r. which rises in the Apennines, and runs into the sea, near Lavagna.

Lavagna, s-p. Genoa, at the mouth of a river of the same name; 14 WNW. Brugnato.

Laval, city, France, capital of Mayenne, on the river Mayenne; $9\frac{1}{2}$ posts E. Rennes, $34\frac{3}{4}$ WSW. Paris. Lon. 0. 41. W. Lat. 48. 5. N. Pop. 15,008. H. 3,525. It is surrounded by an old wall, and contains 5 chh., 3 hospitals, and a monastery of the order of La Trappe, established in 1815. The linen manufacture and bleaching are carried on here to great extent. There are also manufactures of serge, flannel, and cotton.

Laval Algere, t. France, in Lozere; 9 NW. Langogne.

Lavamund, t. Carinthia, on the Drave, 24 E. Clagenfurt, 40 W. Marburg. Lon. 14. 13. E. Lat. 46. 44. N. Bp. see.

Lavamunter-öben, mt. Carinthia; 4 N. Lavamund.

Lavange, one of the Virgin islands, in the West-Indies; 3 SE. island of St. Thomas.

Lavan Sands, sands on north coast of Wales, between the island of Anglesey and the county of Caernarvon, E. of Beaumaris.

Lavant, r. Eng., in Sussex, which runs into the sea, 5 miles below Chichester.

Lavant, r. Carinthia, which runs into the Drave, at Lavamund.

Lavant See, lake, Stiria; 9 E. Neumark.

Lavardens, t. France, in Gers; 7 NNW. Auch, 13 SSE. Condom. Pop. 1,240.

Lavardin, t. France, Sarthe; 8 NW. Le Mans.

Lavaur, t. France, principal place of a district, in Tarn; 18 NE. Toulouse, 19 NW. Castres. Lon. 1. 49. E. Lat. 43. 41. N. Pop. 6,237.

Laubach, see *Laybach*.

Laubach, t. Pru. Treves; 2 N. Simmern.

Laubach, t. Hesse, in Solms Laubach; 16 ESE. Wetzlar, 49 NE. Mentz. Lon. 8. 59. E. Lat. 50. 32. N. Pop. 1,400.

Lauban, or *Luban*, t. Pru. Silesia, Liegnitz, on the borders of Lusatia, on the river Quiss; 13 ESE. Gorlitz, 62 N. Dresden, 72 NNE. Prague. Lon. 14. 25. E. Lat. 51. 7. N. Pop. 4,989. It is surrounded by a wall and some bastions, and contains 4 churches, 2 hospitals, and a lyceum. The inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in cloth and linen.

Laubies, (*Les*), t. France, in Lozere; 12 N. Mende.

Laucha, t. Pru. Saxony, in Merseburg, on the Unstrutt; 6 NW. Naumburg, 32 NE. Erfurt. Lon. 11. 47. E. Lat. 51. 14. N. Pop. 670.

Laubendorf, t. Bav.; 3 WNW. Langenzenn.

Lauch, r. France, which runs into the Ill, in the department of the Upper Rhine.

Lauchart, r. Ger., which runs into the Danube, 1 E. Sigmaringen.

Lauchheim, t. Wurt.; 10 W. Nordlingen, 38 W. Stuttgart. Lon. 10. 14. E. Lat. 48. 50. N. Pop. 921.

Lauchstadt, t. Pru. Merseburg, with a medicinal spring; 4 W. Merseburg, 11 E. Querfurt. Lon. 12. 1. E. Lat. 51. 26. N. Pop. 810.

Lauckissen, t. Pru.; 25 ENE. Königsberg.

Lauda, t. Baden, on the Tauber; 25 SSE. Heilbron, 28 SSW. Würzburg. Pop. 1,115.

Lauda, see *Laudick*.

Laudamnat, t. Bengal; 12 S. Nattore.

Laudava, t. Prussia, Culm; 20 NE. Thorn.

Laudenbach, t. Bav.; 20 S. Würzburg. Pop. 815.

Laudenbach, t. Baden, on the Bergstrass; 12 NE. Mannheim. Pop. 1,212.

Lauder, t. Scot., in Berwickshire, on the Lauder, and a royal burgh; 24 W. Berwick, 26 SE. Edinburgh. Lon. 2. 48. W. Lat. 55. 45. N. Pop. 1,742. Near this town is Lauder castle, originally built as a fortress, by Edward Longshanks, who had overrun that part of Scotland.

Lauder, or *Leader*, r. Scot., which rises in N. part of Berwickshire, and after a S. course runs into the Tweed, near Melrose. The district through which it passes is called *Lauderdale*.

Laudick, t. Poland; 20 SE. Gnesna.

Laudun, t. France, in Gard, on the Tave. Pop. 2,000.

Lave, r. France, which runs into the Lys, near Bethune.

Lavelanet, t. France, in Arriege; 9 S. Mirepoix, 12 NE. Tarascon. Lat. 42. 56. N.

Laveld, or *La Feld*, v. Neth., in Liege; 4 W. Liege. Here a battle was fought, in 1747, between the allies under the duke of Cumberland, and the French under marshal Saxe, in which the former were defeated.

Laveline, t. France, Vosges; 4 SE. St. Diey.

Lavello, t. Naples, in Basilicata; 6 N. Venosa. Pop. 2,198. Bp. see.

Lavemund, see *Lavamund*.

Laven, small isl. near E. coast of Luçon. Lon. 124. 6. E. Lat. 14. 12. N.

Laven, or *Loven*, r. Norway, which runs into the sea, near Larvigen.

Lauenau, t. Hanover, in Calenberg; 15 N. Hameln. Pop. 459.

Lauenburg, t. Pru. Pomerania, in Coslin, on the Leba; 36 W. Dantzic, 50 ENE. Polnow. Lon. 17. 42. E. Lat. 54. 32. N. Pop. 1,584. It contains a gymnasium, 1 Luth., and 2 Cath. churches.

Lauenburg, or *Saxe Lauenburg*, duchy, in the north of Germany, belonging, since 1815, to Denmark. It is situated on the east side of the Elbe; bounded by the territories of Mecklenburg, Lubeck, Holstein, and Hamburg. Sq. m. 426. Pop. 34,938; of the Lutheran religion. It forms an undulating plain, with few hills, and has a soil partly sandy and covered with heath, partly rich and well cultivated. The occupations of the inhabitants are almost wholly agricultural.

Lauenburg, t. Ger., capital of the duchy of the same name, on the right coast of the Elbe, built by Henry the Lion; 30 SE. Hamburg, 48 SSW. Lubeck. Lon. 10. 48. E. Lat. 53. 22. N. Pop. 2,280. Here is a toll on the Elbe.

Lauenford, t. Han., in Göttingen, on the Weser; 15 NW. Göttingen. Pop. 618.

Lavenham, or *Lanham*, t. Eng., in Suffolk; 10 S. Bury St. Edmund's, 63 NNE. London. Lon. 0. 49. E. Lat. 52. 8. N. Pop. 1,776. It has a weekly market on Tuesday. The principal trade is making woollen yarn.

Lavensar, isl. Russia, gulf of Finland; 60 W. Petersburg. Lon. 27. 50. E. Lat. 59. 54. N.

Lavenstein, or *Læwenstein*, t. Bavaria, in Upper Maine; 12 S. Saalfeld, 14 NW. Lichtenberg. Near it is a copper mine. Pop. 400.

Lauenstein, t. Han., Calenburg, on the Saale; 9 E. Hameln. Pop. 802.

Lauenstein, t. Sax., Meissen; 18 S. Dresden, 21 SE. Freyberg. Lat. 50. 42. N. Pop. 340.

Lavenza, s-p. Italy, with a harbour formed at the mouth of a small river, at the expense of the duke of Modena; 2 SW. Carrara, 7 SE. Sarzana. Lon. 10. 1. E. Lat. 44. 3. N.

Lavercaniere, t. France, Lot; 7 S. Gourdon.

Laverdiere, t. France, in Var; 6 N. Barjols.

Lavernick, t. Prussia, in Culm, on the Drebentz; 44 E. Culm.

Lauezitz, t. Moravia, in Brunn; 10 S. Brunn.

Lauf, t. Bav., Rezat, on the Pegnitz; 8 ENE. Nuremberg, 30 SE. Bamberg. Lon. 11. 13. E. Lat. 49. 8. N. Pop. 1,450.

Laufen, t. Bav., in Iser, on the Inn; 63 E. by S. Munich. Pop. 2,500.

Lauffen, t. Aust. Salzburg, on the Salza; 11 NNW. Salzburg, 26 NE. Kuffstein. Lon. 12. 52. E. Lat. 47. 54. N. Pop. 4,700.

Lauffen, t. France in Upper Rhine, on the Barsch; 6 S. Bâle, 16 N. Soleure.

Lauffen, t. & castle, Switz., which gives name to a bailiwick, in Zurich, near the Rhine; 2 SSW. Schaffhausen. Pop. 1,360. Here is a celebrated cataract.

Lauffen am Neckar, t. Wurt., on the Neckar, formerly imperial; 4 S. Heilbronn, 16 N. Stuttgart. Lon. 9. 18. E. Lat. 49. 5. N. Pop. 3,133.

Lauffen, t. Prussia; 15 S. Bartenstein.

Lauffen, t. Austria, on the Traun; 18 S. Gmunden. Pop. 333.

Lauffenburg, or *Great Lauffenburg*, t. Switz., in Aargau, on the Rhine, opposite to Little Lauffenburg, with which it is connected by a bridge; 18 E. Bâle, 26 W. Schaffhausen. Lon. 8. 4. E. Lat. 47. 36. N. Pop. 800. It was one of the four forest-towns of the late Austrian Swabia; the head place of an ancient county, and a fortified town. At this place is a fall in the river, which is thought more picturesque,

than the one at Schaffhausen.—*Little Lauffenburg*, in Baden, contains 275 inhabitants, and is the capital of a district containing 9,236 inhabitants.

Lauffnitz, r. Stiria, which runs into the Raab, near St. Gothard, in Hungary; 10 SE. Furstenfeld.

Laugeac, t. France, in Upper Loire; 14 S. Brioude. Pop. 2,000.

Laugeon, t. Meckley; 42 W. Munnypour.

Laugharne, s-p. S. Wales, in Caermarthen; 13 SW. Caermarthen, 230 W. London. Pop. 1,511.

Laughi, (Le,) fief of Piedmont, which takes its name from a mountain.

Laughlington, p-t. Westmoreland co. Va.; W. 175.

Laviano, t. Naples, in Principato Citra; 27 E. Salerno.

Laujar, t. Spain, Grenada; 18 NW. Almeira.

Lavigen, t. Norway, in Drontheim; 24 N. Drontheim.

Lauringen, t. Bavaria, in Upper Danube, on the Danube; 6 miles above Hochstet, 22 NE. Ulm. Lon. 10. 22. E. Lat. 48. 32. N. Pop. 3,530. This is supposed to have been a Roman colony.

Lavington, or *Chipping Lavington*, or *Market Lavington*, or *East Lavington*, t. Eng., in Wiltshire, with a weekly market on Wednesday; 16 NNW. Salisbury, 88 W. London. Lon. 1. 59. W. Lat. 51. 17. N. Pop. 899.

Lavinia, (an. *Lanuvium*,) t. Italy; 16 SE. Rome.

Lavinium, now *Practica*.

Lavino, t. Italy, Milan; 18 WNW. Como.

Lavino, t. Naples, Molise; 24 NE. Molise.

Lavis, r. which rises in a lake of Tyrol, and runs into the Adige, 4 N. Trent.

Lavis, t. Tyrol, at the union of the Lavis with the Adige; 8 N. Trent.

Lavis, see *Lugano*.

Lavit de Lomagne, or *Vit de Lomagne*, t. France, in Tarn-and-Garonne; 12 E. Lectoure, Lon. 1. E. Lat. 43. 57. N. Pop. 609.

Laukas, t. Finland; 124 ESE. Wasa.

Laukowitz, t. Bohemia, in Buntzlau; 10 NNE. Jung Buntzlau.

Launceston, or *Dunheved*, t. Eng., Cornwall, on the Ottery, which soon after joins the Tamar; 41 W. Exeter, 214 W. London. Lon. 4. 29. W. Lat. 50. 36. N. Pop. 1,758. Launceston is a borough, and the county town, where the winter assizes are held. It sends 2 members to parliament, and has two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday. Here was formerly a college, founded by one of the Saxon kings, which, in 1150, was converted into a monastery of black canons. The borough of Newport joins to Launceston.

Launitz, t. Prussia; 2 NW. Bretchen.

Launiowitz, t. Bohemia, in Kaurzim; 10 S. Beneschow.

Laun, or *Launy*, t. Bohemia, in Saatz, on the Egra, in the road from Leipsic to Prague; 9 ENE. Saatz. Lon. 13. 54. E. Lat. 50. 20. N. Pop. 1,848.

Launoy, t. France, in Ardennes; 10 SSW. Mezieres, 10 NNE. Rethel.

Lavoncourt, t. France, in Upper Saône; 10 E. Champlitte, 12 S. Jussey.

Lavonia, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 8 WSW. Rossano.

Lavonia, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 14 W. Squillace.

Lavora, or *Terra di Lavoro*, pr. Naples, bounded N. by Abruzzo Ultra and Abruzzo Citra, E. by Molise and Principato Ultra, S. by Principato Ultra and the gulf of Naples, and W. by the Mediterranean and the Campagna di Roma; about 140 miles in length, and 33 wide where broadest. It is populous and fertile, yielding abundance of corn, wine, oil, and other productions of Italy. Anciently it was called *Campania*, and in the middle ages, *The Castellany of Capua*. Capua is the capital; Gaeta the principal seaport. Pop. 519,502. Sq. m. 1,696.

Laupen, t. Switz., in Berne, the principal place of a bailiwick; 5 SW Berne. It was once imperial, and yet enjoys the privilege of electing its own magistrates. It is situated at the conflux of the Sannen and Sense.

Laur, r. Bav., which runs into the Saale, 3 N. Munnerstadt.

Laur, t. Persia, in Chusistan; 50 E. Tostar.

Laur, t. Bav.; 2 N. Munnerstatt.

Lavra, t. Russia, Moscow; 36 NE. Moscow.

Laura, t. Hind., Nagore; 20 W. Catchwana.

Laurac le Grand, t. France, in Aude; 5 S. Castelnaudary, 12 W. Carcassonne. Pop. 585.

Lauradio, t. Portugal, in Estramadura, on S. side of the Tagus; 6 SSE. Lisbon.

Lauragais, before the revolution, a small country of France, in Upper-Languedoc, of which Castelnaudary was the capital.

Laurana, s-p. Istria, with a small harbour, in the gulf of Quarnero; 8 S. Castua. Lon. 14. 17. E. Lat. 45. 28. N. Pop. 453.

Laurdaung, mountain pass in Bengal, from Burwa to Nagpour; 25 NW. Doesa.

Laure, t. Portugal, in Alentejo; 30 WNW Evora.

Laure, t. France, Aude; 8 NE. Carcassonne. Pop. 922.

Laureacum, now *Lorch*.

Laurelton, p-t. Sussex co. Del., on Broad creek, a branch of the Nanticoke; 15 SW. Georgetown, W. 149. Here is a bank.

Laurel Hill, p-v. Richmond co. N. C.; W. 387.

Laurel Mountains, mts. Virginia. Lon. 80. 30. W. Lat. 38. 30. N.

Laurel River, r. Kentucky, which runs into the Cumberland, Lon. 83. 50. W. Lat. 36. 36. N.

Laurenberg, t. Nassau; 3 S. Holzapfel.

Laurence, t. Tioga co., Pa. Pop. 445.

Laurence Creek, r. Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, Lon. 83. 36. W. Lat. 38. 30. N.

Laurence Hill, mt. Pa., between Chesnut and Alleghany mountains. It separates Somerset and Fayette counties.

Laurence Island, small isl. in the gulf of Florida, near the coast of East Florida. Lon. 80. 22. W. Lat. 25. 36. N.

Laurence Key, small isl. in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Mexico. Lon. 89. 48. W. Lat. 16. N.

Lawrence Kirk, t. Scot., in Kincardineshire; 7 W. Bervie. Pop. 1,215. Manufactures of lawn, cambric, &c. have been lately established. In 1799, it was erected into a burgh of barony, with the privilege of a market.—Native, Dr. Wm. Beattie.

Laurens, p-t. Otsego co. N. Y.; 12 SW. Cooperstown, 78 W. Albany. Pop. 2,074.

Laurens, district, W. part of S. C.; W. 569. Pop. in 1810, 14,982; slaves, 3,308. Pop. in 1820, 17,682.

Laurens, co. SW. part of Georgia. Pop. in 1810, 2,210; slaves, 485. Pop. in 1820, 5,436.

Lavrenteva, bay or gulf of the Frozen sea, on W. coast of Nova Zembla. Lon. 53. 14. E. Lat. 72. 15. N.

Laurentius, t. Greece, in Magnesia; 3 E. Drakia. H. 400.

Lauretum Venetum, now *Loredo*.

Lauri, t. Naples, in Lavora; 2 SW. Sezza.

Lauria, t. Naples, in Basilicata; 17 E. Policastro, 90 SE. Naples.

Lauriacum, see *Enns*.

Lauaicaucha, mt. Peru, abounding in silver ore; 6 N. Pasco.

Lauricaucha, lake, Peru; 80 N. Lima.

Lauriere, t. France, in Upper-Vienne; 18 E. Bellac, 18 NNE. Limoges. Pop. 1,183.

Laurieston, v. Scot., Kincardine; 6 N. Montrose. Here is an ancient castle.

Laurieston, v. Scot., in Stirlingshire; 1½ E. Stirling. Pop. 860.

Lauringen, t. Bav., on the Laur; 24 NW. Bamberg, 30 NE. Wurzburg. Lon. 10. 32. E. Lat. 50. 13. N. Pop. 535.

Laurino, t. Naples, Principato Citra; 9 NNW. Policastro. Pop. 2,100.

Lauristan, t. Persia, Irak, on the Zenderoud; 90 W. Ispahan.

Lauro, t. Portugal, on a river of the same name, in Alentejo; 27 WNW. Evora.

Lauro, r. Portugal, which runs into the Almansor, in Alentejo.

Lauirow, t. Hind., Malwa; 12 SW. Kimlassa.

Lauirow, t. Hind., in Bahar; 10 SW. Gayah.

Laurwig, see *Larvigen*.

Laus, now *Laino*.

Laus Kaurens, peninsula, Finmark, in the Frozen sea. Lon. 30. 24. E. Lat. 70. 45. N.

Lausanne, p-t. Northampton co. Pa., on the Lehigh, 55 miles above Easton, 35 NW. Northampton, W. 221. Pop. 220. The Lehigh is rendered navigable to this place for boats of 10 tons. Here are coal mines.

Lausanne, city, Switz., cap. of Vaud, 1½ m. from lake of Geneva; 41 SW. Berne. Lon. 6. 45. E. Lat. 46. 32. N. Pop. 8,055; including the district, 9,965. H. 1,300. It is delightfully situated on 3 eminences, 1,575 feet above the level of the sea, and between 400 and 500 above the lake. From the uneven surface, the streets are steep and irregular, and the houses not well built. It contains a cathedral, 3 other chh., an arsenal, a hospital, several libraries, and an academy established in 1537, having 9 classes, and 12 professors. The chief branches of education are the classics and divinity. The principal manufactures are jewellery and silversmiths' work. The trade is not considerable; many of the inhabitants are employed in the cultivation of vineyards and gardens; the neighbouring country being very fertile. The air is very pure and healthy, and the town is celebrated for the beautiful and picturesque views presented by the lake and the surrounding mountains. It is celebrated for the resort of strangers, who are attracted hither by its fine situation, its institutions, and the polished character of its society.

Beza, Barbeyrac, and Haller passed some years here; here Tissot resided, and here Gibbon wrote the greater part of his history, from 1783 to 1793. Upwards of a mile to the westward was the Roman station *Lausonium*.

Lausnitz, r. which rises in Austria, and runs into the Muldaw, 4 SW. Bechin, in Bohemia.

Lousseignan, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 5 NW. Nerac, 5 W. Agen.

Laussig, t. Sax., in Leipsic; 14 SE. Leipsic. Lon. 12. 36. E. Lat. 51. 7. N. Pop. 1,252.

Laussnitz, t. Sax., Meissen; 13. N. Dresden.

Lausza, t. Samogitia; 44 NW. Miedniki.

Laut, t. Bavaria; 7 W. Kissingen.

Laut, see *Pulo Laut*.

Lautakari, small isl. in north part of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 24. 34. E. Lat. 65. 35. N.

Lautenburg, t. Prussia, in Culm; 48 E. Culm, 60 SW. Heilsberg. Pop. 963.

Lautenthal, t. Han., Gottingen, in the Hartz forest; 8 W. Goslar. Pop. 2,133.

Lauter, r. Ger., which runs into the Neckar, near Wendlingen.

Lauter, r. Ger., which runs into the Danube, near Marchthal.

Lauter, r. Bavaria, which runs into the Maine, near Staffelstein.

Lauter, r. Ger., which runs into the Itsch, near Coburg.

Lauter, r. which forms a part of the boundary between France and Germany. It runs E. into the Rhine, at Lautenburg.

Lauter, t. Ger.; 11 NE. Meinungen.

Lauterach, r. Bavaria, which runs into the Vils, near Schmid.

Lauterbach, t. Bohemia, Saatz; 7 SE. Falkenau, 65 W. Prague. Lon. 12. 45. E. Lat. 50. 2. N. H. 129.

Lauterbach, r. Silesia, which runs into the Katzbach, near Schonau, in Jauer.

Lauterbach, r. Wurtemberg, which runs into the Enz, 2 WSW. Wildbad.

Lauterbach, t. Hesse, in Upper-Hesse; 13 NW. Fulda, 33 E. Wetzlar. Pop. 2,836.

Lauterbach, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 5 NW. Zwickau. Pop. 1,324.

Lauterbach, t. Wurt., district, Oberndorf. Pop. 1,302.

Lautenberg, t. Han., in Gottingen, in the Hartz forest, near which are mines and forges of copper and iron; 14 S. Goslar. Pop. 2,349.

Lauterbrunn, v. Switz., in Berne, in a valley to which it gives name; 6 Interlaken. The valley is about 15 miles in circ., celebrated for its picturesque and romantic scenery; a beautiful cataract, magnificent glaciers, rocks of calcareous stone and granite, and mines of iron and lead.

Lautenburg, t. France, in Lower-Rhine, on the Lauter; 10 E. Weisseburg, 14 S. Landau, 29 NNE. Strasburg. Lon. 8. 14. E. Lat. 49. N. Pop. 1,941. On the 16th of September, 1793, the Austrians were defeated by the French, near this town, with the loss of 1,500 men.

Lautereck, t. Bav. circle of the Rhine, on the Glan; 24 N. Deux Ponts, 46 S. Coblenz. Lon. 7. 35. E. Lat. 49. 39. N. Pop. 627.

Lauterhofen, t. Bavaria; 12 SW. Sulzbach, 13 SW. Amberg. Pop. 599.

Lautern, or *Kaisers Lautern*, t. Bav. circle of

the Rhine, on the Sutter, formerly capital of a duchy in the palatinate of the Rhine; 17 ENE. Deux Ponts, 24 NW. Landau. Lon. 7. 47. E. Lat. 49. 27. N. Pop. 2,363. It contains a castle and 3 churches, for Roman Catholics, Lutherans, and Calvinists. In the different wars between France and Germany, this town with the rest of the palatinate, suffered greatly.

Lautern, t. Prussia; 14 SSE. Heilsberg.

Lauthershausen, t. Bav., on the Altmühl; 8 W. Anspach, 13 NNE. Dinckelsbühl.

Lauterstein, t. Saxony, Erzgebirg; 17 SSW. Freyberg, 32 SW. Dresden.

Lautrach, t. Tyrol; 2 S. Bregentz.

Lautrec, t. France, in Tarn; 12 NNW. Castres, 15 S. Gaillac. Pop. 3,343.

Lautte, t. Prussia; 16 ESE. Marienwerder.

Lavuns, t. France, in Lower Pyrenees; 15 SE. Oleron, 19 S. Pau.

Lauzerte, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Tarn-and-Garonne; 17 NW. Montauban, 17 SW. Cahors. Lon. 1. 13. E. Lat. 44. 15. N. Pop. 1,681.

Lauzet, (*Le*), t. France, in Lower Alps; 10 W. Barcelonnette.

Lauzun, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Lot-and-Garonne; 14 NE. Marmande, 14 NW. Monflanquin. Lon. 0. 32. E. Lat. 44. 38. N. Pop. 1,089.

Lawa, t. Borneo, on a river of the same name. Lon. 110. 42. E. Lat. 0. 40. N.

Lawa, r. Borneo, which runs into the sea, Lon. 109. 30. E. Lat. 0. 39. S.

Lawahanoek, r. Pa., which runs SW. into E. branch of Susquehanna, about 12 miles above Wilkesbarre.

Lawek, see *Cambodia*.

Lawenstein, see *Lauenstein*.

Lawer Kirk, t. Scot., in Perthshire; 15 SE. George Town.

Lawers, r. Holland, which separates Groningen from West Friesland, and runs into the sea, 10 E. Dockum.

Lavis, see *Lugano*.

Laworuw, t. Aust. Galicia; 24 W. Lemberg.

Lawrence, t. Hunterdon co. N. J. Pop. 1,354.

Lawrence, t. Clearfield co. Pa. Pop. 447.

Lawrence, co. Ohio, on Ohio river. Pop. 3,499. Chief town, Burlington.

Lawrence, t. Lawrence co. Ohio. Pop. 199.

Lawrence, t. Stark co. Ohio. Pop. 596.

Lawrence, t. Tuscarawas co. Ohio. Pop. 393.

Lawrence, t. Washington co. Ohio. Pop. 354.

Lawrence, co. Indiana. Pop. 4,116. Chief town, Palestine.

Lawrence, co. Mississippi. Pop. 4,916. Chief town, Monticello.

Lawrence, co. Missouri; W. 1,172. Chief town, Lawrence.

Lawrence Creek, see *Laurence Creek*.

Lawrence, co. West Tennessee. Pop. 3,271. Chief town, Lawrenceburg.

Lawrence, co. Arkansas. Pop. 5,602. Chief town, Davidsonville.

Lawrenceburg, p-t. Lawrence co. Ten.; 100 Munfreesborough, W. 803.

Lawrenceburg, p-t. Tioga co. Pa.; W. 262.

Lawrenceburg, p-t. Gwinett co. Georgia; W. 675.

Lawrenceburg, p-t. & cap. Dearborn co. Indi-

ana, on the Ohio, 2 miles below the Great Miami, 22 below Cincinnati, W. 527. A newspaper is published here.

Lawrenceville, p-t. Nansemond co. N. C. ; 100 Raleigh, W. 226.

Lawrenceville, t. Ohio, in the centre of Madison co.

Lawrenceville, p-t. Lawrence co. Illinois ; 95 Vandalia, W. 736.

Lawson's Fork, a branch of the Pacolet, S. C.

Lawsville, p-t. Susquehanna co. Pa. ; W. 288. Pop. 473.

Lax, t. Switz., in the Valais ; 33 E. Sion.

Laxa, t. island of Lewis, situated on a bay on E. coast ; 9 SSW. Stornaway.

Laxa, t. Buenos Ayres, La Paz ; 20 SW. La Paz.

Laxabon, see *Daxabon*.

Laxenburg, t. Austria ; 7 S. Vienna.

Laxey Bay, bay, about the centre of E. coast of the Isle of Man, in the Irish sea ; a safe shelter from W. winds, in from 7 to 10 fathom water. The cape at S. extremity is called *Laxey Point*.

Laxiana, r. Spain, which runs into the Xalon, about 3 miles above Anza, in Aragon.

Lay, t. France, in Loire ; 8 SW. Roanne. Pop. 985.

Lay, or *Allampi*, or *Alampou*, t. Africa, Ningo, on the Gold coast.

Layau, t. island of St. Vincent, on W. coast, in a bay, at the mouth of a river, to both of which it gives name. Lon. 61. 18. W. Lat. 13. 8. N.

Layaven Point, cape, on N. coast of Mindanao.

Laybach, (an. *Jemona*), t. Austria, capital of a government, and a circle, in Illyria, and the chief town of Carniola ; 28 NE. Trieste, 34 WSW. Cilley. Lon. 14. 30. E. Lat. 46. 2. N. Pop. 11,000. H. 1,288. Bp. see. It is situated on a navigable river of the same name, which so divides it that one part of the town lies in Upper and the other in Lower Carniola. It is an old town, tolerably well built, and has 3 suburbs, a town house, a cathedral, 10 churches, 2 hospitals, a public library, a theatre, an observatory, and a central school with the privileges of a university. The old castle, standing on an eminence, is now used as a prison. Its manufactures of woollens and silks have fallen to decay, but its potteries and tanneries are thriving.—A meeting of the allied sovereigns of Europe was held here in 1820—21.—The government is formed of the duchies of Carniola and Carinthia. Pop. 637,331. Sq. m. 8,087. Pop. of the circle 139,088. Sq. m. 1,426.

Laybach, or *Laubach*, r. Carniola, which rises 1 W. Ober Laubach, and runs into the Save, 3 S. Kreutberg.

Laybach, or *Laubach*, Ober, (an. *Nauportus*), t. Carniola ; 9 SE. Hydria, 61 SW. Laybach.

Lay-Choui, t. China, of the third rank, in Petcheli ; 10 E. Y.

Laydé, t. Africa, in the county of the Foulis, on the Senegal ; 45 SE. Goumel.

Laye, r. France, which passes by Bethune, &c. and runs into the Lys, 6 E. St. Venant.

Laykan, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near SW. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119. 51. E. Lat. 5. 32. S.

Laymebamba, t. Peru, in Chacapoyas.

Laymou, t. on S. coast of the island of Ceram.

Layrac, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne ; 4 S. Agen, 12 W. Valence. Pop. 2,336.

Layssac, t. France, Aveyron ; 12 E. Rhodéz.

Laytons, p-v. Essex co. Va. ; W. 93.

Laza, t. Spain, in Galicia ; 18 ESE. Orense.

Lazanilla, t. Cuba ; 40 ENE. Spiritu Santo.

Lazare Buey, t. Spain, in New Castile ; 8 miles from Toledo.

Lazaretto, small isl. in the Mediterranean, near north coast of Candia ; used by the Venetians for the purpose of a lazaretto, but now deserted. It is not far from Canea.

Lazaretto Vecchio, (Il,) small island in the neighbourhood of Venice, formerly called *St. Maria of Nazareth*, from a church of the same name, built by Augustin Hermits, in 1249. Since the year 1422, all ships coming from the Levant, have performed quarantine in this isl.

Lazareva, t. Russia, Irkutskoi, on the Lena ; 32 SW. Kirensk.

Lazarim, t. Portugal, in Beira ; 6 SE. Lamego, 15 WNW. St. Joao da Pesqueira.

Lazica, a name applied to ancient Colchis.

Lazise, t. Italy, in Verona, on E. bank of lake Garda, with a harbour, a custom-house, and a castle ; 5 W. Verona. Pop. 8,000.

Lea, r. Eng., which rises in Bedfordshire, passes by Hertford, Ware, &c. and falls into the Thames, a little below London.

Leach, or *Lech*, r. England, in the county of Gloucestershire, which runs into the Thames near Lechlade.

Leachlade, or *Lechlade*, t. Eng., in Gloucestershire, on the river Thames, near the borders of Wiltshire, Berkshire, and Oxfordshire ; 29 ESE. Gloucester, 77 W. London. Lon. 1. 43. W. Lat. 51. 43. N. Pop. 993. A canal from the Severn joins the Thames near this town. It has a weekly market on Friday.

Leacock, p-t. Lancaster co. Pa. ; 9 E. Lancaster, W. 125. Pop. 2,882.

Lead Step Bay, bay on S. coast of Wales in Pembroke. Lon. 4. 45. W. Lat. 51. 37. N.

Leaden, r. Eng., which runs into the Severn opposite to Gloucester.

Leaderwater, r. Scot., which rises in NW. part of Berwickshire, and runs into the Tweed, 3 E. Melross.

Leadhills, v. Scot., in Lanerkshire ; 15 S. Lanerk ; 44 S. Glasgow. Pop. 1,000. It is said to be the most lofty habitable situation in Great Britain ; celebrated for the rich lead mines near it, which have been wrought for two centuries.

Leading Creek, r. Ohio, which runs into the Ohio, at Salisbury.

Leaf River, the W. branch of the Pascagoula, Mississippi.

Leaksville, p-t. Rockingham co. N. C. on the Dan ; 85 Raleigh, W. 311. It is a flourishing town.

Leaga, see *Bineaga*.

Leam, mt. Ireland, in Galway, on south side of Lough Corib ; 16 WNW. Galway.

Leam-choui-ho, t. Chinese Tartary ; 37 SW. Ning-yuen-tcheou.

Leame, r. Eng., which runs into the Avon, 1 mile above Warwick.

Leamington Priors, v. Eng., in Warwickshire ; 2 E. Warwick, 22 SW. Birmingham. Pop. 543.

This place has lately risen into importance on account of its mineral spring, and is now become one of the most fashionable watering places in England. The waters are saline, containing a great proportion of soda and magnesia.

Leam-leam, t. China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li; 15 SSW. Peking.

Leam-kien-sam, t. Chinese Tartary; 42 S. Poro.

Leam-yom Hotun, t. Corea; 600 ENE. Peking. Lon. 128. 46. E. Lat. 42. 20. N.

Leam-yuen, t. China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li; 15 N. Chunte.

Lean-chan, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen; 32 SSE. Ta.

Leang-tang, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si; 17 NE. Oei.

Leao, r. China, which runs into the sea, 12 W. Lai-tcheaou.

Leao, or *Leho*, r. Chinese Tartary, formed by the union of several rivers, none of which bear this name till after it has passed the barrier between Leao-tong and Tartary. It runs into the gulf of Leao-tong, about 12 W. Yao-tcheou.

Leao-tong, pr. Chinese Tartary, now more usually called *Cheng-yang*, or *Mougden*; see *Cheng-yang*.

Leao-tong, (*Gulf of*,) or *Yellow Sea*, large bay or gulf of the Chinese sea, between the peninsula of Corea and China; about 400 m. from N. to S. and from 100 to 250 from E. to W. Lat. 34. 45. to 41. N.

Leao-cou-Hotun, t. Corea, on south side of the Ya-lou river; 370 E. Peking. Lon. 125. 4. E. Lat. 40. 9. N.

Leasburg, p-t. Caswell co. N. C.; W. 305.

Leasey Point, cape, on W coast of the county of Lancaster, in the Irish sea, N. isl. of Walney.

Leatherhead, t. Eng., in Surry, on the Mole; 18 SW. London. Pop. 1,209.

Leba, t. Pru. Pomerania, in Cosslin, on a river of the same name; 16 N. Lauenburg. Pop. 693.

Lebadea, now *Liodias*.

Leban, v. Syria, in the pachalic of Damascus; 12 S. Nablous. Near it is a kan or khan, for the reception of travellers; supposed to be the ancient *Lebonah*.

Lebanon, p-t. York co. Maine, on the Piscataqua; 28 NW. York, 100 NNE. Boston, W. 534. Pop. 2,223.

Lebanon, p-t. Grafton co. N. H., on E. side of the Connecticut, opposite to Hartford, Vt., with which it is connected by a bridge; 4 SE. Dartmouth College, W. 500. Pop. 1,710. White river flows into the Connecticut opposite to this town. Near its entrance there are falls in the river.

Lebanon, p-t. Windham co. Vt., on E. side of Windham, 9 NE. Norwich, 30 SE. Hartford, W. 359. Pop. 2,719. It is a pleasant and valuable agricultural township, particularly excellent for grazing. It contains 4 meeting houses, 3 Congregational and 1 Baptist. Main street extends nearly 2 miles in length, about 30 rods wide, containing 2 meeting houses, and an academy.

Lebanon, (*New*,) p-t. Columbia co. N. Y.; 7 W. Pittsfield, 27 SE. Albany, W. 364. Pop. 2,827. It is situated on the turnpike between

Pittsfield and Albany. The village has a pleasant picturesque situation, partly on the slope of a hill and partly in a valley. It is well built, composed of houses painted white, and contains a handsome meeting house. Here is a spring of considerable celebrity, issuing from a high limestone hill, so copiously that the quantity amounts to 18 barrels in a minute. The water contains some lime in solution, but differs very little from very pure mountain water, except by its remarkable temperature, which is that of 73 deg. of Fahrenheit, not varying perceptibly at any season. The spring is kept in constant ebullition by a copious emission of azotic gas. It is useful in salt rheums and various other cutaneous affections. The waters are used without injury for all domestic purposes. On the western side of the mountain, opposite to the spring, 2½ miles distant, is a neat village of Shakers, containing about 500 inhabitants. The houses are on a street about a mile in length, and are painted of an ochre yellow.

Lebanon, p-t. Madison co. N. Y.; 35 SW. Utica, 115 W. Albany, W. 362. Pop. 1,940.

Lebanon, p-t. Hunderdon co. N. J.; W. 225. Pop. 2,817.

Lebanon, co. Pa., bounded NE. by Berks co., S. by Lancaster co., W. and NW. by Dauphin co. Pop. 16,988. Chief town, Lebanon.

Lebanon, p-t. bor. & cap. Lebanon co. Pa.; 25 E. Harrisburg, 82 WNW. Philadelphia, W. 133. Pop. of the borough, 1,437; and of the township 3,059. It is pleasantly situated, regularly laid out, and contains an elegant court house, a number of other public buildings, and many handsome houses, and has considerable trade. It is situated on the Quitipihilla creek, within about a mile of the Schuylkill canal, which connects this stream with the Tulpehocken. About 5 miles from this town there are extensive mines of iron and copper, called the Cornwall mines.

Lebanon, t. Wayne co. Pa. Pop. 145.

Lebanon, (*New*,) p-t. Camden co. N. C., on the Pasquotank, 14 miles above Elizabeth city, W. 286.

Lebanon, p-t. & cap. Warren co. Ohio; 4 W. of the Little Miami; 30 NE. Cincinnati, W. 474. It is a flourishing town, and contains a court house, a jail, a bank, 2 market houses, a printing office, a public library, and 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Methodists.

Lebanon, t. Ashtabula co. Ohio. Pop. 213.

Lebanon, p-t. Wilson co. Ten.; 30 E. Nashville, W. 698. Pop. 200. It contains a court house and a jail. A respectable academy is situated 4 miles west of Lebanon.

Lebanon, p-t. Washington co. Georgia; 14 Milledgeville, W. 680.

Lebanon, p-t. Russell co. Va.; W. 438.

Lebanon, p-t. St. Clair co. Illinois; W. 856.

Lebanon, p-t. Washington co. Ken.; W. 622.

Lebanon, see *Libanus*.

Lebbeke, t. Neth., in E. Flanders; 3 S. by E. Dendermonde. Pop. 3,142.

Lebe, t. Ger., in the duchy of Lauenburg, on a lake near the Baltic; 15 NW. Lauenburg. Lon. 17. 29. E. Lat. 54. 40. N.

Lebedjan, t. Russia, in Tambov; 100 WNW.

Tambov. Lon. 38. 50. E. Lat. 53. 28. N. Pop. 2,540.

Lebedin, t. Russia, Charkov ; 60 NW. Charkov. Pop. 8,971. It is situated on the Atschanaja, built chiefly of wood, has distilleries.

Lebenthor, t. Stiria ; 5 NNE. Fridaw.

Leber, r. France, which runs into the Ill, a little below Schlettstat, in Lower Rhine.

Lebialna, isl. Russia, in the Caspian sea. Lon. 53. 30. E. Lat. 45. 55. N.

Lebiar, forest of Africa, in Zenhaga, in which gum is collected in large quantities ; 100 ENE. Portendic.

Lebiazia, fortress, Russia, in Caucasus ; 16 NW. Astrachan.

Lebiazia, fort, Russia, in Tobolsk ; 188 SSE. Tobolsk. Lon. 71. 14. E. Lat. 55. 20. N.

Lebida, or *Lebda*, (an *Leptis*,) s-p. Africa, in Tripoli, on the coast of the Mediterranean ; 30 W. Mesurata, 30 ESE. Tripoli. Lon. 14. 50. E. Lat. 32. 10. N. It contains a temple, several triumphal arches, and other ruins. It is situated in a fertile plain, and has some commerce, but wants the advantage of a natural harbour.

Lebieda, t. Rus. Wilna ; 10 S. Lida.

Lebiedziow, t. Russian Wilna ; 56 ESE. Wilna.

Lebnek, t. Transylvania ; 15 SE. Schesburg.

Lebo, r. Chili, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 37. 30. S.

Le Bœuf, t. Erie co. Pa. Pop. 505.

Le Bœuf, see *Waterford*.

Lebonah, see *Leban*.

Lebrade, t. Holstein ; 6 SW. Lutkenborg.

Lebrilla, t. Spain, Murcia ; 11 SW. Murcia.

Lebrixa, or *Lebrija*, (an. *Nebrissa*,) t. Spain, in Seville ; 20 S. Seville. Pop. 6,000. It was situated formerly, on a branch of the Guadalquivir, which being now choaked up, the town is 6 miles from the river. It contains a convent and has a castle, which marks some appearance of antiquity to the place. In the environs are produced olives, from which is obtained some of the best oil in Spain.

Lebrutz, r. Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, 2 W. Schandau.

Lebskoi, t. Russia, in Archangelskoe, near the union of the rivers Mezen and Pezna ; 168 E. Archangel.

Lebus, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Frankfort ; 5 N. Frankfort on the Oder, 7 SSW. Custrin. Lon. 14. 44. E. Lat. 52. 26. N. Pop. 1,138. It is seated on the Oder, being 1,200 paces in length, taken in a direct line. It was formerly a much larger and more important place than at present. It has been frequently sacked.

Leca, t. Samos ; 2 S. Carlovassi.

Lecasello, t. Genoa ; 20 NE. Genoa.

Lecce, (an. *Lupiae*,) city, Naples, capital of Otranto ; 20 NW. Otranto, 192 E. Naples. Lon. 18. 8. E. Lat. 40. 40. N. Pop. 14,451. Bp. see. The wool produced in the environs of this place was formerly much celebrated ; the country yields abundance of almonds and olives. It contains, besides the cathedral, 3 parish chh., and several convents. It is the residence of the governor, and is sometimes called the capital of Otranto ; and by some the province is called *Lecce*, instead of Otranto.

Lecci, t. Corsica ; 5 N. Porto Vecchio.

Lecco, t. Italy, in Milan, on the lake Como, which gives name to a branch of the lake, called the *Lake of Lecco* ; 14 ENE. Como. Lon. 9. 23 E. Lat. 45. 5. N. Pop. 1,863.

Leceta, t. Spain, in Navarre ; 17 NNW. Pamplona.

Lech, (an. *Licus*,) r. Bav., which rises in Tyrol, passes by Fuessen, Landsburg, Augsburg, &c., and runs into the Danube, 5 m. below Donawert.

Lech, see *Leach*.

Lechæum, now *Pelago*.

Leche, r. Luxemburg, which runs into the Meuse, near Dinant.

Lechenich, or *Leghenich*, (an. *Legionacum*,) t. Pru. Juliers-Cleves-Berg, in Cologne ; 11 SSW. Cologne. Pop. 1,053.

Lecheraine, t. Savoy ; 10 NNE. Chambéry.

Leches, (*Les*,) t. France, in Dordogne ; 3 S. Mucidan.

Lechhausen, t. Bav., on the Lech, opposite to Augsburg. Pop. 800.

Lechiquelée, rock, or small isl. near S. coast of the isl. of Jersey ; 4 SE. St. Helier.

Lechlade, see *Leachlade*.

Lechones, (*Os*,) cluster of small islands in the Atlantic, near W. coast of Portugal ; 3 miles from the mouth of the Duero. Lon. 8.25. E. Lat. 41. 43. N.

Lechs Gemund, t. Bav., near the Danube ; 6 ENE. Donawert.

Lechwar, t. Hind., in Bahar ; 32 SE. Bahar.

Leck, t. Denmark, in Sleswick ; 14 N. Bredstede.

Leck, r. Holland, or rather a branch of the Rhine, which takes that name at Wyck-te-Duerstede, in Utrecht, passes by Culemburg, Viana, Schonhoven, &c., and loses itself in the Merwe, at Krimpe.

Lechness, t. Norway ; 22 W. Christiansand.

Leçon, t. France, in Puy de Dome. Pop. 2,307.

Lectoure, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Gers, on a mountain, accessible only on one side, near the Gers ; 16 S. Agen, 16 N. Auch. Lon. 0. 42. E. Lat. 43. 56. N. Pop. 5,453. It is defended by art as well as nature. Before the revolution it was the seat of a governor, and see of a bishop.

Lectoure, t. France, in Tarn, on the Tarn, near Alby. Pop. 1,500.

Lectum Promontorium, now *Cape Baba*.

Leczenga, r. Africa, which runs into the Mozambique gulf, Lat. 17. 20. S.

Leczna, t. Poland, in Lublin, on the Wieprz ; 15 ENE. Lublin. Pop. 1,500.

Leda Negus, t. Abyssinia, Gojam ; 120 SSW. Gondar.

Leda, t. Hind., Gangpour ; 20 S. Gangpour.

Ledat, (*Le*,) t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne ; 3 NNW. Villeneuve d'Agen, 6 SW. Monflanquin.

Ledbury, t. Eng., Hereford, market on Tuesday, on a canal, navigable from Gloucester to Hereford ; 16 NW. Gloucester, 123 W. London. Lat. 52. 6. N. Pop. 3,186.

Ledder, r. N. Wales, which runs into the Conway, 12 S. Aberconway.

Lede, t. Neth., in E. Flanders ; 8 SW. Denendermonde. Pop. 3,313.

Ledegheim, t. Neth., in W. Flanders ; 12 E. Ypres. Pop. 3,120.

Ledenitz, t. Bohemia, in Bechin ; 7 SSE. Budweiss.

Leder, lake, Tyrol ; 18 W. Trent.

Lederhose, t. Weimar ; 6 W. Weyda.

Ledesma, (an. *Bletisa*), t. Spain, in Leon, on the river Tormes ; 18 W. Salamanca. Pop. 1,800. It is defended by nature and art. Near it is a warm medicinal bath.

Ledetsch, t. Bohemia, in Czaslau ; 13 S. Czaslau, 42 SE. Prague. Lon. 15.15.E. Lat. 49.40.N. Pop. 1,015.

Ledetz, t. Bohemia, in Buntzlau ; 7 SE. Jung Buntzlau.

Ledianaia, bay or gulf of the Frozen sea, on N. coast of Nova Zembla. Lon. 59. 14. E. Lat. 76. 40. N.

Ledianoi, cape on north coast of Nova Zembla. Lon. 73. 24. E. Lat. 78. N.

Ledignan, t. France, Gard ; 15 NW. Nismes.

Ledone, now *Dunbar*.

Ledong, t. on E. coast of Borneo. Lon. 116. 42. E. Lat. 4. 33. N.

Ledoren, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 20. 56. E. Lat. 63. 12. N.

Kedoyra, t. Spain, Galicia ; 11 NE. Santiago.

Ledra, now *Nicosia*.

Ledwich, r. Eng., which runs into the Temde, 5 SE. Ludlow, in Shropshire.

Lee, t. Strafford co. N. H., on W. side of Durham ; 19 WNW. Portsmouth. Pop. 1,224.

Lee, p-t. Berkshire co. Mass. ; 4 N. Stockbridge, 5 SE. Lenox, 11 SSE. Pittsfield, 130 W. Boston, W. 371. Pop. 1,384. It is watered by the Housatonic, and contains 2 paper mills, a powder mill, and a woollen manufactory.

Lee, t. Oneida co. N. Y. ; 8 N. Rome, 118 W. by N. Albany. Pop. 2,186.

Lee, co. SW. point of Va., bounded NNW. by Kentucky, E. by Russell co., and S. by Tennessee. Pop. in 1810, 4,694, slaves 336. Pop. in 1820, 4,256. The village of *Lee C. H.*, or *Jonesville*, is 80 W. Abingdon, and contains a courthouse, a jail, and 15 families.

Lee, fort, Bergen co. N. J., on the Hudson ; 9 N. Bergen.

Lee, t. Athens co. Ohio. Pop. 336.

Lee, r. Ireland, which passes by Cork, and empties itself into Cork harbour.

Lee, r. Ireland, which rises about 6. E. Tralee, in Kerry, and runs into Tralee bay.

Lee, r. Eng., which runs into the Wever, 2 N. Nantwich, in Cheshire.

Lee's Island, isl. in the Potomac, belonging to Fairfax co. Va.

Lee's Mark, rocks in the Spanish Main, near the Mosquito shore. Lon. 82. 10. W. Lat. 14. 10. N.

Leebyran, small island in the E. Indian sea, near NE. coast of Borneo. Lon. 118.12. E. Lat. 6. 1. N.

Leech Lake, lake, N. A., one of the sources of the Mississippi, 12 miles in diameter. Lat. 48. N. On NW. side is a fort. It communicates with the other head branch of the Mississippi by Leech Lake river.

Leeds, t. & port of entry, Upper Canada, on N. side of the St. Lawrence, at the junction of the Ganogin, 20 NE. Kingston.

Leeds, co. Upper Canada, on north side of the St. Lawrence.

Leeds, t. Kennebec co. Maine ; 20 W. Augusta, 185 NNE. Boston. Pop. 1,534.

Leeds, t. Gloucester co. N. J., on the Atlantic.

Leeds, or *Leedstown*, p-t. Westmoreland co. Va., on the NE. bank of the Rappahannock ; 17 NW. Westmoreland C. H., 40 SE. Fredericksberg, W. 98.

Leeds, t. Eng., in W. riding of Yorkshire ; 8 N. Wakefield, 9 E. Bradford, 17 N. Halifax, 24 SW. York, 196 NW. London. Lon. 1. 34. W. Lat. 53. 48. N. Pop. in 1801, 30,669 ; in 1811, 35,950, and including the parish, 62,534. H. 11,300. It is situated on the Aire, which is navigable from the Humber, up to the town, whence the Leeds and Liverpool canal proceeds on the other hand to the west. Placed in the middle of the line of inland navigation, which extends across the island, having a water communication with Liverpool on the one hand, and Hull on the other, its situation is peculiarly favourable for trade and manufactures. The Aire supplies it amply with water, and the neighbouring mines with coal. It is one of the greatest manufacturing towns in England, and the principal seat of the woollen trade.

The town stands on the slope, and partly also on the summit of a hill, extending $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in breadth. The houses, are mostly of brick, in general well built, and in the modern part, elegant ; in the other parts, the streets are narrow, crooked, and in some places dirty. It has 5 churches, and 12 houses of public worship, belonging to various classes of dissenters ; various charitable institutions ; but the cloth halls are the most remarkable buildings in Leeds. One of them is 382 feet long, and 198 broad ; the other 270 feet by 210. It is here that all the sales of the woollen cloth manufactured in the town and neighbourhood take place, and it forms the greatest mart for these goods in the kingdom. The business is transacted with the greatest regularity and despatch. Though woollen cloth is the staple manufacture, various other manufactures are carried on, some to a considerable extent.

Leeds, v. Eng., in Kent ; 6 E. Maidstone. Here is a mansion, called *Leeds Castle*.

Leefdaal, t. Neth., in S. Brabant ; 5 SW. Louvain. Pop. 1,222.

Leefoga, or *Lefoga*, one of the Hapae islands, in the S. Pacific ocean, and considered as the most fertile. This island is in many respects superior to Annamooka ; the plantations are both more numerous and more extensive. The island is not above 7 miles long, and in some places not above 2 or 3 broad. The inhabitants are ingenious, but treacherous. Lon. 185. 40. E. Lat. 19. 49. S.

Leegettan, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near E. coast of the island of Borneo. Lon. 118. 40. E. Lat. 4. 10. N.

Leeheem, small isl. near NE. of Borneo. Lon. 118. 16. E. Lat. 6. 9. N.

Leek, t. Eng., in Staffordshire, market on Wednesday, in the neighbourhood of coal mines ; 36 S. Manchester, 154 WNW. London. Lon. 2. 3. W. Lat. 52. 48. N. Pop. 3,703.

Leek, t. Neth., in Groningen ; 8 SW. Groningen. Pop. 1,070.

Leeoo-Keeoo, or *Lewchew*, or *Lequeyo*, see *Loochoo*.

Leende, t. Neth., in N. Brabant; 6 S. by E. Eyndhoven. Pop. 1,300.

Leer, r. East Friesland, which rises from a lake, 3 NW. Oldenburg, and runs into the Ems, near Ort.

Leer Ort, see *Ort*.

Leer, or *Lehr*, or *Lier*, t. Han., E. Friesland, on a river of the same name, which soon after joins the Ems; 11 SE. Emden, 24 WNW. Oldenburg. Lon. 7. 20. E. Lat. 53. 12. N. Pop. 4,815.

Leerdam, t. Neth., in S. Holland, on the Linghe, which gave the title of count to the noble house of Egmont, and afterwards to that of Nassau; 11 S. Utrecht, 26 S. Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 59. E. Lat. 51. 55. N. Pop. 1,980.

Leers, or *Liers*, t. Neth., in Liege; 4 N. Liege. Here a battle was fought on the 1st of October, 1746, between the allies, commanded by prince Charles of Lorraine, and the French, under the command of comte Saxe, in which the latter were victorious.

Leerstrand, t. Norway; 8 SW. Drontheim.

Leesburg, p-t. & cap. Loudoun co. Va., near Goose creek; 3 miles from the Potomac, 35 NW. Washington. Pop. 800 or 1,000. It contains a court house, a jail, a market house, an academy, and 3 houses of public worship, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Presbyterians, and 1 for Methodists.

Leesburg, p-t. Highland co. Ohio; W. 327.

Leesburg, p-t. Tuscarawas co. Ohio; 142 ENE. Columbus, W. 274. Pop. 131.

Leesburg, p-t. Harrison co. Ken.; W. 539.

Lee's Mills, p-v. Washington co. N. C.; W. 309.

Leesnitz, or *Legnica*, t. Silesia, in Oppeln; 13 ENE. Ober Glogau, 18 SSE. Oppeln.

Leesville, p-v. Fauquier co. Va.; W. 61.

Leetakoo, or *Latakoo*, city, Africa, and capital of the country of the Booshuanas, or Bushmen, or Bricquas, and residence of their king. Lon. 27. E. Lat. 26. 30. S. It contained, in 1807, according to Trutter and Somerville, about 2,500 houses, and 10,000 or 15,000 inhabitants. The houses are disposed without regularity; each, built in a circular form and surrounded with a palisade, contains several apartments for the different branches of the family, who live separately. The houses are thatched with reeds. This town was visited, in 1813, by Mr. Campbell. It had been moved about 60 miles from its former situation, and was smaller than before, containing only 1,500 houses, and 7, or 8,000 inhabitants.

Leetown, p-t. Jefferson co. Va.; W. 84.

Leeuwarden, see *Lewarden*.

Leeuwe, or *Leeuwen*, t. Neth., in S. Brabant, called by the Flemings *Sout-Leeuwe*; 20 WNW. Liege, 25 E. Brussels. Pop. 1,200. It is situated on the river Geete, in the midst of a morass; it was formerly a place, to which the sovereigns of the country sent those they banished.

Leeuwen, t. Neth., in Guelderland; 11 W. Nimeguen. Pop. 1,500.

Leeward Islands. The terms *Leeward* and *Windward*, applied to the West India islands, were given them, from their situation in a voy-

age from the ports of Spain to Carthagena, or Porto Bello. The islands, which lie to leeward, extend from Porto Rico to Dominica.

Lefca, t. Cyprus, the residence of an aga and a cadî; 28 NNE. Baffa. It was one of the four cities that bore the name of *Arsinoe*.

Lefkeh, t. A. Turkey, in Natolia; 16 SE. Isnik 45 ENE. Bursa. In the neighbourhood is a convent, in which a Greek bp. resides.

Lefkosia, see *Nicosia*.

Lefoga, see *Leefoga*.

Left, t. on N. coast of the island of Kishmé; 12 NE. Kishmé.

Leganes, t. Spain, in New Castile; 5 SW. Madrid.

Legau, t. Bav.; 12 NNW. Kempten. Pop. 1,650.

Lege, t. France, Lower-Loire; 12 SE. Mache-coul; 21 S. Nantes.

Legedia, now *Avranches*.

Legerwood, t. Scot., in Berwickshire; 4 SE. Lauder.

Leghea, t. Nubia; 16 WNW. Dongola. Lon. 29. 30. E. Lat. 20. 6. N.

Leghenich, see *Lechenich*.

Leghi, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 56 ENE. Aden.

Leghorn, or *Livorno*, (an. *Liburnum*, *Liburni Portus*, & *Herculis Labronis Portus*,) city & s-p. Tuscany, in the province of Pisa; 15 SW. Pisa, 47 WSW. Florence, 140 NNW Rome. Lon. 10. 17. E. Lat. 43. 33. N. Pop. 50,582. H. 8,000. Jews 8, or 10,000. The population has varied in the present age according to the state of trade, but in 1819, was about 50,000. It is situated in a marshy district, is of a square form, about 2½ miles in circuit; fortified towards the sea, but towards the land merely enclosed by a stone rampart. The streets are straight, wide, well paved, & clean, especially the one that traverses the town in a direct line from the gate of Pisa to that of the harbour, opening near the centre into a spacious square called the Place of Arms. The private houses in general are tolerably well built, but there are few public buildings of interest. The city contains 7 Catholic churches, 2 Greek, 1 Armenian, an elegant synagogue, a Turkish mosque, 3 hospitals, a public library, and an academy of sciences, literature, and the arts. Among the remarkable structures are the arsenal, the warehouses for salt, tobacco, and oil, the theatre, and the public baths.

Leghorn is accounted the greatest commercial depot in Italy. It is the residence of consuls from the different states in Europe, and is visited annually by upwards of 4,000 vessels. It supplies the interior of Italy with the produce of the rest of Europe, the Levant, and the colonies; in return, it exports the produce and manufactures of the adjacent part of Italy. The harbour is divided into inner and outer. The inner is only a small basin, containing 4 or 5 gallies. The outer harbour, which is the real port, is formed by a mole, 600 paces in length. This mole is well paved, with a partition in the middle for sheltering the shipping from the wind, and is a favourite promenade. The harbour is difficult to enter, and large ships lie beyond the mole, securely moored to pillars with large iron rings, there not being sufficient depth of water within. On one side of the port

is the Lazaretto, said to be the finest establishment of the kind in Europe. The lighthouse stands on a single rock in the sea, and is brilliantly illuminated by 30 lamps, burning in one lantern.—The principal manufactures in this city, are the working of coral and alabaster.

Legineu, t. Prussia; 22 SE. Heilsberg.

Legio, *Septima Gemina*, now *Leon*.

Legiuncara, t. Naples, Bari; 21 NW. Materi.

Leglantier, t. France, Oise; 9 N. Clermont.

Legnano, (an. *Ansianum*,) t. Aust. Italy, in Verona, on the Adige; 22 ESE. Verona, 28 NNW. Ferrara. Lon. 10. 59. E. Lat. 45. 11. N. Pop. 6,350. This is a fortress regularly constructed, and provided with a draw-bridge. The eastern part is called Porto, and the western Legnano. It has several monasteries and a play-house. This town carries on a considerable trade, and a corn market is held every Saturday, supposed to be one of the most important in Italy; for, of the sole article of rice, as much is often sold in one week as amounts to 50,000 ducats.

Legrad, (an. *Jovia*,) t. Croatia, at the union of the Muner and the Drave; 15 E. Varasdin. Lon. 16. 54. E. Lat. 46. 30. N.

Legrand, r. U. S., which rises near lake Erie, and runs into lake Michigan.

Leguevin, t. France, in Upper-Garonne; 9 W. Toulouse. Pop. 6,689.

Leguigno, t. Parma; 18 SSE. Parma.

Lehden, t. Pru. Munster; 2 E. Tecklenburg.

Lehe, t. Hanover, in Bremen; 29 E. Stade, 32 N. Bremen. Pop. 1,349.

Leheim, t. Hesse Darmstadt; 8 W. Darmstadt.

Lehen, t. Baden; 3 NW. Freyburg. Pop. 710.

Lehenhoffen, t. Stiria; 6 WNW. Hardeberg.

Lehigh, r. Pa., which runs SE. into the Delaware, at Easton. Length, 75 miles.

Lehigh, co. Pa., bounded NE. by Northampton co., SE. by Bucks co., SW. by Berks co., NW. by Schuylkill and Northampton cos. Pop. 18,895.

Lehigh Gap, p-v. Northampton co. Pa.; W. 209.

Leighton, p-t. Northampton co. Pa.; W. 219. Pop. 1,550.

Lehmkuhlen, t. Holstein; 8 SW. Lutkenborg.

Lehnberg, t. Nassau; 3 N. Weilburg.

Lehne, r. which rises about 3 miles S. Winterburg, in Westphalia, passes by Schmalenberg, Bilstein, Werdohl, Altenau, &c., and runs into the Roer, 2 miles below Schwiert.

Lehothowan, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 4 NW. Leitmeritz.

Lehre, r. which rises in Verden, and runs into the Aller, 6 miles above Verden.

Lehrberg, t. Bav., on the Unter Retzat; 5 NW. Anspach. Pop. 900.

Lehso, t. Arabia Deserta; 140 S. Cathem.

Lehsten or *Lehesten*, t. Ger., in Coburg, celebrated for quarries of slate; 17 NE. Coburg, 45 SSW. Altenburg. Lon. 11. 35. E. Lat. 50. 25. N. Pop. 772.

Lehtimaki, t. Finland; 65 ESE. Wasa.

Leibau, see *Lobau*.

Leiben, t. Austria; 10 WNW. Crems.

Lieben, t. Austria; 14 SW. Crems.

Leiblingen, or *Lyptingen*, t. Ger., in the lordship of Nellenberg; 6 E. Tuttlingen.

Leibnitz, t. Saxony, Meissen; 4 S. Dresden.

Leibnitz, t. Stiria, on the Sulm; 16 S. Gratz. Pop. 1,025.

Leicester, t. Addison co. Vt.; 46 SW. Montpelier. Pop. 548.

Leicester, p-t. Worcester co. Mass.; 6 SW. Worcester, 46 WSW. Boston, W. 388. Pop. 1,252. Large quantities of cotton and wool cards are manufactured in this town. Here is a respectable and flourishing academy, which was incorporated in 1784, and had, in 1821, a principal, two assistants, and 88 students, 31 studying Greek and Latin. The building is a spacious and elegant edifice, 3 stories high, and has an elevated and pleasant situation. The town contains 3 meeting houses, 1 for Congregationalists, 1 for Baptists, and 1 for Friends.

Leicester, p-t. Livingston co. N. Y., on W. side of the Genesee, opposite to Geneseo and Mount Morris; 22 SE. Batavia, 33 S. by W. Rochester, 249 W. Albany. Pop. in 1810, 927; in 1820, 1,331. In this township is the village of Moscow. See *Moscow*. The flats on the Genesee lying partly in this township, extend 5 or 6 miles in length, and 2 or 3 in width. They are overflowed in the spring, are destitute of timber, and are very fertile, producing great crops of grain. Above the flats, the banks on both sides of the Genesee, rise to the height of 150 or 200 feet, almost perpendicular, and are regarded as a curiosity.—There are two reservations for the Indians, containing about 1,300 acres; one in the north, and the other in the southeast part of the township. On the southeast tract are about 150 Indians; on the north, only two families.

Leicester, (an. *Rage & Catæ*,) t. Eng., capital of Leicestershire, on the Soar; 27 NNE. Coventry, 98 NNW. London. Lon. 1. 9. W. Lat. 52. 38. N. Pop. in 1801, 16,953; in 1811, 23,146; H. 4,682. Families, 4,873, of which 4,090 were engaged in manufactures. It is a town of great antiquity, situated in the finest wool district in England, and is distinguished for the extent of its stocking manufactures, in which it surpasses every other town in England, except Nottingham. It contains 5 parish chh., houses of public worship for Baptists, Independents, Methodists, and Catholics; an exchange, an infirmary, a free grammar school, and other institutions. It is well built, and from the rapid increase of the town the houses have a modern appearance.

Here was formerly a castle of great extent, of which little now remains. To the southeast of the town is the New Walk, an agreeable promenade, which affords many striking views.—Between 7,000 and 8,000 persons are employed in the various branches of the hosiery business, and in prosperous times about 5,000 dozen stockings are manufactured per week. Water communications have been opened to the north, south, and east. It sends two members to parliament. Market on Saturday. It has a number of fairs.

Leicestershire, co. Eng., bounded N. by Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, E. by Lincolnshire and Rutlandshire, S. by Northamptonshire, and W. by Warwickshire and Staffordshire; 40 miles from N. to S., and 30 from E. to W. It is divided into 6 hundreds, which contain 12 market towns, and 200 parishes. Pop. 150,419. Sq. m. 816. The surface is agreeably uneven, the

soil generally excellent, and it is distinguished as an agricultural county, particularly in that department which relates to the raising of cattle, horses, and sheep; it has also considerable manufactures, chiefly of wool, and mines.

Liechau, t. Bav.; 4 SE. Culmbach.

Leichlingen, t. Pru. Dusseldorf, on the Wipper; 4 S. Solingen. Pop. 2,302.

Leidendorff, t. Austria; 4 E. St. Polten.

Leidensdorf, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 20 W. Leitmeritz.

Leiesbach, r. Silesia, which runs into the Oder; 3 E. Parchwitz.

Leifers, t. Tyrol; 3 S. Bolzano.

Leigh, t. Eng., in Lancashire, which formerly had a market, but now neglected; 10 WNW. Manchester, 189 NNW. London. Lon. 2. 27. W. Lat. 53. 28. N. Pop. 1,960.

Leigh, or *Lea*, t. Eng., in Essex, on the side of the Thames, with a custom-house, and officers; 21 ESE. Billericay, 39 E. London. Lon. 0. 37. E. Lat. 51. 34. N. Pop. 702.

Leighlin, or *Old Leighlin*, decayed town, Ireland, in Carlow; Bp. see, united with Ferns; 3 SSW. Carlow. 9 NE. Kilkenny. The cathedral serves for a parish church.

Leighlin Bridge, t. Ireland, in Carlow, on the Barrow; 7 S. Carlow, 11 NE. Kilkenny.

Leigh's Island, small isl. on SE. coast of New Ireland, a little SE. Cocoa Nut island.

Leighton, or *Leighton-Buzzard*, or *Beaundesert*, t. Eng., in Bedford, on the Ousel, on the borders of Buckinghamshire, market on Tuesday; 8 WNW. Dunstable, 41 NW. London. Lat. 51. 59. N. Pop. 2,114.

Leigne, r. France, which runs into the Seine, a little S. Bar sur Seine.

Leilam, or *Leylam*, t. Arabian Irak; 30 N. Bagdad. Near it, in 1733, the Turks were defeated by the Persians, under Kouli Khan; the Turks were commanded by the Seraskier Topal Osman, who was killed in the field; they lost all their baggage and artillery, with the military chest, and not less than 40,000 men, including many bashaws and persons of distinction.

Leima, r. Russia, which runs into the Irtisch, 24 N. Tobolsk.

Leimbach, t. Pru. Merseburg; 1 NE. Mansfield. Pop. 741.

Leimbach, t. Bavaria; 3 SSW. Eltman.

Leimbach, t. Bavaria; 4 S. Lauf.

Lein, r. Wurt., which rises 3 SSE. Murhart, and runs into the Kocher, at Abtsgmund.

Leina, or *Leine*, r. Westphalia, which rises 2 SW. Worbis, in the territory of Eichfeld, passes by Heiligenstadt, Göttingen, Hanover, &c. and joins the Aller, about 2 miles below Zelle.

Leina, t. Ger., in Gotha; 4 SSW. Gotha.

Leinach, t. Bavaria; 4 NE. Lauringen.

Leinach, t. Bavaria; 6 S. Carlstadt.

Leinbach, t. Bavaria; 2 S. Schainfeld.

Leine, r. Ger., which runs into the Nessa, 4 N. Gotha.

Leine, late dep. Westphalia, composed of Brunswick, Hesse, & Hildesheim, with a part of Grubenhagen. Pop. 145,547. Göttingen was the capital.

Leimen, t. Baden; 8 S. Heidelberg. P. 1,202.

Leinen Zum, t. Prussia; 9 E. Thorn.

Leiningen, or *Linange*, late principality, Ger.,

almost surrounded by the Palatinate, and bordering on the bishoprics of Worms and Spire. The house of Leiningen being deprived of its possessions by the treaty of Luneville, received indemnities out of the secularisations in the circles of the Lower Rhine and Franconia.

Leiningen, t. Bav., circle of the Rhine; 11 SW. Worms, 30 S. Mentz. Lon. 8. 4. E. Lat. 49. 30. N.

Leiningen, (Old,) castle & v. Bav.; 3 NW. New Leiningen.

Leinletter, t. Bavaria; 10 SE. Bamberg.

Leinster, the eastern province of Ireland, which contains the 12 following counties, viz. Louth, Meath, Dublin, Wicklow, Wexford, Kilkenny, Carlow, Kildare, Queen's county, King's county, West Meath, and Longford. Leinster is bounded N. by Ulster, W. and SW. by Connaught and Munster, S. and E. by the sea. Its length is 104 miles, the breadth about 55, and the circuit 360; and includes 992 parishes, 1 archbishop, and 3 bishoprics. It is, in general well cultivated, and enjoys good air and soil, and is the most populous, containing the capital and the seat of the government. The principal rivers are the Boyne, Barrow, Liffey, Noir, and May.

Leinugen, or *Leinungen*, t. Pru. Merseburg; 6 SW. Wippra.

Leipheim, t. Bavaria, on S. side of the Danube; 11 NE. Ulm. Pop. 1,135.

Leipnik, t. Moravia, Prerau; 6 NE. Prerau. Lat. 49. 28. N. Pop. 3,395.

Leippa, see *Leypa*.

Leippe, t. Silesia, Neisse; 2 NE. Grotkau.

Leipsic, circle, Saxony; bounded W. and N. by Prussian Saxony, E. by the circle of Meissen, and S. by the circle of Erzgebirg and the principality of Altenburg. Pop. 216,917. Sq. miles 1,537. The soil is fertile, particularly in corn, but deficient in wood, which is brought from Erzgebirg and the Vogtland.

Leipsic, or *Leipzig*, city, Saxony, capital of the circle of the same name, on the Pleisse; 60 W. by N. Dresden, 90 S. by W. Berlin, 100 ENE. Frankfurt on the Maine. Lon. 12. 22. E. Lat. 51. 20. N. Pop. 32,492. H. 1,369. It is situated in a pleasant and fertile plain, extending a mile in length along the river, and is about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. in breadth. It was formerly fortified, but has long since been dismantled, and the space occupied by the ramparts, laid out in gardens, with a beautiful alley of lime trees. Outside of these are the suburbs, 2 large and 2 small. The only remaining fortification is the castle, called *Pleissenburg*, adjacent to the river. The streets are neither broad nor well lighted, but they are kept perfectly clean by means of sewers. The private houses, though crowded, have in general a good appearance.

The town is divided into 4 quarters, and has 4 handsome freestone gates, 8 Lutheran chh., 1 Reformed, 6 hospitals, 5 public libraries, 2 gymnasia, and a Protestant university. Among the public edifices are distinguished the exchange, the town house, the cloth-hall, the church of St. Nicholas, the Catholic chapel, the new theatre, and the arsenal. The university was founded in 1409, and is one of the most eminent in Germany. It consists of 4 faculties,

theology, law, medicine, and philosophy, and has 27 regular professors, besides extra professors and private lecturers; a library, a museum of natural history, a clinical institute, and a botanic garden. There are several learned societies at Leipsic, as the belles lettres, the philological, the economical, the Linnean, the Collegium, Philobiblicum, and the academy of fine arts.

Leipsic is the chief commercial city in the interior of Germany, and is also the great mart of German literature. It has 3 great fairs, at new year, Easter, and Michaelmas; which are attended by an immense concourse of people, not only from every considerable town in Germany, but also from foreign countries. The total value of business transacted here in a year, exclusive of the book trade, is estimated at 18,000,000 dollars.—The wholesale booksellers of Germany are chiefly confined to Leipsic, Frankfort on the Maine, Berlin, Nuremberg, Augsburg, and Hamburg. Leipsic, being a central position, is the place where booksellers meet periodically at Easter fair to purchase and exchange. There are 50 or 60 booksellers belonging to the city, and the number attending from other parts, varies from 200 to 300. The number of new publications, great and small, exhibited for sale, is computed at 50,000 distinct works, but as the editions are generally small, the value of the books sold or exchanged is supposed to fall short of 1,000,000 dollars.—Natives, Thomasius, Leibnitz, Fabricius, Teller, Kästner.

In 1519, a theological conference was held here between Martin Luther and Dr. Eck.—Near Leipsic the Swedes gained two great battles over the Imperialists in 1631 and 1642; and in October 1813, a tremendous battle was fought between the French army consisting of 160,000 men under Bonaparte, and the allies 240,000 strong; the French being defeated with the loss of 40, or 50,000 in wounded, killed, and prisoners.

Leire, now *Soar*.

Leiria, see *Leyria*.

Leirstettin, t. Bavaria; 5 E. Schwabach.

Leisebach, river, Silesia, which runs into the Oder, 1 W. Stœdtl Leubus.

Leiselsheim, t. Bav., circle of the Rhine; 3 WNW. Worms.

Leisse, t. Prussia; 8 N. Marienburg.

Leisznig, t. Saxony, Leipsic, on the Mulda; 24 ESE. Leipsic, 32 NW. Dresden. Lon. 12. 50. E. Lat. 51. 7. N. Pop. 2,520. It has manufactures of cloth, lace, stocking, &c. It has 2 churches. The citadel is called *Mildenstein*.

Leistenau, t. Prussia; 6 W. Bischofswerder.

Leita, or *Leyta*, or *Leytha*, r. which rises in SW. part of Austria, and joins the Raab at Raab, in Hungary; after which the united stream runs into a branch of the Danube, 9 W. Comorn.

Leitenberg, see *Leutenberg*.

Leiterbach, see *Letter*.

Leith, t. Scot., in the county of Edinburgh; 2 NE. Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 12. W. Lat. 55. 58. N. Pop. 20,363. It was formerly called *Inverleith*. It is the seaport of Edinburgh, situated on the banks of the Water of Leith, at its con-

fluence with the Frith of Forth, which forms the harbour, and divides the town into 2 districts, called *North* and *South Leith*, communicating by 2 draw bridges across the harbour. The old part of the town is irregularly built, the streets narrow, and the houses old fashioned and inconvenient, but the new part is regularly laid out, and the houses elegant. The principal public buildings are 7 houses of public worship, 2 hospitals, a high school, exchange, and custom house. The harbour has only 9 feet of water at neap tides, and 16 at spring tides. Leith carries on an extensive trade with the Baltic, Mediterranean, other parts of Europe, and America, besides a great coasting trade. The Greenland fishery is also carried on to considerable extent; likewise ship building. Here are several extensive rope-walks, 6 or 7 glass houses, sugar refineries, soap-works, breweries, iron works, &c. The town has been greatly enlarged and improved within 20 or 30 years.

Leith Water, r. Scotland, which runs into the Forth at Leith.

Leithen, r. Scot., which runs into the Tweed, at Inverleithen.

Leitmeritz, city, Bohemia, capital of a circle of the same name; 28 NNW. Prague, 34 SSE. Dresden. Lon. 14. 15. E. Lat. 50. 31. N. Pop. 3,520. Bp. see. It is situated on the Elbe, which here receives the Egra, and becomes navigable; is well built, and populous. The circle is so fertile and fine a country, as to have been called *the Bohemian Paradise*; exclusive of which, it is supplied, by means of the river Elbe, with the products of the rest of the provinces of the kingdom, and also of other countries. The wines, called *Podskulsky*, which grow near Austi, are particularly famous, and the warm mineral waters of Topolitz are very wholesome. We also find here tin and precious stones. Pop. 291,183. Sq. m. 1,344.

Leitomischel, see *Leutomischel*.

Leitrim, co. Ireland, in Connaught, bounded N. by the bay of Donegal, NE. by Fermanagh, SE. by Cavan and Longford, and SW. by Roscommon and Sligo; about 42 miles in length from NW. to SE. and from 6 to 16 broad. The northern parts are mountainous, but furnish food for a great number of young cattle; the southern parts are level, and the soil is fertile. Carrick is the county town. Pop. about 76,000.

Leitrim, t. Ireland, from which the county is named, on the Shannon; 3 N. Carrick.

Leitschach, t. Stiria; 13 NW. Marburg. H. 60.

Leitzen, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Frankfort; 4 SW. Seelow.

Leitzersdorf, t. Lower Austria; 3 NE. Storkerau. Pop. 1,028.

Leitzko, or *Leitzkau*, t. Prussia, Magdeburg; 14 ESE. Magdeburg. Pop. 1,065.

Leiva, (*Nuestra Senora de*,) t. New Grenada, in Tunja; 14 W. Tunja. It is situated on a pleasant plain, and is a considerable town.

Leixlip, t. Ireland, in Kildare, on the Liffey; 8 W. Dublin. Here is a medicinal spring; and in the neighbourhood are the ruins of a town named *Corisig*, and a castle.

Lekeo, one of the Japan islands, about 120 miles in circumference; 20 S. Ximo. Lon. 132. 40. E. Lat. 31. 20. N.

Lekinpour, t. Hind., in Cattack ; 12 NE. Cattack.

Lekkerkerk, t. Holland, on the Lech ; 8 E. Rotterdam. Pop. 1,300.

Lekna, t. Poland ; 28 NNW. Gnesna. P. 216.

Leksand, t. Sweden, in Dalecarlia ; 20 NW. Fahlun.

Leleza, t. Rus. Volhynia ; 60 N. Zytomiers.

Lelian, t. on N. coast of the island of Bouru. Lon. 127. 12. E. Lat. 3. 10. S.

Lelit Pattan, see *Pattan*.

Lelow, t. Poland ; 32 NW. Cracow. Pop. 600.

Lelunda, r. Africa, which joins the Zaire, about 60 miles from its mouth.

Lelunda, t. Congo, on the river so called, which runs into the Zaire ; 35 E. St. Salvador.

Lema, small isl. in the Chinese sea. Lon. 114. 17. E. Lat. 22. N.

Lema Islands, cluster of small islands in the E. Indian sea, near W. coast of Borneo. Lon. 108. 48. E. Lat. 1. 10. S.

Leman Lake, see *Geneva*.

Leman, r. Eng., which runs into the Ex, near Tiverton.

Lemavæ, and *Lemavio*, now *Lyme*.

Lemba, t. Africa, in Congo.

Lemba, t. on W. coast of Celebes. Lon. 119. 52. E. Lat. 3. 15. S.

Lemba, or *Libongo*, r. Africa, which is too shallow for navigation, and has no harbour at its mouth. It runs into the Atlantic, 10 S. the Onza.

Lembach, t. Stiria ; 3 SSW. Marburg.

Lembach, t. Austria ; 9 S. Aigen.

Lembeck, t. Prussia, in Munster ; 6 WNW. Haltern.

Lembeek, t. Flanders ; 8 S. Ghent. P. 2,665.

Lembege, t. France, in Lower Pyrenees ; 15 NNW. Tarbe, 15 NE. Pau. Pop. 942.

Lemberg, or *Leopold*, city, Austrian Poland, capital of Galicia ; 72 SSE. Chelm, 156 E. Cracow, 300 SSE. Königsberg. Lon. 23. 59. E. Lat. 49. 51. N. Pop. 41,493 ; of whom 12,730 are Jews. H. 2,515. Abp. see. It contains a Catholic cathedral, 11 other Catholic churches, 1 Greek church, 1 Armenian church, 1 united Greek church, 1 Lutheran church, and 2 synagogues ; a gymnasium, a university, and other institutions. It is the principal thoroughfare from Odessa and other Russian seaports on the Black sea, to Vienna and the rest of Germany. Its fair, which is held during Lent, is on a very large scale, and the business transacted at it is immense. It is a large, opulent city, and pretty well fortified in the Polish manner, that is, only with timber ; and lies low, on the banks of the river Peltew, which soon after joins the Bug ; being surrounded with hills and mountains, which command the town. It carries on a considerable trade, and has two castles, one within, and another without its walls. The latter stands on a high hill, and the Carmelite monastery, which is fortified, may serve for a citadel to this castle.

Lemberg, t. France, Moselle ; 3 SW. Bitche, 12 SE. Sarguemines. Pop. 1,429.

Lemberg, see *Lowenberg*.

Lemberg, t. Stiria ; 5 N. Cilley.

Lemberghe, t. Flanders ; 6 S. Ghent.

Lembo, t. Congo, on the Zaire ; 40 SW. Es-seno.

Lemboula, r. France, which runs into the Tarn, near Moissac.

Lemene, r. Italy, which rises in Friuli, and runs into the gulf of Venice, near Caorla.

Lemyebamba, t. Peru, in Truxillo ; 22 SW. Chacapoyas.

Lemford, or *Levenfurt*, t. Han., in Diepholz ; 8 S. Diepholz.

Lemgo, or *Lemgow*, t. Ger., in Lippe-De-mold, on a small river, near the Werra ; 17 SSW. Minden, 32 NNE. Lippstadt. Lon. 8. 44. E. Lat. 52. 2. N. Pop. 3,372. It contains 2 Lutheran churches, 1 Reformed, 1 hospital, and a gymnasium. It is divided into Old and New Town, each of which is governed by its respective magistrates ; formerly one of the Hanse towns.

Lemia, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Chili. Lat. 44. 6. S.

Lemington, t. Essex co. Vt., on the Connecticut ; 75 N. by E. Newbury, 80 NE. Montpelier. Pop. 139.

Lemkendorf, t. Denmark, in the isl. of Femern ; 4 W. Borg.

Lemland, small isl. in the Baltic, near SE. coast of Aland, about 20 m. in circumference. Lon. 19. 58. E. Lat. 60. 4. N.

Lemlem, country, Africa, in the internal part of Negroland ; 500 ESE. Tombuctoo.

Lemlum, t. Arabian Irak ; 33 SE. Helleh. Lat. 31. 43. N.

Lemmer, (*The*,) s-p. Friesland, near the Zuyder zee ; 15 W. Staveren, 20 S. Lewarden. Lon. 5. 30. E. Lat. 52. 52. N.

Lemnitz, r. Saxony, which runs into the Saale, 5 SE. Saalburg.

Lemnitz, t. Weimar, in Neustadt ; 3 E. Neustadt.

Lemnos, see *Stalimene*.

Lemo, r. Piedmont, which runs into the Orba, near Alexandria.

Lemo, t. Finland, in Abo ; 12 NW. Abo.

Lemon, t. Butler co. Ohio. Pop. 2,133.

Lemon Rock, rock, near SW. coast of Ireland. Lon. 10. 18. W. Lat. 51. 45. N.

Lemos, district, Spain, in Galicia, E. of Minho ; the chief place is Montforte de Lemos.

Lemosano, t. Naples, Molise ; 8 NE. Molise.

Lemov, (*Niznei*,) t. Russia, in Penza ; 72 W. Penza. Lon. 43. 34. E. Lat. 53. 25. N.

Lemov, (*Verchnei*,) t. Russia, in Penza ; 38 SW. Penza. Lon. 43. 14. E. Lat. 53. 16. N.

Lempa, r. Mexico, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 13. 36. N.

Lempach, t. Austria ; 14 WSW. Vienna.

Lempala, t. Finland ; 27 NW. Tavasthus.

Lempde, t. France, in Upper Loire ; 9 NW. Brioude, 24 N. St. Flour. Pop. 1,138.

Lemps le Grand, t. France, in Isere ; 13 S. La Tour du Pin, 18 NW. Grenoble.

Lempster, p-t. Cheshire co. N. H. ; 11 E. Charlestown, 40 W. Concord, W. 471. Pop. 950.

Lempta, (an. *Leptis*, or *Leptis Parva*,) s-p. Africa, on E. coast of Tunis ; the name denotes a port or station for vessels ; 60 S. Tunis. Lon. 10. 54. E. Lat. 35. 30. N. Lempta has been a mile or more in circuit ; but at present nothing remains besides the ruins of a castle, with a low shelf of rocks, that probably made the N. mound of the ancient *Cothon*.

Lempla, desert country, Africa, inhabited by a fierce and barbarous people, who rob the caravans that pass from Constantina and other towns, towards Nubia; situated about Lon. 9. E. Lat. 26. 30. N.

Lempla, or *St. Nicholas*, r. Africa, which rises in Calbari, and runs into the Atlantic.

Lem-tchin, t. Thibet; 12 WNW. Pitchan.

Lemui, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, between the island of Chiloe, and the continent. Lat. 44. 10. S.

Lemvig, t. Denmark, in North Jutland, on the Lime Fiord, or Lympfurd; 84 N. Ripen. Lon. 8. 18. E. Lat. 56. 44. N. Pop. 550.

Len, r. Eng., in the county of Kent, which runs into the Medway, near Maidstone.

Lena, r. Russia, which rises in a morass, Lon. 108. 14. E. Lat. 50. 20. N., in Irkutskoi, passes by Vercholensk, Tutura, Kirensk, Vitimskoi, Olekminsk, Yakutsk, Zigansk, &c., and runs into the Frozen ocean, Lon. 117. 14. E. Lat. 73. N. It is broad and deep, and forms numerous islands. Its entire course is estimated at nearly 2,000 miles.

Lena, harbour, on west coast of Mindanao. Lon. 122. 12. E. Lat. 6. 42. N.

Lenato, t. Italy; 5 S. Milan.

Lenberan, t. Persian Armenia; 168 E. Erivan.

Lenckersheim, t. Bav.; 3 E. Windsheim.

Lencloistre, t. France, in Vienne; 14 N. Poitiers. Pop. 2,114.

Leneczic, or *Lentschitz*, t. Poland, in Masovia, on the Bsura; 60 WSW. Warsaw, 145 S. Dantzic. Lon. 19. 17. E. Lat. 51. 52. N. Pop. 2,225. It is surrounded with a wall and a moat, and is defended by a castle, which stands on a rock. A provincial diet, a court of judicature, and provincial synods of the clergy are held in this town.

Leneczna, t. Poland, Lublin; 16 NE. Lublin. Pop. 1,400.

Lendar, t. Istria; 19 E. Capo d'Istria.

Lendinara, t. Aust. Italy, in Venice, on the Adigetto; 8 W. Rovigo. Pop. 5,000. It contains 9 chh., and 4 convents.

Lendora, t. Rus. Olonetz; 100 WNW. Povenetz.

Lendsiedel, t. Wurt.; 4 W. Kirchberg.

Lenes, small isl. in the North sea, near the coast of Norway. Lat. 67. 40. N.

Lenga de Bazasa, pr. on the coast of Carmania. Lon. 34. 11. E. Lat. 36. 33. N.

Lengfeld, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg; 12 SE. Chemnitz, 30 SW. Dresden. Lon. 13. 7. E. Lat. 50. 40. N. Pop. 1,100.

Lengfeld, or *Lengensfeld*, t. Sax., in the Vogtland; 10 NE. Plauen, 10 SSW. Zwickaw. Lon. 12. 22. E. Lat. 50. 27. N. Pop. 2,104.

Lengenwang, t. Bav.; 9 S. Oberdorf.

Lenger, t. Persia, in Chorasan; 162 NNW. Herat.

Lenger Kuran, t. Persia, in Ghilan; 120 NW. Reshd.

Lengerich, t. Han., in Lingen; 4 S. Tecklenburg. Pop. 884.

Lengfeld, t. Bav.; 9 NNE. Wertheim.

Lengfeld, t. Bav.; 3 NNE. Wurzburg.

Lengfurt, t. Bav., on the Maine, near Homberg. Pop. 876.

Lenghier, t. Persia, Chorasan; 70 E. Herat.

Lengium, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 42 E. Gottenburg.

Lengo Sengando, t. Congo; 45 SSW. Bombi.

Lengsfeld, t. Weimar, in Eisenach, on the Werra; 16 SSW. Eisenach. Pop. 1,719.

Lengueglio, t. Genoa; 5 S. Albenga.

Lengur, t. Persia, in Mazanderan; 15 NW. Amol.

Lenham, t. Eng., in Kent, with a weekly market on Tuesday, situated near the source of the Len; 9 E. Maidstone, 48 E. London. Lon. 0. 43. E. Lat. 51. 14. N. Pop. 1,434.

Lenhofda, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 30 NW. Calmar.

Lenkeran, t. Persia, in Ghilan, near the Caspian sea; 15 N. Astara, 110 NW. Reshd. Lon. 49. E. Lat. 28. 40. N.

Lenkersheim, t. Bav.; 14 N. Anspach. P. 800.

Lennan, (La,) t. Buenos Ayres, in La Paz; 27 N. Potosi.

Lenne, r. Ger., which rises near Berleburg, and runs into the Roer, 2 W. Schwiert.

Lennep, t. Pru. Dusseldorf; 20 ESE. Dusseldorf. Lon. 7. 18. E. Lat. 51. 9. N. Pop. 2,742.

Lenno, t. Italy, Milan; 12 S. Brescia. P. 2,000.

Leno, harbour on west coast of Mindanao. Lon. 124. 21. E. Lat. 6. 38. N.

Lenoir, co. N. C. Pop. in 1810, 5,572; slaves 2,440. Pop. in 1820, 6,799. Chief town, Kingston.

Lenoncourt, t. France, in Meurte; 4 ESE. Nancy, 7 NW. Luneville.

Lenox, p-t. & cap. Berkshire co. Mass.; 6 S. Pittsfield, 58 NW. Hartford, 135 W. Boston, W. 366. Pop. 1,315. It is situated on a high hill, and consists chiefly of two streets, intersecting each other at right angles. A few of the houses are of brick, but they are mostly of wood, painted white, and make a handsome appearance. The town is watered by the Housatonic, and contains a very elegant court house, a jail, an academy, a woollen manufactory, a furnace for casting hollow ware, and 2 houses of public worship, 1 for Congregationalists, and 1 for Episcopalians. Here is a valuable iron mine.

Lenox, p-t. Madison co. N. Y., on south side of Oneida lake; 25 W. Utica, W. 375. Pop. in 1810, 1,734; in 1820, 3,360.

Lenox, t. Susquehanna co. Pa. Pop. 214.

Lenox, t. Ashtabula co. Ohio. Pop. 124.

Lenox, isl. in the Mergui Archipelago, about 5 m. in circumference. Lat. 9. 2. N.

Lenox, ancient district, Scot., now divided into Dumbartonshire and Stirlingshire.

Lenox Castle, p-v. Rockingham co. N. C.; W. 316.

Lenoxville, s-p. Carteret co. N. C., at Chadwick's point, where a small river flows into Core sound; 3 m. from Beaufort, 4 from Old Topsail inlet. It has lately been laid out; is said to have one of the best harbours in the state, on a healthy site, and well situated for trade.

Lens, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 7 NW. Douay, 72 N. Paris. Pop. 2,325. It was formerly fortified, but is now open.

Lens, t. Neth., in Hainaut; 9 N. Mons. Pop. 2,004.

Lenswyck, t. Norway; 20 WNW. Drontheim.

Lent au Dombes, t. France, in Ain ; 5 S. Bourgen Bresse. Pop. 830.

Lenta, r. Naples, which runs into the Adriatic, between Pescara and Ortona a Mare. Lon. 14. 20. E. Lat. 42. 28. N.

Lente, t. Holstein ; 3 NNW. Eutyn.

Lentella, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra ; 18 NE. Civita Borella.

Lenten, t. Norway ; 20 N. Berga.

Lentershausen, t. Bav. ; 5 ESE. Lauringen.

Lenthe, t. Neth., in Overysse ; 5 SE. Zwoll. Pop. 1,100.

Leontini, (an. *Leontini*,) t. Sicily, in the valley of Noto ; 10 NW. Augusta, 13 SSW. Catania, 19 NNW. Syracuse. Lon. 15. 0. E. Lat. 37. 18. N. Pop. 5,152. It is situated on a river of the same name, about 5 miles from the sea ; very considerable before it was almost destroyed by an earthquake, in 1693. At a small distance from the city was a lake abounding in fish, and about 20 miles in compass. The vapours rising from the marshes, made by the overflowing of the lake, greatly infected the air, which was there deemed very unwholesome ; but to make amends for this, the fields were so fruitful, that according to Pliny, they yielded a hundred fold ; whence the city of Leontini was called by Tully, *the grand magazine of Sicily*. The wines it produced were thought the most delicious of the whole island, but the inhabitants abused the benefit by their intemperance, which gave rise to the proverb, "The people of Leontini are always at their cups."

Lentiscosa, t. Naples, in Principato Citra ; 9 SW. Policastro.

Lento, t. Corsica ; 11 S. Oletta.

Lentz, t. Prussia, Ermeland ; 8 NE. Elbing.

Lentzburg, t. Switz., in Aargau, capital of a bailiwick ; 16 W. Zurich, 35 NE. Berne. It has a considerable trade, with manufactures of flowered linens and cottons, tobacco, &c.

Lentzen, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam, near the Elbe ; 14 W. Perleberg, 74 NW. Berlin. Lon. 11. 36. E. Lat. 53. 9. N. Pop. 2,137.

Lentzendorf, t. Bav. ; 7 N. Bayreuth.

Lenza, small isl. in the Adriatic. Lon. 15. 31. E. Lat. 44. 5. N.

Lenza, r. Italy, in Parma, which, after flowing 50 miles, unites with the river Parma.

Leoben, or *Leuben*, t. Stiria, on the Muehr ; 68 SW. Vienna. Lon. 14. 55. E. Lat. 47. 22. N. Pop. 2,000. At this town, the preliminaries of peace between the emperor and the French republic were agreed to, on the 20th of April, 1797.

Leobschütz, or *Lautschütz*, t. Pru. Silesia, in Oppeln, cap. of a circle ; 16 NW. Ratibor, 30 S. Oppeln. Lon. 17. 44. E. Lat. 50. 5. N. Pop. 3,388. This town has suffered much by war. It has a Catholic gymnasium.

Leocata, see *Alicata*.

Leochel, t. Scot., in Aberdeenshire, 6 NW. Kincardine O'Neil.

Leogane, (*Bay of*,) or *Bite of Leogane*, bay at W. end of St. Domingo. It opens between Cape Nicholas at W. end of N. peninsula, and Cape Donna Marie, at NW. point of S. peninsula, 45 leagues apart.

Leogane, s-p. St. Domingo, on north coast. Lon. 73. 25. W. Lat. 28. 30. N. Pop. stated at

6,000. This was once the seat of the French government. It is however not well situated, but the air is said to be good, and the soil of the environs fertile.

Leominster, p-t. Worcester co. Mass. ; 19 N. Worcester, 46 WNW. Boston, W. 439. Pop. 1,790. It is watered by the Nashua, is a pleasant agricultural town, and contains a paper mill and other valuable mills, and has considerable manufactures of brick and combs.

Leominster, or *Lemster*, t. Eng., in Hereford, on the Wye, in a part called the *Marshes of Wales* ; 26 W. Worcester, 137 WNW. London. Lon. 2. 36. W. Lat. 52. 20. N. Pop. 3,282. It is well built, and the environs are fertile. The chief trade is in wool, felts, and leather. It has sent members to parliament from the reign of Edward I. The market is on Friday.

Leon, one of the great divisions of Spain, usually styled the kingdom of Leon ; bounded N. by Asturia, E. by Old Castile, S. by Estramadura, and W. by Portugal and Galicia. It was united to Castile in the beginning of the 11th century. The soil is generally fertile, and produces all the necessaries of life ; and the wine is tolerably good. Pop. 930,000. Sq. m. 21,000. It is divided into the six following provinces.

Provinces.	Pop.	Chief Towns.
Leon	240,000	Leon.
Salamanca	210,000	Salamanca.
Palencia	120,000	Palencia.
Zamora	72,000	Zamora.
Toro	100,000	Toro.
Valladolid	188,000	Valladolid.

Leon, (an. *Legio Septima Gemina*,) city, Spain, capital of a province to which it gives name, at the conflux of two rivers, whose united stream runs into the Esla, 10 S. of the town ; 150 NW. Madrid. Lon. 5. 37. W. Lat. 42. 36. N. Pop. 6,170. Bp. see. This city is very ancient, and was formerly much more rich and populous than it now is. It was the capital of a kingdom of the same name, and the kings resided in a palace here till the year 1037. It now contains 13 parish churches, 9 convents, and 4 hospitals. The cathedral is handsome, and abounds in relics. In it are seen the tombs of 37 kings, and 1 emperor.

Leon, t. Spain, in Catalonia ; 43 NW. Urgel.

Leon, t. Mexico, in Guadalaxara ; 40 E. Guadalaxara.

Leon, t. Guatemala, capital of Nicaragua. Lon. 81. 56. W. Lat. 12. 30. N. Pop. 10, or 12,000. It contains about 1,200 houses, 4 churches, and several convents. The soil is sandy, but the situation near the lake and between the two seas, renders it very commercial.

Leon, r. Guatemala, which runs into the bay of Honduras, Lon. 88. 5. W. Lat. 15. 45. N.

Leon, t. Piedmont ; 4 N. Savigliano.

Leon, isl. on the coast of Spain, in the Atlantic, separated from the continent by a very narrow strait. Lon. 6. 25. W. Lat. 36. 27. N. The form is irregular ; the length about 10 miles, and the breadth scarcely in any part 3. The city of Cadiz is built at its north extremity.

Leon, see *Isla de Leon*.

Leon de Garaccas, see *Caraccas*.

Leon de Cuanuco, see *Guanuco*.

Leon, (*New*,) pr. Mexico, comprehended in the province of St. Luis Potosi. The interior parts are but little known, but are said to be full of mountains, which contain rich mines. The principal towns are Montelrey, Monclova or Coaguilla, St. Jago, Comargo, & Santander. Pop. 30,000.

Leonan, small island in the E. Indian sea, near NE. coast of Borneo. Lon. 117. 48. E. Lat. 6. 39. N.

Leonardtown, p-t. & cap. St. Mary's co. Md., at the entrance of Britain brook into Britain bay, five miles from its mouth in the Potomac; 30 SE. Port Tobacco, W. 35. H. 50.

Leonberg, or *Leonsberg*, t. Wurtemberg, on the Glems; 6 W. Stuttgart, 34 NNE. Freudenstadt. Lon. 9. 7. E. Lat. 48. 51. N.

Leone, one of the Navigator's islands; about 5 miles in circumference, E. of Fanfoué, from which it is separated by a narrow channel. Lon. 169. W. Lat. 14. 8. S.

Leones, small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Patagonia. Lat. 50. 2. S.

Leonessa, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; 19 NW. Aquila. Pop. 4,713.

Leonforte, t. Sicily, Demona. Pop. 8,000.

Leoni, t. Naples, in Principato Ultra; 12 W. Conza.

Leonico, see *Lonigo*.

Leonsberg, t. Wurt.; 11 NW. Stutgard. Pop. 1,677.

Leonsberg, castle, Bav., near the Iser; 5 N. Dingelangen.

Leontari, t. Morea; 20 NNW. Misitra.

Leontevka, t. Rus. Novgorod; 40 SE. Valдай.

Leontini, or *Leontium*, now *Lentini*.

Leontopolis, now *Racca*.

Leopold, see *Lemberg*.

Leopoldsau, t. Austria; 6 N. by E. Vienna. Pop. 1,143.

Leopoldschlag, t. Austria; 7 NNE. Frienstatt.

Leopoldstadt, a suburb of Vienna, on north side of the Danube, communicating with the city by a bridge. It is large and populous.

Leopoldstadt, t. Hungary, on the river Waag; 56 E. Vienna, 116 NE. Gratz. Lon. 17. 54. E. Lat. 48. 28. N. It is fortified.

Leoville, t. France, in Lower-Charente; 8 N. Montlieu, 13 SSE. Pons.

Lepanto, or *Ainabacht*, or *Enebechte*, (an. *Naupactus*,) s-p. Eu. Turkey, in Livadia; 74 S. Larissa, 364 WSW. Constantinople. Lon. 22. 20. E. Lat. 38. 27. N. Pop. 2,000, according to Hassel; 7, or 8,000, Dearborn. It is situated in a bay, formerly called the *Gulf of Corinth*, now the *Gulf of Lepanto*, which is 70 miles long. It is fortified, and defended with a castle, built on an eminence. Being ceded by the emperor to the Venetians, it was fortified by them; and in the year 1475, stood a siege of 4 months against the Turks, who lost 30,000 men. Near this town, Don John of Austria, obtained a celebrated victory over the Turkish fleet, in the year 1571. Cervantes, the celebrated author of *Don Quixote*, fought as a soldier in this battle, and had his left hand shot off by an arquebuse.

Lepe, t. Spain, in Seville, celebrated for its grapes, figs, and wine; 10 E. Ayamonte.

Lepeiga, t. Hind., in Gangpour; 30 SSW. Gangpour.

Lepel, t. Rus. Polotsk; 55 SE. Polotsk.

Leper's Island, one of the New Hebrides, in the S. Pacific ocean, so called by Mons. Bougainville, who visited it in 1768, and found the inhabitants in general devoured with the leprosy. Lon. 168. 4. E. Lat. 15. 21. N.

Lepomero, t. Mexico; 130 ENE. Riochico.

Lepoti, t. Georgia, Kaketi; 22 SE. Kaketi.

Leppe, r. Ger., which runs into the Aggar, in the county of Mark.

Lepowirta, t. Finland; 24 S. Kuopio.

Lepra Lankeng, t. Thibet; 68 SE. Toudsong.

Lepsia, now *Lepso*.

Lepsina, or *Elefsis*, t. Eu. Turkey, in Livadia; 12 NW. Athens. Pop. 200. It was anciently called *Eleusis*; celebrated for the temple of Ceres, and the mysteries of her worship: It is now a miserable village, but its site is covered with various ruins.

Lepsti, t. Eu. Turkey, in Macedonia, on the gulf of Saloniki; 12 S. Jenitza.

Leptis, now *Lebida*, & *Lemta*.

Lepton, t. Eng., in W. Riding of Yorkshire; 7 W. Wakefield. Pop. 2,180.

Lerang Point, cape on N. coast of the isl. of Java. Lon. 111. 27. E. Lat. 6. 37. S.

Le Ray, p-t. Jefferson co. N. Y., on Black river; 180 NW. Albany, W. 453. Pop. 2,944. The village is called *Le Raysville*.

Leray, t. France, in Cher; 8 N. Sancerre, 17 E. Aubigny. Pop. 1,603.

Lerba, see *Lorbus*.

Lerbach, t. Han., in Gottingen. Pop. 993.

L'Erba, see *Tezzouti*.

Lerenza, t. New Grenada; 25 N. Tunja.

Lerge, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 4 N. Gottenburg.

Leria, or *Lera*, isl. on the coast of Natolia, 18 m. in circ.; 6 leagues SSE. Patmos.

Lerici, t. Genoa; 4 SW. Sarsana. Pop. 2,000.

Lerida, (an. *Ilerda*,) t. Spain, in Catalonia, on the Segre; 62 E. Saragossa, 68 W. Barcelona. Lon. 0. 25. E. Lat. 41. 29. N. Pop. 16,818. Bp. see. It is beautifully situated on the slope of a hill, but the streets are narrow, crooked, and ill paved. It contains 4 parish churches, 16 convents, a hospital, and a theological college. It had a university, once in repute, but it was suppressed by Philip V.

Lerika, t. Lapland; 100 NW. Tornea.

Lerillon, small island in the Grecian Archipelago, near north coast of the island of Lero.

Lerin, t. Spain, in Navarre; 15 E. Estella.

Lerins, name given to 2 small islands in the Mediterranean, near the coast of France, about 6 S. Antibes, called *St. Marguarite*, and *St. Honorat*, with some very small islands near.

Lerma, t. Spain, in Old Castile, on the Arlanza; 23 S. Burgos. Pop. 3,000.

Lerma, t. Mexico, in Yucatan; 12 S. Campeachy.

Lerma, t. Mexico; 25 WSW. Mexico.

Lermosz, v. Tyrol, where it is said the emperor Lotharius II. died in a peasant's hut; 12 SSE. Reite.

Lerna, now *Molini*.

Lerneb, t. Algiers; 20 S. Tipsa.

Lero, or *Lirius*, (an. *Leros*,) island in the Grecian Archipelago, about 8 miles long, and two

broad. Lon. 26. 35. E. Lat. 37. 12. N. Pop. 2,000 Greeks.

Lerona, t. Popedom, in the Orvietan; 7 NW. Orvieto.

Leros, isl. in the Archipelago, S. of Patmos.

Le-Roy, p-t. Genesee co. N. Y.; 12 E. Batavia, 246 W. by N. Albany, W. 383. Pop. 2,611.

Le Roy, t. Geauga co. Ohio. Pop. 123.

Lerradilla, t. Spain, in Leon; 12 SE. Ciudad Rodrigo.

Lers, r. France, which runs into the Garonne, near Toulouse.

Lers, r. France, which runs into the Rhône, near Beaucaire.

Lerwick, s-p. Scot., chief place of the island of Shetland. Lon. 1. 18. W. Lat. 60. 13. N. Pop. 1,706. It is situated on E. coast, and is the general rendezvous of the fishing vessels from Britain, Holland, Denmark, &c.

Lery, r. Wales, in Cardigan, which runs into the Irish sea, 5 N. Aberystwith.

Les, r. France, which runs into the Mediterranean, Lon. 4. E. Lat. 43. 31. N.

Lesa, r. Naples, which runs into the Nero, 5 W. Cerenza.

Lesara, small island in the Baltic, E. of Aland. Lon. 20. 19. E. Lat. 60. 18. N.

Lesbos, see *Metelin*.

Lescano, t. Spain, Guipuscoa; 9 SSW. Tolosa.

Lescar, t. France, in Lower-Pyrenees; 3 NW. Pau, 18 SE. Orthez. Pop. 1,848. Before the revolution, bp. see.

Lesche, r. Ger., which runs into the Meuse, near Dinant.

Lescheres, t. France, in Upper-Marne; 9 S. Joinville.

Lesciver, t. Persia, Irak; 101 W. Hamadan.

Lesczyn, t. Rus. Volhynia; 24 N. Berdyczow.

Leser, or *Lesser*, r. Germany, which rises near Kerpen, and runs into the Moselle, 3 m. above Berncastle.

Lesewitz, t. Prussia, 5 NNE. Marienburg.

Lesignan, t. France, Aude; 11 W. Narbonne, 17 E. Carcassone. Pop. 1,410.

Lesegny sur Creuse, t. France, in Vienne; 3 SSE. La Guerche, 9 E. Chatellerault.

Lesina, (an. *Pharos*, or *Pharia*,) island in the Adriatic, 48 miles long, and 8 wide. Lon. 17. E. Lat. 43. 0. N. Great quantities of different kinds of marble are found on the island. The high parts are in general rocky and barren; others are fertile, and feed a great number of sheep. The principal productions are wine, oil, figs, almonds, saffron, honey, aloes, oranges, wool, cheese, and salt. Salt fish is the principal article of commerce. Lesina is the capital. Pop. 13,817. Sq. m. 384.

Lesina, t. on the island of the same name, in the Adriatic; 20 S. Spalatro. Lon. 16. 50. E. Lat. 43. 5. N. Pop. above 1,200. It is the see of a bishop, and residence of a governor. It is surrounded with walls, and has a large and secure harbour, but little frequented.

Lesina, t. Naples, in Capitanata; Bp. see; on a lake which communicates with the Adriatic; 26 NW. Manfredonia, 84 NNE. Naples. Lon. 14. 30. E. Lat. 41. 59. N.

Lesina, lake, Naples, in Capitanata, near the Adriatic; 20 NW. St. Angelo.

Leskau, t. Bohemia, in Pilsen; 7 E. Plau.

Lesken, t. Prussia; 6 NNW. Marienburg.

Leskirch, t. Transylvania; 14 W. Fogaras.

Lesknitz, or *Lesnitz*, t. Silesia, in Oppeln; 18 SE. Oppeln, 20 N. Ratibor. Lon. 13. 6. E. Lat. 50. 25. N. Pop. 803.

Lesko, t. Aust. Galicia; 48 S. Lemberg.

Leskovatz, t. Eu. Turkey, Bulgaria; 84 WNW. Sophia.

Leslio, t. Scot., in Fifeshire, on the Leven; 4 S. Falkland. Pop. 1,609. It is considerable for its manufactures.

Lesmahagoe, t. Scot., in Lanerkshire; 6 SW. Lanerk, 12 S. Hamilton. Pop. of the village, 500; of the parish, 4,404. Near it are the ruins of Craignethan, or Draffin castle, anciently a seat of the Hamiltons, where queen Mary found a short asylum after her escape from Loch Leven.

Lesmont, t. France, in Aube; 15 NE. Troyes, 17 NW. Bar sur Aube.

Lesneven, t. France, principal place of a district, Finisterre; 8 N. Landernau, 13 NE. Brest. Lon. 4. 14. W. Lat. 48. 34. N. Pop. 2,030.

Lesney, t. France, in Jura; 5 NW. Salins.

Lesnica, t. Rus. Minsk; 48 NE. Minsk.

Lesniczy-pierawoz, t. Rus. Minsk; 56 E. Minsk.

Lesniow, t. Russia, in Volhynia; 18 S. Lucko. Here John Casimir, king of Poland, in the year 1651, defeated an army of Cosacs and Tartars.

Lesoandelor, t. A. Turkey, in Caramania; 40 SSW. Cogni.

Leson, r. France, which runs into the Meuse, opposite to Wiseppe.

Lesparre, t. France, principal place of a district, in Gironde; 5 NW. Blaye, 11 NNW. Bourdeaux. Lat. 45. 19. N. Pop. 818.

Lespaud, t. France, Creuse; 6 NW. Evaux.

Lespineta, t. Naples, in Molise; 5 S. Molise.

Lessa, fortress, Portugal, on the sea coast; 6 NW. Oporto.

Lessan, see *Lassan*.

Lessard, t. France, in Saône; 7 NW. Louhans, 9 E. Châlons, sur Saône.

Lessau, t. Bav.; 6 ESE. Bayreuth.

Lessay, t. France, in Channel; 11 N. Coutances, 12 WSW. Carentan. Pop. 1,500.

Lessen, or *Aschen*, t. Prussia; 26 NE. Culm.

Lessines, t. Neth., in Hainaut, on the Dender, celebrated for its linen manufacture; 13 SE. Oudenarde, 23 WSW. Brussels. Pop. 3,644.

Lessøe, isl. Denmark, in the Scaggerac; 9 m. long, and from 1 to 4 wide. Lon. 11. 8. E. Lat. 57. 17. N. It contains a few villages, and round about the coasts are several islets. It is about 12 miles from the coast of Jutland, and 25 from Norway. Pop. 1,563.

Lessoe, t. Norway, in Aggerhuus; 145 NNW. Christiania.

Lessonitz, t. Bohemia, Kaurzim; 8 SE. Prague.

Lesterp, t. France, in Charente; 5 E. Confolent, 8 NNW. St. Junien.

Lestano, t. Italy, in the Friuli; 15 W. Udina.

Lesti, t. Finland, in Wasa; 54 E. Jacobstadt.

Lestignano, t. Tuscany; 17 S. Volterra.

Lestoff, see *Lowestoff*.

Lestre, t. France, Channel; 5 E. Valognes.

Lestwithiel, t. Eng., in Cornwall, supposed by Camden and Borlace to be the ancient *Uxella*; by the Britons called *Pen Uchel Coed*; 31 ENE. Truro, 230 WSW. London. Lon. 4. 33. W. Lat. 50. 25. N. Pop. 825. It is situated on the river

Fowey ; but the river is now choaked up, and the trade of the town, which was once flourishing, is now in a state of decay. It sends two members to parliament.

Leswalt, t. Scot., in Wigton ; 4 NNW. Stranrawer.

Leszaisko, t. Aust. Galicia ; 28 NW. Przemysl.

Leta, r. Popedom, in Ancona, which runs into the Adriatic, Lon. 13. 15. E. Lat. 43. 8. N.

Letac, cape on W. coast of the isl. of Jersey ; 6 NW. St. Aubin.

Letala, t. Finland, in Abo ; 30 NNW. Abo.

Letart, t. Meigs co. Ohio. Pop. 410.

Letava, t. & castle, Hungary ; 10 E. Bolesko.

Lethæus, now *Jeropotamo*.

Lethais, t. Mingrelia, on the Black sea ; 10 N. Anarghia.

Letham, t. Scot., in Angus, with a market ; 5 E. Forfar.

Lethe, r. Ger., which runs into the Hunte, 2 miles from Oldenburg.

Lethe, now *Lima*.

Lethendy, t. Scot., Perth ; 6 WNW. Coupar.

Lethers, t. Hind., in Sumbulpour ; 16 WNW. Sumbulpour.

Lethraberger, or *Ledreborg*, t. Denmark, in the island of Zealand ; 4 SW. Roeschild.

Leti, small island in the E. Indian sea, near the island of Timor. Lon. 127. 15. E. Lat. 8. 28. N.

Letting, t. Brandenburg, 5 E. Custrin.

Letna, r. Russia, which runs into the Viatka, at Podreiskoi.

Leto, r. which rises in the marquisate of Ancona, and runs into the Adriatic, 3 E. Fermo.

Letschkom, or *Odisch*, t. A. Turkey, and capital of Mingrelia ; 60 N. Cotatis. It is the residence of the Dadian or chief, and the see of a Greek archbishop.

Letter, or *Leiterbach*, t. Bavaria ; 11 N. Bamberg.

Lettere, t. Naples, Principato Citra ; Bp. see ; 12 WNW. Salerno. Lon. 14.20. E. Lat. 40. 43. N. Pop. 3,017.

Letterhout, t. Flanders ; 6 W. Alost.

Letterkenny, t. Franklin co. Pa. Pop. 1,820.

Letterkenny, t. Ireland, Donegal, on the Swilly ; 15 SW. Londonderry, 20 NNE Donegal.

Lettonia, pr. Russia, now included in the government of Riga.

Lettowitz, t. Moravia, in Brunn ; 20 NNW. Brunn. Pop. 1,522. Here is the largest cotton manufactory in Moravia.

Letz, r. France, which runs into the Rhône, a little below Pont St. Esprit.

Letzkaw, t. Prussia, on the Vistula ; 13 SE. Dantzic.

Letznig, t. Holstein ; 6 SSW. Segeberg, 6 NW. Oldeslohe.

Leva, r. Sicily, which runs into the sea, 11 NW. Sacca.

Levalzui, r. Servia, which runs into the Morava, 6 WNW. Parakin.

Levanghe, small island near E. coast of Istria. Lon. 13. 52. E. Lat. 45. 1. N.

Levant, p-t. Penobscot co. Maine ; 7 NW. Bangor, W. 700. Pop. 143.

Levant, properly signifies the quarter where the sun rises ; but is generally applied to the coasts of Asia, along the Mediterranean, and

especially Asiatic Turkey, from Alexandria in Egypt to the Black sea, and including the isls. of Cyprus, Rhodes, and the Archipelago.

Levant, or *Titan*, one of the Hieres islands, in the Mediterranean, near the coast of France. Lon. 6. 34. E. Lat. 43. 4. N.

Levanto, t. Genoa, on the coast of the Mediterranean ; 6 S. Bruggnetto, 8 W. Spezza.

Levanzo, (an. *Bucinna*), small isl. in the Mediterranean, near W. coast of Sicily, about 9 W. Trapani. Lon. 12. 24. E. Lat. 38. 5. N.

Levarlow, t. Poland, Lublin ; 40 SSW. Lublin.

Levascheva, t. Russia, in Olonetz, on W. coast of the lake Latcha ; 16 SSW. Kargapol.

Levata, desert country of Africa, between Egypt and Berdoa.

Leubitz, t. Hungary ; 8 S. Podolicz.

Leubus, t. Silesia, in Wohlau, on the Oder, near which is a celebrated Cistercian abbey ; 8 SSE. Steinau, 9 SW. Wohlau. Pop. 380.

Leucarum, now *Glastonbury*.

Leucadia, & *Leucate*, see *St. Maura*.

Leucas, t. Acarnania, on the Isthmus which joined the peninsula of Leucadia to the main land.

Leucate, t. France, in Aude ; 17 S. Narbonne. Lon. 3. 7. E. Lat. 42. 54. N. Pop. 647. It is remarkable for a siege, which it endured in the year 1637, against the Spaniards, who were defeated by marshal Schomberg ; the fortifications have been demolished. It is situated on north side of a large lake, to which it gives name.

Leucate, lake, France, which takes its name from the town so called, and discharges itself into the Mediterranean, by two streams. It is situated partly in Aude, and partly in Eastern-Pyrenees.

Leuchars, t. Scot., Fifeshire, near the German ocean ; 6 N. St. Andrews. Pop. 1,687.

Leuchtenberg, t. Bavaria ; 36 E. Nuremberg, 39 N. Ratisbon. Lon. 12. 11. E. Lat. 49. 35. N. Pop. 406.

Leuchtenberg, t. Ger. ; 4 NE. Orlamunda.

Leuchtenberg, see *Leutenberg*.

Leuchtershausen, t. Bav. ; on the Atmuhl ; 7 W. Anspach, 87 SSE. Wurzburg. Pop. 700.

Leucosia, isl. in the gulf of Salerno, Naples.

Leuctra, now *Livadosta*.

Levek, see *Cambodia*.

Leven, r. Scot., which runs from Loch Lomond, and falls into the Clyde, near Dunbarton.

Leven, r. Scot., which runs from Loch Leven into the bay of Largo.

Leven, t. Scot., in Fifeshire, on N. coast of the Frith of Forth, in Largo bay, at the mouth of the river Leven ; 13 NNE. Leith. Lon. 3. 1. W. Lat. 56. 12. N. Pop. 1,132.

Leven, r. Eng., in the county of Lancaster, which passes through Winander Mere, and empties itself into the Morecambe bay.

Levenant, r. Wales, which runs into the Dovy, about 1 mile below Machynleth.

Levenen, or *Livenen*, or *Levontina*, valley, Switz., belonging or subject to the canton of Uri, the seat of the ancient Lepontii, S. of St. Gothard ; the inhabitants are chiefly Italians. It is watered by the Tesino.

Leuenforde, t. Han., Calenberg, on the Weser ; 25 WNW. Göttingen.

Levenny, r. Wales, in Denbigh, which runs the Clwyd, near Ruthin.

Levens, or *Leva*, or *Levenez*, t. Hungary, near the river Gran; 24 NNE. Gran, 84 E. Vienna. Here the Turks were defeated in the year 1664, by general Souches, a Frenchman. The loss of the Turks was 12,000 killed, and 1,500 prisoners, with 100 colours, 2,000 waggons, 200,000 sequins, 20 pieces of cannon, and abundance of provision, ammunition, and baggage.

Leuenstede, t. Holstein; 2 S. Rendsburg.

Leventen, lake, Pru.; 56 SE. Königsberg.

Levenworth, t. Crawford co. Indiana, on a north bend of the Ohio; 2 W. Big Blue River, 13 S. Salem, 14 W. Corydon, 39 W. Louisville, W. 660.

Lever, (*Darcy, Great, and Little*,) three populous townships, Eng., Lancashire, in the neighbourhood of Bury. Pop. 2,263.

Laverano, t. Naples, Otranto; 7 N. Nardo.

Leverett, p-t. Franklin co. Mass.; 10 SSE. Greenfield, 85 WNW. Boston, W. 400. Pop. 857.

Levet, t. France, in Cher; 6 S. Bourges.

Leugast, t. Bavaria; 34 ENE. Bamberg.

Levie, t. Corsica; 13 NW. Porto Vecchio.

Levieion, t. Persia, Irak; 36 WSW. Ispahan.

Leviers, t. France, in Doubs; 9 S. Ornans, 10 W. Pontarlier. Pop. 1,048.

Levignac, t. France, Upper-Garonne; 8 SSW. Grenade, 11 WNW. Toulouse.

Levignac, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne; 8 N. Marmande.

Levita, isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, 8 m. in circ. Lon. 26. 14. E. Lat. 37. N.

Levizano, t. Italy, in Modena; 6 SSE. Modena. Pop. 2,200.

Leuk, t. Switz., in Valais, 1 mile from the Rhône; 20 E. Sion. It contains 2 churches; 6 miles N. are some celebrated baths, said to be beneficial in rheumatism, diseases of the skin, &c.

Levkopol, t. Russia, in Tauris; 80 S. Perekop. Lon. 34. 24. E. Lat. 45. 6. N.

Leulinghem, v. France, in Straits-of-Calais, midway between Calais and Boulogne; remarkable for a conference held here in 1389, for an accommodation between France and England, which continued 9 days: and another conference in 1401, on restoring the dower of the queen of Richard II. In 1413, a third conference was held on the business of peace in the reign of Henry V.

Leun, or *Lein*, t. Pru. Coblenz, on the Lahn; 2 N. Braunsfels, 4 NE. Weilburg. Pop. 762.

Levonork, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Lena; 52 SSW. Kirensk.

Leupusch, t. Silesia, Neisse; 3 NW. Grotkau.

Leure, r. France, which runs into the Loire, a little below St. Florent le Viel, in Mayne-and-Loire.

Levrour, t. France, in Indre; 10 N. Chateauroux, 17 E. Chatillon sur Indre. Lon. 1. 41. E. Lat. 46. 59. N. Pop. 2,800.

Leutenberg, or *Leuchtenberg*, t. Germany, in Schwartzburg Rudolstadt, on the Sorbitz; 8 SE. Saalfeld, 12 SSE. Rudolstadt. Lon. 11. 35. E. Lat. 50. 28. N. Pop. 750. Near it are mines of silver and copper.

Leutersdorf, t. Ger.; 6 SE. Meinungen,

Leutershausen, t. Baden; 9 E. Mannheim. Pop. 1,080.

Leuthen, t. Silesia, Breslau; 10 W. Breslau.

Pop. 499. In 1757, the Austrians were defeated near this place by the Prussians.

Leutkirch, t. Bavaria, near the Eschach, on a heath to which it gives name; 12 N. Isny, 28 S. Ulm. Lon. 10. 0. E. Lat. 47. 53. N. Pop. 1,800. It was free and imperial, till 1802.

Leutmeritz, see *Leitmeritz*.

Leutmischl, or *Litomysl*, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim, 22 E. Chrudim, 76 E. Prague. Lon. 16. 5. E. Lat. 49. 47. N. Pop. 4,653. It has manufactures of cloths and dye stuffs, with extensive distilleries; and a gymnasium.

Leutsch, t. Carniola; 8 SSE. Hydria.

Leutschau, or *Leutsch*, or *Locze*, t. Hungary, cap. of Zips; 23 W. by S. Szeben, 34 N. Caschau. Lon. 19. 26. E. Lat. 49. N. Pop. 4,445. It is pleasantly situated, irregularly built, and contains a Catholic church and gymnasium, and a Lutheran church and gymnasium.

Leutzburg, t. Switz., in Berne; 6 S. Brugg.

Leutzendorf, t. Bavaria; 3 W. Rothenburg.

Leuwu, r. Chili, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 38. S.

Leuze, t. Hainaut, on a brook, near the Dender; 8 E. Tournay, 14 NW. Mons.

Lewalde, t. Prussia, in Oberland; 12 NNW. Soldau.

Lewarde, t. France, in North; 3 E. Douay, 6 WNW. Bouchain.

Lewarden, or *Leeuwarden*, city, Neth., capital of Friesland, situated in the quarter called *Oostergoo*; 28 W. Groningen. Lon. 5. 43. E. Lat. 53. 12. N. Pop. 16,504. H. 1,900. It is situated on the river Ee, surrounded by an earthen mound and a moat or broad ditch. The streets are straight and wide, intersected by canals. The walls and banks of the canals are planted with trees, and form delightful promenades, and the environs are pleasant. The inhabitants carry on considerable trade with Holland, Bremen, Emden, Hamburg, &c.

Lewchew, see *Loochoo Islands*.

Lewckoce, t. Podolia; 44 NNE. Kaminiac.

Lewchagen, t. Prussia; 8 ESE. Königsberg.

Lewen, t. Bohemia, Leitmeritz; 8 NE. Leitmeritz.

Lewen, see *Lowen*.

Lewenz, or *Leva*, t. Hungary, in Barsch; 8 E. Barsch. Lon. 18. 37. E. Lat. 48. 13. N.

Lewes, t. Eng., in Sussex, on the Ouse, which runs into the sea, 6 miles below, at Newhaven; 45 E. Chichester, 51 almost due S. London. Lat. 50. 52. N. Pop. 6,221. It formerly contained 12 parish churches, which are now reduced to 6. Here was formerly a celebrated monastery, founded in the year 1078. It is a handsome town, and one of the largest and most populous in the county. It sends two members to parliament, and has a weekly market on Saturday.

Lewenstein, t. Prussia; 16 NW. Rastenburg.

Lewin, t. Silesia, in Glatz; 15 W. Glatz. Lon. 16. 4. E. Lat. 50. 14. N. Pop. 1,091.

Lewis, t. Essex co. Vt.; 70 NE. Montpelier.

Lewis, co. N. Y.; bounded NW. by Jefferson co., NE. by St. Lawrence co., E. by Herkimer co. S. by Oneida co., and W. by Oswego and Jefferson cos. Pop. in 1810, 6,438; in 1820, 9,227. Chief town, Martinsburg.

Lewis, t. Essex co. N. Y., on N. side of Elizabethtown; 156 N. Albany. Pop. 779.

Lewis, co. in NW. part of Va., formed in 1816, of a part of Harrison county. Pop. 4,247.

Lewis, co. Kentucky; W. 489. Pop. in 1810, 2,357; slaves 284. Pop. in 1810, 3,973.

Lewis, island, or rather peninsula, among the Western islands of Scotland, forming, with Harris, a large island, near 60 miles in length. Lewis, which is the northern part, is 40 miles in length from NE. to SW. and about 13 in its mean breadth. It is on every part of its coast greatly indented with bays or lochs. The country is in general wild, bleak, barren of wood, and little fitted for cultivation; the hills are covered with heath, which affords shelter for various sorts of game. The lakes and streams abound with salmon, large red trout, and other fish. The only town in Lewis, is Stornaway. The Gaelic prevails among the lower class of people; but in the schools the English language is principally taught. Lon. 6. 35. W. Lat. 58. 8. N. Pop. 13,942.

Lewis's Creek, r. Ken., which unites with SW. fork of Sandy river.

Lewis's River, r. N. A., which rises in the Rocky mountains, and runs NW. into the Columbia, 413 miles from its mouth. Length about 900 miles.

Lewisburg, p-t. Northumberland co. Pa., on W. side of the Susquehanna; 7 NW. Northumberland, W. 172. Here is a bridge across the river.

Lewisburg, t. Union co. Pa. Pop. 579.

Lewisburg, p-t. & cap. Greenbriar co. Va., on Greenbriar river; about 80 W. Lexington, 17 N. Union, 220 W. Richmond, W. 273.

Lewisburg, p-t. Muhlenburg co. Ken.; W. 230.

Lewistown, p-t. Lincoln co. Maine; 30 W. Wiscasset, 145 NE. Boston, W. 588. Pop. 1,312.

Lewistown, p-t. Niagara co. N. Y., on the Niagara, opposite to Queenstown; 27 N. Buffalo, 7½ S. fort Niagara, W. 461. Pop. 869. It is pleasantly situated at the foot of a limestone ridge, on the steep bank of the river. The village was burnt by the British, in 1813, but has since been rebuilt, and is flourishing.

Lewistown, bor. & cap. Mifflin co. Pa., on the Juniatta; 56 NW. Harrisburg, 162 WNW. Philadelphia, W. 154. Pop. 773. It is regularly laid out, and contains a court house, a jail, a market house, a bank, and has considerable trade. Large quantities of wheat are annually exported from this place.

Lewistown, p-t. Sussex co. Delaware, on Lewes creek, 3 miles from its entrance into Delaware bay; 8 WNW. Cape Henlopen light house, 112 S. Philadelphia, W. 150. It has an elevated and pleasant situation, and contains an academy, a Presbyterian and a Methodist meeting house, and nearly 100 houses. It was formerly the seat of justice for the county. Here are salt works about 10,000 feet in extent, for the purpose of manufacturing salt by the sun. They are esteemed a curiosity.

Lewisville, p-v. Brunswick co. Va.; W. 202.

Lewisville, p-v. Chester co. S. C.; W. 487.

Lexawacsein, see *Lackawaxen*.

Lexen, t. Moravia, in Olmutz; 18 NW. Olmutz. Pop. 357.

Lexington, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass.; 11 NW. Boston, W. 449. Pop. 1,200. An academy was

incorporated here in 1822. This town is famous for being the place where hostilities commenced between Great Britain and America, April 19, 1775. A stone monument, with an inscription, is erected on the ground where the battle was fought.

Lexington, p-t. Greene co. N. Y.; 48 SW. Albany, W. 358. Pop. 1,798. It contains two post villages, *Lexington* and *Lexington Heights*.

Lexington, p-t. & cap. Rockbridge co. Va., on N. branch of James river; 35 SSW. Staunton, 38 NNW. Lynchburg, 150 W. Richmond, W. 209. It is a handsome town, finely situated, and contains a court house, a jail, a female academy, a Presbyterian meeting house, a college, and upwards of 100 dwelling houses. Near the town is an arsenal belonging to the state of Virginia, containing 20,000 muskets for the use of the militia in the western part of the state. The surrounding country is fertile and well cultivated.

Washington college, at this place, was originally incorporated as an academy, in 1782, under the name of Liberty Hall academy; and in 1813, it was erected into a college, called Washington college, from Gen. Washington, who presented to the institution 100 shares in the James river canal, amounting to \$20,000. This stock for a number of years was unproductive, but since the late war, it has become very valuable, and by an arrangement with the legislature, in 1820, the stockholders are to receive 12 per cent. per annum. There are 2 college buildings of brick, 60 feet by 20, of 2 stories, a steward's house, and a refectory. In addition to these buildings, the trustees contemplate erecting a large college edifice. The college has a philosophical apparatus, and a library of about 2,000 volumes. The board of trustees consists of 20 members. The executive government is entrusted to a president, who is also professor of belles lettres and mathematics, a professor of natural philosophy and astronomy, a professor of languages, and one tutor. The number of students is usually from 40 to 50. There is a grammar school connected with the college.

Lexington, p-v. Rowan co. N. C.; W. 359.

Lexington, district, central part of S. C. Pop. in 1810, 6,641; slaves 1,911. P. in 1820, 8,083.

Lexington, p-t. & cap. Fayette co. Ken.; 22 ESE. Frankfort, 74 E. Louisville, 85 S. Cincinnati, W. 552. Lon. 85. 8. W. Lat. 38. 16. N. Pop. in 1810, 4,226; in 1820, 5,267. It is situated on Town Fork, a small stream which falls into the south branch of the Elkhorn. It is regularly laid out, and contains a court house, a jail, a hospital, 2 market houses, a theatre, a masonic hall, a museum, a public library of 6,000 vols., a female academy (having in 1822, 5 teachers and 160 pupils, a university, 3 banks, one of which is a branch of the U. S. bank, 6 printing offices, from 4 of which is issued a newspaper, and 9 houses of public worship, 3 for Presbyterians, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Baptists, 3 for Methodists, and 1 for Roman Catholics. Lexington has had a very rapid growth. In 1797, it contained only about 50 houses. It is the largest town in Kentucky, and one of the most wealthy and best built towns

in the western states. The houses are mostly of brick, and the streets are paved and have side walks; the principal one is about 80 feet wide. Near the centre of the town is a public square, surrounded with brick buildings.

This town contains various and extensive manufacturing establishments, among which are 4 nail manufactories, 2 copper and tin manufactories, 2 steam paper mills, a number of large rope-walks, cotton and woollen manufactories, distilleries, breweries, &c.—The site on which the town is built is in a gently descending valley, which is one of the most fertile tracts in the U. S. The climate is healthy and delightful, and in the vicinity there is a number of handsome country seats. The surrounding country is greatly admired for its rich and beautiful scenery.

Transylvania university was incorporated with the rank of a university in this town in 1798, and was newly organized in 1818, since which it has been very flourishing. There are 2 college edifices of brick, one of which is calculated to accommodate 100 students. The library contains 6,000 volumes. The legislative government is entrusted to a board of seventeen trustees. The university comprises 3 departments, 1st of law, with one professor; 2d, of medicine, with 5 professors; 3d, of literature and general science, with 4 professors besides the president; 1 of natural philosophy, geography, chronology, and history, 1 of ancient languages, 1 of mathematics, and 1 of natural history and botany; and 2 tutors. Law students in 1822, 46; medical students 138; undergraduates 138; members of the preparatory school 62; total 383. Of the undergraduates 54 were irregular members, who recited with the classes but were not candidates for degrees. Commencement is held on the 2d Wednesday in July, after which there is a vacation till the 1st of October.

Lexington, p-t. & cap. Oglethorpe co. Georgia, on the Ogeechee; 76 NW. Augusta, W. 649. Pop. in 1810, 222. It contains a court house, a jail, and an academy.

Lexington, (*New*), p-t. Preble co. Ohio; 19 W. Dayton, 85 W. Columbus, W. 413.

Lexington, (*New*), p-t. Jefferson co. Indiana; 16 W. Madison, W. 606. It is a flourishing town, and contains a printing office.

Lexouvi, now *Lisieux*.

Leyba, t. S. A., in New Grenada; 90 NNE. Santa Fé de Bogota, 320 SSE. Carthagena.

Leyden, t. Franklin co. Mass.; 5 NNW. Greenfield, 100 WNW. Boston. Pop. 974.

Leyden, p-t. Lewis co. N. Y.; 33 N. Utica, 115 NW. Albany, W. 426. Pop. 1,812.

Leyden, (an. *Lugdunum Batavorum*, and *Caput Germanorum*), city, Neth., S. Holland; 10 NE. Hague, 14 N. Rotterdam, 19 SW. Amsterdam. Lon. 4. 29. E. Lat. 52. 9. N. Pop. in 1807, 30,686; in 1818, 28,601. H. 3,017. It is situated on a small branch of the Rhine, in a district called *Rhynland*, and is one of the largest and handsomest cities in Holland, and inferior to none in the spaciousness of its streets. It is situated in a level, though pleasant and very fertile tract, encompassed with gardens, meadows, and rich pastures. The canals that traverse the

town form, by their various intersections, 30 petty islands, connected together by upwards of 100 small bridges, partly of stone, but mostly of wood. The principal streets are broad, well paved, and kept clean. The houses are mostly of brick, built with the gable ends to the street, and some of them are 5 or 6 stories high. Both the public and private buildings have an air of neatness and elegance.

The stadthouse is a magnificent structure, surmounted by a number of spires, and contains a valuable collection of paintings. The city contains 17 churches, several hospitals, and a university, accounted the first in Holland, and was formerly very celebrated, and said to have been once attended by 2,000 students. It was founded in 1575, and has cherished many eminent scholars. It has a valuable botanic garden, a cabinet of natural history, an anatomical theatre, an observatory, and a library, containing 40,000 printed vols. and 10,000 MSS. It has 21 professors, 4 of theology, 4 of law, 4 of medicine, 4 of philosophy, and 5 of languages. The lectures are given in Latin. The number of students in 1819, was about 300.

The woollen and linen manufactures, formerly the great source of wealth to the city, have now declined; but the manufactures of soap and indigo are still considerable, and the yearly fair is much frequented. The printing of classical books was formerly a great branch of trade, but is now much reduced.—Leyden sustained a tremendous siege against the Spaniards in 1575, during which 6,000 persons died of famine.—Natives, John of Leyden, L. Vossius, and Muschenbroek.

Leyden, small isl. in the E. Indian ocean, near the coast of Java, in sight of Batavia.

Leyden, small isl. in the gulf of Manar, near W. coast of Ceylon; 12 W. Jaffnapatam.

Leyden, small isl. in the bay of the Pacific ocean, on N. coast of New Guinea. Lon. 135. 39. E. Lat. 3. 58. S.

Leyden, t. Prussia; 27 SSE. Königsberg.

Leyland, t. Eng., Lancashire; 6 S. Preston. Pop. 2,646.

Leymen, or *Leinen*, t. Baden; 8 S. Heidelberg.

Leynbach, r. Ger., which rises 2 S. Eppingen, and runs into the Neckar, 3 miles below Heilbronn.

Leypa, or *Lippey*, or *Lieppa*, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 20 NE. Leitmeritz; 38 SE. Dresden. Lon. 14. 43. E. Lat. 50. 39. N. Pop. 4,918.

Leyre, t. Spain, in Navarre; 8 NE. Sanguesa.

Leyria, city, Portugal, in Estremadura; 36 S. Coimbra, 57 NNE. Lisbon. Lon. 8. 34. E. Lat. 39. 89. N. Pop. 4,500. H. 1,630. Bp. see. Here is a glass house established by an Englishman. On an eminence near the town, is an ancient castle, built by the Moors.

Leyse, t. Prussia; 18 NE. Heilsberg.

Leyssard, t. France, in Ain; 5 W. Nantua.

Leyssena, t. Pru.; 5 WNW. Bischofswerder.

Leyta, t. on N. coast of the isl. of Leyta, in a bay. Lon. 124. 16. E. Lat. 11. 20. N.

Leyta, one of the Philippine islands, about 240 miles in circumference; the soil is fertile, and is said to yield 200 for one. The mountains abound in deer, cows, wild hogs, and

fowls; the cocoas grow without culture. The air is pure and healthy, and more temperate than at Luçon. The inhabitants are of a mild and peaceable temper, and hospitable to strangers. They reckon about 9,000 who pay tribute in wax, rice, or cloth. Lon. 124. 40. E. Lat. 10. 50. N.

Lezaïsko, t. Aust. Galicia; 56 WNW. Lemberg.

Lezamo, t. Spain, in Alaba; 3 NE. Orduna.

Lezandrieux, t. France, in North Coasts; 4 E. Treguier, 5 N. Pontrieu. Pop. 1,895.

Lezat, t. France, in Arriege; 25 NW. Mirepoix, 28 NNW. Tarascon. Pop. 2,524.

Lezay, t. France, in Two-Sevres; 6 ENE. Melle, 11 SE. St. Maixent.

Lezengo, t. Piedmont; 4 NW. Coni.

Lezimo, part of the Apennines, between Genoa and Piedmont; where, in 1796, the Austrians were defeated by the French.

Lezlingen, t. Pru. Brandenburg; 5 SSE. Gardeleben.

Leznica, see *Leesnitz*.

Lezoux, t. France, in Puy-de-Dôme; 7 WSW. Thiers, 13 E. Clermont. Pop. 3,307.

Lgov, t. Russia, in Kursk. Lon. 35. 54. E. Lat. 48. N. Pop. 336.

Lhota, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 6 SE. Trautenau.

Lhotka, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 14 W. Konigingratz.

Li, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si; 40 SW. Tsin.

Liadova, t. Moldavia, on the Dniester; 56 ENE. Choczim.

Lialia, t. Russia, which runs into the Sosva, in Ekaterinburg; 40 E. Verchotura.

Liallores, t. France, in Gers; 3 S. Condom.

Lialskoi, t. Russia, in Ustiug, on the Vim; 48 E. Yarensk.

Liam, t. Lower Siam, on E. side of the gulf. Lon. 102. 18. E. Lat. 12. 35. N.

Liamone, or *Limone*, r. Corsica, which runs into the sea, 10 N. Ajazzo.

Liam-po, see *Ning-po*.

Liamsa, t. Russia, in Archangelskoe, on the coast of the White sea; 36 NNW. Oneg.

Liancourt, t. France, in Oise; 4 S. Clermont. Pop. 960.

Liane, r. France, which runs into the sea, near Boulogne.

Liang, t. on E. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 126. 10. E. Lat. 8. 21. N.

Liang-chan, t. Corea; 40 SSE. Kang-tcheou.

Liangdal, r. Sweden, which rises in the province of Harjedalen, and runs into the gulf of Bothnia, near Sundswall.

Lian-tchuen, t. Corea; 25 ENE. Haimen.

Liar Dsake, t. Thibet, about 30 m. in circumference. Lon. 90. 44. E. Lat. 34. 34. N.

Liant, t. France, Ardennes; 12 SW. Rocroy.

Liba, t. Bohemia, in Saatz; 10 E. Eger.

Liban, t. Bohemia, Buntzlau; 12 ESE. Jung Buntzlau. Pop. 149.

Libanus, or *Lebanon*, celebrated mountain, Asia, on the confines of Palestine and Syria; about 100 m. in circumference. It has Mesopotamia E., Armenia N., Palestine S., and the Mediterranean W. It is composed of four inclosures of mountains, which rise one upon the

other. The first is very fruitful in grain and fruits; the second is very barren, abounding in nothing but thorns, rocks, and flints; the third, though higher than this, enjoys a perpetual spring, the trees being always green there, and the orchards filled with fruit; in a word, it is so agreeable and fertile, that some have called it a *Terrestrial Paradise*. The fourth is so high, that it is almost always covered with snow, so as to be uninhabitable by reason of the great cold. The greatest elevation is estimated at 9,520 feet. A few specimens yet remain of those magnificent cedars, for which it was once so celebrated.

Libatta, see *Olibato*.

Libau, s-p. Courland, on the Baltic; 66 W. Mittau. Lon. 20. 55. E. Lat. 56. 31. N. Pop. 4,500. The Lettonians call the town *Leepaja*. In the 15th and 16th centuries, this town was very flourishing. The harbour is commodious for small vessels, and the town has now considerable trade.

Liben, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz; 11 N. Leitmeritz.

Liben, t. Bohemia, Kaurzim; 5 NE. Prague.

Libenau, t. Bohemia, Buntzlau; 4 E. Aycha.

Libenau, see *Lubbenau*.

Liberan, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near NE. coast of Borneo, on which are many deer. Lon. 116. 8. E. Lat. 6. 2. N.

Liberga, t. Prussia, in Culm; 26 E. Culm.

Liberhof, t. Prussia; 18 SSE. Dantzic.

Liberich, see *Liedberg*.

Libewalde, t. Prussia; 20 S. Elbing.

Liberton, t. Scot., in Edinburghshire; 2 S. Edinburgh. Pop. 4,033.

Liberton, t. Scot., Lanerkshire; 7 E. Lanerk.

Liberty, t. Sullivan co. N. Y., on east side of the Delaware. Pop. 851.

Liberty, t. Adams co. Pa. Pop. 1,027.

Liberty, t. Columbia co. Pa. Pop. 1,146.

Liberty, p-t. Bedford co. Va.; 35 ESE. Finncastle; 15 NW. New London, 150 W. Richmond, W. 234.

Liberty, p-t. Montgomery co. Ohio; W. 484.

Liberty, t. Adams co. Ohio. Pop. 1,148.

Liberty, t. Butler co. Ohio. Pop. 2,814.

Liberty, t. Clinton co. Ohio. Pop. 447.

Liberty, t. Delaware co. Ohio. Pop. 326.

Liberty, t. Fairfield co. Ohio. Pop. 998.

Liberty, t. Highland co. Ohio. Pop. 1,689.

Liberty, t. Trumbull co. Ohio. Pop. 684.

Liberty, p-t. Casey co. Ken.; W. 613. P. 38.

Liberty, p-t. Smith co. Ten.; 20 S. Carthage, W. 674.

Liberty, p-t. & cap. Amite co. Mississippi; 55 ESE. Natchez, W. 1,190. Lat. 31. 6. N.

Liberty, co. E. part of Georgia. Pop. in 1810, 6,228; slaves 4,808. Pop. in 1820, 6,695. Chief towns, Riceborough and Sunbury.

Liberty Hall, p-v. Morgan co. Georgia; W. 720.

Liberty, (West,) p-t. Ohio co. Va.; 5 m. from Ohio river, 8 Wellsburg, 12 NE. Wheeling, 20 W. Washington, Pa., W. 272. It contains a Presbyterian meeting house, and about 30 dwelling-houses.

Libertytown, p-t. Frederick co. Md.; 13 NE. Fredericktown, W. 55.

Liberty Hall, p-v. Pittsylvania co. Va.; W. 224.

Liberty Hill, p-v. Kershaw, S. C.; W. 467.

Libeten, t. Hungary ; 54 ENE. Leopoldstadt, 112 E. Vienna. Lat. 48. 47. N. Pop. 1,134.

Libilitz, t. Finland ; 55 ESE. Kuopio.

Libisch, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz ; 2 NNW. Leypa.

Libischau, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim ; 13 N. Chrudim.

Lible, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz ; 13 ESE. Konigingratz.

Libnah, t. Palestine ; 15 WSW. Jerusalem.

Libobo, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, on SE. coast of Gilolo. Lon. 128. 25. E. Lat. 10. 48. S.

Liboch, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz ; 14 SE. Leitmeritz.

Libochowitz, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz ; 8 S. Leitmeritz. Pop. 1,100.

Libonati, t. Naples, in Principato Citra ; 4 ENE. Policastro.

Libongo, t. Africa, in Locango, on the Lufuna, near the sea ; 50 SSW. Bombi.

Libora, now *Talavera*.

Libos, t. France, in Lot-and-Garonne, on the Lot ; 9 E. Monflanquin, 22 NE. Agen.

Libourne, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Gironde ; 5 posts E. Bourdeaux. Lon. 0. 9. W. Lat. 44. 55. N. Pop. 8,076.

Librata, r. Naples, which runs into the Adriatic, Lon. 14. E. Lat. 42. 53. N.

Libshausen, t. Bohemia, Leitmeritz ; 15 SW. Leitmeritz.

Libun, t. Bohemia, in Buntzlau ; 16 NE. Jung Buntzlau.

Liburnum, now *Leghorn*.

Liburnia, north province of ancient Illyricum.

Libya, now *Barca*, and part of *Biledulgerid*. The ancients extended this name to the whole continent of Africa.

Libyssa, see *Gebizeh*.

Licarabra, r. Spain, in Guipuscoa, which runs into the Orio, a little above Tolosa.

Licavo, t. Corsica ; 20 E. Ajazzo.

Licegnano, r. Naples, which runs into the gulf of Gaeta, 2 NW. the Volturno.

Lich, t. Hesse Darmstadt, in Upper Hesse, on the Wetter ; 12 ESE. Wetzlar, 36 NE. Mentz. Lon. 8. 49. E. Lat. 50. 31. N. Pop. 1,908.

Lichaia, r. Rus., in the country of the Cosacs, which runs into the Donetz, near Bistraia.

Li-chan, t. Corea ; 17 ESE. Het-sin.

Lichfield, or *Litchfield*, city, Eng., in Staffordshire, on a small river, which runs into the Trent, about 3 miles from the town ; 16 N. Birmingham, 18 NW. Coventry, 119 NW. London. Lon. 1. 49. W. Lat. 52. 41. N. Pop. 5,022. H. 1,010. Bp. see, united with Coventry. It stands in a fine valley, surrounded by gently rising hills, has 3 or 4 principal streets, and is handsomely built. It contains a cathedral, 3 other churches, a market house, a guildhall, a theatre, a hospital, and a free grammar school. The cathedral is one of the noblest in the kingdom, 411 feet long, with an elegant steeple 258 feet high. The town has manufactures of horse-sheetings and sail-cloth, and is famous for its excellent ale. Market on Tuesday and Friday, with 3 yearly fairs. It sends 2 member to parliament. It is inhabited by many dignitaries of the church and genteel families.—Native, Dr. Samuel Johnson.

Lichstall, t. Switz., in Bâle ; 7 SE. Bâle.

Lichtemberg, t. France, in Lower-Rhine ; 19 WSW. Weissemburg, 22 NNW. Strasburg.

Lichtenau, t. Austria ; 12 W. Crems.

Lichtenau, t. Austria ; 6 SE. Aigen.

Lichtenau, t. Pru. Minden ; 9 SE. Paderborn. Lon. 8. 54. E. Lat. 51. 37. N. Pop. 1,079.

Lichtenau, t. Hesse Cassel ; 12 SE. Cassel. Lon. 9. 24. E. Lat. 51. 12. N. Pop. 1,100.

Lichtenau, t. Baden ; 11 NNE. Willstadt, 12 NE. Strasburg. Pop. 960.

Lichtenau, t. Bav., with a fortress on the Rezat ; 6 E. Anspach, 22 SW. Nuremberg. Lon. 10. 12. E. Lat. 49. 17. N. Pop. 800.

Lichtenau, isl. near W. coast of E. Greenland. Lon. 45. 15. W. Lat. 60. 30. N.

Lichtenau, t. Prussia ; 12 NE. Heilsberg.

Lichtenberg, t. Prussia ; 50 SW. Dantzic.

Lichtenberg, t. Ger. ; 8 SE. Meinungen.

Lichtenberg, t. Pru. Treves ; 9 WSW. Lauterack, 25 N. Deux Ponts.

Lichtenberg, t. Silesia, in Neisse ; 3 NNW. Grotkau.

Lichtenburg, t. Bav., on the Selnitz ; 22 N. Bayreuth, 26 E. Coburg. Lon. 11. 48. E. Lat. 50. 22. N. Pop. 684. In the neighbourhood are quarries of marble, and mines of copper and iron.

Lichtenberg, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg ; 5 SSE. Freyberg.

Lichtenburg, t. Saxony ; 6 SW. Annaburg.

Lichteneck, t. Carniola ; 10 ESE. Stein.

Lichtenfels, t. Austria, on the Kamp ; 7 E. Zwettl.

Lichtenfels, t. Bav., on the Maine ; 12 WNW. Culmbach, 20 NE. Bamberg. Lon. 11. 8. E. Lat. 50. 10. N. Pop. 1,625.

Lichtenfel, t. Prussia, in Pomerelia ; 12 ESE. Marienburg.

Lichtenhagen, t. Prussia ; 8 SSW. Königsberg.

Lichtenhanna, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg ; 4 SW. Zwickau.

Lichtenhayn, t. Sax., Meissen ; 4 E. Pirna.

Lichtenstadt, t. Bohemia ; 5 N. Carlsbad. Pop. 1,000.

Lichtensteig, t. Switz., in St. Gall, on the on the Thur ; 21 S. Constance, 27 E. Zurich. Lon. 9. 6. E. Lat. 41. 17. N.

Lichtenstein, or *Liechtenstein*, principality, Ger., on E. side of the Rhine, S. of lake Constance, and between Pludentz, in Tyrol, and Switzerland. It is the smallest independent state in Germany. Pop. 5,546. Sq. m. 53. Chief town, Vadutz.

Lichtenstein, v. Austria ; 2 NW. Mödling.

Lichtenstein, t. Saxony, and principal place of a lordship belonging to the counts of Schonburg ; 5 NE. Zwickau, 36 S. Leipsic. Lon. 12. 31. E. Lat. 50. 44. N. Pop. 2,200.

Lichtenlanen, t. Bav. ; 7 NW. Bayreuth.

Lichtenvoord, t. Holland, in Zutphen ; 6 SSW. Groll. Pop. 2,520.

Lichtenwald, t. Stiria ; 12 SE. Cilley. P. 556.

Lichtenwalde, t. Saxony, in Erzgebirg ; 3 SW. Frankenberg.

Lichtenwall, t. Prussia ; 23 NW. Heilsberg.

Lichtenwart, t. Austria ; 5 NNE. Zistersdorf.

Li-chui, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiangnan ; 25 SE. Nan-king.

Lichvin, t. Russia, in Kaluga, on the Oka ; 28

S. Kaluga, Lon. 35. 44. E. Lat. 54. N. P. 1,171. Chh. 5.

Lichwe, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 6 W. Geyersberg.

Licio, one of the smaller Lipari islands. Lon. 15. 20. E. Lat. 38. 54. N.

Lick, t. Prussia, in Gumbinnen, with a castle built in 1272; 80 SE. Königsberg. Lon. 22. 38. E. Lat. 53. 39. N. Pop. 1,817.

Licking, co. central part of Ohio. Pop. 11,861. Chief town, Newark.

Licking, t. Licking co. Ohio. Pop. 723.

Licking, t. Muskingum co. Ohio. Pop. 710.

Licking, r. Kentucky, which runs NNW. into the Ohio at Newport. It is 200 miles long, and navigable for boats 70 miles.

Licking Creek, r. Pa., which runs into the Potomac, 7 miles below Hancock, in Md.

Licking, r. Ohio, which rises in Licking co., runs E., and empties itself into the Muskingum, opposite to Zanesville. Near its mouth, and 4 miles above, are falls, which afford many valuable mill seats.

Licking Station, p-v. Floyd co. Ken; W. 599.

Licky, r. Ireland, in Waterford, which runs into the Blackwater, 4 N. Youghal.

Lickna, t. Spain, Aragon; 18 SSW. Huesca.

Licodia, t. Sicily, in Noto; 18 SW. Lentini.

Liconda, t. Africa, in Tripoli, on the sea coast. Lon. 18. 10. E. Lat. 30. 36. N.

Liconia, p-t. Harrison co. Indiana; W. 668.

Licostamo, t. Eu. Turkey, Thessaly; 16 ESE. Larissa. Bp. see.

Licqued, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 10 S. Calais, 13 ENE. Boulogne. Pop. 1,310.

Licus, now *Lech*.

Licz, t. Aust. Galicia; 30 W. Przemyśl.

Lid, see *Lydd*.

Lid, or *Lyd*, r. Eng., which runs into the Tamar, 4 NNW. Tavistock.

Lida, r. Sweden, which runs into the Wenner lake, at Lidkiöping.

Lida, t. & castle, Russia, in Wilna; 48 S. Wilna, 168 ESE. Königsberg. Lon. 25. 35. E. Lat. 53. 52. N.

Liddel, r. Scot., which rises in Roxburghshire, and joins the Esk, 3 S. Longholm, in Dumfriesshire. The valley in which it flows is called Liddesdale, or Lithdale.

Lidden, r. Eng., which runs into the Severn, at Gloucester.

Liden, t. Sweden, Angermannland; 60 NNW. Hernosand.

Lidens, t. Sweden, in Medelpadia; 24 NNW. Sundswall.

Lidford, v. Eng., in Devonshire, near the forest of Dartmoor; 28 W. Exeter. It was formerly a town, fortified, surrounded with walls, and moated. Here is an ancient castle, in which the courts are held for the duchy of Cornwall, and offenders against the stannary laws used to be confined in a dungeon, so dreary and dismal, that it gave rise to a proverb,—*Lidford law; punish a criminal first, and try him afterwards*. It is said to be the largest parish in England, including almost the whole of Dartmoor. The village contains not above 15 houses, and the situation is bleak and dreary.

Lidhult, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 60 S. Jonkiöping. Lon. 13. 14. E. Lat. 56. 50. N.

Lidkiöping, t. Sweden, in W. Gothland, on S. side of the Wenner lake, at the mouth of the Lida; 42 ENE Uddevalla, 80 SW. Örebro. Lon. 12. 54. E. Lat. 58. 33. N. Pop. 1,552.

Lidney, t. Eng., in Gloucestershire; 18 SW. Gloucester, 118 W. London. The market is discontinued. Pop. 820.

Lido di Malamocco, small isl. in the Adriatic, defended by a fort; 2 miles from Venice.

Lido di Padestrina, long isl. in the Adriatic, with a fort to defend the city of Venice.

Lido di Sottomarino, t. on the isl. of Chioggia, and as it were the suburbs of that city. Pop. 2,700. It is situated on a bank which separates the lagunes from the sea; and is protected by a remarkable pier, called *Molo di Palestrina*, or *Murazzi*, composed of Istrian freestone, thirty two feet in thickness, and constructed at a vast expense.

Lids, small isl. in the Baltic, near S. coast of Laaland. Lon. 11. 20. E. Lat. 54. 41. N.

Lie, t. Arabia, in Yemen; 20 S. Abu Arisch.

Liebau, t. Silesia, in Schweidnitz, on the river Schwarzbach; 22 S. Schweidnitz, 30 NW. Glatz. Pop. 1,780.

Liebau, or *Liebe*, or *Libowa*, t. Moravia, in Prerau; 13 N. Prerau, 14 NE. Olmutz. Lon. 17. 28. E. Lat. 49. 38. N. Pop. 1,378.

Liebe, see *Lobau*.

Liebfeld, t. Prussia; 4 SSW. Deutsch Eylau.

Liebemuhl, t. Pru., in Marienwerder, on the Liebe; 76 SSW. Königsberg. Pop. 1,033.

Liebenau, t. Bohemia, Buntzlau. Pop. 1,544.

Liebenau, t. Han., in Hoya, on the Aue; 7 SW. Nienburg. Pop. 1,435.

Liebenau, t. Stiria; 3 SE. Gratz.

Liebenau, t. Silesia, Glogau; 5 NW. Schwibbusin, 48 WNW. Glogau. Lon. 15. 56. E. Lat. 52. 25. N. Pop. 600.

Liebenau, t. Silesia, Neisse; 3 N. Patschkau.

Liebenau, t. Hesse Cassel, on the Dimel; 20 NW. Cassel, 27 W. Gottingen. Lon. 9. 22. E. Lat. 51. 30. N. Pop. 527.

Liebengrund, t. Saxony, in Neustadt; 14 S. Neustadt. Lon. 11. 41. E. Lat. 50. 30. N.

Liebenow, t. Brandenburg; 4 ESE. Reitz.

Liebethal, t. Stiria; 12 SE. Gratz.

Liebethal, t. Bohemia, in Chrudim; 13 E. Hohenmaut.

Liebethal, or *Lubenthal*, t. Silesia, in Jauer; 30 W. Jauer, 40 S. Sagan. Lon. 15. 37. E. Lat. 50. 57. N. Pop. 1,117.

Liebethal, t. Saxony, in Meissen; 7 SW. Stolpen.

Liebenwald, t. Pru. Brandenburg, on the Havel; 8 NE. Oranienburg, 24 N. Berlin. Lon. 13. 30. E. Lat. 52. 53. N. Pop. 1,615.

Liebenwarda, t. Pru. Merseburg, on the Elster; 22 N. Meissen, 33 NNW. Dresden. Lon. 13. 26. E. Lat. 51. 28. N. Pop. 1,384.

Liebenzell, or *Zell*, t. Wurtemberg, on the Nagold; 17 W. Stuttgart, 36 ENE. Strasburg. Pop. 969. Near it are two warm baths.

Leiberwolkwitz, t. Saxony, in Leipzig; 4 SE. Leipzig. Pop. 657.

Lieberose, t. Lusatia; 17 W. Guben, 64 N. Dresden. Lon. 14. 16. E. Lat. 52. N. Pop. 998.

Liebeten, t. Hungary; 12 E. Vienna.

Lieblach, r. Swabia, which runs into the lake of Constance, a little N. Bregentz.

Liebmühl, t. Prussia, with a castle, built in the year 1337; 35 SSE. Elbing, 66 SSW. Königsberg. Lat. 53. 42. N. Pop. 1,050.

Liebo See, lake, Brandenburg, in the Ucker Mark; S. of Dolgen See.

Liebschutz, t. Pru. Erfurt; 2 S. Ziegenbrück.

Liebstadt, t. Saxony, in Meissen; 8 SSW. Pirna, 14 SSW. Dresden. Pop. 435.

Liebstadt, t. Prussia, with a castle; 32 SE. Elbing, 48 SSW. Königsberg. Pop. 1,407.

Liechen, or *Lychen*, t. Pru. Brandenburg; 18 WSW. Prenzlau, 40 N. Berlin. Lon. 13. 24. E. Lat. 53. 12. N. Pop. 1,127.

Liechstal, t. Switz., in Bâle; 7 SE. Bâle.

Liederbach, r. Ger., which runs into the Fulda, 4 NW. Fulda.

Liefde Bay, bay on N. coast of Spitzbergen. Lon. 12. 30. E. Lat. 79. 32. N.

Liefkenshoeck, fort, Flanders, on the left bank of the Scheldt; 10 miles below Antwerp.

Liege, (in German *Lüttich*,) pr. Neth., bounded N. by Limburg, E. by the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, S. by Luxemburg and France, and W. by Namur & S. Brabant. Sq. m. 2,183. Pop. 354,050, mostly Catholics. It is divided into four districts, Liege, Huy, Viviers, and Marche. The aspect of the country is that of an undulating plain, except in the south and east, where it is hilly and covered with extensive forests. These parts border on the forest of Ardennes, and partake of its rugged and barren soil. The principal river is the Meuse; smaller ones are the Ourthe, Loose, & Semoys. Most parts of the province are better adapted to pasture than tillage. Cattle are raised in great numbers, and it is here that the well known Limburg cheese is chiefly made. Considerable corn is produced, also a little wine, resembling the middling wines of Burgundy and Champagne. The mineral productions are important, consisting of coal, alum, calamine, some lead and iron: here are also the celebrated mineral waters of Spa. The manufactures are considerable, consisting of woollens, hardware, arms, &c.—Before the French revolution, this country was subject to the bishop of Liege, a member of the German body, but in 1792 it was taken by France, and afterwards formed the chief part of the departments of the Lower Meuse, Ourthe, and Samber-and-Meuse; by the congress of Vienna, it was incorporated into the kingdom of the Netherlands.

Liege, *Lüttich*, or *Luyk*, city, Neth., capital of the above province, on the Meuse; 14 SSW. Maestricht, 53 E. by S. Brussels. Lon. 5. 31. E. Lat. 50. 39. N. Pop. in 1816, 45,983. H. 8,000. Bp. see. It is situated in a pleasant valley, surrounded with cultivated hills; in this valley, near the city, the Meuse is joined to the Loose, Ourthe, and Ambleve. It is divided into Upper and Lower Town, and has 10 suburbs. The form of the town is compact, being, exclusive of its suburbs, only one mile long, & $\frac{3}{4}$ m. broad. It contains 245 streets, 12 public squares, 1 cathedral, 7 collegiate and 32 parish churches, 10 hospitals, a public library, and a university established in 1816. The town presents very different appearances in different parts; some quarters have miserable streets, narrow, dirty, and thinly inhabited; others have broad streets,

neat squares, quays, and promenades. In general, however, Liege is an ill built town, containing a number of gloomy streets and lanes, entirely destitute of that cleanliness and neatness which characterise most towns of the Netherlands. The loftiness of the houses contributes not a little to their gloom: but the scenery of the environs is such as to counterbalance the gloom of the town, the ascent of most of the hills being covered with vineyards, while the lower grounds contain pleasant hop gardens and cornfields. The inhabitants are actively engaged in trade and manufactures. The manufactures are various, consisting of extensive iron works for cannon, muskets, nails, clock work, &c., cloth, leather, also serge, lace, earthenware, glass, vitriol, and verdigrise.

Leignitz, government, Prussian Silesia, lying north of the governments of Breslau and Reichenbach, and including the former duchies and principalities of Glogau, Sagan, Liegnitz, Karolath, with a part of Jauer, and Upper Lusatia. It is divided into 13 circles, viz. Lowenburg, Buntzlau, Goldberg, Liegnitz, Luben, Glogau, Sprottau, Sagan, Friestadt, Grünberg, Gorlitz, Rothenberg, and Lauban. A great part of the country is level; the soil various, in many parts fertile, but mostly sandy. Rivers, Oder, Bober, Neisse, Queis, Schwartzwasser, and Katzbach. Pop. 505,839. H. 92,500. Sq. m. 4,028.

Liegnitz, or *Lignitz*, t. Silesia, capital of a government and a circle of the same name, and one of the best towns in Silesia, on the Katzbach; 32 W. Breslau, 105 NE. Prague. Lon. 16. 10. E. Lat. 51. 11. N. Pop. 10,021. H. 720. It contains 2 Catholic churches, 2 Lutheran churches, a Lutheran gymnasium, and 3 hospitals. The old palace of the princes, though within the town, is surrounded with a distinct moat and high wall. The states of the provinces assembled here in a very stately stone edifice. Liegnitz carries on a considerable trade in cloth and madder, and is also one of the most ancient towns in all Silesia.

Lien-chan, t. China, of the third rank, Quang-tong; 15 WSW. Tien.

Lien-chan-pou, t. Chinese Tartary; 12 NNE. Ning-yuen.

Lien-kiang, t. China, of the third rank, in Fo-kien; 17 NE. Fou-tcheou.

Lien-ping, city, China, of the second rank, in Quang-tong; 100 NE. Canton. Lon. 113. 53. E. Lat. 24. 18. N.

Lien-tcheou, city, China, of the first rank, in Quang-tong, on the river Lien-kiang, which forms a convenient harbour for Chinese barks; 1,195 SSW. Peking. Lon. 108. 39. E. Lat. 21. 40. N.

Lien-tching, t. China, of the second rank, in Fo-kien; 22 ESE. Ting-tcheou.

Lientz, or *Lintz*, t. Tyrol, at the conflux of the Isola and Drave; 43 E. Brixen, 66 E. Tyrol. Lon. 12. 45. E. Lat. 46. 45. N. Pop. 1,500.

Lieou-kieou, see *Loochoo*.

Lieou-tcheou, t. Corea; 32 SE. King-ki-tao.

Lieou-tcheou, city, China, of the first rank, in Quang-si, on the river Leng; 1,037 SW. Peking. Lon. 108. 47. E. Lat. 24. 12. N.

Lieou-tching, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-si; 15 NW. Lieou-tcheou.

Licou-yang, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang; 35 E. Tchang-cha.

Liepe, t. Prussia, in Culm; 14 ESE. Culm.

Lieppe, t. Prussia, in Oberland; 8 Osterod.

Liere, or *Lierre*, t. Neth., in Antwerp, at the conflux of the two Nethes; 10 SE. Antwerp, 18 N. Louvain. Pop. 10,506. 8 churches, 1 hospital. It has manufactures of cotton and woolen, and extensive distilleries and breweries. Here the French attacked a post of the duke of York, on the 28th of November 1795, but were repulsed with loss.

Lierganes, t. Spain, in Biscay; 10 SSE. Santander.

Lieregno, t. Tyrol; 7 E. Trent.

Lierna, t. Lucca; 7 NNW. Lucca.

Liernais, t. France, in Côte-d'Or; 10 NW. Arnay le Duc.

Lieser, see *Liser*.

Lieser, t. France, Côte-d'Or; 10 NW. Arnay le Duc.

Liesle, t. France, Doubs; 6 SSW. Quingey.

Liesse, r. France, which runs into the Sambre, near Landrecy.

Liesse, or *Notre Dame de Liesse*, t. France, in Aisne; 4 NW. Sissone, 7 ENE. Laon. Pop. 1,095.

Liesser, t. France, in Doubs; 3 S. Ornans, 7 NNW. Salins.

Liesses, t. Hainaut, on the Hespres; 5 E. Avesnes.

Lieshorn, t. Pru. Munster; 6 ESE. Stromberg.

Liettre, t. France, Straits-of-Calais; 9 S. Aire.

Lietzen, t. Brandenburg; 15 SW. Custrin, 38 E. Berlin. Lon. 14. 30. E. Lat. 52. 28. N.

Lieu, r. or canal, Flanders, between Ghent and Damme.

Lieure, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; 11 S. Calais.

Lieuray, t. France, in Eure; 7 S. Pont Audemer. Pop. 1,600.

Lieuville, t. France, in Oise; 7 NNE. Clermont.

Li-fam-pao, t. Corea; 670 ENE. Peking. Lon. 130. 32. E. Lat. 42. 28. N.

Liff, t. Scot., in Angus; 4 NW. Dundee.

Liffamatula, isl. in the E. Indian sea, 25 m. long, and 6 broad. Lon. 126. 18. E. Lat. 2. S.

Liffey, r. Ireland, which rises in the mountains of Wicklow, and runs into the bay of Dublin.

Lifford, t. Ireland, in Donegal, on the Foyle, on the borders of Londonderry; 2 W. Strabane, 11 SSW. Donegal.

Liffré, t. France, Ille-and-Vilaine; 4 SW. St. Aubin du Cormier, 9 NE. Rennes. Pop. 2,096.

Ligani, t. Turkish Armenia; 30 E. Ispira.

Ligardes, t. France, Gers; 7 NE. Condom.

Liger, now *Loire*.

Light House Island, Mass., in Boston harbour; 8 ESE. Boston. Here is a light house built of stone.

Ligia, see *Sorrento*.

Ligist, t. Stiria; 3 SE. Voitsberg. Pop. 267.

Ligna, r. Hungary, which runs into the Drave, 17 W. Ziget.

Lignac, t. France, Indre; 11 SE. Le Blanc.

Lignana, t. Piedmont; 6 WSW. Vercelli.

Ligne, t. Hainaut, on the river Dender; 13 NW. Mons, 20 N. Valenciennes. Pop. 774.

Ligné, t. France, in Lower Loire; 9 NW. Ancenis.

Ligné sur Usseau, t. France, in Vienne; 6 N. Chatelleraut, 16 ESE. Loudun.

Lignerolles, t. France, Allier; 4 S. Montluçon.

Ligneville, t. France, in Vosges; 6 NW. Darney, 9 NE. Marche.

Lignière, t. France, and seat of a tribunal, in Cher; 13 SSE. Issoudun, 24 S. Bourges. Lon. 2. 15. E. Lat. 46. 45. N. Pop. 1,215.

Lignière la Doucelle, t. France, Mayenne; 12 N. Vilaine, 13 NW. Alençon. Pop. 2,656.

Lignières Chatelain, t. France, in Somme; 18 SW. Amiens.

Lignitz, see *Liegnitz*.

Lignon, t. France, in Marne; 9 S. Vitry la François.

Lignon, r. France, which runs into the Loire, near Feurs.

Ligny, t. France, Meuse; 9 SE. Bar le Duc. Pop. 2,815.

Ligney le Château, t. France, in Yonne; 6 S. St. Florentin, 9 NE. Auxerre. Pop. 1,250.

Ligonier, p-v. Westmoreland co. Pa.; W. 175.

Ligor, t. Asia, and once capital of a kingdom, now subject to Siam, situated on a river of the same name. The Dutch have a factory here for tin, rice, and pepper. Lon. 100. 35. E. Lat. 8. 18. N.

Ligor, or *Tantalam*, isl. at the entrance of the gulf of Siam, of a triangular form, and about 130 miles in circ. Lon. 100. 50. E. Lat. 8. 10. N.

Ligua, r. Chili, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 32. S.

Ligua, t. Chili, on the river so called; 72 NNE. Valparaiso.

Liguanea, mt. Jamaica, near Kingston.

Ligueil, t. France, Indre-and-Loire; 9 SW. Loches, 21 S. Tours. Pop. 1,998.

Ligueux, t. France, in Dordogne; 9 NNE. Perigueux.

Liguny, t. Samogitia; 44 E. Miedniki.

Liguria, NW. part of Italy, now *Genoa*, *Parma*, *Piedmont*, and *Montferrat*.

Ligusticus Sinus, now *Gulf of Genoa*.

Lihons, t. France, Somme; 9 SSW. Peronne, 18 E. Amiens. Lat. 50. 15. N. Pop. 1,183.

Lika, co. & pr. Dalmatia, or Austrian Croatia, bordering on the Adriatic, opposite to the island of Pago.

Likava, t. Hungary; 5 N. Rosenberg.

Likenas, t. Sweden, Warmeland; 60 NNW. Philipstadt.

Li-kiang-tou, city, China, of the first rank, in Yun-nan, near the source of the river Yang-gong-kiang; 1,150 SW. Peking. Lon. 100. 8. E. Lat. 26. 52. N.

Lila, t. Abyssinia, on the coast of the Red sea; 48 SSE. Arkiko.

Lilen, t. S. A. in Popayan; 15 SW. Cali.

Liliendal, t. Finland, Nyland; 15 NE. Borga. Lon. 26. 3. E. Lat. 60. 23. N.

Lilienstein, huge rock on the side of the Elbe, Saxony, in Meissen; 1 NE. Konigstein.

Lilienthal, t. Han., Bremen, on the Worp; 10 NNE. Bremen, 20 NNW. Verden. Pop. 409.

Li-lin, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang; 40 SE. Tchang-cha.

Lille, or *Lisle*, city, France, capital of the

dep. North ; 18 E. Tournay, 140 NNE. Paris. Lon. 3. 5. E. Lat. 50. 38. N. Pop. 59,724. H. 11,284. Before the revolution it was the capital of French Flanders, situated in a rich and marshy soil, surrounded with walls, and strongly fortified by Monsieur Vauban. The river Deule crosses it, which, though small, is navigable. Few cities of France can vie with it in the straightness and width of its streets, the regularity of its buildings, and its general air of neatness. The houses are generally of brick. It contains 50 churches, 5 hospitals, a society of literature and fine arts, a college of surgery, a public library, a gallery of pictures, a botanic garden, &c. Though distant from the sea its trade is extensive. It is one of the most considerable towns in France for manufactures, which are very various, consisting of cloth, camlets, ratteens, stuffs of silk and woollen, cotton, linen of all qualities and designs, lace, ribbons, carpets, hats, stockings, paper, soap, &c. There around the town above 200 windmills, used chiefly for making oil of rapeseed. The citadel of Lille is considered as one of the best works of Vauban, and except Turin, the strongest in Europe.

Lillebonne, t. France, in Lower Seine ; 7 W. Caudebec, 16 E. Havre. Pop. 601.

Lillensfeld, v. and rich convent, Austria, on the Trasen ; 14 S. St. Polten.

Lillers, t. France, Straits-of-Calais ; 6 WNW. Bethune. Pop. 4,107.

Lilliesleaf, t. Scot., Roxburghshire ; 8 NW. Jedburgh.

Lillieshall, t. Eng., Shropshire. Pop. 2,060.

Lillo, t. Spain, New Castile ; 28 ESE. Toledo.

Lillo, v. & fortress, Neth., Antwerp, on E. side of the Scheldt ; 9 NW. Antwerp, 12 S. Berg-op-Zoom. Pop. 1,003. Its fortifications are very regular, and its ramparts lined with many pieces of cannon, to prevent vessels of too large a size going up to Antwerp. It has several houses in the fort, and different cabarets.

Lilly Point, p-v. King William co. Va. ; W. 137.

Lillyput, t. N. Carolina, on Cape Fear river ; 3 N. Brunswick.

Lilybæum, now *Marsala*.

Liloan, t. on E. coast of the island of Sibiu. Lon. 123. 45. E. Lat. 10. 40. N.

Lilundo, r. Africa, which rises in Congo, and runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 6. 35. S.

Lilsfeld, t. Bavaria ; 5 ENE. Volckach.

Lima, or *Charleston*, p-t. Livingston co. N. Y. ; 18 W. Canandaigua, 225 W. Albany, W. 374. Pop. 1,963.

Lima, intendancy, Peru, bounded north by Truxillo, E. by Tarma and Guanica Velica, S. by Arequipa, and W. by the Pacific. The principal districts are Chançay, Huarachiri, Lima, Canta, Canete, Ica, Pisco, and Nasca. In this province rain is seldom or never known to fall on the west side of the Cordillera, which runs along its eastern side. On the sea coast it is very hot, but as the land rises towards the interior the air becomes milder. The wealth of the province consists in great part in the produce of the mines of Tarma. The archbishopric of Lima includes 4 bishoprics, Truxillo, Guamanaga, Cusco, and Arequipa.

Lima, city, S. A. capital of Peru, 2 leagues from the coast, 30 from the Cordilleras. Lon.

77. 7. W. Lat. 12. 3. S. Pop. in 1795, 52,627 ; Spaniards 17,215 ; Negroes 8,960 ; Indians 3,219 ; monks and clergy 1,392 ; nuns, 1,585. the remainder Mestizoes, &c. Abp. see. It was founded in 1535, by Pizarro, and called *Ciudad de los Reys* or *City of Kings*. It is situated in the spacious and delightful valley of Rimac, on the river Rimac, an Indian word from which the name Lima is derived by a corrupt pronunciation. Its situation is very advantageous, commanding the whole valley. A very elegant stone bridge is built over the river, having at one end a gate which forms the entrance into the city, and leads to the grand square. The form of the city is triangular ; its length 2 miles, and its breadth upwards of 1 mile. It is surrounded with a brick wall, flanked with 34 bastions, and having 7 gates and 3 posterns.

The streets are broad, straight, intersecting each other at right angles, well paved, and furnished with streams of water from the river. The houses, though generally of only one story, are commodious and of handsome appearance. They have flat roofs, and are constructed of wood on account of frequent earthquakes, but in such a manner as to resemble stone buildings ; the strong timber work of the walls being covered on each side with laths, or reeds, plastered with mortar, white-washed within, and painted without in imitation of stone. The most of the principal houses have gardens refreshed with streams of water ; and the environs are ornamented with alleys of lime trees, and clusters of country villas. In the middle of the city is a grand square of great extent and beauty, having in the centre a magnificent fountain ornamented with a bronze statue of Fame, from the trumpet of which, and the mouths of 8 lions surrounding it, the water is ejected. The city abounds with churches, chapels, convents, nunneries, colleges, hospitals, and has a noble university founded in 1576. The churches are partly built of stone, and are decorated in a splendid style, with paintings and ornaments of great value ; the walls hung with velvet or tapestry fringed with gold and silver ; the altars covered with massive silver of various workmanship ; the body of the church is crowded with silver tables, candlesticks and pedestals of the statues of angels ; and the sacred vessels and vestments loaded with gold, diamonds, and precious stones of the most dazzling brilliancy, and of incalculable value. Among the other public buildings are the palaces of the viceroy and archbishop, and the mint.

Luxury in dress and a fondness for splendid retinues, constitute the prevailing passion of the inhabitants ; and the public walks and malls are crowded with carriages. All classes are fond of fine clothing, but the ladies, particularly, carry their extravagance, in this respect, to an extraordinary degree. The women are of middling stature, handsome, genteel, gay, and fond of music. When the duke de la Palata, the viceroy, made his entrance into the city, 3 whole streets were paved with ingots of solid silver, each weighing 200 marks, and being from 12 to 15 inches long ; the whole estimated at \$54,000,000. In 1700, there were 400 car-

riages in the city. Cock-fighting and bull-baiting are the favourite amusements of the populace, and gaming is also very common. Lima is the emporium, as well as the capital of Peru. Callao, its port, is 7 miles S. The climate is very pleasant. The thermometer, at noon, in the winter, never falls below 60°, and in summer seldom rises above 85. It is subject to the calamity of tremendous earthquakes, and in summer to the inconvenience from numerous fleas, bugs, and mosquitoes. The country around is watered by art, and is rendered extremely fertile.

Lima, (an. *Limius*, and *Lethe*,) r. Spain, which rises in the province of Galicia, crosses the Portuguese province of Entre-Duero-e-Minho, and runs into the Atlantic, 2 miles below Viana, Lon. 8. 30. W. Lat. 41. 40. N.

Lima, t. Arabia, in Oman, near the coast; 32 SE. Julfa.

Limachu, r. Chili, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 30. 25. S.

Limadasi, t. Curdistan, on an island in lake Van.

Limale, t. Neth., in Brabant; 12 S. Louvain, 15 SE. Brussels. Pop. 592.

Limasova, one of the smaller Philippine islands, near Leyta. Lon. 125. 2. E. Lat. 10. 1. N.

Limatamba, t. Peru, in Cusco; 25 W. Cusco.

Limay, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise, on the Seine, opposite to Mantes. Pop. 1,269.

Limbach, t. Saxony, Erzgebirg; 5 W. Chemnitz. Pop. 1,475.

Limbe, t. St. Domingo; 21 SW. Cape Français.

Limbe, isl. in the E. Indian sea, about 12 m. long, and 3 broad, near E. coast of Celebes. Lon. 125. 10. E. Lat. 1. 18. N.

Limberg, t. Stiria; 12 S. Voitsberg.

Limbueo, t. on E. coast of Celebes. Lon. 123. 18. E. Lat. 0. 18. N.

Limbobarya, t. Bengal; 30 NW. Nattore.

Limbra, t. Hind., in Guzerat; 35 W. Gogo.

Limby, t. Guzerat; 68 W. Amedabad.

Limburg, pr. Neth.; bounded N. by N. Brabant, E. by the Pru. province of Juliers-Cleves-Berg, S. by Liege, and W. by South Brabant and Antwerp. It is mostly level, in some parts marshy, but tolerably productive. It produces corn, pulse, tobacco, flax, and fruit, and has valuable mines of coal, and rich pastures, and abounds particularly in a fine breed of cattle. Pop. 292,187. Sq. m. 1,480. Chief town, Maestricht.

Limburg, t. Neth., in Liege; 20 ESE. Liege, 46 N. Luxemburg. Lon. 23. 31. E. Lat. 50. 36. N. Pop. 1,913. It is situated near the river Wese, or Weze, in a fertile country, on an agreeable mountain.

Limburg, late lordship & principality, Ger., belonging to the circle of Franconia, but lying in Swabia, surrounded by Wurtemberg, the provostship of Elwangen, the principality of Anspach, and the territory of the imperial city of Swabian Hall; and its greatest extent from N. to S. is almost 20 m., and from W. to E. 18. Pop. 15,000.

Limburg, t. Nassau, on the Lahn; 26 N. Mentz, 76 ENE. Treves. Lat. 50. 20. N. Pop. 3,000.

Limburg, or *Hohen Limberg*, t. Pru. Arens-

berg, which gives name to a county; 4 NNW. Altena, 30 E. Dusseldorf. Pop. 1,200.

Limbuyan, t. on south coast of the island of Masbate. Lon. 123. 36. E. Lat. 12. 8. N.

Lim-cheou, t. China, of the third rank, in Petcheli; 12 NW. Tching-tin.

Lime, see *Lyme*.

Limehouse River, r. Honduras, which runs into the bay, Lon. 85. 54. W. Lat. 15. 55. N.

Limekiln Bay, bay on S. coast of the island of St. Christopher; 1 W. Basseterre.

Limekilns, s-p. Scot., in Fifeshire, on the Forth. The harbour at high tides will admit of vessels of 300 tons with ease. It belongs to the parish of Dunfermline, and takes its appellation from the lime works, which belong to the earl of Elgin; 3 S. Dunfermline. Pop. 658.

Limcrick, p-t. York co. Maine; 35 N. York, 114 NNE. Boston, W. 565. Pop. 1,377.

Limerick, t. Washington co. Maine. Pop. 27.

Limerick, t. Montgomery co. Pa., on the Schuylkill; 4 SE. Pottsgrove. Pop. 1,577.

Limerick, co. Ireland, in Munster; bounded N. by Clare, from which it is separated by the Shannon and Tipperary, E. by Tipperary, S. by Cork, and W. by Kerry; 40 miles from E. to W., and from 17 to 25 from N. to S.; containing 125 parishes. The soil is fertile, and rich in pasture, the best cattle slaughtered in Cork being sent from this county; towards the SE., on the borders of Tipperary, it is mountainous, as likewise towards the SW., on the borders of Kerry. Pop. 250,000. H. 42,000. Sq. m. 970.

Limerick, (an. *Regia*,) city, Ireland, capital of a county of the same name; 45 N. Cork, 92 WSW. Dublin. Lon. 8. 32. W. Lat. 52. 39. N. Pop. in 1821, 66,043. H. 8,266. About 5,000 Protestants. It is situated on the river Shannon, 60 miles from its mouth, and is a county of itself. This ancient city of Limerick, called by the Irish *Lumreach*, is generally considered as the capital of the rich and spacious province of Munster, and has been always regarded as one of the principal marts, and before it was dismantled, was esteemed one of the strongest places in Ireland. It stands partly on an island in the Shannon; and is divided into Upper and Lower Towns, united by a stately bridge.

Limerick formerly ranked as the second, but of late as the third town in Ireland; and the chief place in the county of its own name, and one of the finest and best peopled in the province. In the old part, the streets are narrow and gloomy; but in the new quarter they are spacious and regular, and the houses of brick, large and handsome. It contains a custom-house, a cathedral, a bishop's palace, a public library, a theatre, many charitable establishments, 4 Protestant churches, 1 for Methodists, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Quakers, and 8 for Catholics. It has manufactures of linen, woolen, and paper. Its export trade is considerable, being a depot for large quantities of corn.

Limesol, or *Limisso*, (an. *Amathus*,) s-p. Cyprus. Lon. 32. 30. E. Lat. 34. 45. N. Bp. see. It is situated in a country abounding in vineyards and mulberry gardens, and contains 4 Greek churches and a school; and is the residence of an English consul. Here only is made the rich Cyprus wine. There are some remains

of the ancient walls, a building like an ancient castle, and ruins of a temple dedicated to Venus and Adonis.

Limestone, t. Columbia co. Pa. Pop. 426.

Limestone, mt. & valley, in Northumberland co. Pa., E. of the Susquehanna.

Limestone, co. Alabama. Pop. 9,871. Chief town, Cottonport.

Limetree Bay, bay on south coast of Santa Cruz. Lon. 63. 27. W. Lat. 17. 45. N.

Liméuil, t. France, in Dordogne, on the Dordogne; 9 NNW. Belvez, 19 S. Perigueux. Pop. 823.

Limmingo, t. Finland, in Ulea; 11 S. Ulea.

Limington, p-t. York co. Maine, on the Saco; 40 N. York, 110 NNE. Boston, W. 571. Pop. 2,122.

Limias, now *Lima*.

Limmat, r. Switz., which rises in the Alps, about 11 S. Glarus, where it takes the name of *Lint*, or *Linth*, passes Glarus, and near the lake of Wallenstadt, joins the Mat, when it changes its name to *Limmat*, passes through the lake of Zurich, and joins the Aar, 3 N. Baden.

Limmen, t. Holland; 5 S. Alcmæer.

Limne, (an. *Copias*.) lake, Livadia, a few miles north of Thiva; famous for eels.

Limoeiro, t. Brazil, on the Capibaribe; 60 WNW. Pernambuco. Pop. 600.

Limoges, (an. *Augustoritum*.) city, France, capital of Upper Vienne; 27 posts NE. Bourdeaux, 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ SSW. Paris. Lon. 1. 15. E. Lat. 45. 50. N. Pop. 21,025. H. 2,573. Bp. see. It contains a cathedral, 12 churches, 1 hospital, a royal college, an academy with two faculties, and a public library. It has some handsome edifices, but it is generally ill built, with narrow streets. It carries on a brisk trade, and has manufactures of siamose, cotton, and woollen cloths, porcelain, pottery, paper, &c.

Limon, small isl. on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17. 9. E. Lat. 60. 44. N.

Limona de la Trou, t. St. Domingo, near N. coast; 10 SE. Cape François.

Limonade, t. St. Domingo; 12 SW. Fort Dauphin.

Limone, t. Piedmont, in Tenda; 6 NNE. Tenda, 10 S. Coni. Pop. 3,100.

Limone, t. Negropont; 20 S. Negropont.

Limones, r. Cuba, which runs into the sea, 65 WSW. Bayamo.

Limones, (*Grande*.) t. Cuba; 50 S. Havannah.

Limonia, isl. in the Mediterranean, about 3 miles long, and 1 broad; 6 W. Rhodes. Lon. 27. 22. E. Lat. 36. 27. N.

Limonium, now *Poitiers*.

Limosano, t. Naples, in Molise; 17 NE. Molise. Pop. 2,356.

Limosin, before the revolution a province of France, of which Limoges was the capital.

Limougne, t. France, in Lot; 9 N. Caylus.

Limours, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise; 9 S. Versailles, 16 SSW. Paris. Pop. 750.

Limoux, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Aude; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ posts S. Carcassonne, 97 S. Paris. Lon. 2. 18. E. Lat. 43. 3. N. Pop. 5,142. H. 1,034.

Limouzinière, (*La*.) t. France, Lower-Loire; 9 E. Machecoul.

Limpach, t. Austria; 4 NNE. Altenmarkt.

Lin, t. China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan; 25 W. Tchang-te.

Lin, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si; 35 N. Yung-ning.

Linacagan, one of the islands, called Calamianes, in the East Indian sea. Lon. 120. 10. E. Lat. 11. 40. N.

Linan, r. Wales, which runs into the Irish sea, 5 S. Caernarvon.

Linange, see *Leiningen*.

Linares, t. Spain, Aragon; 24 ESE. Teruel.

Linares, t. Spain, in Jaen; 26 N. by E. Jaen. Pop. 5,632. It has a large and remarkable public fountain.

Linartyd, t. Sweden, in Smaland; 11 SSE. Wexio.

Linaz, t. France, Seine-and-Oise. Pop. 1,520.

Linato, t. Italy, on the Lambro; 5 SE. Milan.

Linbo, small isl. in the Adriatic. Lon. 14.57. E. Lat. 44. 37. N.

Linchan, t. China, of the third rank, Ho-nan; 57 SSE. Honan.

Lin-chan-oei, fort, China, in Chan-tong; 22 S. Kiao.

Linchanchia, t. Yucatan; 25 N. Merida.

Lincoln, t. Addison co. Vt.; 26 SW. Montpelier. Pop. 278.

Lincoln, t. Grafton co. N. H.; 20 ENE. Haverhill. Pop. 32.

Lincoln, co. south part of Maine; bounded N. by Kennebec co., E. by Hancock co., S. by the Atlantic, and W. by Cumberland co. Pop. in 1810, 42,992; in 1820, 53,189. Chief towns, Wiscasset and Bath.

Lincoln, t. Middlesex co. Mass.; 16 NW. Boston. Pop. 706.

Lincoln, co. central part of Kentucky. Pop. in 1810, 8,676; slaves 2,341. Pop. in 1820, 9,979. Chief town, Stanford.

Lincoln, co. on south side of West Tennessee. Pop. in 1810, 6,104; slaves 720. Pop. in 1820, 14,761. Chief town, Fayetteville.

Lincoln, co. west part of North Carolina. Pop. in 1810, 16,359; slaves 2,489. Pop. in 1820, 18,147. Chief town, Lincolnton.

Lincoln, co. north part of Georgia. Pop. in 1810, 4,555; slaves 2,212. Pop. in 1820, 6,458. Chief towns, Lincolnton and Goshen.

Lincoln, co. Missouri. Pop. 1,662. Chief town, Monroe.

Lincoln, (an. *Clidum*, and *Lindum*.) city, Eng., capital of Lincolnshire, situated on the Witham; 53 NE. Derby, 133 N. London. Lon. 0. 32. W. Lat. 53. 14. N. Pop. 8,861. Bp. see. It is a very ancient city, and was formerly surrounded with walls, defended with towers, and was one of the chief towns for buying and selling wool. Lincoln formerly contained 52 parish churches, with many religious houses, but in the second year of Edward VI. the number of churches was reduced to 15, now reduced to 11. The cathedral, a Gothic edifice, is one of the largest and most elegant in England; the length from E. to W. (including the walls) is 524 feet. The length of the great transept from N. to S. is 227 feet. The height of the central tower is 300 feet. The bell, called the *Tom of Lincoln*, is one of the finest great bells in the kingdom, weighing 5 tons; 23 feet in circumference. Before the reformation, this cathedral was undoubtedly the

finest and richest in the whole kingdom, and the number and splendour of its tombs almost incredible. The city is full of the ruins of monasteries and religious houses. It is now a straggling town, ill built, and greatly declined from its former splendour. It has however been much improved of late, and has some good modern houses. It consists chiefly of 2 streets, with several smaller ones. It communicates with Boston and the sea by the Witham; its chief exports are oats and wool. Market on Friday. It sends two members to parliament.—Upon the plain, on the north side of Lincoln, was fought the famous battle between the friends of the empress Maud, and King Stephen.—Upon Lincoln-heath were likewise fought several bloody battles, between the forces of Cromwell and the royal army.

Lincolnshire, co. Eng., bounded N. by the river Humber, which divides it from Yorkshire, E. by the German sea, S. by Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, and Northamptonshire, and W. by Rutlandshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, and Yorkshire; 77 miles in length from N. to S., and 48 from E. to W. It is divided into 30 hundreds, which contain one city, (Lincoln,) 33 towns, and 630 parishes. The number of acres is estimated at 1,893,100; of which Mr. Stone, in his View of the Agriculture of the county, supposes there may be 473,000 acres of inclosed marsh and fen land; 200,000 commons, wastes, and unembanked salt marshes; 268,000 common fields, 25,000 woodland, 927,120 inclosed upland. Pop. 237,891. Sq. m. 2,787.

Lincolnton, p-t. Lincoln co. N. C.; 45 SW. Salisbury, 180 WSW. Raleigh, W. 425.

Lincolnton, p-t. & cap. Lincoln co. Georgia, on Fishing creek, S. of the Savannah; 40 NW. Augusta, W. 630. Pop. 106.

Lincolntonville, or *Duck Trap*, s-p. Hancock co. Maine, on Penobscot bay; 16 W. Castine, 240 NE. Boston, W. 658. Pop. 1,294.

Linda, small island in the Indian sea, near the coast of Africa, at the mouth of the Zambese.

Linda, t. Upper Hesse; 4 SSW. Giessen.

Lindahl, t. Norway; 140 N. Christiania.

Lindar, t. Istria; 5 NE. Mitterburg.

Lindau, t. Han., in Gottingen, on the Ruhme; 10 NE. Gottingen. Pop. 1,082.

Lindau, t. Bav., built on three islands, in the lake of Constance, communicating with the continent by means of a bridge; 19 E. Constance, 46 ENE. Zurich. Lon. 10. 35. E. Lat. 47. 28. N. Pop. 2,701. It is the capital of a district, including 32 Sq. miles, and 6,316 inhabitants.—On account of its situation, it has been styled the Venice of Swabia. It was formerly imperial, and contained an abbey.

Lindau, t. Hungary; 17 NNW. Csakathurn.

Lindau, t. Ger., Anhalt Cothen; 5 N. Zerbst. Pop. 1,429.

Lindau, t. Bav.; 8 NW. Bayreuth.

Lindau, see *Lindow*.

Linde, or *Lindesberg*, t. Sweden, Westmannland, in a narrow, sandy tract, between two lakes; 34 WNW. Stroemsholm, 86 WNW. Stockholm. Lon. 14. 56. E. Lat. 59. 35. N. Pop. 592. Near it is a medicinal spring.

Linde, t. Ger.; 5 ESE. Romhill.

Linde, t. Pru. Potsdam; 4 NW. Juterbock.

Linde, (La,) t. France, in Dordogne; 7 W. Sarlat, 10 E. Bergerac. Pop. 1,593.

Lindebeuf, t. France, in Lower-Seine; 6 NNW. Rouen, 12 SE. Cany.

Lindeck, t. Stiria; 8 N. Cilley.

Lindeal, t. Hind., in Cuddapa; 25 N. Gandicotta.

Linden, t. Bav.; 6 S. Neustatt.

Lindenau, t. Prussia; 24 SW. Brandenburg.

Lindenau, t. Prussia; 20 NE. Culm.

Lindenau, t. Silesia, Neisse; 6 NW. Patschkau.

Lindenberg, t. Bav.; 9 ESE. Bayreuth.

Lindenbronn, t. Ger.; 2 E. Langenburg.

Lindenfels, t. Hesse Darmstadt; 8 W. Erbach, 14 NNE. Mannheim. Pop. 683.

Lindenhardt, t. Bav.; 9 S. Bayreuth.

Linder, t. Istria; 12 NNE. Pedena.

Linderupoe, small isl. Denmark, in the Little Belt, near the coast of Sleswick; 8 WSW. Assens, in the island of Funen.

Lindessness, or *The Naze*, cape on S. coast of Norway, in the North sea, which joins to the main land by a very narrow isthmus. Lon. 7. 6. E. Lat. 57. 59. N. The cape projects into the sea about a Norway mile towards the SW., and is about half a mile broad. It is a high, barren, rocky promontory: however, it has 12 peasants' houses on it. This cape is commonly called *The Naze*.

Lindewiese, t. Silesia, Neisse; 11 SE. Neisse.

Lindisfarn, monastery, Eng., ruined by the Danes in the 8th century; 9 SE. Berwick. The celebrated St. Cuthbert was prior of this monastery 12 years. See *Holy Island*.

Lindleystown, p-v. in Painted-Post, Steuben co. N. Y.; W. 278.

Lindo, (an. *Lindus*), t. Rhodes; 14 SSW. Rhodes. Lon. 27. 38. E. Lat. 36. 17. N. It was anciently celebrated for a temple dedicated to Minerva, whence that goddess had the surname of *Lindia*. A certain festival was celebrated annually in this city, not with blessings & prayers, as Lactantius informs us, but with curses and imprecations; insomuch, that if one good word escaped any of those that were present, it was deemed a very bad omen, and the whole ceremony began anew. *Lindus* gave birth to Chares, the architect of the Colossus; and to Cleobulus, one of the seven wise men of Greece.

Lindon, small island on W. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 16. 57. E. Lat. 60. 55. N.

Lindow, t. Pru. Brandenburg; 33 NNW. Berlin, 35 NNE. Brandenburg. Pop. 1,114.

Lindow, t. Brandenburg; 8 SSW. Frankfort on the Oder.

Lindow, t. Pru. Pomerania; 3 W. Balm.

Lindum, now *Lincoln*, & *Linpithgow*.

Lindy, t. Africa, in Querimba. Lon. 41. 4. E. Lat. 9. 58. S.

Linen, t. Pru. Munster; 7 SSE. Tecklenburg.

Lin-fou, t. Corea; 20 S. Haimen.

Ling, city, China, of the second rank, in Chen-si, on the Hoang; 500 WSW. Peking. Lon. 105. 39. E. Lat. 38. 10. N.

Linga, one of the smaller Shetland islands, near N. coast of Mainland. Lon. 1. 27. W. Lat. 60. 44. N.

Linga, one of the smaller Shetland islands, near E. coast of Mainland. Lon. 1. 6. W. Lat. 60. 34. N.

Linga, one of the smaller Shetland islands, near SW. coast of Unst. Lon. 1. 12. W. Lat. 61. 2. N.

Linga Sound, bay on W. coast of the island of Stronsa. Lon. 0. 28. E. Lat. 59. N.

Linga, one of the small Western isls. of Scotland, near S. coast of South Uist. Lon. 7. 19. W. Lat. 57. 3. N.

Lingan, r. Ireland, which runs into the Suir, 2 miles below Carrick-upon-Suir.

Lingay, one of the smaller Western islands of Scotland, near SW. coast of Harris. Lon. 7 W. Lat. 57. 40. N.

Lingapour, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad; 15 S. Neermul.

Ling-chan, t. Corea; 76 ENE. Han-tcheou.

Ling-chan, t. China, of the third rank, Quang-tong; 47 N. Lien-tcheou.

Ling-che, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-si, near the Fuen; 25 S. Fuen-tcheou.

Ling-choui, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen; 15 SE. Youand-gnan.

Ling-choui, t. China, of the third rank, in the island of Hainan; 25 SW. Houan.

Linge, or *Linghe*, r. Holland, which runs into the Wahal, at Gorcum.

Lingen, city, Han., capital of the province of Lingen; 35 N. Munster. Pop. 1,738. It is situated not far from the Embs, and was formerly fortified, but at present is small, and barely surrounded with a ditch. It has a Calvinist, a Lutheran, and a Roman Catholic church. The academical gymnasium here was founded in the year 1697.

Lingen, co. Westphalia, bounded N. by Munster, E. by Osnabruck, S. by Tecklenburg, and W. by Bentheim. The soil is not very fertile, but in several places are some mines of coal, and quarries of stone. It is divided into Upper and Lower; the principal town of the latter is Lingen, and Ibbenbühren of the former. Upper Lingen now belongs to Prussia. Lower Lingen forms a province of Hanover, and contains 20,143 inhabitants, and 132 sq. m.

Lingen, or *Linegen*, island in the E. Indian sea, near S. coast of Malacca, about 100 m. in circ., and 50 m. from NE. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 104. 40. E. Lat. 0. 10. S.

Lingholm, small isl. among the Orkneys, near W. coast of Stronsa. Lon. 0. 27. E. Lat. 50. 59. N.

Lingicotta, t. Africa, in Kullo. Lon. 9. 10. W. Lat. 12. 30. N.

Ling-nan, city, China, of the first rank, in Yun-nan; 1,217 SSW. Peking. Lat. 23. 33. N.

Lingones, see *Langres*.

Ling-pou, t. China, of the third rank, in Chan-si; 17 WNW. Kiai.

Ling-quan-y, t. China, Chen-si; 50 SW. Singan.

Ling-stai, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si; 37 N. Fong-tsiang.

Ling-tao, city, China, of the first rank, in Chen-si, on the Tie-tsan, which falls into the Hoang-ho, or Yellow river, 672 WSW. Peking. Lon. 106. 34. E. Lat. 25. 22. N. Great quantities of gold are found in the sand of the neighbouring rivers and brooks. The country is very mountainous. The valleys are covered with corn, and those that are near the rivers, with cattle, and the whole territory is very fruitful.

Ling-tcheou, t. Corea; 28 SSW. Koang-tcheou.

Ling-tchi, t. China, of the 3d rank, in Chan-tong, on the Tchi; 12 NNW. Tcin-tcheou.

Ling-tching, t. China, of the third rank, in Petcheli; 22 N. Chun-te.

Ling-tchuen, t. China, of the 3d rank, Quang-si, on the Kouei; 15 NNE. Kouei-ling.

Ling-tchuen, t. China, of the 3d rank, in Chan-si; 25 SSE. Lou-ngan.

Lingua Grossa, t. Sicily, in the valley of Demona; 9 W. Taormina. Pop. 2,428.

Linguetta, cape in the Adriatic, on the coast of Epire; 12 W. Valona.

Lingumpilly, t. Mysore; 30 SW. Tademer.

Linhares, t. Portugal, in Tras-os-Montes; 12 WNW. Torre de Moncorvo, 19 S. Mirandela.

Linhares, t. Portugal, Beira; 5 SW. Celorico. H. 181.

Lin-hing, t. China, of the third rank, in Honan; 15 S. Hiu.

Linières, (La,) t. France, in Charente, 15 SW. Angoulesme. Pop. 517.

Linitan, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, 5 m. N. island of Serangan, to which it belongs. Lon. 125. 21. E. Lat. 5. 36. S.

Lin-kao, t. China, of the 3d rank, island of Hainan, on W. coast; 37 SW. Kiong-tcheou.

Lin-keou, t. China, of the 3d rank, in Chan-tong, on the Mi-ho; 11 SSE. Tcin-tcheou.

Lin-kiang, city, China, of the first rank, in Kiang-si, on the river Yu; 737 S. Peking. Lon. 115. E. Lat. 27. 58. N. The soil is good, and the climate healthy, yet the city is thinly inhabited; one of the villages in its jurisdiction is the general mart for all the drugs sold in the empire.

Linkioping, t. Sweden, capital of the government of Linkioping, or East Gothland proper, on the Stöng, near lake Roxen; 96 SW. Stockholm. Lon. 15. 18. E. Lat. 58. 26. N. Pop. in 1815, 3,138. Bp. see. It contains 3 churches and a public seminary. It is defended by a castle, built in the 15th century. The government contains 3,264 sq. m. and 162,859 inhabitants.

Linkness, cape, Scotland, on NW. coast of the island of Stronsa; 1½ SW. Huipsness. Lon. 0. 26. E. Lat. 59. 4. N.

Linley, t. Eng., in W. Riding of Yorkshire, connected with Wakefield. Pop. 1,377.

Línlithgow, (an. *Lindum*, and *Litinomago*.) t. Scotland, a royal burgh, and capital of the county to which it gives names; 18 W. Edinburgh, 24 ENE. Glasgow. Lon. 3. 38. W. Lat. 55. 59. N. Pop. 2,557. It is a town of great antiquity, and contains remains of ancient magnificence. Here are majestic ruins of the royal palace in which queen Mary was born. The town consists chiefly of one street, less than a mile long. The chief manufactures are leather and shoes.

Línlithgowshire, or *West Lothian*, co. Scot., bounded N. by the Frith of Forth, E. and SE. by Edinburghshire, SW. by Lanerkshire, and NW. by Stirlingshire; about 17 m. long, and 8 in its mean breadth. In general it is pleasant, abounding with corn and pastures, and produces coals, limestone, iron, and salt, with plenty of fish from the rivers and frith. Pop. 19,551. Sq. m. 112.

Linne, t. Pru. Dusseldorf; 2 S. Ordningen, 32 NNW. Cologne. Pop. 1,041.

Lin-ngan, t. China, of the third rank, in Tche-kieng; 22 W. Hang-tcheou.

Linnich, t. Pru. Lower Rhine, in Aix la Chapelle, on the Ruhr; 5 NNW. Juliers. Lon. 6. 13. E. Lat. 50. 57. N. Pop. 2,086.

Linosa, (an. *Ægusa*), small isl. not far from the coast of Tunis, in the Mediterranean, near the island of Lampedosa. Lon. 12. 55. E. Lat. 35. 52. N.

Lin-ou, t. China, of the third rank; in Hou-quang; 30 S. Koue-yang.

Lin-pao, t. China, of the third rank, in Honan, on the river Hoang; 12 W. Tchen.

Lin-pi, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiangnan; 27 ESE. Sieou.

Linschotten, t. Holland; 8 W. Utrecht. P. 730.

Linsdorf, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 32 ESE. Geyersberg.

Linse, t. Prussia; 15 SE. Marienwerder.

Linselles, t. France, in North; 5 N. Lille. A bloody battle was fought here, on the 18th of May 1794, between the army of the allies, but chiefly the English under the command of the duke of York, in which great numbers were killed, and the French remained masters of the field, with 1,500 prisoners.

Lin-siang, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang; 15 NNE. Yo-tcheou.

Linsse, t. Pru. Pomerania; 3 SW. Belgard.

Linstein, t. Neth., Flanders; 3 S. Hulst.

Linstrop, t. Sweden, in Medelpadia; 16 N. Sundswall.

Linstre, t. Luxemburg; 8 NNE. Luxemburg.

Lin-chang, t. China, of the third rank, in Honan; 22 NE. Tchang-te.

Lin-tcin, city, China, of the second rank, in Chan-tong, on the grand canal; 187 S. Peking. Lon. 115. 31. E. Lat. 36. 56. N. It is much frequented by vessels, and may be called a magazine of all kinds of merchandize.

Linteln, t. Han., in Verden; 4 NE. Verden.

Linternum, city, Campania, at the mouth of the Clanis.

Linth, r. Switz., which passes through the lake of Wallenstadt, and runs into the lake of Zurich, near Grynau.

Linthal, t. Switz., in Glaris; 12 SW. Glaris.

Lin-tin, t. China, of the second rank, on a small island of Quang-tong; 15 NE. Macao.

Linton, t. Coshocton co. Ohio. Pop. 673.

Linton, t. Eng., in Cambridgeshire, with a weekly market on Thursday; 11 SE. Cambridge, 48 NNE. London. Lon. 0. 23. E. Lat. 52. 53. N. Pop. 1,157.

Linton, t. Scot., in Peeblesshire, at the conflux of the Lynne and the Tweed; 12 NW. Peebles, 17 SSW. Edinburgh.

Lin-tong, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si; 15 ENE. Si-ngan.

Lintrey, t. France, Meurte; 3 E. Luneville, 4 NW. Blamont.

Lintwaite, t. Eng., in Yorkshire, in the neighbourhood of Wakefield. Pop. 1,381.

Lintz, t. & citadel, Pru. Dusseldorf, on E. side of the Rhine; 10 SSE. Bonn, 23 SSE. Cologne. Lon. 7. 14. E. Lat. 50. 34. N. Pop. 1,919. It contains a gymnasium, and is surrounded with an ancient wall.

Lintz, (an. *Lintia*), t. Austria, capital of Upper Austria, or the Land above the Enns,

on the Danube; 30 SE. Passau, 62 W. Vienna. Lon. 14. 17. E. Lat. 48. 19. N. Pop. 17,240. H. 1,243. Bp. see. It is well built and populous, with some fine suburbs. The houses have generally a good appearance. The town contains a lyceum, two hospitals, two public schools, a public library of 22,000 vols., an institute for the deaf and dumb, and a magnificent theatre. Here is the greatest woollen manufactory in Germany, established by government, which gives employment, directly or indirectly, to nearly 30,000 individuals. The town carries on a considerable trade, and has, on Easter and St. Bartholomew's days, some well privileged and considerable fairs.

Lintzenegg, t. Austria; 10 S. Zwettl.

Linx, now *Rio de Ouro*.

Lin-y, t. China, of the third rank, in Chang-tong; 32 SE. Te.

Lin-yeou, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si; 20 NE. Fong-tsiang.

Lio, lake, Thibet, about 30 miles in circumference. Lon. 86. 34. E. Lat. 31. 22. N.

Liodias, (an. *Lebadea*), t. Greece, near Mount Zagara.

Lioi-kia-lanc-tsa, t. Thibet; 100 SSE. Lassa. Lon. 92. 44. E. Lat. 28. 8. N.

Lioipou, lake, Thibet, about 30 miles in circ. Lon. 90. 34. E. Lat. 34. 27. N.

Liomer, t. France, Somme; 18 W. Amiens.

Lion, r. Scot., in Perthshire, on N. extremity of Loch Tay, which runs into the Tay; the valley through which it passes is called *Glen Lion*.

Lion Cove, small bay in the straits of Magellan, surrounded by rocks. The water is deep but the ground is good. It is not a bad place for one ship, nor a good one for two. Lon. 74. 25. W. Lat. 53. 26. S.

Lion Marin, (*Baye de*), bay on S. coast of Kerguelen's Land. Kerguelen called it *Baye de Gross Ventre*. Lon. 68. 51. E. Lat. 49. 32. S.

Lion Mountain, mt. Africa, near the Cape of Good Hope, so called from its supposed resemblance, which seamen observe, to that animal. It is distinguished into what is called the *Lion's Head*, and the *Lion's Tail*, or *Rump*.

Lion d' Angers, (*Le*), t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 6 SE. Segré, 10 NNW. Angers. Lon. 0. 39. W. Lat. 47. 37. N. Pop. 1,724.

Lions, t. France, in Eure; 5 E. Rouen, 9 N. Grand Andelys. Lat. 49. 24. N. Pop. 1,828.

Lions, (*Gulf of*), bay of the Mediterranean, said to be so named from the frequent tempests with which it is disturbed; and not the gulf of Lyons from the city. It extends from Spain to Italy.

Liorac, t. France, in Dordogne; 7 ENE. Bergerac.

Lio-yang, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si, on the Kia-ling; 32 NNW. Ning-kiang.

Lipa, t. Croatia, on the river Dobra; 10 SW. Carlstadt.

Lipari, cluster of islands in the Mediterranean, which take their name from their principal, about 24 miles from N. coast of Sicily. Lon. 15. 12. E. Lat. 38. 34. E. Pop. about 20,000. These islands were called, by the ancients, *Æolia*, *Vulcania*, and *Insulæ Liparæorum*, and feigned to be the residence of Æolus and Vulcan.

Lipari, the largest, is populous and well cultivated, producing great quantities of corn and fruit, especially figs and raisins; it likewise produces alum, sulphur, nitre, and cinnabar. It is about 15 miles in circumference; the air is healthy, and the inhabitants industrious and good seamen. On E. coast is situated a town of the same name. In this island were formerly pits, which emitted fire and smoke but have long ceased to do either. Pop. 15,000. Sq. miles 100. The other islands are Stromboli, Panaria, Vulcano, Salini, Alicudi, and Felicudi, with one or two smaller. The town of Lipari is 45 W. Nicotera, in Calabria Ultra.

Lipari, t. island of the same name; 20 NNE. Patti, 84 ENE. Palermo. Lon. 15. 12. E. Lat. 38. 35. N. Pop. 10,000. Bp. see. It is indifferently built, and has a good castle.

Lipavina, t. Croatia; 12 ENE. Creutz.

Lipczani, t. Podolia; 60 WSW. Braclaw.

Lipczani, t. Moldavia, on the Pruth; 24 SSE. Choczim.

Lipershausen, t. Bavaria; 3 NE. Aub.

Lipes, t. S. A., capital of a jurisdiction, belonging to Buenos Ayres; 150 SSW. Potosi. Lon. 68. 16. W. Lat. 21. 40. S.

Lipetz, t. Bohemia, Konigingratz; 9 S. Neu Biezow.

Lipetsk, t. Russia, in Tambov, on the Voronez; 40 WNW. Tambov. Lon. 40. 24. E. Lat. 53. N. Pop. 5,626. Here is a cannon foundry for the navy.

Lipinski, t. Russia, in Novgorod; 16 SE. Novgorod.

Lipniski, t. Rus. Wilna; 20 ENE. Lida.

Lipnitz, t. Bohemia, Czaslau; 6 W. Teutsch Brod. H. 101.

Lipnitza, t. Hungary; 47 WNW. Kesmark. Pop. 3,217.

Lipno, t. Poland; 12 N. Dobrzyn. Pop. 997.

Li-po, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-si; 37 N. Nan-tan.

Liporano, t. Naples, Otranto; 3 S. Tarento.

Lipowe, t. Lithuania; 25 NNE. Braslaw.

Lipowiec, t. Austrian Poland, on the Vistula, with a castle on a rock, used as a prison for ecclesiastical offenders; 20 W. Cracow.

Lippa, t. Hungary, on the Maros; 22 N. Temeswar. Pop. 2,500.

Lippe-Detmold, principality, Ger., in Westphalia, bounded by the Prussian states, and the km. of Hanover. Pop. 72,500; mostly Calvinists. Sq. m. 436. Chief towns, Detmold, and Lemgo. The country is hilly almost throughout, and contains large forests of oak and beech; but has some good arable land. It is divided into 7 towns and 11 bailiwicks. Rivers, Weser, Emmer, Werra, Humme, and Bever. The exports consist of wool, cattle, thread, and linen.

Lippe, (*La*), fortress, Portugal, near the city of Elvas.

Lippe, (an. *Lupia*), r. Ger., which rises in the neighbourhood of Lippspring, and runs into the Rhine, near Wesel.

Lippehne, t. Pru. Brandenburg; 26 N. Custrin. Lon. 15. 3. E. Lat. 53. 4. N. Pop. 1,681.

Lipperode, t. Ger., in Lippe-Detmold, on the Lippe; 2 ENE. Lippstadt. Pop. 560.

Lippspring, t. Pru. Minden, at the source of the

Lippe; 4 N. Paderborn, 16 S. Detmold. Pop. 1,117. This town is famous for being the place where Charlemagne obliged the Saxons to embrace Christianity, and where he held three councils.

Lippey, see *Leypa*.

Lippstadt, t. Ger., on the Lippe; 14 W. Paderborn, 35 SE. Munster. Lon. 8. 19. E. Lat. 51. 41. N. Pop. 1,577. H. 573. It contains 4 Lutheran, 1 Catholic, and 1 Reformed church, 2 hospitals, a gymnasium, and a seminary. It is situated in the Prussian government of Arensberg, and belongs in common to Prussia and Lippe-Detmold.

Liprazzo, t. Naples, in Capitanata; 17 WSW. Manfredonia.

Lips, t. & castle, Hungary; 6 N. Neusol.

Lipsk, t. Russia, in Minsk; 28 WSW. Sluck. Pop. 945.

Lipsk, t. Poland, in Sandomirz; 30 N. Sandomirz. H. 117.

Lipso, (an. *Lepsia*), isl. in the Grecian Archipelago, about 8 miles in circumference; 6 SSE. Patmos. Lon. 26. 23. E. Lat. 37. 24. N.

Liptau, or *Lipto Varmegye*, co. Hungary, in north part, intersected by a part of the Carpathian mountains. Pop. 63,403. Sq. m. 890. Chief town, Szent-Miklos.

Lipuda, r. Naples, which runs into the sea, 5 S. Cape Alice.

Liqueois, see *Lieou Kieou*.

Lira, r. Italy, which runs into the Mera, at Chiavenna.

Liria, (an. *Edera* & *Edeta*), t. Spain, in Valencia; 20 NNW. Valencia. Pop. 9,000. It contains 3 churches and 2 convents, and has manufactures of linen, soap, earthenware, and brandy.

Liris, now *Garigliano*.

Liron, r. France, which runs into the Orb, at Beziers.

Liry, t. France, in Ardennes; 6 S. Vouziers.

Lis, lake, Russia, in Tobolsk, surrounded by an extensive morass. Lon. 99. 14. E. Lat. 63. 5. N.

Lis, r. Russia, which rises from a lake of the same name, and runs into the Enisei, Lon. 90. 14. E. Lat. 62. 20. N.

Lisabata, see *Lissabatta*.

Lis, see *Lys*.

Lisan Holun, t. Corea; 440 ENE. Peking.

Lisara, t. Albania; 52 SSE. Albasano.

Lisberg, t. Upper Hesse; 1 NE. Ortenberg.

Lisberg, t. Bavaria; 3 NW. Burg Eberach.

Lisbon, p-t. Lincoln co. Maine; 23 WNW. Wiscasset, 168 NE. Boston, W. 690. Pop. 2,240. Here is a woollen manufactory.

Lisbon, p-t. New-London co. Ct.; 7 NNE. Norwich, W. 372. Pop. 1,159.

Lisbon, p-t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y., on the St. Lawrence; 220 NW. Albany, W. 530. Pop. 930.

Lisbon, t. Lincoln co. Georgia. Pop. 39.

Lisbon, (*New*), or *Pittsfield*, p-t. Otsego co. N. Y.; 10 SW. Cooperstown, 76 W. Albany, W. 357. Pop. 2,221.

Lisbon, (*New*), p-t. & cap. Columbiana co. Ohio, on a branch of the Little Beaver; 35 S. Warren, 34 N. Steubenville, 56 NW. Pittsburg, W. 283. Pop. 746. It is a very flourishing town,

and contains a court house, a jail, a bank, a public library, a printing office, and two brick meeting houses. In 1805, it contained only 7 dwelling houses, and in 1817, 130. In the vicinity of the town, there are 4 merchant mills, a paper mill, a furnace, a woollen manufactory, and several other mills.

Lisbon, (an. *Olisipa*, *Olissippa*, or *Olisipona*,) city and capital of Portugal, on the north bank of the Tagus, 10 miles above its mouth; 300 W. by S. Madrid. Lon. 9. 8. W. Lat. 38. 42. N. H. 44,057. Pop. 230, or 240,000; by some estimated at upwards of 300,000. It is the residence of the king and his court; also of a patriarch and archbishop. It is built on 3 hills, and lies along the river in the form of a half-moon, four m. in length, and from 1 mile to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth. It is unfortified, and open on all sides; of the ancient wall, there are but little remains. The only military defence, is a small castle of little importance. It is divided into 3 parts, called Alfama, Bairro Alto, and Melo; and has also 3 suburbs, Junqueira, Alcantara, & Campo Grande; to which may be added Belem, a pleasant town, adjoining Lisbon on the west, separated only by a small river. The appearance of the city at a distance, particularly on crossing the river from the south-east, is extremely beautiful, picturesque, and majestic. The great body of water, the river here being nine miles wide; the number of ships which lie at anchor, and cover it like a forest; the city, extending in the form of an amphitheatre, along successive elevations; the hills in the back ground, covered with villas, churches, and olive plantations, all concur to form a picture which almost rivals the view of Constantinople. But here, as in the Turkish capital, the interior of the city ill corresponds to its external beauty. Some parts of it, particularly those lately built, do not disappoint the impression excited by the appearance at a distance; but the great majority of the streets are narrow, irregular, and ill built.

Lisbon contains 13 squares, great and small, 40 parish churches, 99 chapels, 75 convents or monasteries, and various hospitals. The principal edifices are the patriarchal church, the royal monastery of Belem, the church of St. Roque, the new church in the form of a cross, and the royal hospital, which is on a great scale, and admits 12,000 or 15,000 patients in a year. But of the architectural curiosities, the greatest is the aqueduct, which, though not a half a mile in length, passes in one part through a tunnel, in another across a defile. The principal arch is a Gothic, 107 feet wide, and accounted one of the finest specimens of the kind in Europe. Lisbon has an academy of sciences with an observatory and library, several other academies and colleges, several public libraries, one of which contains 80,000 volumes. The Lisbon Gazette and a literary journal, the only publications of the kind in Portugal, are published here.—No models of architecture are to be found among the private houses or public edifices. Among the houses of the nobility, many are stately and even splendid, but they are built without regard to the rules of taste. A blind superstition, a mean acquiescence under power, and a vindictive disposition, are charged upon the inhabi-

tants. The appearance of the city is dull and melancholy.

The manufactures of Lisbon are mostly on a small scale, but its commerce is extensive, comprising all the colonial and three-fourths of the foreign trade of the kingdom. The exports consist of wine, fruits, salt, &c. The average number of vessels that visit it is about 2,000. The harbour is uncommonly spacious and safe. On the bank of the Tagus is a square called the *Praça de Commercio*, from its being the residence of a number of merchants, and containing the exchange, the custom house, and the India house. In front are the principal quays, which excel in beauty every thing of the kind in London or Paris.

On the 1st Nov. 1755, a great part of the city was laid in ruins by one of the most fatal earthquakes ever experienced. The city then contained about 150,000 inhabitants. The shock was instantly followed by the fall of every church and convent, almost all the large public buildings, and more than one fourth of the houses. In about 2 hours after the shock, fires broke out in different quarters, and raged with such violence for the space of nearly 3 days, that the city was completely desolated. This happened on a holy-day, when the churches and convents were full of people, very few of whom escaped. The number of lives lost is computed by some at 30,000, by others at 60,000.—Native, Camoens.

Lisburg, see *Lysburg*.

Lisburn, p-t. Cumberland co. Pa.; 15 S. Carlisle, W. 110.

Lisburn, bor. Ireland, in Antrim, on the borders of the county of Down; 7 SSW. Belfast, 16 NNW. Downpatrick. Pop. 5,212. It is the second town in size and commerce in the county, has an extensive linen manufacture, and sends one member to parliament.

Lisca Bianca, (an. *Euonymus*,) one of the smallest of the Lipari islands; 10 NE. Lipari, 33 W. Cape Vaticano.

Lischan, t. Bohemia, in Rakonitz; 3 N. Rakonitz.

Lischau, t. Bohemia, in Bechin; 6 NE. Budweiss. H. 144.

Lischitz, t. Bohemia, Czaslau; 8 N. Czaslau.

Lisciano, t. Naples, Otranto; 8 SE. Tarento.

Liser, or *Lieser*, or *Lyzer*, r. Carinthia, which rises in a lake, about 4 N. Gemund, and runs into the Drave, 1 mile from Spital.

Liserhofen, t. Carinthia; 5 W. Millstatt.

Lisianska, t. Russia, in Kiev; 112 S. Kiev. Pop. 2,742.

Lisicznick, t. Podolia; 28 W. Kaminiec.

Lisieux, (ancient *Noviomagus*, & *Lexovii*,) t. France, and principal place of a district, in Calvados; 30 E. Caen, 116 W. Paris. Lon. 0. 19. E. Lat. 49. 9. N. Pop. 10,171. It has manufactures of cotton, linen, and flannel; and large quantities of cider are made here; but the chief occupation of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, is the rearing of cattle for the Paris market. In the vicinity are the richest and most extensive pastures in France. Before the revolution it was the see of a bishop.

Lisignano, t. Istria; 14 ESE. Pola.

Liskeard, t. Eng., in Cornwall; 31 E. Truro,

221 WSW. London. Lon. 4. 41. W. Lat. 50. 27. N. Pop. 2,708. It sends two members to parliament. Market on Saturday.

Lislau, t. Bohemia, Buntzlau; 6 S. Benatek.

Lisle, p-t. Broome co. N. Y.; 15 N. Chenango, 125 SW. Albany, W. 306. Pop. 3,053.

Lisle, t. France, in Dordogne; 9 ENE. Ribérac, 9 NW. Périgueux. Pop. 1,221.

Lisle, t. France, Yonne; 7 NNE. Avallon.

Lisle, t. France, in Tarn. Pop. 5,230.

Lisle, see *Lille*.

Lislens, t. Sweden, Upland; 16 SSW. Upsal.

Lismore, one of the Western islands of Scotland, situated at the mouth of Loch Linnhe, near the coast of the county of Argyle; 9 miles long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad. It is fertile in oats, barley, potatoes, and flax. 25 NW. Inverary. Lon. 5. 35. W. Lat. 56. 34. N. Pop. 1,323.

Lismore, t. Ireland, Waterford; 26 NE. Cork, 31 WSW. Waterford. Lon. 7. 57. W. Lat. 52. 8. N. It is the see of a bishop, united with Waterford. The cathedral is spacious and handsome; it is situated on S. side of the Blackwater, and was formerly a considerable city, with twenty churches, an abbey, and a castle; but it is now a small mean place.—Native, R. Boyle.

Lisonzo, (an. *Sontius*,) r. which rises in Carniola, 1 E. Weissenfels, passes by Goritz, Lucinissa, Gradisca, and runs into the gulf of Trieste.

Liss, t. Holland; 8 N. Leyden.

Lissa, t. Silesia, in Breslau, on the Weistritz; 7 WNW. Breslau, 27 E. Liegnitz. Lon. 16. 50. E. Lat. 51. 7. N. In the year 1757, a battle was fought near this town between the Prussians under the command of the king, and the Austrians under count Daun, in which the latter were defeated; 6,000 Austrians were killed, 15,000 made prisoners, and an immense artillery taken.

Lissa, (an. *Issa*,) isl. in the Adriatic, about 24 miles in circumference, near the coast of Dalmatia, celebrated for its commerce and its marine. Lon. 16. 18. E. Lat. 43. 5. N. It abounds in mountains, which contain marble, intersected by fertile valleys; vines, olives, mulberries, almonds, and figs flourish; and the mountains are richly furnished with odoriferous plants, from which the bees collect an exquisite kind of honey; but the principal riches of the island arise from its fishery, especially of sardines. *Lissa*, the chief town, contains 2,509 inhabitants.

Lissa, or *Lechno*, t. Pru. Poland, in Posen; 44 SSW. Posen, 55 W. Kalisch. Lon. 16. 35. W. Lat. 51. 55. N. Pop. 7,598, of whom 3,677 are Jews. It contains 1 Catholic, 1 Lutheran, and 2 Reformed churches, a synagogue, 2 hospitals, and a gymnasium. The trade is considerable; and the manufactures consist of woollens, furs, hardware, and wines.

Lissa, or *Lissau*, t. Bohemia, in Buntzlan, near the Elbe; 17 E. by N. Prague. Pop. 2,119.

Lissabatta, t. on N. coast of Ceram, inhabited by a mixture of different people, sufficiently troublesome to the Dutch. Lon. 128. 44. E. Lat. 2. 55. S.

Lissar, t. Persia, in Ghilan; 60 NW. Reshd.

Lisser, r. Ger., which runs into the Bigge.

Lisserstorff, t. Austria; 3 N. Stokerau.

Lissouen, t. Pru.; 15 S. Marggrabowa.

Lisser, see *Leser*.

Lissus, now *Alessio*.

Listerland, cape on S. coast of Norway; 20 NW. Lindesness.

Listrenistchna, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi, on the Argun, on the confines of China; 176 ENE. Nertchinsk. Lat. 51. 44. N.

Li-siuen, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si; 7 S. Kan.

Lisy sur Ourcq, t. France, in Seine-and-Marne, on the Marne; 7 NE. Meaux. Pop. 1,198.

Litada, t. Negroponte, in the Grecian Archipelago; 48 NW. Negroponte.

Lit, t. Sweden, Jamtland; 10 N. Ostersund.

Litao, t. on NW. coast of the island of Timor. Lon. 124. 42. E. Lat. 9. 2. S.

Litchfield, p-t. Lincoln co. Maine; 20 NW. Wiscasset, 156 NNE. Boston, W. 602. Pop. 2,120.

Litchfield, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H., on E. side of the Merrimack; 29 S. Concord, W. 492. Pop. 465.

Litchfield, co. Ct.; bounded N. by Massachusetts, E. by Hartford co., SE. by New Haven co., SW. by Fairfield co., and W. by New York. Pop. in 1810, 41,375, in 1820, 41,267.

Litchfield, p-t. & cap. Litchfield co. Ct.; 30 W. Hartford, 31 NNW. New-Haven, W. 329. Lon. 73. 37. W. Lat. 41. 50. N. Pop. 4,610. The principal village is delightfully situated on an elevated plain, affording extensive and beautiful prospects. It was incorporated in 1818, and contains a court house, a jail, a female academy, a law school, a printing office, a bank, 84 dwelling houses, and two houses of public worship, one for Congregationalists, and one for Episcopalians, and has some trade. In the township there are nine houses of public worship, 4 for Congregationalists, 4 for Episcopalians, and 1 for Baptists. In the parish of South Farms there is another academy. It is a good agricultural town, and contains numerous mills and manufacturing establishments, among which are four forges of iron, one slitting mill, one nail manufactory, one cotton manufactory, one paper mill, and five large tanneries.—Mount Tom, on the Western border of the township, is 700 feet high.—There are four ponds in this township, the largest of which, called Great pond, comprises 900 acres. There is a medicinal spring, within half a mile of the court house.

The law school in this town is a private institution, established in 1784. The number of students educated from 1784 to 1812, was 474. In 1818, there were 36 students, and two professors. The students in this seminary study the law by titles, in the order in which the lectures are given. The mode of instruction is by lecturing on the several titles of the law in an established order. The course of lectures occupies about 14 or 15 months. One lecture is given every day. There are two vacations of 4 weeks each; one in May, the other in October. The price of tuition is at the rate of \$100 a year.

Litchfield, p-t. Herkimer co. N. Y.; 10 SW. Herkimer, 10 S. Utica, W. 417. Pop. 1,729.

Litchfield, p-t. Grayson co. Ken.; W. 620.

Litchfield, see *Lichfield*.

Li-tchin, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si; 35 SE. Tsing.

Li-tchuen, t. Corea ; 30 SE. King-ki-tao.

Li-tchuen, t. Corea ; 15 NW. Long-kouang.

Li-tcin, t. China, of the third rank, in Chantong ; 20 E. Pin.

Lithay, or *Liley*, t. Carniola, on the Save ; 8 NNE. Weixelburg, 15 E. Laybach.

Lithuania, country, Europe, lying between Prussia and Poland, now forming the 3 Russian governments of Wilna, Grodno, and Minsk. It was formerly divided into 2 parts, Lithuania proper, and Samogitia ; and subdivided into 9 palatinates, viz. Wilna, Troki, Polocz, Novogrodek, Witepsk, Brzesc, Msczislav, Minsk, and Livonia. The country is very flat, generally sandy, intersected by vast marshes and bogs, exhibiting every where the aspect of a neglected and half civilized country. It is covered with immense forests, abounding in bears, wolves, wild boars, and other animals. The Lithuanians are indolent, extremely poor, and but little advanced in civilization. Their dress is a coarse shirt, covered with a woollen cloak and drawers, and sometimes merely a sheepskin. Their shoes are made of bark. The country has much good pasture, and produces corn, buckwheat, honey, &c.

Lithuania, (*Little*), or *Prussian*, country, Pru., about 100 m. in length, and 50 in breadth. The principal towns are Memel, Tilsit, Gumbinnen, Ragnit, and Insterberg. It is now included chiefly in the government of Gumbinnen, in E. Prussia.

Litiz, or *Leditz*, p-t. Lancaster co. Pa. ; 8 N. Lancaster, W. 116. This is a very pleasant Moravian village, containing 50 or 60 houses built of stone and brick, and an excellent female academy, which has about 70 pupils.

Litomysl, see *Leutmischl*.

Litonomago, now *Linlithgow*.

Litopolis, see *Bulac*.

Litowisch, t. Rus. Volhynia ; 56 SW. Lucko.

Litrotond, t. A. Turkey, on SW. coast of Nattolia. Lon. 27. 35. E. Lat. 36. 51. N.

Litschau, t. Austria ; 14 WNW. Bohmisch Waidhofen, 70 NW. Vienna. H. 162.

Littau, t. Moravia, Olmutz ; 8 NNE. Olmutz. Lat. 49. 28. N. Pop. 2,162.

Littermore, isl. near W. coast of Ireland, and county of Galway, about 4 miles long, and 2 wide. Lon. 9. 40. W. Lat. 53. 17. N.

Little Beaver Bridge, p-v. Columbia co. Ohio ; W. 290.

Little Creek, hundred, in Kent co. Delaware Pop. 1,963.

Little Creek, hundred, in SW. corner of Sussex co. Delaware. Pop. 2,851.

Little Falls, p-v. in the township of Herkimer, N. Y., on the Mohawk ; 71 W. Albany, W. 414.

Little Mountain, mt. Dauphin co. Pa.

Little Rest, see *Kingslon*, (*South*), R. I.

Little River, r. Maine, which flows into the Androscoggin, between Lisbon and Topsham.

Little River, r. N. C., which runs into the Neuse, at Waynesborough.

Little River, r. N. C., which runs into Albemarle sound, Lon. 76. 26. W. Lat. 36. 6. N.

Little Rock, p-t. & seat of government of Arkansas Territory, in Pulaski co., on the south bank of the Arkansas ; about 150 miles from its

mouth, by land, and 300 by water, W. 1,237. Lat. 34. 34. N. It is situated on a bluff, on which is a rock, the first that is seen in ascending the river, and from this rock it takes its name. It was commenced in 1820, and though the population is yet small, it is the most important town in the territory, and contains the offices of government, a land office, a printing office, and several trading houses.

Little Sandy Salt Works, p-v. Greenup co. Ken. ; W. 481.

Little York, p-t. Hardin co. Ken. ; W. 665.

Little Valley, t. Cataraugus co. N. Y., on N. side of the Alleghany ; 5 SW. Ellicottsville. Pop. 484.

Littledry, r. N. A., which runs into the Missouri, 2,045 miles from the Mississippi.

Littleton, p-t. Grafton co. N. H., E. of the Connecticut ; 30 NNE. Haverhill, W. 543. Pop. 1,096.

Littleton, p-t. Middlesex co. Mass. ; 30 NW. Boston, W. 465. Pop. 955. Its Indian name was *Nashobar*.

Littleton, see *Waterford*, Vt.

Littleton, p-t. Warren co. N. C. ; W. 241.

Littleton's Island, small island in the Florida stream. Lon. 81. 40. W. Lat. 24. 42. N.

Littletown, p-t. Sussex co. Va. ; W. 183.

Littorale, district, Dalmatia, on north coast, including the towns of Trieste, Fiume, Buccari, and Porto Re, with their dependences. It formerly belonged to Croatia, but received a civil government of its own, in 1776. It is now included in the Austrian government of Illyria.

Litzendorf, t. Bavaria ; 6 ENE. Bamberg.

Litvintzova, t. Rus. Irkutsk ; 36 S. Ilmsk.

Livadia, pr. Eu. Turkey, bounded N. by Albania and Thessaly, E. by the Archipelago, S. by the gulf of Lepanto, which separates it from the Morea, and the gulf of Engia, and W. by the Mediterranean ; 180 miles in length, from NW to SE., and about 35 miles in its mean breadth. This province comprehends what was properly called *Greece*, which included *Acarnania*, *Ætolia*, *Ozolæa*, *Locris*, *Phocis*, *Doris*, *Epiknemidia*, *Bœotia*, *Megara*, and *Attica*. In this country are the celebrated mountains, so much spoken of by the ancients, Parnassus, Helicon, and Cythæron. The places of most note, at present, are Livadia, Athens, Salona, Dadi, and Lepanto. Pop. 249,000.

Livadia, city, Eu. Turkey, capital of a province of the same name ; 28 N. Corinth, 72 W. Larissa, 324 WSW. Constantinople. Lon. 23. 54. E. Lat. 38. 37. N. Pop. 10,000. It is situated east of Mount Helicon, on a steep declivity, divided by a rugged chasm. The streets are narrow and ill-paved, the houses meanly built, and the town has a decayed appearance, but carries on a considerable traffic. The chief attraction in this place to travellers is the cave of Trophonius, and the two streams, (the *Lethe* and *Mnemosyne* of the ancients,) which here emerge from their subterranean channels.) When united they form the *Hercyna*.

Livadosta, or *Leftra*, or *Lefca*, (an. *Leuctra*), t. Eu. Turkey, in Livadia, on E. extremity of the gulf of Lepanto ; 20 SE. Livadia. Leuctra, which was a town of Bœotia, was famous for a victory obtained by Epaminondas over the

Lacedæmonians, 371 B. C. The remains of the town are still considerable.

Livarot, t. France, in Calvados; 8 SW. Lisieux, 15 ENE. Falaise. Pop. 1,210.

Livat Water, r. Scot., which rises near Scalan, in south part of Banff, and runs into the Avon, 2 miles above Kirkmichael.

Liubim, t. Russia, in Jaroslavl; 40 NE. Jaroslavl. Lon. 40. 50. E. Lat. 58. 55. N. Pop. 1,500.

Liubitch, t. Russia, in Tchernigov, on the Dnieper; 20 W. Tchernigov. Lat. 51. 22. N.

Liuder, t. Sweden, Smaland; 31 W. Calmar.

Livenen, narrow valley, Switz., in Tesin, at the foot of Mount St. Gothard, about 20 m. in length, watered by several small rivers and lakes. The inhabitants are in number about 12,000; they speak a corrupt Italian, are sober, robust, and ingenious, but indolent. Faïdo is the principal place.

Livensk, t. Russia, in Voronez; 80 SSW. Voronez. Lon. 38. 10. E. Lat. 50. 25. N.

Livensk, (*Niznei*), t. Russia, in Voronez; 36 WSW. Voronez. Lat. 51. 8. N.

Livenza, r. Italy, which rises near Polcenigo, and empties itself into the gulf of Venice, 17 E. Trevigio.

Livermore, p-t. Oxford co. Maine; 18 NE. Paris, 165 NNE. Boston, W. 609. Pop. 2,174.

Liverpool, p-v. in Salina, Onondaga co. N.Y., on E. side of Onondaga lake; 3 N. Salina village, 153 W. by N. Albany, W. 445. The inhabitants of this village are principally employed in the manufacture of salt. It contained, in 1813, about 80 houses, and 35 salt works.

Liverpool, p-t. Cumberland co. Pa.; 9 Harrisburg, W. 122.

Liverpool, p-t. Medina co. Ohio, on Rocky river; W. 350.

Liverpool, t. Medina co. Ohio. Pop. 179.

Liverpool, p-t. Davis co. Indiana; W. 702.

Liverpool, t. Eng., in Lancashire, the second seaport in Great Britain, on NE. side of the estuary of the Mersey, near its mouth; 17 N. Chester, 37 W. Manchester, 50 S. Lancaster, 103 N. by W. Birmingham, 206 NW. London. Lon. 2. 59. W. Lat. 53. 25. N. Pop. in 1700, 5,000; in 1760, 26,000; in 1790, 56,000; in 1801, 77,653; in 1811, 94,376, exclusive of 7,000 sailors; in 1820, 118,632; males 54,345; females 64,632. H. 11,784. The Mersey affords excellent anchorage for any number of vessels of any burden, but its entrance is intricate, being much obstructed by sand-banks. The tides rise from 20 to 30 feet at spring, and half as much at neap tides, running past the town with a very strong current. The town extends along the eastern bank of the river about 3 miles, and on an average about a mile inland. On the west side, and forming a remarkable feature of the town, lie the docks, which surpass in commodiousness those of any other port in Britain; and together with the wharfs, ware houses, &c. extend in an immense range along the bank of the river. By a great system of canal navigation, Liverpool has an inland communication with all parts of England; and its prosperity is promoted by the abundance of coal in Lancashire, which draws to its neighbourhood great manufacturing establishments.

The most important branch of the commerce

of Liverpool is its trade with Ireland; the second, the trade with the United States; and the third, that of the West Indies. It has, besides, a great trade with other parts of the world. Liverpool possesses three fourths of the whole commerce of the kingdom with the United States; and it is estimated to engross one fourth of the foreign trade of Great Britain, one sixth of its general trade, to furnish one twelfth of its shipping, and in imports and exports to equal half those of London. The number of vessels that arrived here, in 1813, was 5,341; in 1816, 6,888; and in 1819, 7,849, carrying 867,318 tons, and paying duties £110,127.

The streets are generally spacious and airy, some of them elegant, and the greater part lighted with gas. The houses are of brick, covered with slates, and the public buildings are in a style of elegance and splendour. The most remarkable of these are the town-hall, exchange buildings, corn exchange, lyceum, athenæum, Wellington rooms, infirmary, work-house, blue-coat school, dispensary, and asylum, for the blind. There are 46 houses of public worship; 20 for the establishment, 7 for Methodists, 4 for Catholics, 4 for Baptists, 3 for Independents, 2 for English Presbyterians, 2 for Scotch Presbyterians, 1 for Glassites, 1 for Quakers, 1 for Swedenborgians, and a Jews' synagogue. The charitable institutions are numerous, liberally supported, and well conducted. Among the literary establishments, is the Royal Liverpool Institution, opened in 1817, possessing a philosophical apparatus, and a museum of natural history. Public lectures are delivered, and classical and mathematical instruction given. A botanic garden was established in 1801, at the expense of about £10,000, and now ranks with the first in the kingdom. The lyceum contains a news room, and a library of 10,000 volumes; and the athenæum contains also a news room and a library of 8,000 volumes.—Liverpool sends 2 members to parliament. Principal market days, Wednesday and Saturday.

Liverpool, t. Nova Scotia, in Queen's county, on the S. coast; 20 NE. Shelburn, 45 SW. Halifax. It is situated on a bay of the same name. It is a flourishing, commercial town, and contains about 200 houses.

Liversedge, t. Eng., Yorkshire, in the West Riding; 5 NE. Huddersfield. Pop. 2,837.

Livesa, t. France, in East Pyrenees; 4 NE. Puycerda, 21 SW. Prades.

Livignac, t. France, in Aveyron; 4 N. Albin.

Livingston, co. N. Y., formed from Ontario co. in 1821, and intersected by the Genesee; bounded N. by Monroe co., E. by Ontario co., S. by Steuben and Alleghany cos., and W. by Genesee co. Pop. 18,444. Chief towns, Genesee and Moscow.

Livingston, p-t. Columbia co. N.Y., on E. side of the Hudson; 10 S. Hudson, W. 337. Pop. 1,938.

Livingston, p-t. Essex co. N. J.; W. 221. Pop. 1,056.

Livingston, co. W. part of Ken., on the Ohio. Pop. in 1810, 3,474; slaves 718. Pop. in 1820, 5,824. Chief town, Smithland.

Livingston, t. Pickaway co. Ohio; 3 SE. Circleville.

Livingston, t. Miami co. Ohio, on the Miami ; 15 N. Dayton, 62 W. Columbus.

Livingstonville, p-v. in Broome, Schoharie co. N. Y. ; W. 378.

Liviniere, (*La*,) t. France, in Herault ; 12 S. St. Pons, 24 W. Beziers.

Liung, t. Sweden, in West Gothland ; 8 S. Uddevalla.

Liung, t. Sweden, East Gothland ; 8 NNW. Linköping.

Liunga, or *Junga*, r. Sweden which rises in Harjedalen, and takes the name of Niurunda, at Hafro, in Medelpad.

Liungby, t. Sweden, in Schonen ; 16 E. Helsingborg.

Livni, t. Russia, in Orel, on the Sosva ; 84 E. Orel. Lon. 38. 22. E. Lat. 52. 58. N. Pop. 3,600.

Liv Oe, small isl. Denmark, in Lymfiord gulf ; its form is like a tadpole, with a long tail running out from its S. shore, a mile and a half in length, called *Liv Tap*. On the island is a village. Lon. 9. 6 E. Lat. 56. 53. N.

Livonia, p-t. Livingston co. N. Y. ; 20 SW. Canandaigua, W. 356. Pop. 2,427.

Livonia, p-t. Orange co. Indiana ; 12 miles from Salem ; W. 644.

Livonia, p-t. Washington co. Indiana ; 12 W. Salem, W. 644.

Livonia, gov. Russia, bounded N. by Esthonia, E. by St. Petersburg and Pskov, S. by Polotsk and Courland, and W. by the gulf of Livonia. It consists partly of woods and morasses, and partly of a fertile soil, which yields the inhabitants all the necessaries of life in great plenty. The air is clear and salubrious ; and though the winter is long and severe, and the summer, consequently, but short ; yet the heat of the climate, during the latter season, is such, that the grain sown both in summer and winter, ripens at the proper time. In a plentiful year, when the crops have not failed, the inhabitants export many thousand lasts of rye and barley to Holland, Spain, and other foreign countries ; hence Livonia is called the granary of the north. Vast quantities of flax, hemp, linseed, leather and skins, are exported from hence. The country is thinly inhabited, and the lower ranks live in a state of great degradation, their education and morals being entirely neglected. It is also called *The Government of Riga*, from the capital. It is divided into 5 circles, Riga, Wenden, Dorpat, Pernau, and Arensburg. Sq. m. 19,896. Pop. 590,000 ; 560,000 Lutherans ; 6,000 Greek church ; 3,000 Catholics.

Livorgne, t. Piedmont ; 7 W. Aosta.

Livorno, see *Leghorn*.

Livorno, t. Piedmont ; 4 N. Crescentino, 11 NE. Chivasso. Pop. 3,588.

Liur, t. Sweden, in West Gothland ; 33 NE. Gottenburg.

Livron, t. France, in Drôme ; 7 W. Crest, 10 S. Valence. Pop. 2,100.

Livry, t. France, Seine-and-Oise ; 9 NE. Paris.

Liusdal, t. Sweden, Helsingland ; 32 WNW. Hudswickswall.

Liusnan, r. Sweden, which rises in the mountains of Harjedalen, and runs into the gulf of Bothnia, 8 S. Soderhamn. Lon. 17. E. Lat. 61. 15. N.

Liusnebruck, t. Sweden, in Helsingland ; 6 S. Soderhamn.

Liusterno, isl. of Sweden, in the Baltic. Lon. 18. 30. E. Lat. 59. 30. N.

Liusudborg, t. Sweden, Nericia ; 40 N. Orebro.

Liustorp, t. Sweden, in Medelpadia ; 15 N. Sundswall.

Liutzin, t. Russia, in Polotsk ; 60 NNW. Polotsk. Lon. 27. 34. E. Lat. 56. 25. N.

Liw, t. Poland ; 40 E. Warsaw.

Lixeme, t. Prussia ; 5 SSW. Saalfeldt.

Lixheim, or *Lixeim*, t. France, in Meurte ; 3 NE. Sarburg, 9 W. Savern. Pop. 964.

Lixos, now *Luccos*.

Lixtoer, see *Logstoer*.

Lixuri, t. Cephalonia ; 12 W. Cephalonia. Pop. 6,000. Bp. see. It has a harbour with considerable trade.

Lixus, see *Rio de Ouro*, and *Lucros*.

Li-yang, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan ; 25 SW. Tchan-tcheou.

Lizard Island, one of the islands called *Direction Islands*, in the S. Pacific ocean, about 240 miles in circ., in general very rocky and barren ; 20 NE. Cape Flattery.

Lizard Island, one of the smaller Bahama islands.

Lizard, (*The*,) or *Lizard Point*, promontory on S. coast of Cornwall, and most southern point of land in England, at N. entrance of the English channel. Lon. 5. 12. W. Lat. 49. 59. N.

Lizou-tcheou, city, China, of the first rank, in Quang-si, on the river Long ; 1,037 SSW. Peking. Lon. 108. 47. E. Lat. 24. 12. N.

Lizy, t. France, Seine-and-Marne. Pop. 1,200.

Llala, t. Peru, in Lima ; 100 N. Lima.

Llamas, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Chili. Lat. 45. 50. S.

Llamelin, t. Peru, Lima, in Guanuco.

Llanarth, t. S. Wales, in Cardigan, with a market on Tuesday ; 15 W. Llanbeder, 212 W. London. Lat. 52. 14. N. Pop. 826.

Llanbadorn Faur, t. Wales, in Cardigan, on the Rheidal ; 203 NW. London. It is a very ancient town, once called *Mauritaria*.

Llanbadrig, t. N. Wales, in the island of Anglesea ; 4 W. Almwch. Pop. 957.

Llanavantau, t. S. Wales, Brecknockshire ; 3 NW. Builth. Pop. 633.

Llanbeder, t. S. Wales, in Cardigan, on the Tivy, with a weekly market on Saturday ; 24 ENE. Cardigan, 197 W. London. Lon. 4. 6. W. Lat. 52. 11. N. Pop. 692.

Llanbeder, r. S. Wales, which runs into the Artro, near the town of Llanbeder.

Llanberis, v. Wales, in Caernarvon ; 10 E. Caernarvon. Pop. 438.

Llandaff, city, S. Wales, in Glamorganshire, on the river Tave ; 2 N. Cardiff, 166 W. London. Lon. 3. 8. W. Lat. 51. 23. N. Pop. 504. It is styled a city on account of its being the see of a bishop, but has no market, and the village, with a few exceptions, consists of miserable cottages. The cathedral is a handsome building. The river forms a good harbour, about 4 miles from the mouth of the Severn.

Llandilovawr, or *Llandeilo Fawr*, t. S. Wales, in Caermarthen, on the Towy, with a weekly market on Saturday ; 29 WSW. Brecon, 194 W. London. Lon. 4. W. Lat. 51. 56. N. Pop.

776. Here is a considerable manufacture of flannel.

Llandoverly, or *Llanimdovery*, t. S. Wales, in Caermarthen, on the Towy; over which is a stone bridge; 29 ENE. Caermarthen, 188 W. London. Lon. 3. 47. W. Lat. 51. 59. N. Pop. 617. It has a weekly market on Friday.

Llanerchymedeb, t. Wales, in the island of Anglesea; 11 E. Holyhead. Market on Wednesday, which is the largest and best in the island.

Llanelly, or *Llanelthy*, t. S. Wales, in Caermarthen; 11 W. Swansea, 216 W. London. Lon. 4. 8. W. Lat. 51. 41. N. Pop. 3,891. It derives its chief support and importance from the abundance of coal and iron in the neighbourhood, which have given rise to extensive manufactures.

Llanes, t. Spain, in Asturia, near N. coast; 52 ENE. Oviedo.

Llanfair, t. Wales, in Montgomery; 14 N. Newton, 180 W. by N. London. Pop. 1,855.

Llangadock, t. S. Wales, in Caermarthen, with a weekly market on Thursday; 23 WSW. Brecon, 185 W. London. Lon. 3. 49. W. Lat. 51. 55. N. Pop. 1,964.

Llangatlock, t. S. Wales, in Brecknock, on the Usk, opposite to Crickhowel. Pop. 816.

Llangevelach, t. S. Wales, Glamorganshire; 4 N. Swansea. Pop. 2,217.

Llangollen, t. N. Wales, in Denbigh, with a weekly market on Saturday; 30 SSE. Denbigh, 192 NW. London. Lon. 3. W. Lat. 53. 6. N. Pop. 1,400. Near it are the ruins of a fortress, called *Dinas-Bran*.

Llnindrod, v. S. Wales, in Radnorshire, near which are some medicinal springs; 8 W. New Radnor.

Llanos, (*Los*,) t. Mexico, in Mechoacan; 100 NNE. Mechoacan.

Llanos, (*Los*,) see *St. Juan de los Llanos*.

Llanos de Manso, see *Yapizlago*.

Llanos de Almeria, t. Spain, in Grenada, on the coast of the Mediterranean; 20 WSW. Almeria.

Llanrwst, t. N. Wales, Denbigh, market on Wednesday; 12 S. Aberconway, 219 NW. London. Lon. 4. W. Lat. 53. 7. N. Pop. 2,502.

Llanstephan, small fishing town, S. Wales, in Caermarthen, at the mouth of the Towy. The chief trade is coals; 6 NW. Kidwelly, 232 WNW. London. Lon. 4. 25. W. Lat. 51. 48. N.

Llanstephan Point, cape on S. coast of Wales, in the Bristol channel, at the mouth of the Towy.

Llantrissant, t. S. Wales, in Glamorgan, with a weekly market on Friday; 39 WSW. Monmouth, 166 W. London. Lon. 5. 22. W. Lat. 51. 25. N. Pop. 2,129.

Llanvelling, t. N. Wales, Montgomery, with a weekly market on Saturday; 10 NW. Welsh Pool, 179 NW. London. Lon. 3. 9. W. Lat. 52. 42. N. Pop. 1,508.

Llanwrttyd Wells, medicinal spring of S. Wales, in Brecknockshire; 12 W. Builth.

Llanydlos, or *Llanidloes*, t. N. Wales, Montgomery, with a weekly market on Saturday; 19 SW. Montgomery, 180 NW. London. Lon. 3. 30. W. Lat. 52. 20. N. Pop. 2,386.

Llanymddoverly, see *Llandoverly*.

Llata, t. Peru, in Lima; 90 m. from Lima.

Llaugharn, t. S. Wales, Caermarthen, on W. side of the Towy, at its mouth, market on Friday; 23 E. Haverfordwest, 233 W. London. Lon. 4. 27. W. Lat. 51. 46. N. Pop. 468.

Lledder, r. Wales, in Caernarvon, which runs into the Conway, 11 S. Aberconway.

Lleding, r. Wales, in Montgomery, which runs into the Severn, near Welch Pool.

Lleggy, r. Wales, in Caernarvon, which runs into the Conway, 10 S. Aberconway.

Llendelaſaya, t. Spain, in Asturia; 8 SW. Oviedo.

Llenony, r. Wales, in Caernarvon, which runs into the Irish sea, 5 SSW. Caernarvon.

Llerena, t. Spain, Estramadura; 53 E. Cordova, 53 N. Seville. Lon. 5. 59. W. Lat. 38. 7. N. Pop. 7,300. It belongs to the knights of the order of St. Iago.

Llerena, t. Mexico, in Zacatecas; 80 NNW. Zacatecas. Lon. 104. 46. W. Lat. 23. 48. N.

Lleueny, r. Wales, which runs into the Wye, about 3 S. Hay.

Lleynŷgŷryl, r. N. Wales, in the county of Merioneth, which runs into the Irish sea, 3 S. Barmouth.

Lliria, t. Spain, in Valencia; 18 S. Segorbe.

Llivia, (an. *Julia Libyca*,) t. Spain, in Catalonia, in the Pyrenees, near the source of the Segre; 6 NE. Puycerda.

Llobregat, r. Spain, in Catalonia, which runs into the Mediterranean, 9 W. Barcelona.

Llobregat, small river, Spain, which divides the dominions of France from Catalonia, and runs into the sea, near Rosas.

Lloghor, or *Llughor*, r. Wales, which runs into the Bristol channel, near Llanelthy.

Lloghor, or *Llughor*, t. S. Wales, in Glamorganshire, on a river of the same name, mentioned by Antoninus under the name of *Leucarum*; 6 NW. Swansea, 212 W. London. Pop. 583.

Llomsa, t. Poland, on the Narew; 70 NNE. Warsaw.

Lloret, t. Spain, on SE. coast of Catalonia; 20 NE. Mataro. Lon. 4. 42. E. Lat. 41. 42. N.

Llowitsch, t. Poland; 24 NW. Rava.

Lloyd, p-v. Essex co. Va.; W. 1. 5.

Lloyd, r. N. Wales, which runs into the Severn, near Llanydlos.

Lloyd's Lake, bay on S. coast of East Florida. Lon. 80. 50. W. Lat. 25. 18. N.

Lloydsburg, p-t. Fairfax co. Va.; W. 16.

Lloydsville, p-v. Otsego co. N. Y., in Plainfield; W. 504.

Lluch Mayor, t. Majorca; 15 ESE. Palma. Pop. 5,427.

Llue, r. N. Wales, which runs into Pemble Meer, in Merionethshire.

Llulla and Chillars, jurisdiction, Peru, in the bishopric of Truxillo. The principal commerce is in tobacco and almonds.

Llyn Savathan, lake, S. Wales, in Brecknockshire; 4 E. Brecknock.

Llynan, r. N. Wales, which runs into the Irish sea, about 5 S. Caernarvon.

Lo, r. China, which rises in Chen-si, and runs into the Hoang, 12 SE. Tong.

Lo, r. China, which rises 7 m. S. Sin-nhing, in Hou-quang, and runs into the Heng, near Siang-yn.

Lo, r. Eng., which rises in Cornwall, and runs into the sea, below Helstone.

Loa, r. Peru, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 21. 30. S.

Loanda, or *Loando*, isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Angola, about 18 miles in length, and a mile wide, divided from the continent by a narrow channel, which forms a good harbour. The soil is unfruitful for grain; but fruits, such as oranges, figs, citrons, &c. abound. It contains 7 or 8 villages. On the coast are found shell-fish, called *zimbi*, used for money by the natives, like cowries in the Indies. Lat. 8. 50. S.

Loanda, or *Loando*, or *St. Paul de Loanda*, s-p. city, Angola, in a province of the same name, capital of the Portuguese possessions in this part of Africa. Lon. 13. 22. E. Lat. 8. 55. S. Pop. stated by Clarke at 5,000; by Hassel at 18,000. It is pleasantly situated on the declivity of a hill, near the sea-coast, and the streets are wide and regular. It covers a large extent of ground, but is neither walled nor fortified. It is the seat of a bishop, and contains 3 convents. The port is safe and spacious; the country around pleasant and fertile, abounding in cattle, corn, and fruits; provisions plentiful and cheap, but the water bad, and must be brought from a neighbouring river, on an island opposite. It has been described as containing 3,000 houses belonging to the Portuguese, all built of stone and mortar; the houses of the natives being much more numerous, but mean; and the Jesuits officiating as priests and presiding over the schools, were said to have 12,000 pupils under them.

Loanghilly, t. Africa, in Loango; the usual burying-place of the emperor; 10 S. Loango.

Loango, country, Western Africa, of limits somewhat vague. The country subject to the king of Loango extends from the Zaire or Congo, on the south, to Cape St. Catherine, a coast of upwards of 400 miles; but Loango proper occupies only the middle part, excluding Mayomba on one side, and Malemba on the other. —The climate is described as fine, rain of rare occurrence, and never violent, but dews abundant; the soil a red stiff clay and very fertile, but little cultivated; the grains are manioc, maize, and a species of pulse, called *msangen*; the sugar cane grows to a great size; palm-trees are abundant; also potatoes and yams, and the finest fruits grow wild. Among the animals are tyger-cats, ounces, hyænas, hares, and antelopes. The country is thinly inhabited; the population estimated by Degrandpre at 600,000. The inhabitants are very indolent, and live in the most simple manner. Their houses are formed of straw and junk, roofed with palm leaves. The government is despotic, and the dignity is transmitted only in the female line. Almost the only object for which Europeans resort to this coast is the trade in slaves. While Loango was in the height of its power, its port was almost the exclusive theatre of this trade, but now Mayomba, Malemba, and Cabenda are equally visited. The slaves brought to Loango for sale are partly Mayombas, partly Quibangas, and Montekes. The trade has of late much diminished.

Loango, city & capital of Loango, on a river which forms a bay at its mouth, about 6 miles from the Atlantic. Lon. according to captain Tuckey, 12. 30. E. Lat. 4. 40. N. It is about 4 miles in circuit, containing only about 600 inclosures, in each of which there is a number of cottages, and the inhabitants are computed at 15,000. The land in the vicinity is very fertile, and the water excellent. The entrance of the bay is attended with some danger. The town is called also *Lovango*, *Loangiri*, *Banga*, and *Buali*; by the natives, *Borai* or *Boori*.

Loango, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 10. 30. S.

Loang-tsching, t. China, of the third rank, in Pe-tche-li; 15 S. Tching-ting.

Loano, or *Lovano*, t. Genoa, near the sea; 6 SSW. Finale, 35 SW. Genoa. Pop. 3,500.

Loare, or *Loarre*, t. Spain, in Aragon; 13 S. Jaca.

Loardega, t. Hind., Bahar; 40 S. Palamow.

Loaves, (*Two*), two rocks, or small islands in the E. Indian sea; 15 NE. island of Madura.

Lobau, t. W. Prussia; 44 E. Culm. P. 1,300.

Lobau, or *Liebe*, or *Lobijs*, t. Sax. Lusatia; 10 SW. Gorlitz, 12 ESE. Bautzen. Lon. 14. 46. E. Lat. 51. 7. N. Pop. 2,383. It is one of the most ancient towns of the province, and contains 2 churches, 3 chapels, a hospital, and a Latin school. The chief trade is in linen and thread.

Lobau, isl. Austria, in the Danube; a few miles below Vienna.

Lobbess, see *Obbes*, (*L'*)

Lobegun, t. Pru. Magdeburg; 25 N. Leipsic, 36 S. Magdeburg. Pop. 1,759.

Lobeda, t. Weimar; 3 SSE. Jena. Lon. 11. 30. E. Lat. 50. 52. N. Pop. 915.

Lobedian, t. Russia, in Tambov; 100 WNW. Tambov. Lon. 38. 50. E. Lat. 53. 28. N.

Loben, see *Lowen*.

Lobenhayn, t. Sax., in Meissen; 2 SE. Lauenstein.

Lobenstein, t. Ger., in Reuss, capital of the principality, and the residence of the prince, on the Lemnitz; 26 N. Bayreuth, 26 SW. Greitz. Lon. 11. 50. E. Lat. 50. 21. N. Pop. 2,716. H. 420. It is a well built town, and contains a castle and a gymnasium.

Lobenstein, castle, Silesia; 3 SSE. Jagerndorf.

Lobera, t. Spain, in Aragon; 20 WSW. Jaca.

Lobes, t. Bohemia, Buntzlau; 9 WNW. Jung Buntzlau.

Lobes, one of the smaller Canary islands between Lancerotta and Fortaventura. Lon. 13. 40. W. Lat. 28. 50. N.

Lobetze, see *Labes*.

Lobijs, see *Lobau*.

Lobith, t. Pru. Cleves; 3 NW. Emmerick.

Loblolly Bay, bay of Antigua, on W. coast.

Loblottow, t. Aust. Galicia; 36 SE. Halicz.

Lobming, t. Stiria; 2 SE. Knitterfeldt.

Lobo, t. on south coast of the island of Luçon. Lon. 121. 10. E. Lat. 13. 40. N.

Lobon, t. Spain, in Estramadura; 12 W. Merida.

Lobos, small island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 21. 20. N.

Lobos, small isl. at the mouth of the La Plata; 15 SW. Cape St. Maria. Lat. 35. N.

Lobos, small isl. in the gulf of Mexico, on the coast of Guasteca. Lat. 22. 28. N.

Lobos, islands in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Peru. They are about 21 m. from each other, and not far from the coast of Peru, in Lat. 6. 25. and 6. 45. S. These also are called *Sea Wolves*, or *Seals Islands*.

Lobos, cluster of small islands in the South Pacific ocean, near the coast of Chili. Lat. 52. 20. S.

Lobos Key, or *Seal Key*, small isl. among the Bahamas. Lon. 77. 44. W. Lat. 22. 45. N.

Lobres, t. Spain, in Grenada; 7 N. Motril.

Lobsens, or *Lobzenico*, t. W. Prussia, in Bromberg, on the Lobzanka; 57 WNW. Thorn. Pop. 1,840.

Lobskoi, (*Palanskoi*), t. Russia, in Olonetz, near the lake Sig; 52 WNW. Povenetz.

Lobstadt, t. Sax., Leipsic; 2 NW. Borna.

Lobva, r. Russia, which runs into the Lialia, in Ekaterinburg; 20 E. Verchotura.

Loburg, t. Pru. Magdeburg; 22 E. Magdeburg. Pop. 1,552.

Locagnano, t. Corsica; 12 N. Bastia.

Locana, t. Piedmont, on the Orco, in a valley, called the *Valley of Locana*; 21 S. Aosta, 23 NW. Turin. Pop. 5,000.

Locarno, see *Lago Maggiore*.

Locarno, one of the Italian bailiwicks, ceded to the Switz cantons by Maximilian Sforza, duke of Milan, in the year 1512. It is situated near NW. coast of Lago Maggiore. It produces some corn, wine, chestnuts, and abundance of fruit and silk. Pop. about 20,000.

Locarno, or *Luggarus*, t. Switz., in Tesin, chief place in the above bailiwick, near Lago Maggiore; 22 ENE. Domo d'Oscella, 23 SW. Chiavenna. Lon. 8. 35. E. Lat. 45. 59. N. Pop. 1,200. It was once situated on the lake, with a port for barks, but is now at about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile distance.

Locase, t. Italy; 6 S. Milan.

Locco, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Citra, on the Pescara; 10 N. Sulmona.

Loch Achamish, bay on NW. coast of the isl. of Mull. Lon. of the mouth, 6. 16. W. Lat. 56. 36. N.

Loch Achastiel, bay, Scot., on the W. coast of Argyle, opening into the sound of Jura. This, in Campbell's map, is called *Loch Swine*. Lon. of the mouth, 5. 40. W. Lat. 55. 59. N.

Loch Achoury, bay, on north side of Loch Linnhe. Lon. 5. 40. W. Lat. 56. 35. N.

Loch Achrakil, bay on W. coast of Scot., and county of Ross, south of Loch Terridon.

Loch Achune, bay on NW. coast of Mull. Lon. 6. 12. W. Lat. 56. 37. N.

Loch Alarich, lake, Scot., in the county of Perth; 10 S. George's town.

Loch Alfarrig, lake, Scot., in the county of Inverness; 14 NW. Fort Augustus.

Loch Anacat, lake, Scot., in the county of Perth; 11 SE. George's town.

Loch Ann, bay on W. coast of Scot., which communicates with Mull sound, Lon. 5. 48. W. Lat. 56. 33. N.

Loch Anstronmum, lake, Scot., in the county of Perth; 4 NW. George's town.

Loch Archeig, lake, Scot., in the county of Inverness, 10 m. long, and 1 broad; 12 N. Fort William.

Loch Ardear, bay, Scot., on W. coast of the county of Sutherland. Lon. 5. 7. W. Lat. 58. 14. W.

Loch Asynt, bay, Scot., on NW. part of the county of Ross, which communicates with Loch Inver.

Loch Aven, lake, Scotland, in SW. part of Bamffshire; 12 S. Inveraven.

Loch Awe, lake, Scot., in the county of Argyle, 22 miles long, and from $\frac{1}{2}$ m. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ wide; 7 NW. Inverary.

Loch Aylort, or *Haylort*, bay on W. coast of Scotland. Lon. of the mouth, 5. 45. W. Lat. 56. 50. N.

Loch Baa, lake on the isl. of Mull, S. of Loch Nagaul, with which it communicates.

Loch Badcaal, bay, Scot., on W. coast of the county of Sutherland; 20 S. Cape Wrath. Lon. 5. 5. W. Lat. 58. 18. N.

Loch Bahnacaplich, strait, between the isl. of Benbecula, and the isl. of Grimsey.

Loch Balnakyle, bay on NW. coast of Lewis. Lon. 7. 4. W. Lat. 58. 6. N.

Loch Barnera, lake, or inlet of the sea, on NW. coast of the island of Lewis; 11 W. Stornaway. Lon. 6. 56. W. Lat. 58. 12. N.

Loch Bay, bay on west coast of Skye; 6 S. Vaternish point. Lon. 6. 34. W. Lat. 58. 33. N.

Loch Boisdale, bay on E. coast of South Uist. Lon. 7. 44. W. Lat. 57. 7. N.

Loch Bracadale, bay on west coast of Skye; 5 SE. Copnahow Head. Lon. 6. 24. W. Lat. 57. 21. N.

Loch Brittle, bay on west coast of Scot., in Skye, N. Dunan point. Lon. 6. 12. W. Lat. 57. 10. N.

Loch Broilum, bay on SE. coast of Lewis. Lon. 6. 30. W. Lat. 57. 55. N.

Loch Broom, bay on west coast of Scot., 7 m. long, and 2 broad, which communicates with Loch More. Lon. of the mouth, 5. 13. W. Lat. 57. 56. N.

Loch Broom, (*Little*), bay on west coast of Scot., 8 miles long, and 1 broad; 8 SE. Udrigil head. Lon. 5. 16. W. Lat. 57. 52. N.

Loch Broom, parish, Scot., in the county of Ross, at S. end of Loch Broom lake; 25 WNW. Dingwall. Pop. 3,754.

Loch Buy, bay on S. coast of the isl. of Mull. Lon. 6. 52. W. Lat. 56. 21. N.

Loch Calaway, or *Calva*, bay on W. coast of Scot.; 21 S. Cape Wrath. Lon. 5. 6. W. Lat. 58. 15. N.

Loch Castle, bay on W. coast of the island of Illay. Lon. 6. 26. W. Lat. 55. 53. N.

Loch Castle Semple, lake, Scot., in the county of Renfrew; 6 SW. Paisley.

Loch Catherine, lake, Scot., in SW. part of the county of Perth, about six miles in length; 20 WSW. Crieff.

Loch Chaad, bay on NW. coast of the isl. of Coll. Lon. 6. 36. W. Lat. 56. 37. N.

Loch Cheasbay, bay on E. side of South Uist. Lon. 7. 11. W. Lat. 57. 19. N.

Loch Clash, bay on NW. coast of Scotland; 8 NNW. Dingwall.

Loch Clay, bay on SE. coast of Lewis; 18 SSW. Stornaway. Lon. 6. 34. W. Lat. 57. 55. N.

Loch Colm, bay on the coast of Skye, with an island; 3 SE. Snisort Kirk.

Loch Craignish, bay on W. coast of Scotland; 21 WSW. Inverary. Lon. 5. 32. W. Lat. 56. 9. N.

Loch Creran, bay on W. coast of Scotland.

Loch Crinan, bay on W. coast of Scot.; 21 SW. Inverary. Lon. 5. 29 W. Lat. 56. 7. N.

Loch Dalreach, lake, Scot., in the county of Ayr; 10 SSE. Ayr.

Loch Damb, lake, Scotland, in the county of Perth; 7 S. George's Town.

Loch Dee, lake, Scot., in the county of Kircudbright; 12 NW. New Galloway.

Loch Dereuloch, lake, Scot., in the county of Perth; 7 S. Blair Athol.

Loch Dirantadlin, lake, Scot., in the counties of Argyle and Perth; 7 SW. George's Town.

Loch Doine, lake, Scot., in the county of Perth; 20. WSW. Crieff.

Loch Don, bay on E. coast of Mull. Lon. 6. 44. W. Lat. 56. 29. N.

Loch Druinard, lake, on NW. side of the island of Hlay. Near it was fought the battle of Traii-dhruinard, in 1598, between the Lord of the isles, and sir Lauchlan Maclean, of Mull.

Loch Drumelly, lake, Scot., in the county of Perth; 7 NW. Coupar.

Loch Duich, bay on W. coast of Scot. Lon. of the mouth, 5. 40. W. Lat. 57. 15. N.

Loch Dungeon, or *Hourn*, bay on E. coast of Lewis; 9 S. Stornaway. Lon. 6. 20. W. Lat. 58. 3. N.

Loch Duntelchah, lake, Scot., in the county of Inverness; 20 NE. Fort Augustus.

Loch Eil, lake, Scotland, in the county of Inverness, 8 miles long, and 1 broad, near Fort William.

Loch Enard, bay on W. coast of Scotland, a little E. of Rumore point. Lon. 5. 17. W. Lat. 58. 4. N.

Loch Enoch, lake, Scot., in the county of Kircudbright; 14 NW. New Galloway.

Loch Ericht, lake, Scot., in the county of Inverness, 12 miles long, and half a m. wide; 4 N. George's Town.

Loch Erriboll, capacious and safe bay on N. coast of Scotland; 3 W. Whitenhead. Lon. of the mouth, 4. 29. W. Lat. 58. 32. N.

Loch Ersey, lake, Scot., in Arran island; 5 NW. Brodick.

Loch Essan, lake, Scot., in the county of Perth; 18 S. George's Town.

Loch Etive, bay on W. coast of Scotland, 20 miles in length, and scarcely above 1 broad; 15 N. Inverary. Lon. 5. 5. W. Lat. 36. 26. N.

Loch Evort, bay on E. side of the island of North Uist. Lon. of the mouth, 7. 7. W. Lat. 57. 34. N.

Loch Ewe, (an. *Itys*), bay on W. coast of Scot.; 3 miles from Udrigil Head. Lon. of the mouth, 5. 35. W. Lat. 57. 51. N.

Loch Eynort, bay, Scot., on E. coast of South Uist. Lon. 7. 15. W. Lat. 57. 11. N.

Loch Eynort, bay on E. coast of the island of Skye. Lon. 6. 0. W. Lat. 57. 18. N.

Loch Eynort, bay on W. coast of Skye. Lon. 6. 19. W. Lat. 57. 14. N.

Loch Eysort, bay on S. coast of Skye. Lon. 6. 58. W. Lat. 57. 8. N.

Loch Fairish, lake, Scot., in NW. part of the county of Ross; 16 W. Dingwall.

Loch Falart, or *Follart*, bay on W. coast of Skye. Lon. 6. 37. W. Lat. 56. 29. N.

Loch Fin, bay, Scot., in the county of Ayr; 14 ENE. Irvine.

Loch Fine, bay, Scot., in the county of Argyle, 34 miles long, and from 1 to 6 broad, extending from about six miles NE. Inverary, to the river Clyde. Lon. of the mouth, 5. 8. W. Lat. 55. 50. N.

Loch Fintrakin, lake, Scot., in the county of Dumfries; 7 NW. Lochmaben.

Loch Fitty, lake, Scot., in the county of Fife; 3 NNE. Dunfermline.

Loch Fleet, bay, on E. coast of Scot., at the mouth of the river Fleet; 5 N. Dornoch. Lon. 3. 54. W. Lat. 56. 54. N. It is crossed by a ferry.

Loch Frenchy, lake, Scot., in Perthshire; 9 N. Crieff.

Loch Gare, bay on W. coast of Scot.; 8 S. Ru Rea. Lon. 5. 46. W. Lat. 57. 41. N.

Loch Gare, bay in the Clyde, on the coast of Dumbartonshire. Lon. 4. 33. W. Lat. 56. N.

Loch Garron, bay on W. coast of Scot.; 28 NW. Fort Augustus. Lon. of the mouth, 5. 38. W. Lat. 57. 18. N.

Loch Garry, lake, Scot., in the county of Perth; 9 NE. George's Town.

Loch Garvie, lake, Scot., in the county of Ross; 10 W. Dingwall.

Loch Gilp, bay, Scot., in Loch Fine; 18 SW. Inverary.

Loch Goyle, lake, Scot., which branches off NW. Loch Long. Lon. 5. W. Lat. 56. 8. N.

Loch Granard, bay on NW. coast of the isl. of Ilay; 13 WSW. Ruvaal. Lon. 6. 21. W. Lat. 55. 55. N.

Loch Gremishader, bay on E. coast of Lewis; 5 SSW. Stornaway. Lon. 6. 21. W. Lat. 58. 8. N.

Loch Greosavah, bay on NE. coast of Harris. Lon. 6. 46. W. Lat. 57. 47. N.

Loch Grisornish, bay on NW. coast of Skye, SW. of Loch Snizort.

Loch Groinard, or *Camiscanich*, bay on W. coast of Scot.; 4 SE. Udrigil head. Lon. 6. 28. W. Lat. 59. 50. N.

Loch Hamnaway, bay on W. coast of Lewis. Lon. 6. 58. W. Lat. 58. N.

Loch Harpart, bay on W. coast of Skye. Lon. of the mouth, 6. 23. W. Lat. 57. 20. N.

Loch Heather, bay on W. coast of Scotland; 10 S. Cape Wrath. Lon. 5. 1. W. Lat. 58. 29. N.

Loch Heck, lake, Scot., in the county of Argyle, between Loch Long and Loch Fine.

Loch Hope, bay, Scot., in the county of Sutherland, 5 miles long; 7 W. Tongue.

Loch Hourn, bay on W. coast of Scotland; 20 NNW. Fort William. Lon. of the mouth, 5. 43. W. Lat. 57. 8. N.

Loch Hourn, see *Loch Dungeon*.

Loch Inchard, bay on W. coast of Scot.; 11 S. Cape Wrath. Lon. of the mouth, 5. W. Lat. 58. 29. N.

Loch Indaal, bay on SE. coast of Skye; 6 Kyle Rhea. Lon. 5. 46. W. Lat. 57. 9. N.

Loch Indaal, bay, Scot., on S. coast of Ilay. Lon. 6. 16. W. Lat. 55. 48. N.

Loch Inver, bay on W. coast of Scotland;

5 NE. Rumore point. Lon. 5. 11. W. Lat. 58. 7. N.

Loch Inver, lake, Scot., in the county of Kircudbright; 5 N. New Galloway.

Loch Irin, bay on SE. coast of the isl. of Coll. Lon. 6. 28. W. Lat. 56. 38. N.

Loch Kenmoor, lake, Scot., 5 miles long, and half a mile wide, at the union of the Ken and the Dee.

Loch Kennard, bay on W. coast of Scot. Lon. 5. 6. W. Lat. 57. 56. N.

Loch Keose, bay on E. coast of Lewis; 9 SW. Stornaway. Lon. of the mouth, 6. 28. W. Lat. 58. 6. N.

Loch Kilifled, bay on W. coast of Scot., E. of Point Knap. Lon. 5. 33. W. Lat. 55. 53. N.

Loch Kingsmoor, lake, Scot., in the county of Selkirk; 11 SSW. Selkirk.

Loch Kintra, bay on W. coast of Scot.; 5 E. Ardinnish point. Lon. 5. 52. W. Lat. 55. 46. N.

Loch Kishorn, bay on E. coast of Scot. Lon. 5. 39. W. Lat. 57. 19. N.

Loch Kyleswareg, bay on E. coast of the island of Benbecula. Lon. 7. 9. W. Lat. 57. 25. N.

Loch Laggan, lake, Scot., in the county of Inverness, 8 miles long, and half a mile wide; 10 SE. Fort Augustus.

Loch Laigh, bay on W. coast of Mull. Lon. 6. 16. W. Lat. 56. 22. N.

Loch Laxerston, lake, Scot., in the county of Kincardine; 9 NNE. Stonehaven.

Loch Laxford, bay on W. coast of the county of Sutherland; 14 S. Cape Wrath. Lon. of the mouth, 5. W. Lat. 58. 24. N.

Loch Leadmore, lake, Scot., in the county of Ross; 24 WNW. Dornoch.

Loch Lee, lake, Scot., in the county of Angus; 11 NNW. Brechin.

Loch Leodamis, bay on S. coast of the isl. of Ilay. Lon. 6. 7. W. Lat. 55. 42. N.

Loch Leven, bay on E. coast of Scot., in the county of Inverness, 10 miles long, and half a mile wide; an E. branch of Loch Linnhe; 9 S. Fort William. Lon. of the mouth, 5. 20. W. Lat. 56. 40. N.

Loch Leven, lake, Scot., in the county of Kinross, about 12 miles in circ. It contains several islands, one of which is called *Serf*, or *Servanus*, from one of the disciples of Columba, to whom it was granted by a king of the Picts; on it are the remains of an ancient prior. On another island are the ruins of the castle of Loch Leven, once a royal seat. Here queen Mary was confined, after she was separated from Bothwell.

Loch Leven, or *Scriben*, bay on west coast of Mull. Lon. 6. 11. W. Lat. 56. 23. N.

Loch Leurhurst, bay or inlet of the sea, on E. coast of Lewis, in Scotland; 6 SW. Stornaway. Lon. 6. 27. W. Lat. 58. 8. N.

Loch Leys, lake, Scot., in the county of Kincardine; 11 NW. Stonehaven.

Loch Linhee, bay on west coast of Scot., and county of Argyle, 18 miles long, and from 2 to 4 wide; 25 NW. Inverary. Lon. of the entrance, 5. 36. W. Lat. 56. 31. N.

Loch Lochy, lake, Scot., in the county of In-

verness, between Fort Augustus, and Fort William, 10 miles long, and rather more than one wide. It communicates with Loch Eil, Loch Linnhe, and Loch Arkeig.

Loch Lodwall, bay, Scot., on SE. coast of the Harris, a little N. Finnisbay. Lon. 6. 53. W. Lat. 57. 45. N.

Loch Loep, strait, between the islands of Benbecula and Wia.

Loch Lomond, lake, Scotland, in the county of Argyle; 12 E. Inverary, 24 W. Stirling. Lon. of south extremity, 4. 30. W. Lat. 56. 3. N. It communicates with the Clyde by a river which joins the Clyde at Dumbarton, and is about 30 miles long, and in some parts, 8 or 9 broad; and contains about 30 islands. This beautiful lake is surrounded by hills and mountains; and is celebrated for the grand and picturesque scenery of its shores. Its depth is various, in some parts, 100 fathoms. It abounds in trout.

Loch Long, bay on west coast of Scotland, and county of Argyle, 15 miles long, and one wide, between Loch Fine and Loch Lomond. Lon. of the entrance, 4. 38. W. Lat. 55. 59. N.

Loch Losava, bay on SW. coast of Lewis. Lon. 6. 53. W. Lat. 57. 54. N.

Loch Loung, north branch of Loch Duich.

Loch of the Lows, lake, Scot., in the county of Selkirk; 13 SW. Selkirk.

Loch Royal, lake on north coast of Scotland, and county of Sutherland, 5 miles long; 2 S. Tongue.

Loch Luichart, lake, Scot., in the county of Ross; 11 W. Dingwall.

Loch Lydoch, lake, Scotland, in the county of Perth; 5 W. George's Town.

Loch Lyon, lake, Scotland, in the county of Perth; 10 SW. George's Town.

Loch Maddy, lake, Scotland, in the county of Inverness, 5 miles long, and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile wide; 17 NNW. fort Augustus.

Loch Mahaake, lake, Scot., in the county of Perth; 5 NW. Dumblane.

Loch Mare, bay on north coast of Scotland, about 11 miles long, and 2 broad, full of islands. To the north it communicates with Pluckart Bay and Loch Eve. Lon. of the inland extremity 5. 16. W. Lat. 57. 34. N.

Loch Merk, lake, Scot., in the county of Perth; 7 N. Blair Athol.

Loch Michly, lake, Scot., in the county of Inverness; 13 NNE. Fort Augustus.

Loch Milford, or *Loch Melfort*, safe road or harbour, on W. coast of Scot., much frequented by herrings. Lon. 5. 32. W. Lat. 56. 16. N.

Loch Mingary, bay, on NW. coast of Mull. Lon. 6. 10. W. Lat. 56. 37. N.

Loch Moan, lake, Scot., in NW. part of the county of Kircudbright; 18 NW. New Galloway.

Loch Mochrum, lake, Scot., in the county of Wigton; 7 W. Wigton.

Loch Monar, lake, Scot., in the county of Ross, 6 miles long, and half a mile wide.

Loch Moorn, lake, Scot., in NW. part of the county of Ross; 9 N. Dingwall.

Loch More, large bay on W. coast of Scot., and county of Ross. This is the north part of

Loch Broom; 9 E. Udrigil head. Lon. 5. 8. W. Lat. 57. 54. N.

Loch Morrer, bay, on W. coast of Scot., in the county of Inverness, 10 m. long, and $\frac{3}{4}$ m. wide; 16 NW. Fort William. Lon. of the mouth 5. 50. W. Lat. 56. 56. N.

Loch Moy, lake, Scot., in the county of Inverness, near a town of the same name; 9 SE. Inverness.

Loch Moydart, bay, Scot., between the counties of Argyle and Inverness; 4 W. Ardinnish point. Lon. 5. 50. W. Lat. 56. 47. N.

Loch Nagnul, bay on W. coast of the island of Mull. Lon. 6. 8. W. Lat. 56. 30. N.

Loch Namaddy, bay on E. coast of N. Uist. Lon. 7. 7. W. Lat. 57. 35. N.

Loch Naver, lake, in north part of Scot., 12 m. in circ.; 28 NNW. Dornoch.

Loch Nell, lake, Scot., in the county of Argyle; 17 NW. Inverary.

Loch Ness, lake, Scot., in the county of Inverness, 22 m. long, and 1 broad, between Fort Augustus, and the frith of Murray, into which its waters run.

Loch Nevish, bay, on W. coast of Scot.; 20 WNW. Fort William. Lon. 5. 9. W. Lat. 58. 14. N.

Loch Niet, bay, on W. coast of Scot.; 24 S. Cape Wrath. Lon. 5. 9. W. Lat. 58. 14. N.

Loch Oich, lake, Scotland, in the county of Inverness, 4 miles long, and a quarter of a mile wide; communicates with Loch Ness; 4 SW. Fort Augustus.

Loch Oochan, lake, Scot., in the county of Inverness; 9 WNW. George's town.

Loch Orr, lake, Scot., in the county of Fife; 6 NE. Dunfermline.

Loch Orent, lake, Scot., in the county of Caithness; 6 S. Thurso.

Loch Paatoch, lake, Scot., in the county of Inverness; 12 N. George's town.

Loch Partin, bay on E. side of the island of North Uist. Lon. 7. 8. W. Lat. 57. 35. N.

Loch Portree, bay on E. coast of Skye. Lon. 6. 6. W. Lat. 57. 23. N.

Loch Pulteel, bay on NW. coast of Skye. Lon. 6. 43. W. Lat. 57. 29. N.

Loch Quich, lake, Scot., in the county of Inverness; 16 N. Fort William.

Loch Rannoch, lake, Scot., in the county of Perth, about 8 miles in length, E. of George's town.

Loch Resort, bay on W. coast of Lewis. Lon. 6. 57. W. Lat. 57. 57. N.

Loch Ridan, bay, Scot., on the coast of the county of Argyle; N. of the island of Bute.

Loch Rue, bay, on W. coast of Scot.; 6 S. Asynt point. Lon. 5. 13. W. Lat. 58. 8. N.

Loch Rueval, bay, on SE. coast of North Uist. Lon. 7. 8. W. Lat. 57. 30. N.

Loch Rutton, lake, Scotland, in the county of Kircudbright; 4 SE. Dumfries.

Loch Ryan, large bay on W. coast of Scot., between the counties of Ayr and Wigton, N. Stranrawer. Lon. of the entrance, 4. 59. W. Lat. 55. 7. N.

Loch Sark, bay, on W. coast of Scot.; 22 S. Cape Wrath. Lon. 5. 4. W. Lat. 58. 16. N.

Loch Scavig, bay, on south coast of Skye. Lon. 63. W. Lat. 57. 8. N.

Loch Scourie, bay, on W. coast of Scot.; 17 S. Cape Wrath. Lon. 5. 6. W. Lat. 58. 22. N.

Loch Seaforth, bay, on SE. coast of Lewis, 10 m. in length; 18 SW. Stornaway. Lon. 6. 38. W. Lat. 57. 55. N.

Loch Seresort, bay, on E. coast of Rum island. Lon. 6. 19. W. Lat. 56. 58. N.

Loch Shell, bay, on E. coast of Lewis. Lon. 6. 23. W. Lat. 58. N.

Loch Shiell, bay, Scot., between the counties of Argyle and Inverness, 16 miles long, and 1 wide; has a communication with Loch Moydart; the NE. end lies 10 NW. Fort William, and the mouth which opens into Loch Moydart. Lon. 5. 48. W. Lat. 56. 44. N.

Loch Shieldag, bay, Scot., on south side of Loch Terridon, in the county of Ross; 5 SE. Loch Achrakin.

Loch Shin, lake, Scot., in N. part of the county of Sutherland, 12 m. long, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ wide; 13 WNW. Dornoch.

Loch Skene, lake, Scot., in the county of Aberdeen; 5 S. Kintore.

Loch Skiach, lake, Scotland, in the county of Perth; 6 NW. Dunkeld.

Loch Skyporl, bay, on E. coast of South Uist. Lon. 7. 12. W. Lat. 57. 18. N.

Loch Slepín, bay, on S. coast of Skye. Lon. 6. W. Lat. 57. 8. N.

Loch Sligachan, bay, on E. coast of Skye; 1 S. Torrimore head. Lon. 6. 3. W. Lat. 57. 20. N.

Loch Snizort, large bay, on N. coast of Skye, between Ru Bornislag and Vaternish point. Lon. 6. 25. W. Lat. 58. 32. N.

Loch Spelée, bay, on E. coast of Mull. Lon. 6. 46. W. Lat. 56. 27. N.

Loch Staffin, bay, on NE. coast of Skye; 6 SE. Ruhunish. Lon. 6. 10. W. Lat. 57. 37. N.

Loch Stockenish, bay, on SE. coast of Harris. Lon. 6. 49. W. Lat. 57. 46. N.

Loch Stornaway, bay, on E. coast of Lewis, S. Stornaway. Lon. 6. 16. W. Lat. 58. 11. N.

Loch Strathbeg, bay, on NE. coast of the county of Aberdeen; 2 W. Rattery head.

Loch Strevín, bay, Scot., on the coast of the county of Argyle, N. of Bute. Lon. 4. 45. W. Lat. 55. 53. N.

Loch Sunart, bay, on west coast of Scotland, 15 miles long, and 1 broad; 22 miles SW. Fort William. Lon. of the mouth, 5. 58. W. Lat. 56. 39. N.

Loch Swine, see *Loch Achastial*.

Loch Tain, bay, Scot., in N. part of Arran; 5 N. Brodick.

Loch Tarbet, bay, on west coast of the island of Jura. Lon. of the entrance, 5. 5. W. Lat. 56. 1. N.

Loch Tarbet, (East,) bay of Loch Fyne, on the coast of Argyle, at the north extremity of the peninsula of Kintyre, with a village called *East Tarbet*; 35 N. Campbelton, 37 S. Inverary.

Loch Tarbet, (West,) arm of the sea, about 7 m. long, and 1 broad, at N. extremity of Kintyre, with a village called *West Tarbet*, about a mile from E. Tarbet. Lon. of the mouth, 5. 30. W. Lat. 55. 48. N.

Loch Tarbet, bay, on SE. coast of Scotland, which divides that part of the island of Lewis, called the *Lewis*, from that part called *Harris*;

divided from West Loch Tarbet by a narrow isthmus of land; 20 SW. Stornaway. Lon. 6. 44. W. Lat. 57. 50. N.

Loch Tarbet, (*West*,) bay, on NW. coast of Lewis, separated from Tarbet Loch by an isthmus of land. Lon. 6. 54. W. Lat. 57. 53. N.

Loch Tay, lake, Scotland, in the county of Perth; 24 NW. Perth. It abounds with fish, such as pike, salmon, perch, trout, lampreys, eels, &c. At the end of the Loch, is an island, on which was once a priory; some of the ruins are yet visible.

Loch Teagus, bay, on west coast of Scotland, a little south Loch Sunart.

Loch Terridon, bay, on west coast of Scotland. Lon. 5. 47. W. Lat. 57. 36. N.

Loch Tierkill, bay, on west coast of the isl. of Mull. Lon. 6. 21. W. Lat. 56. 20. N.

Loch Tollie, lake, Scot., in the county of Argyle; 11 NNE. Glenorchy.

Loch Troig, lake, Scot., in the county of Inverness; 14 E. Fort William.

Loch Tua, or *Broad Bay*, large bay or inlet of the sea, on E. coast of Lewis, about 10 m. in length, and 4 in breadth; E. of Stornaway. Lon. 6. 12. W. Lat. 58. 16. N.

Loch Tua, bay, on west coast of Mull, formed by the island of Ulva. Lon. 6. 14. W. Lat. 56. 32. N.

Loch Tumel, lake, Scotland, in the county of Perth; 5 S. Blair Athol.

Loch Tunag, bay, on west coast of Scot., the SE. continuation of Loch Ewe, with which it communicates.

Loch Turret, lake, Scotland, in the county of Perth; 5 NNW. Crieff.

Loch Tuscag, bay, on west coast of Scotland. Lon. 5. 48. W. Lat. 57. 20. N.

Loch Vack, lake, Scotland, in the county of Perth; 3 SSW. Blair Athol.

Loch Valican, lake, Scotland, in the county of Perth; 6 E. Blair Athol.

Loch Uilk, bay, on south coast of Mull. Lon. 5. 49. W. Lat. 56. 24. N.

Loch Voil, lake, Scotland, in the county of Perth; 17 W. Crieff.

Loch Vrine, lake, on west coast of Scot., in the county of Ross, 6 m. long, and $\frac{3}{4}$ m. wide; 25 WNW. Dingwall.

Loch Vrotachan, lake, Scot., in SW. part of Aberdeenshire; 7 S. Castleton of Braemar.

Loch Uskevagh, bay, on E. coast of Benbecula. Lon. 7. 12. W. Lat. 57. 25. N.

Loch Ussie, lake, Scot., in the county of Ross; 2 W. Dingwall.

Loch Watten, lake, Scotland, in the county of Caithness; 7 W. Wick.

Loch Yeben, lake, on west coast of Scot., on N. side of Loch Terridon.

Lochaber, district, Scot., in the county of Inverness, about 40 m. in length, and 25 in breadth, the chief place is Fort William. It is perhaps one of the most dreary, mountainous, and barren districts in Scotland; thinly inhabited, and the houses wretched.

Lochem, t. Neth., in Guelderland, on the Borkel; 10 E. Zutphen. Pop. 1,356.

Locher Moss, morass, Scot., in the county of Dumfries, 10 m. long, and 3 broad.

Loches, t. France, and principal place of a

district, in Indre-and-Loire; 21 SSE. Tours, 36 NW. Châteaurox. Lon. 0. 34. E. Lat. 47. 7. N. Pop. 4,342. Here is a castle, standing on a rock, formerly a very important fortification.

Lochmaben, t. Scot., in Dumfries, on the river Annan; 10 N. Dumfries, 65 SSW. Edinburgh. Lon. 3. 27. W. Lat. 55. 11. N. Pop. 2,053. There is a considerable linen manufacture in the town and neighbourhood.

Lochner, t. Sweden, Smaland; 60 N. Calmar.

Lochrusbeg, bay, on W. coast of Ireland. Lon. 8. 23. W. Lat. 54. 46. N.

Lochrusmore, bay, on west coast of Ireland, and county of Donegal, a little N. Lochrusbeg.

Lochstett, t. Prussia, in Smaland; 4 N. Pillau. Near it are the remains of a castle.

Lochvitz, t. Russia, in Tchernigov, on the Susa; 96 SE. Tchernigov. Lon. 28. 14. E. Lat. 50. 20. N. Pop. 4,457.

Loche, t. Prussia; 11 S. Heilsberg.

Lochty Water, r. Scot., in the county of Fife, which runs into the river Leven, about 3 miles from its mouth.

Lochwinnoch, t. Scot., in Renfrew; considerable for its cotton manufactures; 6 SW. Paisley. Pop. 2,955.

Lock Ranza, p-v. Montgomery co. Alabama; 36 Cahawba, W. 948.

Locke, p-t. Cayuga co. N. Y., on S. side of Sempronius; 170 W. Albany, W. 370. P. 2,559.

Locke, see *Division*.

Lockenitz, t. & castle, Brandenburg, in the Ucker Mark; 16 NE. Prentzlow.

Lockerby, t. Scot., in Dumfriesshire, on the Annan; 4 E. Lochmaben.

Lockhart's Creek, r. N. C., which runs into the Atlantic, Lon. 78. 25. W. Lat. 33. 53. N.

Lockwood, p-t. Sussex co. N. J.; W. 231.

Lockport, p-v. Niagara co. on the Erie canal where it crosses the mountain ridge. It is a new village, which had in July, 1821, only 3 families; but contained in Jan. 1822, a printing office, about 50 buildings, and 337 inhabitants.

Locknitz, r. Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, 4 miles above Meissen.

Lockum, t. Han., in Calenburg; 9 NW. Hanover. Pop. 1,063.

Loche, (*Le*,) t. Switz., which gives name to a jurisdiction, in Neufchatel; 8 NW. Neufchatel. Pop. 800. The parish is extensive, and contains a great number of watch-makers, cutlers, &c. As many as 40,000 watches are said to be made here annually.

Lockwood, t. England, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, near Huddersfield. Pop. 1,253.

Locktewacki, t. Swedish Lapland, on a lake; 65 WNW. Pitea.

Locman, mt. Persia, in Chorasan; 15 W. Maruerud.

Locmariaquer, t. France, in Morbihan; 6 S. Auray, 9 SW. Vannes. Pop. 1,969.

Locmine, t. France, in Morbihan; 10 S. Pontivy, 21 NNE. L'Orient. Pop. 1,785.

Loco Rotondo, t. Naples, in Bari; 11 SSE. Monopoli.

Lacontai, t. Upper Siam; 60 N. Porselon.

Locri Epi-Zephyrta, now *Motia-di-Burzano*.

Locust Creek, r. Ken., which runs into the Ohio, Lon. 84. 15. W. Lat. 38. 37. N.

Locust Creek, r. Ken., which runs into the Licking, Lon. 83. 45. W. Lat. 38. 4. N.

Lod, see *Lyddo*.

Lodan, r. Eng., in the county of Hereford, which runs into the Frome, 5 N. Hereford.

Lodaria, t. Hind., Bahar; 24 NNE. Hajypour.

Loddon, t. Eng., in Norfolk, with a market on Friday; 42 N. Ipswich, 113 NNE. London. Lon. 1. 13. E. Lat. 52. 37. N. Pop. 799.

Loddon, r. Eng., which runs into the Thames, about 5 miles below Reading.

Lode, t. Sardinia; 54 E. Sassari, 80 N. Cagliari.

Loder, t. Bav.; 8 E. Kaufbeuren, 25 S. Augsburg.

Loderbach, r. Saxony, which rises 6 N. Leipzig, and runs into the Mulda, 2 N. Bitterfeld.

Lodeve, (an. *Luteva*), t. France, principal place of a district, in Herault; 21 N. Beziers, 24 W. Montpellier. Lon. 3. 19. E. Lat. 43. 44. N. Pop. 7,449. The streets are narrow and ill built, but the manufactures are considerable. Native, cardinal Fleury.

Lodewitz, r. Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, 5 miles above Dresden.

Lodi, city, Aust. Italy, government of Milan, capital of a delegation of the same name, formerly capital of a district called *Lodesan*, on the Adda; 18 SE. Milan, 76 ENE. Turin. Lon. 9. 31. E. Lat. 45. 19. N. Pop. 12,348. Bp. see. It is regularly and well built, surrounded with walls, and contains a cathedral, 9 churches, and 26 convents. Its principal export is cheese, and its manufactures silk and porcelain. This town was taken by the French, under Bonaparte, May 11, 1796, after a sharp contest at the passage of the bridge.—The delegation of Lodi includes the district called *Lodesan*, and is surrounded by the grand duchy of Parma, and the delegations of Pavia, Milan, Bergamo, and Cremona. Pop. 140,650. Sq. m. 388. The soil is fertile, and pasturage is attended to in preference to tillage. The celebrated Parmesan cheese is made chiefly in this district.

Lodi Vecchio, t. Italy, in the Lodesan, on the Silaro; 3 WSW. Lodi. This town was anciently known under the name of *Laus Pompeii*, or *Laus Pompeia*, and its flourishing state was such, that it instigated the Milanese to destroy it through jealousy, and most of the inhabitants were driven away.

Lodimont, p-t. Abbeville, S. C.; W. 612.

Loditz, t. Bavaria; 3 NNW. Hof.

Lodomeria, see *Galicia*.

Lodrone, t. Tyrol, in Trent, on the borders of the Brescia, near a small lake, called the *Lake of Idro*; 25 NNE. Brescia, 25 SW. Trent. On the 12th of August, 1796, the Austrians were defeated near this town by the French.

Lodosa, t. Spain, in Navarre, on the Ebro; 17 E. Estella.

Lodypour, t. Hind., in Bahar; 18 S. Patna.

Loe, t. Norway; 48 NE. Drontheim.

Loe, r. Eng., in Cornwall, which runs into the English channel, 4 m. below Helston.

Læbegun, or *Lobechin*, t. Pru. Magdeburg; 44 S. Magdeburg.

Loeck, see *Cambodia*.

Loenen, t. Holland; 10 SW. Naerden. P. 607.

Loen-yuen, or *Hoey-yuen*, city, China of the second rank, in Chan-si; 132 W. Peking. Lon. 113. 24. E. Lat. 39. 42. N.

Loersdorp, t. Holstein; 5 NE. Oldeburg.

Loesdrecht, t. Holland; 8 S. Naerden.

Loel, r. France, which runs into the Juine, at Estampes.

Loevestein, or *Louvestein*, fortress, Holland, in the island of Bommelweert, at the conflux of the Meuse and the Wahal; 3 E. Gorcum. Hugo Grofius was confined here, in 1619.

Loewenberg, see *Lowenberg*.

Lofanger, t. Sweden, in West Bothnia; 40 NNE. Umea.

Lofango, one of the smaller Friendly islands; 5 ESE. Neeneeva.

Loffingen, t. Baden, in Furstenberg. Here is a medicinal bath; 3 WSW. Huiffingen, 6 W. Furstenberg. Pop. 839.

Lofoden, group of islands on W. coast of Norway. Lat. 67. 30. to 68. 45. N. They consist of 5 large, and several smaller islands. They contain lofty mountains covered with perpetual snow. Pop. 3,262, mostly fishermen.

Lofsa, r. Hesse, which runs into the Fulda, near Melfungen.

Lofsalo, small isl. in the gulf of Finland. Lon. 46. 2. E. Lat. 60. 2. N.

Lofsta, t. Sweden, Smaland; 70 N. Calmar.

Lofsta, t. Sweden, Upland, with a hammer-mill, 8 forges, and a smelting furnace; 40 N. Upsal. Pop. 2,000.

Loftus Heights, see *Fort Adams*.

Loftus, t. Eng., in Yorkshire, in the North Riding; 6 NE. Gisborough. Pop. 1,186.

Lofty Mount, mt. on S. coast of New Holland, about 3,000 feet high. Lon. 138. 42. E. Lat. 34. 59. S.

Lofvesta, s-p. Sweden, in Schonen; 25 S. Christianstadt.

Lofstute, t. Biledulgerid; 56 SE. Gadamis.

Log House Landing, p-v. Hyde co. N. C.; W. 335.

Log Island, small isl. in Chesapeake bay. Lon. 76. 23. W. Lat. 37. 14. N.

Logan, t. Centre co. Pa. Pop. 431.

Logan, co. SW. part of Ken. Pop. in 1810, 12,123; slaves 2,486. Pop. in 1820, 14,423. Chief town, Russellville.

Logan, co. Ohio, N. of Champaign co. Pop. 3,181. Chief town, Jefferson.

Logan, p-t. & cap. Hocking co., Ohio; 63 Columbus, W. 411. Pop. 100.

Logates, see *Loitsch*.

Loge, t. Han., in Hoya; 20 SW. Nienburg.

Logefougereuse, t. France, in Vendée; 3 SE. La Châtaigneraie.

Logenwasser, r. Silesia, which runs into the Staritz, in Neisse.

Loggerhead Key, or *El Contoy*, small isl. in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Yucatan. Lon. 87. 45. W. Lat. 21. 25. N.

Logie, t. Scot., in Ross-shire; 4 S. Tain.

Logie, t. Scot., in Aberdeenshire; 6 S. Fraserburgh.

Logie, t. Scot., Angusshire; 5 NW. Montrose.

Logierait, t. Scot., in Perthshire; 7 N. Dunkeld. Pop. 3,001.

Loginov, t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Irtisch; 16 SE. Tara.

Logoni, t. Sardinia; 9 E. Cagliari.

Logodori, see *Sassari*.

Logom, t. Hind., Visiapour; 10 N. Poonah.

Logoras, t. Syria; 15 N. Antioch.

Logrono, t. Chili, in Melipilla. Lon. 71. 16. W. Lat. 33. 28. S. It has a parish church and 2 convents.

Logrono, t. Spain, Old Castile, on the Ebro; 20 NW. Calahorra, 52 E. Burgos. Lon. 3. 24. W. Lat. 42. 23. N. Pop. 7,000. It contains 3 parish churches, and 9 convents. The environs produce fruit, legumes, flax, hemp, excellent wine, oil, and silk.

Logrono, t. S. A. in Quito; 40 ESE. Cuenza.

Logstor, or *Lixtoer*, t. Denmark, in North Jutland, on Lymfiord gulf; 21 W. Aalborg. Lon. 9. 15. E. Lat. 57. N.

Loguivy, (*Plougras*), t. France, in North Coasts; 12 S. Lannion, 13 W. Guingamp.

Logur, t. Hind.; 23 WNW. Poonah.

Logwood Country, part of the coast of Mexico, on the bay of Honduras, extending from Vera Paz to Yucatan.

Logwood Lagoon, bay, or gulf on NE. coast of Yucatan. Lon. 88. 20. W. Lat. 20. 57. N.

Loh, r. Silesia, which runs into the Oder, 5 NNW. Breslau.

Loha, t. Algiers; 28 E. El Callah.

Lohaghur, the *Iron Fort*, a celebrated fortress, Hind., in Dowlatabad; 20 NW. Poonah. It consists of a nearly perpendicular rock, of great height, surrounded by a double stone wall.

Loharcana, t. Napaul; 10 S. Batgao.

Loharinapaul, t. Napaul; 15 S. Catmandu.

Loharoo, t. Hind., Dooab; 10 NW. Pattiary.

Lohe, t. Austria; 12 WSW. Crems.

Loheac, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine; 17 N. Redon, 17 S. Rennes. Pop. 289.

Lohebeck, r. Sleswick, which runs into the North sea, 16 S. Ripen.

Loheia, t. Arabia, in Yemen, on the coast of the Red sea, founded near the tomb of an Arabian saint, about three centuries past; 375 SSW. Mecca. Lon. 42. 19. E. Lat. 15. 42. N. The territory near it is dry and barren. The harbour is so indifferent, that even the smallest vessels are obliged to anchor at a great distance from the city; and when the tide is at ebb, laden boats cannot approach near it. Notwithstanding this disadvantage, a considerable trade in coffee is carried on from Loheia. The walls are of mud mixed with dung, and the roof is thatched with a sort of grass. The water at Loheia is very bad, and is brought from a distance. Within 6 miles of the city is a small hill, which affords considerable quantities of mineral salt.

Lohmen, t. Saxony, in Meissen; 10 ESE. Dresden. Pop. 750.

Lohn, see *Lahn*.

Lohnhut, t. Neth., Antwerp; 16 NNE. Antwerp. Pop. 1,600.

Lohnin, t. Brandenburg; 10 SE. Brandenburg.

Lohningen, t. Switz., Schaffhausen; 5 WNW. Schaffhausen.

Lohnstein, see *Lahnstein*.

Lo-hoei, t. China, of the third rank, on E. coast of isl. of Hainan; 42 SE. Kiong-tcheou.

Lohorpour, t. Hind., Oude; 20 S. Mahomdy.

Lohr, see *Lahr*.

Lohr, t. Bav., in Upper Maine, on the Maine; 21 NW. Wurzburg, 35 ESE. Frankfort on the Maine. Pop. 3,030.

Lohr Haupton, t. Ger.; 22 E. Hanau.

Löhr, t. Bav., Lower Maine; 2 NW. Ebern.

Löhr, r. Franconia, which runs into the Maine, at the town of Löhr.

Löhr, t. Bavaria; 3 S. Rothenburg.

Lohry, t. Hind., in Behker, on the Sinde; 15 S. Behker.

Lohto, t. Finland; 18 NE. Gamla Karleby.

Lohurdega, t. Bengal, in Nagpour; 22 NNW. Doesa. Lon. 84. 51. E. Lat. 23. 20. N.

Lohursey, t. Bengal, 18 NNE. Palamow. Here is a pass across the mountains.

Loja, see *Loxa*.

Loiberstorff, t. Austria; 14 S. Vienna.

Loiberstorff, t. Austria; 10 SW. St. Polten.

Loibl, range of mountains between Carinthia and Carniola; 4,300 feet high.

Loignon, r. France, which runs into the Loire, about 24 m. below Le Puy.

Loin, r. France, which runs into the Seine, a little below Moret.

Loimajoki, t. Finland; 32 NNE. Abo.

Lojo, t. Finland; 30 W. Helsingfors.

Lojobi, t. Servia; 16 SSE. Passarovitz.

Loiperstorf, t. Austria, on the Rusbach; 6 ENE. Entzerstorff.

Loir, (*Le*), r. France, which rises about 6 NNW. Illiers, in Eure-and-Loir, passes by Bonneval, Chateaudun, Cloye, Moree, Freteval, Vendome, Montoire, Chartres, Le Lude, La Plèche, Durtal, &c., and joins the Sarthe, about 5 miles above Le Mans; soon after which they both together join the Mayenne. It is navigable 60 miles; length upwards of 100.

Loir-and-Cher, dep. France, so called from the two rivers, which cross it; the former in the south part, the other in the north. It is bounded N. by Eure-and-Loir, NE. by the Loir-et, E. and SE. by the Cher, S. by the Indre, and W. by Indre-and-Loir, and Sarthe. It is about 66 miles in length, and from 25 to 30 broad. It is divided into three arrondissements, Blois, the capital, Vendome, and Romorantin. Pop. 212,552. Sq. m. 2,564.

Loire, (an. *Liger*), river, France, which rises about 18 NNW. Aubenas, in Ardèche, passes by, or near to Le Puy, Bas en Basset, Aurec, St. Rambert, Feurs, Roanne, Mercignny, Les Nonains, Digoin, Decise, Nevers, Charité, Cosne, Chatillon sur Loire, Gien, Jargeau, Orleans, Beaugency, St. Die, Blois, Amboise, Tours, Langeais, Saumur, Rochefort, Chalonne, St. Florent, Ancenis, Nantes, &c., and runs into the sea, about 30 W. Nantes, Lon. 2. 10. W. Lat. 47. 12. N. Length 500 miles. The Levee upon the Loire is one of the most stupendous works in France. It extends from Angers to Orleans, and was constructed to confine the river within its banks, and to exclude the waters from a tract of country, which is said formerly to have been a morass 100 miles in length, and 30 or 40 in breadth. Its base is about 40 feet wide; and its elevation nearly 25 from the adjoining level; and its upper surface, which is paved with large stones, is just capacious enough to admit 3 carriages abreast.

Loire, dep. France, bounded N. by Rhine, Saone-and-Loire, and Allier, E. by Rhone, and Isere, S. by Ardèche, and Upper-Loire, and W. by Puy-de-Dome, and Allier. It is divided into

three arrondissements, Montbrison, the capital, Roanne, and St. Etienne. Pop. 315,858. Sq. m. 1,955.

Loire, (*Lower*,) dep. France, bounded N. by Morbihan, and Ille-and-Vilaine, E. by Mayne-and-Loire, S. by the Vendee, and W. by the sea; about 55 miles in length, and from 30 to 44 in breadth. It is divided into 5 arrondissements, Nantes, the capital, Savenay, Chateaubriant, Ancenis, and Paimbœuf. Pop. 407,827. Sq. m. 2,912.

Loire, (*Upper*,) dep. France, bounded N. by Puy-de-Dôme and Loire, SE. by Ardèche, SW. by the Lozere, and W. by Cantal; about 50 miles from E. to W., and 35 from N. to S. It is divided into 3 arrondissements, Le Puy, the capital, Briourde, and Yssengeaux. Pop. 268,202. Sq. m. 1,862.

Loiret, r. France, which runs into the Loire, 3 miles below Orleans. It is small, but gives name to a department.

Loiret, dep. France, bounded N. by Eure-and-Loir, Seine-and-Oise, and Seine-and-Marne, E. by Yonne, S. by Nyevre, Cher, and Loir-and-Cher, and W. by the Loir-and-Cher; about 60 m. from E. to W., and 45 from N. to S. Orleans is the capital. Pop. 285,395.

Loiron, t. France, in Mayenne; 6 W. Laval, 12 N. Craon. Pop. 1,559.

Loisey, t. France, Meuse; 5 E. Bar le Duc.

Loison, r. France, which runs into the Meuse, near Montmedy.

Loisy, t. France, in Marne; 3 NW. Vitry le François.

Loitsch, or *Logatez*, t. Upper Carniola; 15 W. Laybach.

Loitomba, see *St. Domingo*.

Loitz, t. Pru. Pomerania, in Stralsund; 16 N. Treptow, 24 S. Stralsund. Lon. 13. 5. E. Lat. 53. 56. N. Pop. 1,410.

Loitzendorf, t. Austria; 4 NW. Aggspach.

Lokacz, t. Rus. Volhynia; 30 WSW. Lucko.

Lokalax, t. Finland; 27 NW. Abo.

Lokeren, t. Neth., in East Flanders; 18 ENE. Ghent. Lon. 4. E. Lat. 51. 12. N. Pop. 12,864. It carries on a brisk trade in corn, flax, hemp, and linen, and has considerable manufactures.

Loket, see *Elnbogen*.

Lo-kiang, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen; 17 SW. Mien.

Lo-king-so, t. China, in Quang-tong; 15 SW. Lao-ting.

Lokman, t. Arabian Irak, on the Tigris; 16 N. Bagdad.

Loko, small isl. on E. side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 20. 59. E. Lat. 60. 51. N.

Lokohar, t. Hind., Bahar; 36 NE. Durbunga.

Lokteva, t. Rus. Kolivan; 36 SW. Kuznetzk.

Lolbazar, t. Bengal; 17 SW. Beyhar.

Lolbiniere, t. Canada, on the St. Lawrence; 25 SW. Quebec.

Loldong, t. & fortress, Hind., in Almora; 50 NW. Collipour, 85 NNE. Delhi. Lon. 78. 36. E. Lat. 29. 47. N. Here is a celebrated pass between the provinces of Delhi and Serinagur.

Lolgunge, t. Hind., in Oude; 16 NE. Manickpour.

Lolgunge, t. Hind., in Benares; 12 SW. Merzapour.

Lolgunge, t. Hind., in Oude; 20 S. Azemgur.

Lolljee, t. Thibet; 110 N. Gorcah. Lon. 84. 23. E. Lat. 30. 15. N.

Lollgunge, t. Bengal; 20 ENE. Purneah.

Lollonado, t. Cuba; 146 SW. Havannah.

Lolpour, t. Hind., in Jyenagur; 15 SSE. Jye-pour.

Lom, (an. *Almus*,) r. Eu. Turkey, which runs into the Danube, near Lomgrad, in Bulgaria.

Lom, t. on east coast of the island of Gilolo. Lon. 128. E. Lat. 0. 16. S.

Lomablem, or *Lomblem*, isl. in the E. Indian sea, about 120 miles in circ. Lon. 123. 56. E. Lat. 8. 18. S.

Loman, r. Eng., which rises in Somersetshire, and runs into the Ex, at Tiverton, in Devonshire.

Lomaria, t. France, on the isl. of Belle-Isle; 3 SE. Le Palais.

Lombardo-Venetian-Kingdom, name given, since the congress of Vienna, to Austrian Italy. See *Italy*, (*Austrian*.)

Lombardy, p-t. Amelia co. Va.; W. 175.

Lombardy, country, Italy, which corresponds in a great measure with the Cisalpine Gaul of the Romans. It takes the name of Lombardy, from those who founded the kingdom in the middle of the sixth century. It lies between the Alps and Apennines, or between Switzerland and Tuscany. About 250 miles long, and 150 the greatest breadth. It is divided into Upper and Lower, the former consisting of the western part, the latter of the eastern. It is likewise divided into Cispadan and Transpadan Lombardy. The states now formed by Lombardy are Austrian Italy, the continental part of Sardinia, Parma, Modena, and Lucca.

Lombardy Grove, or *Terryville*, p-v. Mecklenburg co. Va.; W. 233.

Lombec, t. Africa, on the Zaire, near 50 miles from its mouth, 5 or 6 below Embonna. It contains about 100 huts, and has some trade in salt.

Lombers, t. France, in Tarn; 9 S. Alby.

Lombes, t. France, and seat of a tribunal, in Gers; before the revolution, the see of a bishop; 10 SW. l'Isle en Jourdain, 16 SE. Auch. Pop. 1,445.

Lomboc, isl. in the E. Indian sea, about 40 m. from N. to S., and from 18 to 30 broad, chiefly inhabited by Gentoos. Here are mountains, of which the highest, called *Lomboc Peak*, is estimated at 8,000 feet above the level of the sea. Between this island and Cumbava is a passage, called the *Straits of Lomboc*. Lon. 116. E. Lat. 8. 30. S. Pop. estimated at 80, or 100,000.

Lomboc, t. on E. coast of the island so called. Lon. 116. 2. E. Lat. 8. 42. S.

Lombuzskoi, small isl. in the Frozen ocean, near the coast of Russia; 180 E. Kola. Lon. 40. 14. E. Lat. 67. 55. N.

Lomby, t. Carnatic; 20 NW. Tiagar.

Lomgrad, (an. *Almum*,) t. Bulgaria, at the conflux of the Lom and Danube; 20 SE. Vid-din.

Lomi, t. Rus. Irkutsk, on the Amul; 16 N. Stretensk.

Lomine, t. France, in Morbihan; 15 N. Vannes. Pop. 9,429.

Lommatsch, or *Lumtsch*, t. Sax., in Meissen; 7 NW. Meissen, 20 NW. Dresden. Lon. 13. 13. E. Lat. 51. 11. N. Pop. 1,273.

Lommersum, t. Prussian Cologne; 9 WNW. Bonn. Pop. 1,076.

Lomnitz, t. Bohemia, in Konigingratz; 6 N. Gitschin. Pop. 1,300.

Lomnitz, r. Silesia, which rises in the principality of Jauer, and runs into the Bober, 3 ESE. Hirschberg.

Lomnitz, t. Moravia, in Brunn; 15 NNW. Brunn. Lon. 16. 18. E. Lat. 49. 24. N. P. 1,093.

Lomnitz, mt. between Hungary and Poland. It is 8,640 feet in height, and is the highest summit of the Carpathian chain, whose elevation is ascertained.

Lomond, see *Ben Lomond*, and *Loch Lomond*.

Lompar, small isl. in the Baltic, near S. coast of Aland. Lon. 20. 9. E. Lat. 60. 10. N.

Lompin, t. China, of the third rank, in Petche-li; 25 N. Chunte.

Lompre, t. Luxemburg; 12 E. Givet.

Lomza, t. Poland, on the Narew; 80 NE. Warsaw, 120 SE. Königsberg. Pop. 1,166.

Lon, see *Iserlon*.

Lo-nan, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si; 15 N. Chang.

Lonato, or *Lonado*, t. Italy, in Brescia; 12 ESE. Brescia. Pop. 4,000.

Loncarty, see *Luncarty*.

Lonchamp, see *Longchamp*.

Lon-tchan-tching, t. China, in Chan-tong; 5 E. Tci-nan.

Lonchaumois, t. France, in Jura; 5 NNE. St. Claude, 13 E. Orgelet.

Landerzeele, t. Neth., in South Brabant; near Brussels. Pop. 3,230.

Londinières, t. France, in Lower Seine; 7 N. Neufchâtel, 15 ESE. Dieppe. Pop. 739.

London, t. Upper Canada, in Middlesex co.; 107 WSW. York.

London, t. Ann Arundel co. Md., on South river; 5 SSW. Annapolis.

London, p-t. & cap. Madison co., Ohio, on Oak run, a branch of the Scioto; 25 W. Columbus, 45 SW. Chillicothe, W. 443. Pop. 132.

London, (*New*), see *New London*.

London, (an. *Londinium*, with the Romans, *Lundayn* with the Britons, and *Londenceaster* with the Saxons,) the metropolis of the British empire, situated mostly in Middlesex, chiefly on the N. bank of the Thames, 60 m. from the sea; 396 S. Edinburgh, 330 ESE. Dublin, 190 W. Amsterdam, 225 NNW. Paris, 610 SW. Copenhagen, 660 WNW. Vienna, 860 N. by E. Madrid, 950 NNW. Rome, 1,140 WSW. Petersburg, 1,660 NW. Constantinople. Lon. of St. Paul's church, 0. 5. 37. W. Greenwich. Lat. 51. 31. N.

In the following table is exhibited, for 4 different periods, the population of the 5 divisions, which compose the metropolis.—The 1st line exhibits the population of London within the walls; the 2d, that of London without the walls, including the Inns of Court; the 3d, that of the city and liberties of Westminster; the 4th, that of the out-parishes, within the bills of mortality; and the 5th, that of the out-parishes, not within the bills of mortality.

	1700	1750	1801	1811
1.	139,300	87,000	75,171	55,484
2.	169,000	156,000	149,136	65,425
3.	130,000	152,000	158,210	162,085

	1790	1750	1801	1811
4.	226,900	258,900	364,526	572,838
5.	9,150	22,355	117,802	155,714
	674,350	675,250	864,845	1,011,546

The number of males, in 1811, was 457,481, and of females, 552,265; inhabited houses, 141,732; streets, lanes, alleys, and courts, about 8,000; squares, 60. The number of strangers, constantly in the city for business or pleasure, is supposed to be not less than 100,000. The number of deaths, in 1700, was 19,443; in 1750, 27,727; and in 1800, 25,761. London, considered in the aggregate, comprises the city and its liberties, the city and liberties of Westminster, the borough of Southwark, and nearly 30 of the contiguous villages. Its length from E. to W. is 7 and a half miles, and its breadth 5. The thermometer in summer, sometimes rises to 80 deg., rarely to 84 deg., and in winter it sometimes falls to 15 deg., and has been known, though very rarely, to fall to 0.

London, with respect to commerce, manufactures, arts, literature, and charitable institutions, surpasses all other cities on the globe. The number of vessels belonging to the port, in 1701, was 560, carrying 84,832 tons; and in 1800, the number was 2,666, carrying 568,262 tons. The official value of the imports, in 1800, was £18,843,172; exports £25,428,922; real value in all £68,000,000, nearly two thirds of the value of the whole trade of the kingdom. In 1819, it was stated that the amount of exports and imports was about £70,000,000 annually; 4,000 vessels employed in the foreign trade, 9,000 in the coasting trade; the outward and inward tonnage about 1,800,000 tons; 3,000 vessels belonging to the port, carrying 600,000 tons, and 45,000 men.—The manufactures consist chiefly of jewellery, watches, japan-ware, cut-glass, books, cabinet-work, carriages, other fine goods, and articles of elegant use.

The city is built almost wholly of brick, of a pale colour. The houses of the nobility, gentry, and great merchants, are magnificent, spacious, and commodious. A great part of these are situated in the west end of the town. The houses of the city are disposed with great uniformity, and the streets are generally wide. It contains 122 churches of the established religion, 120 chapels of ease, 18 Roman Catholic chapels, 30 churches and chapels belonging to foreign Protestants, 6 synagogues of the Jews, and about 180 meeting-houses of English Protestant dissenters.

But few of the public edifices display great magnificence. The most remarkable exception is the cathedral church of *St. Paul*, which is esteemed the chief ornament of the city, and is inferior to none in Europe, except *St. Peter's* at Rome. It was built at the national expense, by sir Christopher Wren, was begun in 1675 and finished in 1710, and cost £747,954, 2s. 3½d. It is 510 feet in length, 282 in breadth, and 340 in height to the top of the cross. *Westminster Abbey* is a grand Gothic edifice, and is the sanctuary of the illustrious dead, kings, statesmen, warriors, poets, and philosophers. *St. James' palace* is appropriated to purposes of

state; it is inconsiderable in its appearance, and is built of brick. *The Queen's Palace*, also called *Buckingham House*, is the town residence of the royal family. It is a handsome brick building. *Carlton House*, has several magnificent apartments, and the finest armory in the world. *The Tower of London*, anciently a palace, now contains the mint, the recording office, a royal menagerie, the jewel office, the small armory, which contains stands of arms for 200,000 men. *The bank of England* is an immense pile of building. The capital of this bank amounts to £11,686,800. *Westminster-hall* is one of the largest rooms in Europe, unsupported by pillars. It is used for coronation feasts, and occasionally for the trial of peers. *The Houses of the Lords and Commons* are situated back of Westminster-hall. *The Mansion House* is the residence of the lord mayor of London. *Somerset House* is an immense stone edifice, appropriated to various public uses. *Guild-hall* is the hall in which are held the various courts of the city. *The Royal Library* contains about 80,000 volumes, collected chiefly by George III. *The British Museum* is a grand national depository of antiquities, natural and artificial curiosities, printed books, stated at 150,000 volumes, and MSS. said to amount to 60,000. Other public buildings of note are the Royal Exchange, Custom House, General Post Office, Excise Office, East India House, South Sea House, and Commercial Hall. The bridges, which are objects of particular interest, are London bridge, Westminster bridge, Blackfriar's bridge, Waterloo bridge, Southwark bridge, and Vauxhall bridge. They are accounted the most interesting architectural objects in the city, from their magnificence and solidity. In several places there are squares of considerable size, from 100 to 1,000 feet square. The most remarkable are Grosvenor-square, Portman-square, Berkley-square, Cavendish-square, Bedford-square, Leicester-square, and Lincoln's Inn square.

The city contains 5 colleges, viz. *Zion College*, for the improvement of the clergy, which has a library entitled to a copy of every book published in the kingdom; *Gresham College*, for divinity, law, physic, astronomy, geometry, music, and rhetoric; the *College of Physicians*, Warwick-lane, for professors of medicine; *Doctors' Commons*, or *College of Civilians*, for the study of the civil law; and the *Heralds' College*, or *College of Arms*. There are 16 inns of court and chancery for students of law, the principal of which are the *Inner Temple*, the *Middle Temple*, *Lincoln's Inn*, and *Gray's Inn*. *The Royal Society*, incorporated in 1663, under the presidency of sir Isaac Newton, is composed of the first literary and scientific characters of the age, and has an extensive library. *The Royal Academy* was instituted in 1768, under the presidency of sir Joshua Reynolds. There are various other literary and scientific associations. There are 41 free schools with perpetual endowments, 300 public, and 3,730 private schools. There are 22 hospitals, 107 almshouses, 18 institutions for the support of the indigent of various descriptions, and 18 prisons. The two principal theatres are those of *Drury-*

lane and *Covent-garden*. There are 2 others, the *Lyceum*, and the *Haymarket*. *Vauxhall-gardens* are, perhaps, as brilliant and magnificent a place of public amusement as any in Europe. *Hyde-park* lies on W. side of the city. It was first enclosed by a brick wall, after the restoration. It contains 394 acres, is the grand Sunday resort of pedestrians and equestrians from the metropolis, and is used for the field-days of the horse and foot guards, and other troops.

London contains 15 flesh markets, and 25 markets for corn, vegetables, &c. The number of bullocks consumed annually is 110,000; sheep and lambs 776,000; calves 210,000; hogs 210,000; besides animals of other kinds; ale and porter 1,113,500 barrels of 36 gallons each; spiritous liquors and compounds 11,146,782 gallons; wine 65,000 pipes; butter 16,600,000 pounds; cheese 21,100,000 pounds. As many as 50,000 lamps, were, in 1812, lighted every night, within the bills of mortality. The city is now lighted by gas; and 28 chaldrons of coal are daily consumed for producing the gas; by which 76,000 lights are supplied, each equal to the light of 6 candles.—Four members are returned to parliament for London, two for Westminster, and two for Southwark.

It has been computed that for several years past as many as 800 new books are published annually in the city. In 1815, from the returns made to the house of commons about 20,000 morning newspapers were published daily; 15, or 16,000 evening papers; 20 to 22,000 on alternate days; 70,000 weekly; monthly magazines and reviews upwards of 50; several others published quarterly or at irregular periods.

In this vast hive of human society are to be found the most princely opulence, and the most abject poverty; every virtue which ennobles, and every vice which debases human nature. Colquhoun, in his "Police of London," describes 18 different classes of cheats and swindlers, who infest the metropolis. From a report made in 1815, it appears that there were then, in the city, no less than 15,288 beggars; and it has been computed, that as many as 50,000 females gain a wretched subsistence by vice.

The following are among the calamities recorded in the history of London. In 664 it was ravaged by the plague. In 798, it was almost wholly consumed by fire. In 801, it suffered again by fire. In 1264, 20,000 persons perished by famine. In 1347, it was visited with a terrible pestilence, which lasted several years, and carried off as many as 100,000 inhabitants. No less than 50,000, were interred during one year, in one burying ground. In 1407, the plague carried off 30,000; in 1500, 20,000; and in 1603, 30,578. In 1625, a terrible pestilence carried off 35,417. The whole number of persons who died that year, in the city, was 54,265, said to be one third of the inhabitants. In 1665, the *great plague* carried off 68,950 persons, according to the bills returned; yet the real number was much greater. The whole number of deaths within the year, as given by the bills, was 97,306. The following year, a fire broke out, which lasted 4 days, and consumed 400 streets, 13,200 dwelling houses, 89 churches, besides a

great many other public buildings and splendid edifices. The whole loss was calculated at £10,730,500 sterling. *A Monument*, 202 feet in height, was erected by sir Christopher Wren, in memory of this fire.—Natives, Chaucer, More, Spencer, Cowley, Milton, Temple, Shaftsbury, Pope, Halley, Doddridge, Churchill, Hogarth, Chesterfield, Glover, Lowth.

London Britain, t. Chester co. Pa. Pop. 425.

London Cross Roads, (*New*,) p-t. Chester co. Pa.; W. 115.

London Harbour, bay and harbour on N. coast of the island of St. John, in the gulf of St. Lawrence. Lon. 63. 8. W. Lat. 46. 26. N.

Londonderry, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H.; 25 SSE. Concord, 35 WSW. Portsmouth, W. 484. Pop. in 1810, 2,766; in 1820, 3,127. It is a large and valuable agricultural township, and one of the most considerable in the state, and contains a respectable and well endowed academy. It is divided into two parishes, in each of which is a Presbyterian meeting house. The turnpike from Boston to Concord, passes through this town. It was settled in 1719, by 16 families from the north of Ireland.

Londonderry, p-t. Windham co. Vt.; 33 SW. Windsor, W. 440. Pop. 958.

Londonderry, p-t. Chester co. Pa.; W. 128. Pop. 581.

Londonderry, t. Dauphin co. Pa. Pop. 1,100.

Londonderry, t. Bedford co. Pa. Pop. 602.

Londonderry, p-t. Guernsey co. Ohio; W. 311.

Londonderry, co. Ireland, in Ulster, bounded N. by Lough Foyle and the Atlantic ocean, E. by Antrim, SW. by Tyrone, and W. by Donegal; extending in its dimensions 32 miles from N. to S., and about the same from E. to W. Sq. m. 798. Pop. in 1813, 186,000. Episcopalians 27,000. Presbyterians 53,000. Catholics 106,000. This county was formerly called *Coleraine*.

Londonderry, anciently *Derry*, city & s-p. Ireland, capital of a county of the same name; 106 NNW. Dublin. Lon. 7. 13. W. Lat. 55. N. Pop. including the suburbs, 18,500. Bp. see. It is situated on W. side of Lough Foyle, over which is a wooden bridge, upwards of 1,000 feet in length, erected in the year 1791. The town is of great antiquity, is built on uneven ground, has within the walls 4 main streets which intersect at right angles, and contains a Gothic cathedral, a chapel of ease, 2 Presbyterian meeting houses, and a Catholic chapel. The streets are well paved and lighted. The harbour is deep, wide, and tolerably secure. A very extensive trade is carried on between this town, the West Indies and America. The exports consist of linen, yarn, &c.—It sends one member to parliament.

Lonee, t. Hind.; 12 ESE. Poonah.

Lonel, t. Sardinia; 22 SE. Bosa.

Loner, t. Hind., Baglana; 16 NW. Chander.

Londres, or *London*, t. S. A. in Tucuman. Lat. 29. 12. S.

Lonerslatt, t. Bavaria; 14 SSW. Bamberg.

Lonfelden, t. Austria; 6 W. Freistatt.

Long, city, China, of the second rank, in Quang-si; 1,195 SSW. Peking. Lon. 106. 21. E. Lat. 22. 22. N.

Long, city, China, of the second rank, in Chen-si; 562 SW. Peking. Lon. 106. 32. E. Lat. 34. 39. N.

Long Bay, bay, W. of lake Winnipiseogee, E. of Meredith. Length 3 miles.

Long Bay, bay on the coast of N. C. and S. C., between Cape Fear and the mouth of the Great Pedee.

Long Bay, bay on W. coast of Barbadoes.

Long, or *Eighteen mile Beach*, on the coast of N. J., between the Barnegat and Little Egg Harbour Inlet.

Long Bay, bay on E. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 76. W. Lat. 18. 8. N.

Long Bay, bay on W. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 78. 21. W. Lat. 18. 20. N.

Long Bay, bay on S. coast of Jamaica; 6 E. Callabash bay.

Long Bottom, p-t. Athens co. Ohio, W. 331.

Long Forgan, t. Scot., Perthshire; 12 ENE. Perth.

Long, or *Great Island*, isl. Tennessee, in the Holston; 45 SW. Abingdon, Va. Length 3 m.

Long Island, isl. in Green bay, W. of lake Michigan.

Long Island, isl. belonging to the state of N. York, extending E. from the city of New York 140 miles. It is not more than 10 miles in breadth on a medium, and is separated from Connecticut by Long island sound. The island is divided into 3 counties; King's Queen's and Suffolk. Lon. 72. to 74. W. Lat. 40. 50. N. Pop. in 1810, 48,751; in 1820, 57,978. Sag Harbour is the principal port. The south side of the island is flat land, of a light sandy soil, bordered on the sea coast, with large tracts of salt meadow. The soil, however, is well calculated for raising grain, especially Indian corn. The north side of the island is hilly, and of a strong soil, adapted to the culture of grain, hay, and fruits, and the eastern part is remarkably adapted to the growth of wood, and supplies, in great part, the city of New York with this article. The principal towns and villages on the island are Brooklyn, Jamaica, Sag harbour, Flatbush, Flushing, Satauket, and Huntington.

Long Island Sound, a kind of island sea, from 3 to 25 m. broad, and about 140 long, extending the whole length of the island, and dividing it from Connecticut. It communicates with the ocean at both ends.

Long Island, isl. in Penobscot bay, on the coast of Maine; 12 miles long, and 2 broad. Pop. 19. See *Islesborough*.

Long Island, small isl. near the coast of S. C. Lon. 72. 45. W. Lat. 32. 50. N.

Long Island, isl. near S. coast of Jamaica. Lon. 76. 58. W. Lat. 17. 51. N.

Long Island, isl. near N. coast of Antigua. Lon. 61. 28. W. Lat. 17. 17. N.

Long Island, isl. in Hudson's straits. Lon. 75. W. Lat. 61. N.

Long Island, isl. in Hudson's bay. Lon. 78. 30. W. Lat. 55. 10. N.

Long Island, narrow island, about 2 miles in length, on S. coast of Ireland, and county of Cork, in Roaring Water bay. Lon. 9. 27. W. Lat. 51. 26. N.

Long Island, one of the smaller Bermuda islands.

Long Island, small isl. in the gulf of Mexico, near the coast of E. Florida. Lon. 82. 55. W. Lat. 27. 50. N.

Long Island, small isl. near the coast of Virginia, at the mouth of York River. Lon. 76. 35. W. Lat. 37. 16. N.

Long Island, small isl. in the Atlantic, near the coast of Brazil. Lat. 16. 30. S.

Long Island, small isl. Eng., in Pool Harbour.

Long Island, small island in the E. Indian sea, near W. coast of Brilliton. Lon. 107. 30. E. Lat. 2. 51. S.

Long Island, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near SE. coast of the isl. of Madura. Lon. 113. 5. E. Lat. 7. 16. S.

Long Island, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near N. coast of the isl. of Flores. Lon. 122. 27. E. Lat. 8. 6. S.

Long Island, small isl. in a bay on N. coast of New Guinea. Lon. 135. 18. E. Lat. 1. 4. S.

Long Island, isl. in Queen Charlotte's Sound, on the coast of New Zealand, called by the Natives *Hamote*, about 4 miles in length; 9. S. Port Jackson.

Long Island, isl. in the S. Pacific ocean, at the entrance of Broad Sound, on NNE. coast of New Holland, about 30 m. in length. Lon. 210. 33. W. Lat. 22. 24. S.

Long Island, see *English Island*.

Long Island, see *Leoing*.

Long Island, small isl. near W. coast of Scot. Lon. 5. 37. W. Lat. 56. 15. N.

Long Island, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near the coast of Africa. Lat. 10. 25. S.

Long Island, isl. in the Mergui Archipelago. Lon. 98. 12. E. Lat. 12. 36. S.

Long Island, see *Yuma*.

Long Kouang, t. Corea; 125 SSE. King-ki-tao. Lon. 127. 54. E. Lat. 35. 55. N.

Long Key, (*Middle*,) small isl. in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Mexico. Lon. 88. 48. W. Lat. 17. 10. N.

Long Key, (*North*,) small island in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Mexico. Lon. 88. 40. W. Lat. 17. 50. N.

Long Key, (*South*,) small island in the bay of Honduras, near the coast of Mexico. Lon. 88. 50. W. Lat. 16. 57. N.

Long Meadow, p-t. Hampden co. Mass., on E. side of the Connecticut; 6 S. Springfield, 97 WSW. Boston, W. 359. Pop. 1,171.

Long Mountain, mt. N. H.; 15 NE. Lancaster.

Long Mountain, mt. Virginia; 80 WSW. Richmond. Lon. 79. 20. W. Lat. 37. 15. N.

Long Nose, cape on E. coast of New Holland, in the S. Pacific ocean. Lon. 151. 15. E. Lat. 35. 6. S.

Long Point, peninsula of Upper Canada, extending 20 miles into lake Erie.

Long Pond, in Cumberland co. Maine, on E. side of Bridgetown; 10 m. long, and 1 broad.

Long Reach, narrow part of the straits of Magellan, between Cape Quad and Buckley Point.

Long Reef, shoal in the Spanish Main, near the Mosquito shore. Lon. 82. 50. W. Lat. 12. 22. N.

Long Ride, see *Laurel Mountains*.

Long Sort, small isl. in the river of St. Lawrence. Lon. 74. 55. W. Lat. 55. 2. N.

Long Shoal, r. N. C., which runs into Pamlico sound, Lon. 76. 4. W. Lat. 35. 21. N.

Long Shoal Point, cape on the coast of North

Carolina, at the mouth of Long Shoal river. Lon. 76. 2. W. Lat. 35. 22. N.

Long Shoals, an expansion of Cumberland river in Pulaski co. Ken. It contains several islands.

Long Swamp, t. Berks co. Pa. Pop. 1,371.

Longa, one of the smaller Shetland islands. Lon. 1. 37. W. Lat. 60. 12. N.

Longa, small isl. near west coast of Scotland. Lon. 5. 40. W. Lat. 56. 12. N.

Longacoming, p-t. Gloucester co. N. J.; W. 159.

Longahoo, one of the smaller Friendly isls.; 12 ESE. Neeneeva.

Longanico, (an. *Pisa*,) t. Morea, near the mouth of the Alpheus; 30 S. Patras.

Longay, small isl. near E. coast of Skye. Lon. 5. 53. W. Lat. 57. 19. N.

Longee, see *Loonghee*.

Lo-ngan, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si; 47 WSW. Kien-tchang.

Lo-ngan, t. China, of the third rank, in Chang-tong; 22 NNW. Tcin-tcheou.

Longara, t. Naples, in Calabria Ultra; 20 WNW. St. Severina.

Longares, t. Spain, in Aragon; 20 SSW. Saragossa.

Longavi, mt. Chili. Lat. 35. 30. S. Its height is estimated at more than 20,000 feet.

Longbridge, t. Scot., in Murray; 4 E. Elgin.

Longchamp, t. France, in Marne; 12 E. Chaumont.

Longchamp, t. France, in Seine; 3 W. Paris.

Longchamps, t. France, in Vosges; 3 NNE. Epinal, 7 W. Bruyeres.

Longeau, t. France, in Upper-Marne; 6 S. Langres.

Longepierre, t. France, in Saône-and-Loire, near the river Doubs; 7 ENE. Verdun sur Saône. 16 NE. Châlons sur Saône.

Longeri, t. Africa, in Loango, where the kings are generally interred.

Longeville, t. France, in Moselle; 3 W. St. Avold, 4 ESE. Boulay.

Longeville, t. France, in Upper-Marne; 15 SSW. St. Dizier.

Longford, co. Ireland, in Leinster, bounded NW. by Leitrim, NE. by Cavan, S. and SE. by Westmeath, and W. by Roscommon; about 21 miles in length, and 14 in its general breadth. It contains 23 parishes, about 10,000 houses, and rather more than 50,000 inhabitants. Towards the north it is mountainous, but the other part is in general flat, in some places subject to be overflowed by the Shannon, which bounds it on the west; and the Inny, which crosses it, on the S. Longford is the principal town.

Longford, t. Ireland, in the county of that name, on the river Cammin; 40 SSW. Sligo, 58 WNW. Dublin. Lon. 7. 45. W. Lat. 52. 42. N. It has considerable linen manufactures. Here was formerly a Dominican convent.

Longhaven, bay, Scot., on the coast of Aberdeenshire; 4 S. Peterhead.

Longholm, or *Langholm*, t. Scot., in Dumfriesshire, with a weekly market; 15 N. Carlisle, 22 E. Dumfries. Pop. 2,039. Near it are some medicinal springs.

Long-hou-koen, t. China, in Hou-quang; 52 SSW. Tao.

Longiano, t. Italy ; 12 NW. Rimini.

Lon-kang, t. Corea ; 30 WNW. Hoang-tcheou.

Longmay, t. Scot., in Aberdeenshire ; 5 S. Fraserburgh.

Long-men, t. China, of the third rank, Quang-tong ; 42 N. Hoei-tcheou.

Long-nan, city, China, of the first rank, in Setchuen, on the river Mou-quan ; 710 SW. Peking. Lon. 104. 18. E. Lat. 32. 22. N. This city is considered as one of the most important of the province, having several forts under its jurisdiction, which were formerly of great use to prevent the invasions of the Tartars.

Long-nan, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si ; 50 S. Nan-ngan.

Long-nen, t. China, of the third rank, in Petcheli ; 27 NW. Yen-king.

Longness-Point, cape on S. coast of the Isle of Man ; 10 SSW. Douglas.

Longnewton, t. Scot., in Roxburgshire ; 6 NW. Jedburgh.

Long-ngan, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-si ; 7 SW. Tou-nang.

Longnor, t. Eng., in Staffordshire, on the borders of Derbyshire, with a market on Wednesday ; 32 N. Stafford, 167 NW. London.

Longny, t. France, in Orne ; 9 E. Mortagne. 12 NE. Bellesme. Pop. 1,917.

Longobardo, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra ; 10 SW. Cosenza.

Longobuco, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra ; 14 S. Rosano.

Longotoma, r. Chili, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 31. 30. S.

Longotoma, t. Chili, on N. side of the river so called ; 84 S. Coquimbo.

Longovicus, now Lancaster.

Longside, t. Scot., in Aberdeenshire ; 4 W. Peterhead.

Long-siuen, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si ; 42 S. Ki-ngan.

Long-siuen, t. China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang ; 45 WSW. Tchu-tcheou.

Long-tan, t. Corea ; 42 SE. Hetsin.

Long-tchang, t. China, of the third rank, in Setchuen ; 35 NNW. Tche-li-leou.

Long-tchang-ching, t. China, in Chang-tong ; 15 E. Tci-nan.

Long-tchian mt. Thibet. Lon. 86. 39. E. Lat. 27. 48. N.

Long-tchuen, t. Corea ; 55 WNW. Han-tcheou.

Long-tchuen, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-tong ; 50 ESE. Lien-ping.

Long-te, t. China, of the third rank, in Chen-si ; 22 W. Pin-leang.

Long-town, or *Longton*, t. Eng., in Cumberland ; 9 N. Carlisle, 307 N. London. Pop. 1,325. It is situated on the borders of Scotland, near the conflux of the Esk and the Kirsop, with a weekly market on Thursday.

Longton, t. Eng., in Lancashire ; 6 SW. Preston. Pop. 1,340.

Longtown, t. Eng., in Herefordshire, on the borders of Monmouthshire ; 18 WSW. Hereford. Pop. 844.

Long-tsuen, t. China, of the third rank, Koei-tcheou ; 27 SW. Se-nan.

Long-ty, t. China, of the third rank, in Koei-tcheou ; 12 SE. Koei-yang.

Longuè, t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire ; 7 N.

Saumur, 10 S. Baugé. Pop. 3,573.

Longue, small island in the Indian sea ; 10 N. Mauritius.

Longueil, t. Canada, on the St. Lawrence. Lon. 73. W. Lat. 45. 36. N.

Longuemarch, t. Flanders ; 7 NNE. Ypres.

Longueval, t. France, in Somme ; 9 NW. Peronne.

Longueville, t. France, in Lower-Seine ; 9 S. Dieppe. Pop. 430.

Longuion, t. France, and seat of a tribunal, in Moselle ; 7 SW. Longwy, 22 W. Thionville. Lon. 5. 41. E. Lat. 49. 27. N. Pop. 1,509. Here is a considerable iron forge and cannon foundry.

Longwy, t. France, principal place of a district, in Moselle, on the Chiens ; 7 posts NNW. Metz, 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ E. Paris. Lat. 49. 32. N. Pop. 2,129. It was fortified by Vauban.

Longwy, t. France, in Jura, on the Doubs ; 9 S. Dôle.

Long-yang, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang ; 15 SE. Tchan-te.

Long-yen, t. China, of the third rank, in Fokien ; 52 SE. Ting-tcheou.

Long-yeou, t. China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang ; 15 ENE. Kiu-tcheou.

Lonhanko, t. Birmah ; 65 N. Munchaboo.

Lonia, r. Croatia, which rises near Graben, and runs into the Velika, 6 S. Ivantz.

Lonicera, p-t. Baldwin co. Georgia ; W. 684.

Lonigo, or *Leonico*, t. Italy, in the Vicentin, on a river called Piume Novo ; 14 SSW. Vicenza. It contains several churches and monasteries.

Loningen, t. Munster ; 8 SSW. Cloppenburg.

Lonjumeau, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise ; 9 SE. Versailles, 10 S. Paris. Pop. 1,434.

Lonka, r. Bohemia, which runs into the Elbe, 3. SE. Leitmeritz.

Lonka, t. Rus. Podolia ; 44 N. Kaminiec.

Lonlay, t. France, Lower-Charente ; 6 north St. Jean d'Angely.

Lonlay l'Abbaye, t. France, in Orne ; 4 NW. Domfront, 9 S. Mortain. Pop. 3,300.

Longe Terre, small isl. near W. coast of France ; 2 W. Bourg Neuf. Lat. 47. 1. N.

Lonneker, t. Neth., in Overijssel ; 32 E. Deventer. Pop. 1,300.

Lons le Saunier, city, France, and capital of Jura, formerly celebrated for its salt-works, not now carried on ; 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ posts SSW. Besançon, 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ E. Paris. Lon. 5. 38. E. Lat. 46. 40. N. Pop. 7,074. H. 860. Chh. 5.

Lonschakova, t. Russia, in Irkutskoi ; 40 NNE. Stretensk.

Lonschim, t. Prussia, in Culm ; 10 S. Culm.

Lontchoudsong, t. Thibet ; 35 NNE. Lassa. Lon. 92. 14. E. Lat. 29. 58. N.

Lonthal, r. Wurtemberg, which runs into the Brentz, between Giengen and Brentz.

Lonthoir, t. Banda, in the E. Indian sea.

Lontou, t. Africa, in Galam, on the Senegal ; 60 SE. Galam.

Lonyn, city, China, of the second rank, in Quang-si ; 1,160 SSW. Peking. Lon. 106. 39. E. Lat. 22. 57. N.

Lonzac, t. France, Correze, district of Tulle. Pop. 2,011.

Loo, t. Flanders ; 6 SSE. Dixmude. P. 1,363.

Loo, r. Brabant, which runs into the Dyle, near Louvain.

Loo, r. Eng., which runs into the sea, a little below East and West Looe.

Looboe, t. on south coast of Celebes, in Bony bay. Lon. 121. 25. E. Lat. 2. 42. S.

Loocalla, t. Congo, on the Zaire; 90 W. St. Salvador.

Loo-Christy, t. Neth., in E. Flanders; 5 NE. Ghent. Pop. 3,100.

Loochoo, *Lieou-Kieou*, *Lewchew*, or *Liqueo Islands*, a cluster of 36 islands, in the Eastern ocean, south of Japan, 400 or 500 miles E. China. *Great Loochoo*, the only island of large size, is about 50 miles long, and from 12 to 15 broad. The soil and climate are remarkably fine; the sea breezes preserve it from extremes of heat and cold; while its configuration, rising in the middle to considerable eminences, supplies it with streams of excellent water. Exquisite fruits and vegetables abound, but the most important object of cultivation is rice. The whole coast is surrounded with coral reefs, but it has several excellent harbours; one in particular said to excel that of Port Mahon. The capital is Kintching, situated 5 miles from its port Napakiang. It is beautifully situated on the slope of a hill, the houses intermingled with fine trees, rising gently above each other, and the king's palace crowning the whole. It is in Lon. 127. 52. E. Lat. 26. 14. N.

This island was visited by captains Maxwell and Hall in their return from the late embassy to China, and from the accounts of captain Hall and Mr. Macleod, since published, the inhabitants are a very interesting and estimable people. They are of small stature, the men, on an average, not being more than 5 feet and 2 inches high; but strong, well made, and athletic; their dispositions gay, gentle, and peculiarly amiable, and their manners respectful and polite. During the stay of the English upon their coast, they lavished upon them every species of courtesy and hospitality, and at their departure made demonstrations of deep grief, that were quite affecting. They have long been tributary to the Chinese, but their natural features and disposition are quite distinct; and their appearance indicates their descent from Japan or rather Corea. In complexion they are as fair as the natives of Spain or Portugal. They appeared to be unacquainted with the use of arms, and with money. Their language is a dialect of the Japanese.

Looduera, t. Bengal; 11 S. Rogonatpour.

Looe, small isl. near the coast of Cornwall; 2 SE. Looe.

Looe, (*East*,) t. Eng., in Cornwall; 16 W. Plymouth, 232 WSW. London. Lon. 4. 18. W. Lat. 50. 22. N. Pop. 480. It has a market on Saturday; and is an ancient borough by prescription, sending two members to parliament. It is situated on E. side of the river Loo, near its mouth, which is navigable for vessels of 100 tons.

Looe, (*West*,) t. Eng., in Cornwall, on W. side of the Loo, opposite to East Looe. It has a market on Saturday, and sends 2 members to parliament. Pop. 433.

Loohoggo, one of the smaller Friendly isl.

ands, surrounded by a reef of rocks. Lon. 185. 36. E. Lat. 19. 41. S.

Loojama, t. on E. coast of the island of Timor. Lon. 126. 18. E. Lat. 8. 27. S.

Looknapour, t. Hind., in Oude; 15 SW. Kai-rabad.

Lookout Mountain, mt. Tennessee and Georgia. The river Tennessee passes directly under the north brow, and the ridge extends S. into Georgia. The height is estimated at 2,500 feet. *Lookout Creek* flows on the west side into the Tennessee, 8 or 9 W. Brainerd.

Lookseengah, t. Bengal; 35 NW. Ramgur.

Loom, t. Norway; 60 SE. Romsdal.

Loomaka, t. Bootan; 28 S. Tassasudon.

Loonenburg, see *Athens*, N. Y.

Loonghee, t. Birmah, on the Irrawaddy; 55 N. Prome. Lat. 19. 42. N. The meaning of the word is Great Cable, and the name is said to be so called from a ligament of stone which passes from a rock to the opposite shore, and which the inhabitants believe was once a rope, which floating down the stream, was stopped and petrified. It has considerable trade. Here is a celebrated temple.

Loonpour, t. Guzerat; 40 E. Junagur.

Loonzay, see *Mayahoum*.

Loop Head, see *Cape Lean*.

Loosedrecht, t. Holland; 8 S. Naarden.

Looseduynen, or *Lausdun*, v. Holland; 4 SSW. the Hague. Pop. 1,492.

Loosz, or *Loolz*, see *Borchloen*.

Lop, see *Tantabée*.

Lop, lake, Central Asia, with a town of the same name on its banks, on the caravan road from Kashgar to China, on north side of desert of Cobi. About Lon. 90. E. Lat. 42. N.

Lop Kent-chian, mt. Thibet. Lon. 85. 54. E. Lat. 30. 14. N.

Lopadium, now *Lubad*.

Lopary, t. Hind., Benares; 10 N. Jionpour.

Lo-pe, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-si; 7 E. Ta-ping.

Lopesco, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; 19 SW. Aquila.

Lo-ping, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si; 30 E. Yao-tcheou.

Lo-ping, t. China, of the third, in Chan-si; 15 S. Ping-ting.

Lo-ping, city, China, of the second rank, in Yun-nan; 1,112 SSW. Peking. Lon. 103. 55. E. Lat. 25. N.

Lopo, lake, Thibet, about 18 miles long, and 9 broad. Lon. 89. 52. E. Lat. 42. 20. N.

Loppen, small isl. in the North sea, near the coast of Lapland. Lat. 69. 43. N.

Loppersum, v. Neth.; 5 W. Delfzyl. Pop. 1,000.

Loppis, t. Finland; 36 NNW. Helsingfors.

Lopschenskoi, t. Russia, in Archangelskoe, on the coast of the White sea; 60 W. Archangel.

Lora, t. Spain, in Seville; 8 N. Carmona. Pop. 3,000.

Lora, castle, Prussia, in Erfurt; 3 SE. Bleich-erode, 18 N. Muhlhausen.

Lora, r. Chili, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 34. 46. S.

Lora, t. Chili, on a river of the same name; 105 S. Valparaiso.

Lorah, t. Bahar; 25 WSW. Rota gur.

Loramie, r. Ohio, which joins the Great Miami at Piqua. It is navigable for batteaux 30 miles.

Loranga, r. Africa, which runs into the straits of Mozambique, Lat. 17. 30. S.

Loranca, t. Spain, New Castile; 8 S. Huetle.

Lorbus, or *Lerba*, (an. *Laribus Colonia*,) t. Africa, in Tunis; 10 WSW. Tuberlake.

Lorca, (an. *Ilorcis*,) t. Spain, in Murcia, formerly a city, and the see of a bishop; 34 SW. Murcia, 42 W. Carthagen. Lon. 2. W. Lat. 37. 38. N. Pop. 21,866. It has 9 churches, several monasteries, and extensive manufactures of saltpetre. The inhabitants are chiefly descendants of Moors, called, in the language of Spain, New Christians.

Lorch, t. Ger., in Nassau, whose inhabitants subsist by cultivating vineyards and making wine; 5 SSE. Caub, 24. WNW. Mentz.

Lorch, t. Wurt.; 6 W. Gemund. Pop. 1,248.

Lorch, or *Lorich*, or *Laurach*, (an. *Laureacum*,) t. Upper Austria, on a river of the same name, near the Enz.

Lorchhausen, t. Ger., Nassau, on the Rhine; 27 W. Mentz.

Lord Edgencumb's Islands, or *Lew Sark*, one of Queen Charlotte's islands, in the S. Pacific ocean, about 10 miles long, and 3 broad. Lon. 165. 14. E. Lat. 11. 10. S.

Lord Hood's Canal, inlet in the gulf of New Georgia, discovered and examined by captain Vancouver; about 40 miles in length from north to south, and 3 in breadth. Towards the north it communicates with Admiralty Inlet; on the south it is closed by the land. The southern extremity is situated in Lon. 237. 9. E. Lat. 47. 20. N.

Lord Howe's Group, cluster of islands in the Pacific ocean, discovered by captain Hunter, in the year 1791. Thirty-two of these islands were distinctly counted from the mast head, bearing NW. half N. to NE. half E.; many of them at such a distance, as made it probable the whole number was not seen. Some of the men who appeared in a boat, were stout, clean, well-made people, of a dark copper colour. Lon. 159. 24. E. Lat. 5. 30. S.

Lord Howe's Island, see *Howe's Island*.

Lord North's Island, small, low, and uninhabited island in the Pacific ocean. It has also been called *Nevil's Island* and *Johnstone's Island*. Lon. 131. 12. E. Lat. 3. 8. N.

Lore, or *Lori*, t. Georgia, Carduel; 60 SSW. Teflis, 65 NE. Erivan. It was anciently the capital of Armenia Minor, contained 6,000 houses, gave an asylum to kings, and is said to have stood out during a siege of 7 years. It contained, in 1817, only 30 houses, but exhibited various traces of ancient greatness.

Loreda, or *Lorco*, (an. *Lauretum Venetum*,) t. Italy, in the Venetian Dogada, near a canal of the Adige; 20 S. Venice. Pop. 2,300. It is the principal place of a district.

Lorenberg, t. Goritz; 7 E. Goritz.

Lorenzago, t. Italy, Belluno; 7 NE. Cadora.

Lorenzo, small isl. in the Pacific ocean, near the coast of Peru, opposite to the port Callao; inhabited by some Indian fishermen. Lat. 12. 4. S.

Loreo, see *Loreda*.

Loreto, or *Loretto*, t. Papedou, in the mar-

quisate of Ancona; on a hill, about half a league from the Adriatic; 12 N. Ancona, 110 NE. Rome. Lon. 13. 35. E. Lat. 43. 27. N. Pop. 5, or 6,000. It is small, but fortified, not of strength sufficient to stand a siege. It is the see of a bishop, under the pope. The consequence of the place arises from the Santa Casa, or Holy House, which it is pretended was the very same in which the Virgin Mary lived at Nazareth; and which, according to the history of it, was transported by the angels, in the year 1291, from Galilee.

Loreto, t. Corsica; 7 NE. Porta.

Loreto, r. Naples, in Calabria Citra, which runs into the Trionto.

Loreto, or *Notre Dame de Loreto*, t. N. A. in California. Lon. 113. W. Lat. 25. 30. N.

Loreto, t. New Mexico, in Mayo; 105 ENE. Santa Cruz.

Loreto, t. Buenos Ayres; 200 E. Corrientes.

Loreto, t. S. America, in Moxos, on the Marmora; 50 S. Trinidad.

Loretto, or *Jeune Lorette*, an Indian village in Canada; 9 NW. Quebec. H. 40, or 50.

Loretto, or *Pittsville*, p-v. Essex county, Va.; W. 91.

Loretz, r. Switz., which forms a communication between lake Zug and the river Reuss.

Lorgues, t. France, in Var; 6 SW. Draguignan, 15 W. Frejus. Pop. 4,871.

L'Orient, see *Orient L'*.

Loriol, t. France, in Drome; 9 W. Crest, 12 S. Valence. Pop. 2,390.

Lorme, t. France, and seat of a tribunal, in Nievre; 6 ENE. Corbigny, 33 NE. Nevers. Pop. 2,416.

Lorn, district, Scot., in N. part of Argyle. The eldest son of the duke of Argyle takes the title of marquis of Lorn.

Lorous, (an. *Laribus*,) t. Tunis; 60 SW. Tunis.

Loroux Beconnois, (Le,) t. France, in Mayne-and-Loire; 13 WNW. Angers, 27 N. Chollet. Pop. 2,018.

Loroux Bottereaux, (Le,) t. France, Lower-Loire; 9 E. Angers, 10 N. Clisson. Pop. 2,122.

Lorqui, t. Spain, Murcia; 12 NW. Murcia.

Lorquin, t. France, in Meurte; 4 SSE. Sarrebourg, 19 E. Luneville. Pop. 1,012.

Lorrach, or *Larach*, t. Baden; 6 NW. Rheinfelden, 6 NE. Bâle. Pop. 1,906.

Lorraine, (Duchy of,) united to France; and, with the duchy of Bar, now divided into the departments of the Meuse, the Meurte, the Moselle, and the Vosges. This country forms only a small part of the kingdom, which bore that name, and which extended from Vienne, on the Rhone to Cologne.

Lorraine, p-t. Jefferson co. N. Y.; 9 E. lake Ontario, 150 WNW. Albany, W. 439. Pop. 1,112.

Lorris, t. France, in Loiret; 12 SW. Montargis, 24 E. Orleans. Pop. 1,526.

Lorsch, or *Lauresheim*, abbey, Hesse-Darmstadt, on the Bergstrass; 6 E. Worms. Pop. 1,660.

Lorungah, pass in the mountains of Bengal; 18 W. Ramgur.

Losari, t. Corsica; 15 N. Calvi.

Losch, or *Lesch*, t. Moravia, in Brunn. Pop. 1,336.

Loschan, t. Bohemia, Kaurzim; 4 E. Prague.

Loschitz, or *Lostitz*, t. Moravia, in Olmutz ; 2 S. Muglitz. Pop. 1,596.

Losdorf, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz ; 6 WSW. Kamnitz.

Losenitz, t. Eu. Turkey, in Servia ; 30 SSW. Sabacz.

Loser, t. Salzburg, on the Stainpach ; 20 E. Kuffstein, 21 SW. Salzburg.

Losito, t. Naples, in Bari ; 6 E. Bittetto.

Losontz, or *Losoncz*, t. Hungary, in Neograd ; 34 SE. Altsohl. Pop. 2,800. It has a gymnasium.

Losquet, small isl. in the English Channel, near the coast of France. Lon. 3. 31. W. Lat. 43. 49. N.

Loss, (*Islands of*,) cluster of small islands in the Atlantic, near the coast of Africa. Lon. 13. W. Lat. 9. 16. N.

Lossa, or *Losse*, r. Thuringia, which runs into the Unstrutt.

Lossa, t. Silesia, in Brieg ; 5 SE. Brieg.

Lossabach, r. Saxony, which runs into the Mulda, near Eulenburg.

Lossau, t. Bav. ; 9 SE. Bayreuth.

Lossen, t. Courland ; 32 SE. Seelburg.

Lossie, r. Scot., which rises in Murray, and runs into the sea, at Lossiemouth. It is celebrated for its trout.

Lossiemouth, s-p. Scotland, in Murray, at the mouth of the Lossie ; 6 N. Elgin. Pop. 180.

Lossin, or *Lussin*, (*Great*,) t. in south part of the island of Cherso. Pop. about 1,800.

Lossin, (*Little*,) t. island of Cherso ; 1 S. Great Lossin. Pop. about 1,600.

Lossnitz, t. Saxony, in Schonburg ; 10 SE. Zwickau, 50 SW. Dresden. Lon. 12. 37. E. Lat. 50. 32. N. Pop. 3,300.

Lostitz, see *Loschitz*.

Lostwithiel, t. Eng., in Cornwall, on the Fowey ; 234 WSW. London. Pop. 825.

Loszlau, or *Wodislau*, t. Silesia, and principal place of a lordship, in Ratibor ; 11 SE. Ratibor, 18 NNW. Teschen. Lon. 18. 18. E. Lat. 49. 57. N. Pop. 1,311.

Lostorf, t. Austria ; 9 W. St. Polten.

Losva, r. Russia, which runs into the Sosva, in Tobolsk, 40 W. Pelim.

Lot, dep. France, bounded N. by Correze, E. by Cantal, SE. by Aveiron, S. by Tarn and Upper-Garonne, W. by Lot-and-Garonne, and NW. by Dordogne ; 70 miles in length, and 35 in breadth. It is divided into 3 arrondissements, Cahors, the capital, Gourdon, and Figeac. Pop. 272,233. Sq. m. 2,065.

Lot, r. France, which rises in the dep. of Lozere ; passes by or near to Mende, St. Genies, St. Côme, Estang, Elagnac, Cajarc, Cahors, Alban, Villeneuve d'Agén, &c., and joins the Garonne, near Aiguillon. Length 150 miles.

Lot-and-Garonne, dep. France, bounded N. by Dordogne, E. by Lot, S. by Gers, and W. by Landes and Gironde ; about 45 miles from E. to W., and 36 from N. to S. It is divided into 4 arrondissements, Agen, the capital, Nerac, Villeneuve-d'Agén, & Marmande. Pop. 326,110 ; about 30,000 Protestants. Sq. m. 2,167.

Lo-tchang, t. China, of the third rank, in Quang-toug ; 20 NW. Chao-tcheou.

Lo-tcheou, t. Corea ; 22 WSW. Koang-tcheou.

Lo-tching, t. China, of the third rank, Quang-si ; 42 NW. Lieou-tcheou.

Lo-tchuen, t. China, of the third rank, Quang-si ; 17 SSE. Ouei-ling.

Lo-tchuen, t. China, of the third rank, Chen-si ; 12 SE. Fou.

Lotewart, t. Ger. ; 3 WSW. Smalkalden.

Loth, t. Scot., in Sutherland, on E. coast ; 16 NNE. Dornoch.

Lothau, t. Bav. ; 9 S. Culmbach.

Lothian, fertile district, Scot., now divided into 3 shires, viz., East Lothian, or Haddingtonshire, Mid-Lothian, or Edinburghshire, and West-Lothian, or Linlithgowshire.

Lothing, lake, Eng., Suffolk, near Lowestoft.

Lothingland, once an island, and part of Suffolk, towards the German ocean, situated in NE. part of the county, and the most eastern part of Great Britain ; now a peninsula. The river Yare bounds it N., the sea E., the lake of Lothing S., and the river Wavenney W. ; it is only joined to the main land by a narrow neck near Lowestoft, formed, as is supposed, about the year 1722. It is above 10 m. in length from N. to S., and 6 in breadth ; and contains 16 parishes, of which Lowestoft is the principal and only market town.

Lo-tien, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-Quang ; 40 NE. Hoang-tcheou.

Lo-ling, t. China, of the third rank, in Chang-tong ; 25 NW. Vou-ting.

Lo-tong, t. China, of the third rank, in Yun-nan ; 32 W. Yun-nan.

Lotophagilis, see *Gerba*.

Lo-tsa, t. China, of the third rank, Se-tchuen ; 50 ESE. Tching-tou.

Lo-tse, t. China, of the third rank, Yun-nan ; 25 NW. Yun-nan.

Lo-tsin, t. China, of the third rank, in Tche-kiang ; 12 NE. Ouen-tcheou.

Lotul, t. Bengal ; 16 W. Toree.

Lotzin, t. Prussia, in Gumbinnen, with a castle, on a canal, which joins the Angerburg and Leventin lakes ; 56 SE. Königsberg. Lon. 21. 57. E. Lat. 53. 53. N. Pop. 1,339.

Lova, r. Russia, which runs into the Velika, 8 NW. Onogka.

Lova, t. Hungary ; 20 W. St. Crot.

Louang, r. France, which runs into the Laye, 5 N. Bethune.

Lonar, t. Hind., in Dowlatabad ; 10 WNW. Kondur.

Lovat, r. Russia, which rises from three lakes, in the province of Polotsk, and runs into the lake Ilmen, near Stara Rusa, in Novgorod.

Lovat, t. Bulgaria ; 64 E. Sofia.

Lovatova, t. on E. coast of the isl. of Flores. Lon. 122. 50. E. Lat. 8. 30. S.

Loubens, t. France, Upper-Garonne ; 12 NW. Revel, 15 E. Toulouse.

Loubiere, t. of the isl. of Dominica, on W. coast ; 17 S. Portsmouth.

Loubo, t. Benin, at the mouth of the river Formosa ; 60 SW. Benin.

Loubressac, t. France, in Lot ; 4 W. St. Cere.

Lou-chi, t. China, of the third rank, Ho-nan ; 45 S. Tchen.

Louchou, t. Persia, in Mazanderan ; 45 NE. Casbin.

Loude, t. France, in Upper-Loire ; 6 NW. Le Puy en Velay.

Loudeac, t. France, and principal place of a

district, in North-Coasts ; 20 S. St. Brieuc, 27 SSE. Guingamp. Lon. 2. 40. W. Lat. 48. 8. N. Pop. 1,289. Here is an iron forge, and a manufacture of thread.

Loudon, p-t. Rockingham co. N. H. ; 11 NNE. Concord, 42 NW. Portsmouth, W. 510. Pop. 1,694.

Loudon, t. France, principal place of a district, in Vienne, on an eminence, between the Creuse and the Dive ; 12 E. Thouars, 27 NNW. Poitiers. Lat. 47. N. Pop. 5,150.

Loudontown, p-t. Franklin co. Pa. ; W. 101.

Loudoun, co. N. side of Va., bounded N. by the Potomac, E. by Fairfax co., S. by Prince William and Fauquier cos., and W. by Frederick and Jefferson cos. Pop. in 1810, 21,338 ; slaves 5,157. Pop. in 1820, 22,702. Chief town, Leesburg.

Loué, t. France, in Sarthe ; 12 S. Sille le Guillaume, 15 W. Le Mans. Pop. 1,205.

Lovel, p-t. Oxford co. Maine ; 20 WSW. Paris, W. 539. Pop. 430.

Loverano, t. Naples, Otranto ; 5 NNE. Nardo.

Loveskaia, t. Russia, on the Caspian sea ; 27 SE. Astrachan.

Lough Arrow, lake, Ireland ; 14 S. Sligo.

Lough Allen, lake, Ireland, formed by the widening of the Shannon ; 7 N. Leitrim.

Lough Barra, lake, Ireland, in Donegal ; 20 N. Donegal.

Lough Bealta, lake, Ireland, in the county of Mayo ; 7 NNW. Castlebar.

Lough Beg, lake, Ireland, in the county of Antrim ; 2 N. Lough Neagh.

Lough Boffin, lake, Ireland, formed in the river Shannon ; 8 NNW. Longford.

Lough Carragh, lake, Ireland, in the county of Mayo ; 10 S. Castlebar.

Lough Calt, lake, Ireland, in the county of Sligo ; 20 SW. Sligo.

Lough Clay, lake, Ireland, in the county of Armagh ; 7 S. Armagh.

Lough Clean, lake, Ireland, in the county of Leitrim ; 10 ESE. Sligo.

Lough Conn, lake, Ireland, in the county of Mayo ; 10 N. Castlebar.

Lough Corrib, lake, Ireland, in the county of Galway, 20 m. long, and from 2 to 5 wide ; S. extremity is about 3 m. from Galway.

Lough Coutra, lake, Ireland, in the county of Galway ; 3 SE. Gort.

Lough Curran, lake, Ireland, in the county of Kerry ; 23 SW. Killarney.

Lough Dele, lake, Ireland, in the county of Westmeath ; 10 NE. Mullingar.

Lough Derg, lake, Ireland, which communicates with Lough Foyle ; 8 E. Donegal.

Lough Derig, lake, Ireland, in the county of Longford ; 5 ENE. Edgeworthstown.

Lough Derina, lake, Ireland, in the county of Kerry ; 24 SW. Killarney.

Lough Derveragh, lake, Ireland, in the county of Westmeath ; 5 N. Mullingar.

Lough Eask, lake, Ireland, in the county of Donegal ; 4 NE. Donegal.

Lough Ennel, lake, Ireland, in the county of Westmeath ; 2 S. Mullingar.

Lough Erne, lake, Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, (or more properly two lakes connected,) 26 miles long, and from 2 to 8 broad.

Lough Foyle, large bay on north coast of Ireland.

Lough Furren, lake, Ireland, in the county of Mayo ; 12 NW. Castlebar.

Lough Gara, lake, Ireland ; 20 S. Sligo.

Lough Gawnagh, lake, Ireland, in the county of Longford ; 15 NE. Longford.

Lough Gilly, lake, Ireland, in the county of Sligo ; 2 W. Sligo.

Lough Glin, lake, Ireland, in the county of Donegal ; 22 WNW. Londonderry.

Lough Gur, lake, Ireland ; 10 S. Limerick.

Lough Hoyle, lake, Ireland, in the county of Westmeath ; 2 NW. Mullingar.

Lough Hyne, bay of the Atlantic, on south coast of Ireland, between Baltimore harbour and Toe head.

Lough Iron, lake, Ireland, in the county of Westmeath ; 5 NW. Mullingar.

Lough Kay, lake, Ireland, in the county of Roscommon ; 6 NW. Carrick.

Lough Lane, lake, Ireland, near Killarney ; 15 S. Tralee.

Lough Larne, bay on E. coast of Ireland, between the isl. of Magee, and the county of Antrim, about 6 m. long, and 1 wide.

Lough Lene, lake, Ireland, in the county of Westmeath ; 9 N. Mullingar.

Lough Malar, lake, Isle of Man ; 3 N. Ramsay.

Lough Mask, lake, Ireland, in the county of Galway, about 10 miles long, and from 1 to 3 broad ; 10 S. Castlebar.

Lough Melvin, lake, Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, about 7 m. long, and 1 or 2 wide ; 5 S. Ballyshannon.

Lough Naffy, lake, Ireland, in the county of Galway ; 19 S. Castlebar.

Lough Nallenroe, lake, Ireland, in the county of Mayo ; 19 W. Killaloe.

Lough Neagh, large lake, Ireland, about 15 m. in length, and 8 in breadth ; situated between the counties of Antrim, Down, Armagh, Tyrone, and Londonderry. The river Ban is the only outlet. A petrifying quality is ascribed to the water of this lake.

Lough Ogram, lake, Ireland, in the county of Clare ; 8 NW. Killaloe.

Lough Oughter, lake, Ireland, in the county of Cavan ; 6 W. Cavan.

Lough Pallis, lake, Ireland, in King's county ; 12 WNW. Portarlington.

Lough Ramar, lake, Ireland, in the county of Cavan ; 12 S. Cavan.

Lough Rapham, lake, Ireland, in the county of Mayo ; 12 SW. Castlebar.

Lough Rea, lake, Ireland, in the county of Galway, near the town of Loughrea, containing several small islands, on which were formerly some monasteries.

Lough Ree, lake, Ireland, formed by a considerable expansion of the river Shannon, between the county of Roscommon and the counties of Longford and Westmeath, reaching from Lanesborough to Athlone, and in some places 3 miles broad.

Lough Salten, lake, Ireland, in the county of Mayo ; near Castlebar.

Lough Shehan, lake, Ireland, in the county of Cavan ; 13 S. Cavan.

Lough Strangford, see *Strangford*.

Lough Swilly, bay on north coast of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, 18 m. in length, and from 1 to 4 in breadth, but upwards of 30 in circumference. This bay, thought to be the *Argile*, or *Ptolemy*, is one of the nobles ports in Ireland, or perhaps in Europe, with good anchorage and deep water. A whole fleet may anchor with safety.

Lough Ta, lake, near south coast of Ireland, in the county of Wexford, which receives several rivers, but having no outlet, it overflows the country, if care be not taken to cut away the banks, near the sea, which soon fill up again; 3 NW. Carnsore point, 9 SSE. Wexford.

Lough Triorty, lake, Ireland, in the county of Donegal; 7 SSE. Donegal.

Lough Tra, or *Lake of the Ladies Island*, lake, Ireland, in the county of Wexford, near the sea; 6 S. Wexford.

Loughborough, t. Eng., in the county of Leicester; 11 N. Leicester, 109 NW. London. Lon. 1. 12. W. Lat. 52. 47. N. Pop. 5,400. The town contains a charter school and some barracks. The principal manufacture is making stockings. It has a market on Thursday.

Loughborough Canal, inlet on W. coast of N. America, in the gulf of Georgia, about 30 miles long, and 1 broad, between steep and nearly perpendicular mountains. The entrance, Lon. 234. 35. E. Lat. 50. 27. N.

Loughborough's Island, isl. in the Mergui Archipelago, of an oval form, about 10 miles long, and 5 broad. Lat. 10. 38. N.

Loughrea, t. Ireland, in the county of Galway, near a lake of the same name; 15 SW. Galway. It is a well built town.

Lougnon, r. France, which runs into the Saône, near Pontarlier.

Louhans, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Saône-and-Loire, at the conflux of the Seille and Solnan; 15 SE. Châlons sur Saône, 24 NNE. Mâcon. Lon 5. 18. E. Lat. 46. 38. N. Pop. 2,849. It is a place of resort for the merchants of France and Switzerland, who meet here for the purpose of commerce.

Loughor, t. Wales, in Glamorganshire, on the Loughor; 8 NW. Swansea. Pop. 291.

Lovignano, t. Naples, in Otranto; 12 SSW. Brindisi.

Louin, t. France, in Two Sevres; 22 NW. Poitiers. Pop. 1,500.

Lovington, p-t. & cap. Nelson co. Va.; W. 171.

Louisa, co. central part of Va., bounded N. by Orange and Spotsylvania cos., E. by Hanover co., S. by Goochland and Fluvanna cos., and W. by Albemarle co.; W. 116. Pop. in 1810, 11,900; slaves, 6,430. Pop. in 1820, 13,746.

Louisa, formerly *Degerby*, s-p. Finland, in Nyland, on N. coast of the gulf of Finland; 26 W. Fredericshamn, 120 E. Abo. Lon. 26. 26. E. Lat. 60. 27. N. Pop. 2,709.

Louisa, r. Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 5. 10. S.

Louisade, an archipelago in the Eastern seas, SE. of New Guinea; extending about 400 miles in length, and 160, where widest, in breadth. It consists of a number of islands of different sizes, though formerly esteemed a single island.

Some of the islands are fertile and populous; and the inhabitants warlike and barbarous. Lon. of the centre 152. 25. E. Lat. 10. S.

Louisburg, p-t. & cap. Franklin co. N. C., on Tar river; 23 NE. Raleigh, 55 WNW. Tarborough, W. 256. It contains 2 academies, one for males, and the other for females.

Louisburg, t. & cap. of Cape Breton, situated on a point of land on SE. side of the isl. Lon. 59. 56. W. Lat. 45. 54. N. Its streets are regular and broad, consisting for the most part of stone houses, with a large parade at a little distance from the citadel; the inside of which is a fine square, near 200 feet every way. The town is half an English mile in length, and 2 in circuit. The harbour is excellent, and is more than half an English mile in breadth, in the narrowest part, and six miles in length from NE. to SW. The principal trade of Louisburg, is the cod fishery.—It was taken from the French by the English fleet, under sir Peter Warren, and the American forces, commanded by sir William Pepperel, in the year 1745; but afterwards restored to France by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748. It was again taken by the English, under the command of Admiral Boscawen and Lieutenant-General Amherst, on the 27th of July 1758, and its fortifications since demolished.

Louisburg, see *Harrisburgh*.

Louisiana, country, ceded to the United States by France, in 1803, for 15 millions of dollars. It is bounded north by unsettled country, the limit not adjusted, east by the Mississippi, south by the gulf of Mexico, west by the Sabine to the parallel of 32° north lat.; thence by a line due north to Red river; thence up Red river to the meridian of 100° west lon.; thence along that meridian to the river Arkansas; thence up the Arkansas to its source and to the parallel of 42° north lat.; thence bounded south by the parallel of 42° to the Pacific ocean; west by the Pacific ocean. A tract of country in the southeast, lying east of the Mississippi, and regarded as a part of the Louisiana purchase, is now divided between the states of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama. The region included between the Mississippi and the Rocky mountains, comprises the states of Louisiana and Missouri, and the territories of Arkansas and Missouri. The country west of the Rocky mountains is watered by the Columbia and its branches. But a very small part of this immense territory is yet purchased of the natives. It embraces a great variety of climate, soil, and productions. The face of the country is very various; towards the south it is level, and in many parts overflowed; towards the north, elevated and hilly; and towards the west, abounding in lofty mountains. The principal are the Rocky mountains.

LOUISIANA, one of the U. States, formed in 1812. It is bounded north by Arkansas territory, east by the state of Mississippi & the gulf of Mexico. The eastern boundary line is formed by the river Mississippi from lat. 33. to 31. north, thence by the parallel of 31° to Pearl river, thence by that stream to its mouth. The gulf of Mexico forms the southern boundary, and Sabine river the western, from its mouth to lat. 32 north; thence the boundary line pro-

ceeds due north to lat. 33., thence due east to the Mississippi. Lon. 89. to 94. 5. W. Lat. 29. to 33 N.; 240 miles long, from north to south, and 210 broad. Pop. in 1820, 153,407. Slaves, 69,064. Persons employed in agriculture, 53,941; in commerce, 6,251; in manufactures, 6,041. Militia, 10,257.

TOPOGRAPHICAL TABLE.

Parishes.	Sq. m.	Pop.	
		in 1810.	in 1820.
Ascension	350	2,219	3,725
Assumption	500	2,472	3,576
Avoyelles	700	1,109	2,245
Baton Rouge (West,)	850	1,463	2,335
Concordia	2,100	2,875	2,626
Iberville	350	2,679	4,414
Interior of La Fourche	2,500	1,995	3,755
Natchitoches, co.	10,600	2,870	7,486
Ouachitta	4,000	1,077	2,896
Ocatahoola	2,000	1,164	2,287
New Orleans city }	1,300	24,552	27,175
New Orleans }			14,175
Plaquemines	1,500	1,549	2,354
Point Coupee, co.	600	4,539	4,912
Rapides	2,300	2,300	6,065
St. Bernard	400	1,020	2,635
St. Charles	300	3,291	3,862
St. James	170	3,955	5,660
St. John Baptiste	150	2,990	3,854
Opelousas, co.	7,600	5,048	10,085
Attakapas, co.	5,100	7,369	12,063
Baton Rouge, (East,)	500	10,000	5,220
New Feliciana	1,050		12,730
St. Helena	1,300		3,626
St. Tammany	2,000		1,723
Total	48,220	86,556	153,407

Towns. New Orleans is the capital, and the only large town. Other towns east of the Mississippi, are Baton Rouge, St. Francisville, and Madisonville. The most considerable towns west of the Mississippi, are Natchitoches, St. Martinsville, and Alexandria.

Government, &c. The legislature is composed of a senate of 17 members, and a house of representatives of 34 members. In 1818, 8 of the senators, and 21 of the representatives were French; and the others Americans. A large proportion of the inhabitants are French and Spanish, but the proportion of Anglo-Americans is fast increasing.

Rivers & Lakes. The principal rivers are the Mississippi, Red, Ouachitta, Black, Tensaw, Sabine, Calcasieu, Mermentau, Vermillion, Atchafalaya, Teche, Pearl, Amite, and Iberville. The largest lakes are Pontchartrain, Maurepas, Borgne, Chetimaches, Mermentau, Calcasieu, Sabine, Bistineau, Bodcau, and Ocatahoola.

Face of the country, soil, &c. All the southern part of this state is a vast alluvial tract of low champaign country, extending from lake Borgne to Sabine river, and from the gulf of Mexico to Baton Rouge and Red river, about 250 miles long, and from 70 to 140 wide. This extensive tract is intersected by numerous rivers, bays, creeks, and lakes, dividing the country into a great number of islands. The country about the Balize is one continued swamp, destitute of trees, and covered with a species of coarse reeds, from 4 to 5 feet high. Nothing can be

more dreary than a prospect from a ship's mast while passing this immense waste. A large extent of country in this state is annually overflowed by the Mississippi. According to Mr. Darby, the average width of overflowed lands above Red river, from Lat. 31. to 33. N., may be assumed at 20 miles; equal to 2,770 square miles. Below Lat. 31. to the efflux of the La-fourche, about 80 miles in extent, the inundation is about 40 miles in width; equal to 3,200 square miles. All the country below the efflux of the La-fourche is liable to be inundated, equal to 2,370 square miles. From this calculation it appears that 8,340 square miles are liable to be inundated by the overflowing of the Mississippi; and if to this be added 2,550 square miles for the inundated lands on Red river, the whole surface of the state, liable to inundation, will amount to 10,890 square miles. Of this extent, not one half is actually covered annually with water. The immediate banks of all the streams are seldom, and many of them never inundated; and they afford strips of rich tillable land, from a mile to a mile and a half wide.

The country between the Mississippi, Iberville, and Pearl rivers, is an important part of the state. The southern half is a level country, yet highly productive in cotton, sugar, rice, corn, and indigo. The northern part presents an undulating surface, covered with a heavy growth of timber, consisting of white, red, and yellow oak, hickory, black walnut, sassafras, magnolia, and poplar. The district of New Feliciana has been considered, by some, as the garden of Louisiana. The southwestern part of the state, comprising the districts of Opelousas and Attakapas, consists mostly of extensive prairies. Some of these prairies are detached, but the lines of woods between them, are generally very narrow; and they may be considered as forming one immense meadow. A large portion of these tracts are barren, but some parts, particularly that bordering on the Teche, are very fertile, and contain flourishing settlements. It has been estimated, that the prairie lands in the state, including the swamps along the gulf of Mexico, constitute one fifth of its whole surface. The country on both sides of Red river from its mouth to the limits of the state, is intersected with lakes, which are more than 40 in number, and all communicate with the river. The bottoms on the river are from one to ten miles wide, and of a very fertile soil. The timber on the bottoms, is willow, cotton wood, honey locust, pawpaw, and buckeye; on the rich uplands, elm, cucumber, ash, hickory, mulberry, black walnut, with abundance of grape vines; upon the second rate, or sandy uplands, white, pitch, and yellow pines, and various kinds of oak.

Productions. The staple productions of this state are cotton, sugar, and rice. Cotton is much more extensively cultivated than sugar; the former is universal, while the latter is confined to a very limited extent. Very little sugar is raised above Lat. 30. 12. N. It has been calculated that in the state the quantity of land adapted to the cultivation of sugar, rice, and cotton, is as follows; sugar, 250,000 acres; rice, 250,000 acres; cotton, 2,400,000. The annual

profits resulting from the labour of 50 hands employed in cultivating these three articles in Louisiana, has been calculated as follows; in cultivating sugar, 12,000 dollars; rice, 4,200; cotton, 9,000.—The exports of this state, in 1816, amounted to \$5,602,948.

Climate. In the southern part of the state, the climate in summer is hot, sultry, and unhealthy; in the northern part it is more temperate and healthy. About Lat. 30. is a region of snow. Few if any instances occur of its falling below that parallel; but it has been known to fall a foot deep at Opelousas, in Lat. 30. 32. N.

Louisiana, p-t. & cap. Pike co. Missouri; 96 St. Louis, W. 987.

Louisville, p-t. St. Lawrence co. N. Y., on the St. Lawrence; 25 E. Ogdensburgh, W. 546. Pop. 831.

Louisville, p-t., port of entry, & cap. Jefferson co. Ken., on the Ohio, at the head of the rapids, 122 miles below Cincinnati, 52 W. Frankfort, 137 S. of E. Vincennes, W. 617. Lon. 85. 30. W. Lat. 38. 3. N. Pop. in 1810, 1,357; in 1820, 4,012. It is a flourishing town, next to Lexington, the most considerable in the state. It is pleasantly situated, being built on an eminence which is 70 feet high, gently descending to a narrow plain along the bank of the river. It contains 2 banks, one of which is a branch of the U. S. bank, 2 printing offices, an academy, various other public buildings, and several rope walks, and manufactories.

The three principal streets run parallel with the river. From the front street, there is a fine prospect of the rapids and of the shore, and hills on the opposite side of the river. A company has been incorporated by the legislature of Kentucky, for the purpose of opening a canal on the Kentucky side of the rapids. An extensive commerce is now carried on from this town, with Natchez, New Orleans, and St. Louis.

Louisville, p-t. & cap. Jefferson co. Georgia, on the Ogeechee, 70 miles from its mouth; 50 E. Milledgeville, 110 NW. Savannah, W. 644. Pop. in 1810, 524. It contains a court house, a jail, and a meeting house. This town was formerly the seat of the state government.

Lou-ki, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-si; 20 E. Kien-tchang,

Lou-ki, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang; 17 SW. Tching-tcheou.

Lou-kiang, t. China, of the third rank, in Kiang-nan; 40 S. Lin-tcheou.

Lou-kiang, r. which rises in SW. part of China, and runs into the sea, at Mastaban. In the Birmah dominions it is called *Thalwayn*, or *Thanluayn*.

Lou-kién, r. China, which runs into the Hoang, about 2 West Ho-kiu.

Loulay, t. France, in Lower-Charente; 6 N. St. Jean d'Angely, 17 S. Niort.

Loulé, t. Portugal, in Algarva, on a river of the same name, near the sea; surrounded with antique walls, and containing a castle, hospital, and 3 convents; 9 north Faro, 15 west Tavira. Lon. 7. 54. W. Lat. 37. 8. N. Pop. 5,132. H. 1,283.

Lou-leang, city, China, of the second rank, in Yun-nan; 1,145 SSW. Peking. Lon. 103. 21. E. Lat. 25. 6. N.

Loung, t. Hind., Sehaunpour; 28 S. Merat.

Lou-ngan, city, China, of the first rank, in Chen-si; 267 SSW. Peking. Lat. 36. 42. N.

Lou-ngan, city, China, of the second rank, in Kiang-nan; 500 S. Peking. Lat. 31. 48. N.

Loup, r. France, which runs into the Mediterranean, Lon. 7. 12. E. Lat. 43. 38. N.

Loup, r. Canada, which runs into Lake St. Pierre, Lon. 72. 47. E. Lat. 46. 13. N.

Lou-pan, city, China, of the second rank, in Yun-nan; 1,147 SSW. Peking. Lat. 24. 50. N.

Louppe, (La,) t. France, in Eure-and-Loir; 12 SW. Châteauneuf en Thimerais, 18 W. Chartres. Pop. 1,050.

Lourana, see *Laurana*.

Lourde, t. France, seat of a tribunal, in Higher-Pyrenees; 6 N. Argeliez, 11 S. Tarbe. Lon. 0. 1. E. Lat. 43. 6. N. Pop. 2,741.

Lourea, t. Spain, in Galicia; 8 W. Tuy.

Lourical, t. Portugal, in Estramadura; 6 N. Leyria, 12 S. Montemor o Velho. Pop. 2,880.

Lourinha, t. Portugal, Entre-Duero-e-Minho; 8 SSE. Peniche. H. 200.

Louristan, district, Persia, forming north part of the province of Chusistan.

Louro, or *Luro*, (an. *Elathera*,) t. Eu. Turkey, in Albania, near a river of the same name; 12 W. by S. Arta.

Louroundsong, t. Thibet; 300 ENE. Lassa. Lon. 96. 10. E. Lat. 30. 20. N.

Lourosa, t. Portugal, in Beira; 21 S. Viseu.

Louroux, (Le,) t. France, in Indre-and-Loire; 9 WNW. Loches, 15 S. Tours.

Loury, t. France, in Loiret; 9 NE. Orleans.

Lovsia, t. Bulgaria; 35 S. Nicopolis. Pop. 3,000.

Loutchin, t. China, in Chan-si; 15 NE. Loungan.

Loures, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise; 12 N. Paris. Lon. 2. 35. E. Lat. 49. 3. N.

Lou-y, t. China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan; 35 SSW. Kou-te.

Lou-y, city, China, of the second rank, in Quang-tong; 1,225 SSW. Peking. Lon. 109. 22. E. Lat. 20. 51. N.

Louzac, (Le,) t. France, in Correze; 8 NE. Uzerches, 12 N. Tulle.

Lou-tchou, r. Thibet, which runs into the Sanpoo, 22 SW. Tankia.

Loutelsina, t. Croatia; 12 S. Creutz.

Louth, (an. *Luda*,) t. Eng., in Lincolnshire; 28 NE. Lincoln, 56 N. London. Lon. 1. 2. W. Lat. 53. 20. N. Pop. 4,761. It has two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday.

Louth, co. Ireland, in Leinster, bounded north by Armagh, E. by the Irish sea, S. by Meath, and W. by Meath and Monaghan. It is the smallest county of Ireland, being only 22 miles in length from N. to S., and from 9 to 14 in breadth from E. to W. Sq. m. 278. Pop. about 58,000; 15 Catholics to 1 Protestant. Except on the side of Carlingford Bay, which is mountainous, the soil is in general rich and fertile. The principal towns are Drogheda, Carlingford, Dundalk, Ardee, and Dunleer.

Loutra, (Great & Little,) two small Greek islands, in the gulf of Engia; 7 NW. Engia.

Lovtzoa, t. Russia, Irkutskoi; 10 NE. Verchnei Udinsk.

Louvain, or *Loeven*, or *Lowen*, t. Neth., in S.

Brabant, on the Dyle and the canal of Louvain ; 13 NE. Brussels, 21 SW. Antwerp. Lon. 4. 42. E. Lat. 50. 53. N. Pop. 25,400. H. 4,000. The city was first surrounded with walls in 1165, and afterwards very much enlarged in the 14th century, and is 9 miles in circuit, but the greater part of the space inclosed, is occupied by gardens, vineyards, and cornfields. The streets are tolerably regular, but the houses are ill built. It contains 1 collegiate and 5 parish churches, a number of convents, and 8 hospitals. The town hall and collegiate church are magnificent, and the great hospital is capable of containing 2,500 persons; the other public buildings, except those of the university, are of little note. Its principal manufacture is beer; and it still has some manufactures of woollens and lace, and trades also in corn and hops. Vessels of 150 tons come up to the town. It was formerly larger and much more flourishing than at present, and had very extensive manufactures of linen and woollens. In the beginning of the 14th century, it had 4,000 houses inhabited by clothiers, who employed 150,000 workmen.

John IV. duke of Brabant, in 1426, founded a university here, which has since been the chief ornament and glory of the place, and is said to resemble those in England more than any other abroad. There are 48 colleges in this university, which, though they are much admired for their situation and building, are not, however, so sumptuous as those of Oxford and Cambridge. This university was suppressed in 1797, by the French, but has again been revived. The Dutch have a college for Roman Catholics, the English one of Dominican friars, the Irish one of secular priests, another of Dominican friars, and another of Franciscans.

Louvain, t. France, in Maine-and-Loire ; 20 N. by W. Angers. Pop. 1,500.

Louve, r. France, which runs into the Adour, near Castelnau.

Louven, r. Norway, which runs into the sea, at Laurvig, in Aggerhuus.

Louviers, t. France, principal place of a district, in Eure ; 12 N. Evreux, 15 S. Rouen. Lon. 2. 55. E. Lat. 49. 3. N. Pop. 6,819.

Louvigne, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine ; 8 NNE. Fougères, 24 E. Dol. Pop. 3,060.

Louvigne en Bain, t. France, in Ille-and-Vilaine ; 7 SW. Vitré. Pop. 1,200.

Louvo, t. Siam, on a river which runs into the Mecon ; 40 S. Siam. Lon. 100. 30. E. Lat. 14. 55. N. The ancient kings had here a pleasure house or palace, which, in 1687, was rebuilt. The situation is charming, and the air so good, that the king resides here the greatest part of the year.

Louvois, t. France, Marne ; 9 NE. Epernay.

Louvres, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise ; 12 N. Paris. Lon. 2. 35. E. Lat. 49. 3. N. Pop. 1,050.

Lou-y, t. China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan ; 35 SSW. Kou-te.

Lou-y, city, China, of the second rank, in Quang-tong ; 1,225 SSW. Peking. Lon. 109. 22. E. Lat. 20. 51. N.

Louza, t. Portugal, in Beira ; 17 E. by S. Coimbra. Pop. 2,600.

Louzac, (*Le*), t. France, in Correze ; 7 NE. Uzerches, 12 N. Tulle.

Low Island, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near south coast of Cumbava. Lon. 117. 34. E. Lat. 9. 1. S.

Low Green Point, cape on E. coast of Sumatra. Lon. 106. E. Lat. 3. 12. S.

Lowcooty, t. Hind., in Bahar ; 8 W. Mongir.

Lowdeha, t. Allahabad ; 24 SSW. Allahabad.

Lowdonville, p-t. Richland co. Ohio ; W. 394.

Lowen, t. Pru. Silesia, in Glatz, in a valley ; 13 W. Glatz. Lon. 16. 3. E. Lat. 50. 13. N.

Lowen, or *Loben*, or *Lewin*, t. Pru. Silesia, in Brieg, on the Neisse ; 9 SE. Brieg, 10 ENE. Grotkau. Lat. 50. 40. N. Pop. 1,112.

Lowenberg, or *Lemberg*, t. Pru. Silesia, Jauer, near the Bober ; 25 W. Jauer, 34 S. Sagan. Lon. 15. 42. E. Lat. 51. 5. N. Pop. 3,366.

Lowenstein, t. Wurt., cap. of a county ; 9 ESE. Heilbron, 20 NE. Stuttgart. Lon. 9. 28. E. Lat. 49. 6. N. Pop. 917.

Lowenstein, see *Lauenstein*.

Lowerz, v. Switz., in Schweitz, on a lake of the same name ; 4 W. by N. Schweitz.

Lowes Water, lake, Eng., in Cumberland, about 6 m. in circ. ; 10 S. Cockermouth.

Lowestoff, or *Lestoff*, t. Eng., on the coast of Suffolk, and most easterly part of the kingdom ; 12 E. Norwich, 117 NNE. London. Lon. 1. 44. E. Lat. 52. 28. N. Pop. 3,189. The principal trade is catching and curing herrings, in which business upwards of 30 boats are employed, and 70,000 barrels have been sold in a year.

Lowhill, t. Lehigh co. Pa. Pop. 703.

Lowicz, t. Poland, Masovia, on the Bsura, in which stands a palace belonging to the archbishop of Gnesna ; 28 N. Rawa, 50 SW. Warsaw. Lon. 20. E. Lat. 51. 56. N. Pop. 2,408. This town lies in a morass ; and besides a cathedral has 5 other churches, and some convents.

Lowin, see *Lowen*.

Low-ha-reah, (an. *Aquilaria*), t. Africa, in Tunis, situated at the point of the peninsula of Dackhul, near Cape Bon ; 15 N. Clybea, 45 ENE. Tunis.

Lowland Bay, bay on NE. coast of New Zealand, W. of Highland point.

Lowlands, term applied to the south parts of Scotland, in contradistinction to the Highlands, which comprise the northern and western parts. See *Highlands*, and *Scotland*.

Lowkow, t. Rus. Volhynia ; 10 E. Zytomiers.

Lowositz, t. Bohemia, in Leitmeritz ; 4 WSW. Leitmeritz. Lon. 14. 9. E. Lat. 50. 30. N. On the first of October, 1756, a battle was fought near this place, between the Prussians and the Saxons, under the king of Poland, in which the latter were defeated.

Lowowech, or *Neustat*, t. Pru. Posen ; 32 W. Posen.

Lowrey, t. Hind., in Gohud ; 36 ESE. Raat.

Lowtaiah, t. Algiers ; 27 S. Tubnah.

Lowton, t. Eng., in Lancashire ; 7 N. Warrington. Pop. 1,400.

Lowville, p-t. Lewis co. N.Y., on Black river ; 40 miles from its mouth, 57 N. Utica, W. 444. Pop. 1,943. It is a valuable and flourishing agricultural town, and contains a handsome village, with valuable mills and an academy.

Lowya, t. Hind., in Bahar ; 15 SSE. Bettiah. Lon. 84. 43. E. Lon. 26. 35. N.

Loxa, or *Loja*, t. Spain, in Grenada, on the

Xenil; 16 SSE. Cordova, 27 W. Grenada. Lon. 4. 18. W. Lat. 37. 18. N. Pop. 9,000. It contains 3 parishes, 4 convents, a royal salt-work, and a copper forge; the environs produce abundance of fruit, legumes, saffron, and olives.

Loxa, or *Loja*, t. New Grenada, capital of a jurisdiction; 230 S. Quito. Lon. 79. 14. W. Lat. 4. S. Pop. about 10,000. It contains 2 churches, a convent, a college, and a hospital. In the territory of this jurisdiction is produced that famous specific for intermitting fevers, known by the name of *Cascarilla de Loja*, or *Quinquina*. The tree which produces the quinquina is not of large size, its usual height being about two toises and a half, and the body and branches of a proportionate thickness.

Loxa, t. Finland; 108 N. Nyslot.

Loxa, rock, near N. coast of Cuba. Lon. 83. 57. W. Lat. 23. 13. N.

Loxan, t. China, of the third rank, in Ho-nan; 30 WNW. Kou-ang.

Loy, r. Prussia, which runs into the Curisch Haff, 9 S. Russ.

Loyal Lock Gap, p-v. Northumberland co. Pa.; W. 190.

Loyalhannon, r. Westmoreland co. Pa., which runs NW. into the Kishkemanetas.

Loyalsock, p-t. Lycoming co. Pa.; W. 131. Pop. 1,425.

Loyalsock, r. Lycoming co. Pa., which runs SSW., and joins the Susquehanna, 4 E. Williamsport.

Lo-yang, t. China, of the third rank, Quang-si; 25 S. Tou-yang.

Loyat, or *Loiat*, t. France, in Morbihan; 4 N. Ploermel, 7 E. Josselin.

Loyders, t. Prussia; 8 S. Liebstatt.

Loyes, t. France, in Ain; 2 NE. Meximeux, 6 SW. Amberieu. Pop. 961.

Loyha, small isl. on east side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 25. E. Lat. 65. 6. N.

Loyola, v. Spain, in Guipuscoa, which once belonged to the family of Ignatius, founder of the order of Jesuits, near Aspeytia.

Loyola, t. S. A., in Quito; 50 S. Loxa.

Lo-yung, t. China, of the third rank, Quang-si; 17 NE. Lieou-tcheou.

Lozay, t. France, in Lower-Charente; 6 N. St. Jean d'Angely, 18 ENE. Rochefort.

Loze, r. Lunenburg, which runs into the Elbe, at Harburg.

Loze, r. Congo, which runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 7. 55. S. It is navigable for boats, but there is no harbour at its mouth.

Lozere, dep. France, bounded N. by Cantal and Upper-Loire, E. by the Ardèche, S. by Gard, and W. by the Aveiron and Cantal; about 55 miles long, and 33 wide. It derives its name from a ridge of mountains, about 12 miles SE. from Mende. It is divided into 3 arrondissements, Mende, the capital, Florac, & Marjevals. Pop. 143,247. Sq. m. 2,056.

Lozolo, t. Piedmont. Pop. 6,190.

Loznitz, see *Lossnitz*.

Lozzi, t. Corsica; 11 NW. Corte.

Lozzo, t. Italy, in Padua; 8 SSW. Padua.

Lu, t. Piedmont, in Montferrat; 8 S. Casale, 8 W. Alexandria. Pop. 2,772.

Lu, city, China, of the second rank, in Chantong; 300 SSE. Peking. Lon. 119. E. Lat. 35. 36. N.

Lua, r. Cuba, which runs into the sea, 25 NE. Cape Cruz.

Lua, t. Arabia, in Oman, on the coast; 10 N. Sohar.

Luabo, r. Africa, which branches off from the Zambeze, and runs into the Atlantic, Lat. 19. S.

Luabo, isl. on west coast of Africa, between the mouths of the rivers Luabo and Zambeze.

Luana Point, cape of Jamaica, on south coast. Lon. 77. 51. W. Lat. 18. 2. N.

Luanco, t. Spain, in Asturia, near west coast; 20 N. Oviedo. Pop. 1,800.

Luarca, t. Spain, on N. coast, in Asturia; 30 NW. Oviedo.

Lubad, (an. *Lopadium*,) t. Natolia, on a lake, to which it gives name; 7 S. Bursa.

Lubad, (an. *Apolloniatis*,) lake, Natolia, 21 m. long, and 4 broad; S. of Bursa.

Luban, or *Louban*, one of the Philippine islands, in the E. Indian sea, about 12 m. in circ.; subject to the Spaniards.

Luban, see *Lauban*.

Lubar, t. Russia, in Volhynia; 36 W. Berdiczow. Pop. 3,258.

Lubartow, t. Poland, in Lublin. Pop. 2,000.

Lubaszyn, t. Rus. Minsk; 52 E. Minsk.

Lubat, t. Natolia; 28 W. Bursa.

Lubatchow, t. Aust. Galicia; 16 N. Lemberg.

Lubbecke, or *Luthicke*, t. Prussian Westphalia, in Minden; 14 W. Minden. Pop. 1,615. It is environed with ramparts, ditches, and walls.

Lubben, or *Lubio*, t. Pru. Lower Lusatia, gov. of Frankfort, in a circle to which it gives name, on the Spree; 36 S. Berlin, 54 N. Dresden. Lon. 13. 45. E. Lat. 51. 57. N. Pop. 3,189.

Lubeck, p-t. & s-p. Washington co. Maine; 3 S. Eastport, 30 E. Machias, W. 805. Pop. 1,430. It is finely situated on Passamaquoddy bay, and has a spacious and excellent harbour, safe from all winds, and never closed by ice. It was set off from Eastport, in 1811, and then contained only about 380 inhabitants. The principal village, pleasantly situated on Flag's point, was commenced in 1815, and contains a Congregational meeting house, a custom house, 30 stores, and about 50 dwelling houses. The wharfs are high and well built. The township is remarkably indented by bays and inlets, and includes several islands, among which are Frederick and Dudley islands. The soil is productive, and the shores abound in marine manure. On Quoddy Head, the eastern point of the township, and on the western entrance of the bay, is a lighthouse. A little to the east, lies the English island of Campo Bello.

Lubeck, free city, Ger., adjacent to Holstein, on the Trave, 8 miles above its entrance into the Baltic; 33 N. Lauenburg, 38 NE. Hamburg, 148 S. Copenhagen. Lon. 10. 50. E. Lat. 53. 51. N. Pop. 25,526. H. 3,300. It is situated on a long, elevated site, the west side being contiguous to the Trave, and the east side traversed by the Wackenitz. It is surrounded by walls, which are planted with rows of trees, and carefully preserved as walks for the inhabitants. There are several broad and straight streets, and the interior is more regular than in most old towns. The houses are of stone, most of them old-fashioned.

It was formerly a bishop's see, and still con-

tains a cathedral; also 4 parish churches, a Reformed church, a Catholic church, a poor house, an almshouse, an orphan house, a council house, and a gymnasium. The council house, called *Hansesaal*, is a Gothic building, containing a hall, which was, in former ages, the place of meeting for the deputies from the Hanse towns, among which Lubeck had the precedence. This town is now connected in some commercial proceedings with Hamburg, Bremen, and Frankfort. They still retain the name of *Hanse towns*, and have a court of appeal at Lubeck.—Vessels drawing more than 10 feet discharge their cargoes at Travernunde, at the mouth of the Trave. The principal export is corn. But its commerce latterly is not great, Hamburg possessing superior advantages.—Natives, Mosheim and Kneller.

The territory of Lubeck lies along the Trave, extending to its mouth, containing a population, including the city, of 45,527, and 116 sq. m. The prevailing religion is Lutheran.

Lubeck, or *Luboi*, isl. in the E. Indian ocean, near Madura. Lon. 112. 44. E. Lat. 5. 45. N.

Luben, t. Pru. Silesia, Liegnitz; 12 N. Liegnitz, 18 W. Wohlau. Lon. 16. 15. E. Lat. 51. 22. N. Pop. 2,351. The town itself is small, but the suburbs are large. Here is a Luth. college.

Lubenau, or *Lubnow*, t. Pru. Lower Lusatia, Frankfort, on a small river which runs into the Spree, the chief place of a barony, with a chateau; 15 SSE. Lubben, 50 N. Dresden. Lon. 13. 52. E. Lat. 51. 54. N. Pop. 2,677.

Lubenau, see *Liebenan*.

Lubenthal, see *Liebenthal*.

Lubersac, t. France, Correze; 8 W. Uzerche, 21 NW. Tulle. Pop. 3,087.

Lubin, t. Pru. Posen; 26 SSW. Posen. P. 336.

Lubio, see *Lubben*.

Lubischmat, t. Prussia, in Culm; 5 E. Thorn.

Lubischaw, t. Prussia; 18 S. Dantzic.

Lublenietz, or *Lubensky*, t. Pru. Silesia, in Oppeln; 29 E. Oppeln, 42 N. Beuthen. Lon. 18. 42. E. Lat. 50. 39. N.

Lublin, city, Poland, capital of a palatinate; 85 SE. Warsaw, 115 ENE. Cracow. Lon. 22. 45. E. Lat. 51. 10. N. Pop. 7,082. It is surrounded with a wall and ditch; and is a place of good trade, but not very large. It has a castle, built on a high rock, and stands on the little river Bystricza, in a very pleasant and fertile country. Here are 18 churches and convents. Great numbers of Jews live in the suburbs of Lublin, and have a spacious synagogue here. Three annual fairs are held here, (and each of them lasts a month,) which are frequented by great numbers of German, Greek, Armenian, Arabian, Russian, Turkish, and other traders and merchants.

Lublinitz, or *Lubenski*, t. Silesia; 79 SE. Breslau. Pop. 1,313.

Lublyo, t. & citadel, Hungary; 4 WNW. Palotza. Lon. 20. 44. E. Lat. 49. 13. N. Pop. 2,016.

Lubneki, t. Samogitia; 10 N. Miedniki.

Lubni, t. Rus. Kiev, on the Sula; 80 ESE. Kiev. Lon. 23. 4. E. Lat. 50. N. Pop. 5,276.

Lubnitz, t. Bavaria; 2 NNW. Gefrees.

Lubnow, see *Lubenau*.

Lubomla, t. Austrian Galicia; 32 E. Chelm.

Lubrin, t. Spain, in Grenada; 5 W. Vera.

Lubrong, or *Teshoo-Loomboo*, t. Thibet, and residence of Teshoo Lama. Lon. 89 7. E. Lat. 29. 4. N. Here is a large monastery, consisting of 3 or 400 houses, besides a palace, temples, and mausoleums.

Lubungan, t. on north coast of Mindanao.

Lubwach, t. Bavaria; 8 NE. Bamberg.

Lubz, or *Lubitz*, t. Mecklenberg Schwerin; 23 SSW. Gustrow. Lon. 12. E. Lat. 53. 30. N. Pop. 1,178.

Luc, t. Bav., on the Nab; 12 ENE. Amberg.

Luc, t. France, in Lower Pyrenees; 6 N. Oleron, 12 W. Pau. Pop. 2,567.

Luc en Diois, t. France, in Drome, on the Drome; 9 S. Die. Pop. 468.

Luc, (*Le*), t. France, Var; 12 E. Brignolle, 15 S. Draguignan. Pop. 2,667.

Luc, t. France, in Lozere; 5 S. Langogne.

Lucala, r. Angola, which runs into the Coanza, at Massangano.

Lucala, t. Angola, on a river of the same name; 30 NNE. Massangano.

Lucan, (*Al*), t. A. Turkey, in Aladulia; 15 E. Marasch.

Lucanas, t. S. America, which gives name to a jurisdiction, in Guamanga; 80 S. Guamanga. The jurisdiction begins about 75 or 90 miles SW. of Guamanga. Its temperature is cool and moderate. It abounds in valuable silver mines, in which chiefly the riches of Peru consist, and by that means is made the centre of a very large commerce.

Lucania, country, Italy, now part of Basilicata, Principato Citra, and Calabria Citra.

Lucas, p-t. Warren co. Ken.; W. 708.

Lucan, or *Lucca*, t. Gotha, in Altenburg; 8 NNW. Altenburg, 13 S. Leipsic.

Lucan, t. Carinthia, near the Geil; 13 W. Mauten, 32 E. Brixen.

Lucayo, one of the Bahama islands, 20 miles long, and 5 broad. Lon. 78. W. Lat. 27. 25. N.

Lucayoneque, see *Abaco*.

Lucaya Islands, see *Bahama*.

Lucca, duchy, Italy, bounded N. by Modena, SW. by the Mediterranean, elsewhere by Tuscany. Pop. 137,525. Sq. m. 413. It is divided into 3 districts, Serchio, Littorale, and Appennines. Two thirds of the country are supposed to be covered by mountains and defiles; the remainder consists of a delightful plain around the city, and a number of fertile valleys in other parts. The principal river is the Serchio. The climate is mild; and the soil consists of a black alluvial mould, like that of the plains of Lombardy. By the industry of the inhabitants every spot is rendered more or less productive. The hills are covered with vines, olives, chesnuts, and mulberry trees, while the coasts and low grounds are laid out in meadows of luxuriant pastures. Some corn and great quantities of fruit are likewise raised in the elevated districts; but silk and olive oil form the most important products and exports.—Lucca was a republic from the middle of the 15th century to 1805. By the congress of Vienna it was given to be possessed, as an indemnity, by the infant of Spain, Maria Louisa.

Lucca, city, Italy, capital of the above duchy; 19 NNE. Leghorn, 30 W. Florence. Lon. 10. 34. E. Lat. 43. 54. N. Pop. 17,610. Abp. see.

It is situated on the Serchio, in a fertile plain, surrounded by beautifully cultivated hills. It is about 3 miles in circuit, and its ramparts, planted with rows of trees, give it from a distance the appearance of a forest. It contains a palace, a cathedral, 22 churches, 20 convents, a university, a large school, an academy of arts and sciences, and a celebrated academy for the education of young ladies. The streets, though generally crooked, are for the most part tolerably wide, and are well paved with broad flat stones; the houses are generally well built. The palace is more remarkable for its size than elegance of architecture. Several of the chh. are built of Carrara marble. The houses of the higher ranks in the town are not remarkable, but in the neighbourhood most of them possess magnificent residences. The celebrated baths of Lucca stand in the bottom of the valley, on the Serchio, a little distance from the town. The trade is considerable in olive oil and silk; the manufactures are cloth and silk.—Native, Diodati.

Lucca, see *Luckau*.

Lucca, r. Asia, which rises in Persia, and runs into the Indus, about 18 miles above the conflux with the Chunaub.

Lucci, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 3 S. Bisignano.

Luccos, r. Morocco, anciently called *Lixus*, which runs into the Atlantic, at Laracha.

Luce Bay, see *Glenluce Bay*.

Luce, r. Scot., which runs into the sea, in a large bay, about 2 S. Glenluce.

Lucea, (*East*, and *West*,) two rivers of Jamaica, which empty themselves into Lucea harbour.

Lucea Harbour, bay or harbour on N. side of Jamaica; 14 W. Montego bay. Lon. 78. 9. W. Lat. 18. 28. N.

Lucelle, or *Lutzel*, t. France, in Upper Rhine; 2 W. Lauffen.

Lucena, t. Spain, in Cordova; 29 SSE. Cordova, 40 NW. Grenada. Lon. 4. 29. W. Lat. 37. 32. N. Pop. 12,000. Here are 10 convents, 11 poor houses, and 3 parish churches.

Lucena, t. Spain, Valencia; 18 NE. Segorbe.

Lucenay, (*l' Evêque*,) t. France, in Saone-and-Loire; 7 N. Autun, 10 WSW. Arnay le Duc. Lon. 4. 20. E. Lat. 47. 5. N. Pop. 687.

Lucenay-les-Aix, t. France, in Nievre; 9 S. Decize.

Lucentum, now *Alicant*.

Lucera, or *Lucera delli Pagani*, (an. *Luceria*,) city, Naples, in Capitanata; 60 NE. Naples, 130 E. Rome. Lon. 15. 16. E. Lat. 41. 28. N. Pop. 8,325. Bp. see. It contains 4 churches and 9 monasteries. The jurisdiction of the province is held here; it is small, but populous, and has a manufacture of cloth.

Lucerna, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 7 S. Cosenza.

Lucerna, t. Piedmont, in the province of the Four Valleys, to one of which it gives name; 5 SW. Pinerolo. Pop. 1,195.

Lucerne, canton, Switz., bounded N. by Aargau, NE. by Zug, E. by Schweitz, S. by Unterwalden, and W. by Berne. Sq. m. 663. Pop. 86,700. The religion is Catholic, and this is the most powerful and zealous of the Catholic

cantons. It is divided into 5 districts, Lucerne, Entlibuch, Willisau, Sursee, and Hochdorf. It is one of the least mountainous portions of Switzerland, the north consisting only of large plains, intercepted only by small elevations; the south more mountainous. The climate and soil are more favourable than the surrounding cantons. The productions are cattle, horses, goats, sheep, and hogs; corn in abundance, flax, hemp, and vines.

Lucerne, city, Switz., capital of the canton of the same name; 38 E. Berne, 60 SW. Constance. Lon. 8. 6. E. Lat. 46. 56. N. Pop. 5,000. H. 600. Bp. see. It contains 4 churches of Gothic architecture, 2 convents, 2 hospitals, an academy, and a Catholic college with 12 professors. It has a picturesque situation on the lake of Lucerne, where the Reuss issues from it, which river divides it into two parts, communicating with each other by bridges. The streets are clean, and tolerably well built.

Lucerne, or *Waldstatter See*, or *Lake of the Four Cantons*, lake, Switz., between the cantons of Unterwalden, Lucerne, Schweitz, and Uri; 25 miles long, but of zigzag form, and very unequal breadth; but generally 2, 3, and 4 miles; 1,380 feet above the sea; in some places 600 feet deep. It is the largest and most romantic lake in the interior of Switzerland, and the natural scenery is very wild and striking. The Reuss passes through it.

Lucey, t. France, in Meurte; 3 NW. Toul, 13 SSW. Pont a Mousson.

Lucey, t. Savoy, on the Rhone; 15 NW. Chambéry. Pop. 418.

Luchawetz, see *Luckawetz*.

Lucieux, t. France, in Somme; 4 NE. Dourlens, 15 SW. Arras.

Luchnow Hills, range of mountains in Hindoostan, between the circars of Ruttunpour and Goondwana; the passage over which is called *Luchnow Pass*; 8 W. Kiragur.

Lucho, t. Pru. Pomerania; 12 SW. Dantzic.

Luchow, t. Han., in Luneburg, on the Jetze; being situated on a marshy soil, most of the houses are built on piles; 40 ESE. Luneburg, 54 NE. Zell. Lon. 11. 17. E. Lat. 52. 58. N. Pop. 1,900.

Luchy, t. France, in Oise; 9 N. Beauvais.

Luciana, t. Spain, in Seville; 8 WNW. Ecija.

Luciano, t. Spain, in New Castile; 19 W. Ciudad Real.

Lucianano, t. Tuscany; 12 W. Cortona.

Luciensteig, see *St. Luciensteig*.

Lucino, r. Naples, which runs into the gulf of Tarento, Lon. 16. 50. E. Lat. 39. 40. N.

Lucipara, or *Lusipara*, small barren island, in the E. Indian sea, near S. coast of the island of Banca. Lon. 106. 20. E. Lat. 3. 14. S.

Lucito, t. Naples, in Molise; 11 NE. Molise. Pop. 2,365.

Luckampour, t. Bengal; 70 NW. Midnapour.

Luckau, or *Lucca*, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Frankfort, on the Preste; 49 N. Dresden, 50 SE. Frankfort on the Oder. Lon. 13. 40. E. Lat. 51. 51. N. Pop. 2,558. It contains 4 churches, a Latin school, and a hospital. It was surrounded with walls in the 12th century.

Luckens, t. Sweden, in Drontheim; 25 SSW. Drontheim.

Luckenwalde, t. Pru. Brandenburg, in Potsdam; 18 S. Potsdam, 50 E. Magdeburg. Lon. 13. 3. E. Lat. 52. 6. N. Pop. 3,466.

Luckercoot, t. Hind., Guzerat; 30 E. Godra.

Luckia, t. Hind. Oude; 40 NE. Gooracpour.

Luckia, r. Bengal, which runs into the Megna, near Naramgunge.

Luckider, t. Bootan; 40 N. Beyhar.

Luckigatchy, t. Bengal; 10 NE. Kishenagur.

Luckinpour, t. Hind., in Cicacole; 24 N. Cicacole.

Luckinpour, t. Hind., in Surgooja; 10 SW. Surgooja.

Luckipour, t. Bengal; 40 SE. Calcutta.

Luckipour, t. Bootan; 55 S. Tassasudon.

Luckipour, t. Bengal; 35 SSW. Comillah.

Luckipour, isl. in the mouth of the Ganges; about 9 m. in length, and 2 in breadth. Lon. 90. 48. E. Lat. 22. 27. N.

Luckipour, t. Bengal, on an isl. of the same name; 50 S. Dacca.

Luckkarso Indians, on W. coast of N. A. No. 1,200.

Luckmerser, lake, Hind., in Oude, a little E. of Buckrah.

Luckmipour, t. Bengal; 32 SSE. Curruckpour.

Luckmipour, t. Hind., in Bahar; 30 E. Bahar.

Lucknadang, t. Goondwana; 88 N. Nagpour.

Lucknore, t. Hind., in Bahar; 28 S. Patua. Lon. 85. 16. E. Lat. 25. 8. N.

Lucknow, circar, Hind., in Oude, bounded N. by Kairabad, E. by Oude circar, S. by Manickpour, and W. by Canoge; about 75 m. long, and 45 broad. The soil is sandy, though, when well watered, is very productive, and yields cotton, grain, and fruits.

Lucknow, city, Bengal, capital of a circar of the same name, in Oude, situated on the Goomty; 95 NNW. Allahabad, 215 SE. Delhi. Lon. 80. 55. E. Lat. 26. 24. N. Pop. in 1800, estimated at upwards of 300,000; since that time it is thought to have diminished. It was formerly estimated as high as 500,000. It is a very ancient city, and the residence of the governors or nabobs of Oude. It is by no means a handsome town, the streets being very irregular and narrow; some of the houses of brick, but most of them mud walls, covered with tiles. The situation is bad, and the soil is a white sand, which in hot weather, is driven about by the wind, and pervades every thing. The gilt domes of the mosques and the mausoleum of Azophud Dowleh, give it a gay appearance at a distance. In the vicinity of the city stand the houses of the British resident and other European inhabitants.—The Goomty is navigable for middling sized vessels at all seasons.

Lucko, or *Luck*, or *Lutzk*, city, Russian Poland, in Volhynia, capital of a circle, on the Styr; 176 SSE. Warsaw, 200 ENE. Cracow. Lon. 25. 19. E. Lat. 50. 40. N. Pop. 2,462. It has a castle, and is also the residence of a bishop. In the year 1429, a remarkable conference was held here, at which the emperor Sigismund, 2 kings, and several princes were present.

Luckour, t. Sohajepour; 20 S. Sohajepour.

Luckton Indians, on W. coast of N. A., south of the Killamucks.

Luckumry, t. Meckley; 35 W. Munnypour.

Luco, t. Naples, in Abruzzo Ultra; 9 SSW. Celano.

Luçon, t. France, in Vendee, on a canal about 6 miles in length, which communicates with the sea; 15 W. Fontenay le Comte. Lon. 1. 10. W. Lat. 46. 27. N. Pop. 2,630. The environs are marshy, and the air is unwholesome.

Luçon, or *Luconia*, the principal of the Philippine islands, in the Eastern seas, belonging to Spain, sometimes called *Manilla*, from its capital. Between Lat. 13. & 19. N. Lon. 120. to 124. E.—About 400 miles from N. to S., and from 90 to 120 in breadth. Sq. m. about 65,000. Pop. estimated at 900,000, or 1,000,000.

The country is generally mountainous, an elevated ridge extending the whole length; and there are several volcanoes. The climate is moist, but temperate for the latitude; and the soil fertile. Cotton, indigo, sugar, tobacco, coffee, and other tropical produce grow in great abundance, also the richest fruits of the East and West Indies. There are 40 different sorts of palm trees, excellent cocoas, and cassia; wild cinnamon, wild nutmegs, ebony, sandalwood, and excellent timber for ship-building. Gold is found upon the mountains, and is washed down by rains. Cattle abound; wild-cats are common; and ambergris is thrown upon the coasts in great quantities. The natives, who are of a mild character, are called *Tagals*, and appear from their colour, shape, manners, and language, to be of Malay origin. They are tall, and well made; their complexion deep tawny; their chief food rice and fish; their clothing a kind of shirt, with loose drawers; their houses made of bamboo, covered with palm leaves.—The government of the Spaniards is an impolitic and ruinous tyranny.

Lucos, see *Luccos*.

Lucotta, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near west coast of Sumatra. Lon. 97. 25. E. Lat. 1. 43. N.

Lucrino, lake, near Naples, anciently celebrated for its green oysters and other fish; it was separated from the sea only by a bank thrown up by the labour of man. In the year 1538, an earthquake formed a mountain nearly 2 miles in circ., and 200 feet in height; consisting of lava, burned stones, scoria, &c., which left no appearance of a lake, but a morass, filled with grass and rushes.

Lucus Augusti, now *Oviedo*, and *Lugo*.

Lucy, see *Lucey*.

Luczay, t. Rus. Wilna; 36 S. Braslaw.

Ludaia, t. & district, Java, near south coast.

Ludamar, country, Africa, bounded N. by the Desert, E. by Bambarra, S. by Kaarta, & W. by Jaffnoo; it is governed by a Mahometan prince. The inhabitants are Moors of the most bigoted & intolerant character. They have no mosques, but perform their devotions in an open inclosure of mats. They have no agriculture, but depend for subsistence chiefly on rearing cattle. The country is not fertile; the principal article of trade is salt, which they exchange for slaves, to be disposed of to Europeans. Benowm is the capital. Lon. 5. to 8. W. Lat. 15. to 16. N.

Ludeome Chine, rocks on E. coast of the Isle of Wight, in the English channel, a little N. of Dunnose. Lon. 1. 12. W. Lat. 50. 38. N.

Luddinghausen, t. Pru. Munster, on the Stever; 12 SSW. Munster. Lon. 7. 36. E. Lat. 51. 45. N. Pop. 1,004.

Lude, (*Le*), t. France, in Sarthe; 2½ posts E. La Fleche, 32 SW. Paris. Pop. 3,018.

Ludenscheid, or *Ludeschede*, t. Pru. Arensburg; 28 NE. Cologne. Lon. 7. 42. E. Lat. 51. 8. N. Pop. 1,522.

Luder, t. Hesse Cassel; 6 WNW. Fulda. Pop. 1,250.

Luderbach, t. Ger.; 5 N. Smalkalden.

Ludersburg, t. Ger., in Lauenburg, on south side of the Elbe; 5 E. Lauenburg.

Ludgershall, see *Luggershall*.

Luderhana, t. Hind., in Sirhind, on the Setledge; 18 NW. Sirhind, 50 SE. Sultanpour. Lon. 74. 57. E. Lat. 30. 2. N.

Ludhoa, t. Finland, in East Bothnia; 36 SE. Brahestad.

Ludinworth, t. Han. Bremen; 5 SW. Otten-dorf. Pop. 1,960.

Ludiserrad, r. Persia, which runs into the Magrab, at Maru-errud.

Luditz, t. Bohemia, in Saatz; 14 SW. Saatz. Pop. 1,350.

Ludlow, p-t. Windsor co. Vt.; 20 WNW. Windsor, W. 459. Pop. 1,144.

Ludlow, p-t. Hampden co. Mass.; 12 NE. Springfield, 90 WSW. Boston, W. 372. P. 1,246.

Ludlow, p-t. Green co. Ohio; W. 465.

Ludlow, t. Washington co. Ohio. Pop. 295.

Ludlow, (an. *Bravinium*), t. Eng., in Salop; 29 S. Shrewsbury, 142 WNW. London. Lon. 2. 48. W. Lat. 52. 25. N. Pop. 4,150. It is a well built and pleasantly situated town, and was called by the Welch *Dinan*, and *Lhystwasoc*, i. e. the *Prince's Palace*, probably from the castle. It stands at the conflux of the Tem and Gorge, was fortified with walls and towers, and had 7 gates; also a handsome church, with curious painted glass. Ludlow is a corporation, and sends 2 members to parliament. It has a market on Monday. Its chief note arose from its being the place where court for the marches of Wales was kept.

Ludlowville, p-v. Tompkins co. N. Y., in Lansing, W. 362.

Ludschén, t. Prussia; 7 ESE. Marienwerder.

Ludwigsburg, t. Wurtemberg, capital of a district, in the circle of the Neckar; 5 SSE. Stuttgart, 16 S. Heilbron. Lon. 9. 18. E. Lat. 48. 54. N. Pop. 5,470. H. 1,000. It is pleasantly situated on the Neckar, is well built, and contains two Lutheran churches, 1 Calvinist, and 1 Catholic; a royal castle and palace, and is the second royal residence of the kingdom.

Ludwigsburg, t. Pru. Pomerania, on the coast of the Baltic; 5 ENE. Griefswalde.

Ludwigslust, t. Mecklenburg-Schwerin; 22 S. Schwerin. Pop. 2,377.

Ludwigstat, t. Bav.; 13 S. Saalfeld, 14 NW. Lichtenburg. Pop. 660.

Ludwigstein, t. Hesse Cassel; 14 E. Cassel, 16 S. Gottingen.

Ludwigsthal, t. Wurt., noted for its iron forges; about a mile from Duttlingen.

Ludwigwall, t. Prussia; 4 S. Königsberg.

Lueg, or *Jamma*, citadel, Carniola, on the centre of a high mountain, which rises perpendicularly; 6 NW. Cirknitz. This large building stands so in a hole in the rock, that no rain falls on it; notwithstanding which, it has a roof for its defence against the water, which trickles down from the rock.

Lueg, pass, in Salzburg; 2 S. Golling.

Luenz, see *Lienz*.

Luesia, t. Spain, in Aragon; 20 SW. Jaca.

Lufvia, t. Finland; 10 S. Biorneborg.

Lufuna, r. which divides Congo from Angola, and runs into the Atlantic. Lat. 8. 26. S.

Lug, r. Wales, which rises in Radnorshire, passes through Shropshire and Monmouthshire, and runs into the Severn, near Chepstow.

Luga, r. Russia, which runs into the gulf of Finland, 16 W. Kopore.

Luga, t. Russia, in Petersburg, on a river of the same name; 80 S. Petersburg. Lon. 29. 30. E. Lat. 58. 25. N.

Luga, mt. Italy, in Bormio; 10 N. Bormio.

Lugan, famous iron works, Russia, at the confluence of the river Lugan with the Donetz.

Lugano, or *Lauis*, Italian bailiwick, now forming a part of the Swiss canton of Tesin; about 20 miles in length, and 13 in breadth; containing 106 towns and villages, and 53,000 inhabitants, who all profess the Catholic religion. The soil is fertile in pasture, corn, fruit, and silk; olives are produced in great abundance.

Lugano, or *Lauis*, t. Switz., capital of Tesin; 16 NW. Como, 16 SSE. Bellinzona. Lon. 8. 58. E. Lat. 45. 59. N. Pop. 4,351. H. 900. It contains 16 churches, and 6 convents. It is situated on NW. coast of a lake, to which it gives name. It is a place of some trade, and a kind of emporium between Italy and the Grisons.

Lugano, (an. *Ceresius Lacus*), lake, in the central part of the bailiwick of Lyano, east of Lago Maggiore; about 25 miles long, and from 3 to 6 broad.

Lugarben, t. Prussia; 36 SE. Königsberg.

Lugar Nuevo, t. Spain, in Valencia, on the coast; 8 S. Alicant.

Lugde, or *Lude*, t. Pru., in Minden, on the Emmer; 2 SW. Pyrmont, 24 NNE. Paderborn. Lon. 9. 18. E. Lat. 51. 55. N. Pop. 1,635.

Lugdunensis, part of ancient Gaul, extending from Lyons to the ocean, N. of Aquitaine, and S. of Belgica.

Lugdunum, now Lyons.

Lugdunum Batavorum, now Leyden.

Luge, r. Bremen, which runs into the Elbe, 6 NE. Stade. Lon. 9. 33. E. Lat. 53. 37. N.

Lugea Palus, now Cirknitz.

Luggershall, v. Eng., Wilts; 12 N. Salisbury, 57 W. London. Lon. 1. 38. W. Lat. 51. 15. N. Pop. 487. It is an ancient borough by prescription, and sends 2 members to parliament.

Lugnaquilla, mts. Ireland, in the county of Wicklow; 7 ENE. Baltinglass.

Lugny, t. France, in Saône-and-Loire; 6 NE. Cluny, 10 N. Mâcon. Pop. 960.

Lugo, city, Spain, in Galicia, on the Minho; 40 N. Orense. Lon. 7. 34. W. Lat. 43. 0. N. Pop. 4,779. Bp. see. It contains 3 parishes, 4 convents, a seminary, and 2 hospitals. It was called by the Romans *Lucus Augusti*, and was once the metropolis of Spain; the walls are ancient, and from 12 to 15 feet thick. It is at present chiefly celebrated for its warm medicinal springs.

Lugo, t. Italy, in Verona; 8 N. Verona.

Lugo, t. Italy, in the Padua; 10 E. Padua.

Lugo, t. Italy, in Ecclesiastical State; 15 S. Ferrara, 18 W. Ravenna. Pop. 3,000.

Lugos, t. Hungary ; 16 ENE. Gros Warden.
Lugos, t. Hungary, capital of Krassova, on the Temes ; 23 E. Temesvar, 76 SW. Hermanstadt. Pop. 4,585.

Luguvallium, and *Lugubalum*, now *Carlisle*.

Luhe, r. Westphalia, which joins the Ilmenau, near Winsen, in Luneburg.

Luicheu, city, China, in Quang-tong, in a fertile and pleasant country, near the sea. Lon. 110. 8. E. Lat. 28. 58. N.

Luigna, t. Spain, Asturia ; 20 NNW. Oviedo.

Luines, t. France, in Indre-and-Loire, on the Loire ; 6 W. Tours, 6 ENE. Longeais.

Luing, or *Long Island*, one of the smaller Western islands of Scotland, between Scarba and Kerrera.

Luisiana, (*La*), district, Spain, between Carmona and Ecija, lately settled by a company of Germans, who live not far from the high road. Their houses are built at regular distances on one simple model, with an allotment of land to each house.

Luiola, strong town, Angola, on an island about 100 miles from the mouth of the Coanza, fortified by the Portuguese.

Luisnarsburg, t. Sweden, in Westmanland ; 48 NW. Stroemsholm.

Luistre, t. France, in Aube ; 6 NE. Arcis sur Aube, 9 NW. Bar sur Aube.

Luk, t. Bohemia, in Saatz ; 6 E. Carlsbad.

Lukau, t. Moravia, Znaym ; 8 WNW. Znaym. Pop. 385.

Lukavetsi, r. Walachia, which runs into the Alaut, 16 N. Brancovani.

Lukawetz, t. Bohemia, in Czaslau ; 28 SW. Czaslau.

Lukawis Indians, on W. coast of N. America. No. 800.

Luke's Keys, two small islands near the coast of Honduras. Lon. 86. 35. W. Lat. 15. 50. N.

Luki, city, China, in Hou-quang. Lon. 108. 42. E. Lat. 29. 52. N.

Luki, city, China, in Kiang-si. Lon. 116. 18. E. Lat. 27. 43. N.

Lukin, t. Rus. Volhynia ; 56 N. Zytomiers.

Lukinga, t. Samogitia ; 24 N. Miedniki.

Lukoianov, t. Russia, in Niznei Novgorod ; 80 S. Niznei Novgorod. Lon. 44. 20. E. Lat. 54. 58. N. Pop. 938.

Lukomla, t. Rus., Polotsk ; 60 SSE. Polotsk.

Lukow, t. Poland, in Massovia ; 40 N. Lublin, 56 ESE. Warsaw. It has a gymnasium.

Lulea, or *Lula*, s-p. Sweden, in West Bothnia, on N. side of the river Lulea, at NW. extremity of the gulf of Bothnia, with a good harbour ; 68 W. Tornea, 110 NNE. Umea. Lon. 22. 4. E. Lat. 65. 38. N. Pop. 919.

Lulea, (*Old*), t. Sweden, in West Bothnia ; 5 E. Lulea.

Lulea, r. Sweden, which runs into the gulf of Bothnia, 6 ESE. Lulea.

Lules, (*Los*), t. S. A. in Tucuman ; 50 N. St. Miguel de Tucuman.

Lulstoff, t. Berg, on the Rhine ; 6 m. above Duitz.

Lulworth Cove, bay on S. coast of England, and county of Dorset ; 10 E. Weymouth. Lon. 2. 22. W. Lat. 50. 35. N.

Lumampa, t. S. A., in Tucuman ; 90 S. St. Yago Del Estero.

Lumber, t. Spain, Navarre ; 15 N. Sanguesa, 18 E. Pamplona.

Lumberland, t. Sullivan co. N. Y. on E. side of the Delaware, S. of Bethel. Pop. 569.

Lumberton, r. Burlington co. N. Jersey ; 4 SW. Mount Holly.

Lumberton, p-t. & cap. Robeson co. N. C. ; 33 SSW. Fayetteville, W. 381. Lon. 79. 12. W. Lat. 34. 36. N. It contains a court-house, and a few houses.

Lumbier, or *Lombier*, t. Spain, in Navarre ; 3 N. Sangvesa.

Lumbo, t. Benguela ; 120 ENE. Benguela. Lat. 11. 45. S.

Lumbreras, t. Spain, in Leon ; 22 NNW. Civdid Rodrigo.

Lumello, (an. *Lumellum*), t. Piedmont ; 26 SW. Milan, 44 ENE. Turin. Lon. 8. 47. E. Lat. 48. 57. N. Pop. 3,500. It gives name to a district in the duchy of Milan, called the *Lumelline*, on the Gogna ; once the residence of the kings of Lombardy, and now reduced to a village.

Lumhagan, isl. in the straits of Malacca, near the coast of Salengore, 12 miles long and 5 broad ; separated from the continent by a narrow channel, called *The Straits of Lumhagan*. Lon. 101. 24. E. Lat. 2. 54. N.

Lumijocki, t. Finland, in East Bothnia ; 12 SW. Ulea.

Lumio, t. Corsica ; 5 NE. Calvi.

Lumley, t. Eng., in Durham ; 6 N. Durham.

Lummen, t. Brabant ; 5 E. Diest.

Lumo, t. Cuba ; 45 SSW. Havannah.

Lumparen, isl. Russia, E. of Aland, between the Baltic and the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 20. 3. E. Lat. 60. 7. N.

Lumphanan, t. Scot., in Aberdeenshire ; 8 N. Kincardine. About a mile from the church is a cairn called Macbeth's.

Lumpokolskoi, (*Niznei*), t. Russia, in Tobolsk, on the Oby ; 112 ESE. Surgut. Lon. 76. 54. E. Lat. 61. N.

Lumpokolskoi, (*Verchnei*), t. Russia, Tobolsk ; 152 ESE. Surgut. Lon. 78. 22. E. Lat. 60. 54. N.

Lun, t. China, of the third rank, in Hou-quang ; 25 SSE. Tcha-lin.

Lun, or *Lune*, r. Ger., which runs into the Weser, about 16 miles from its mouth.

Luna, t. Spain, in Aragon, taken and burned by the Moors, in 985 ; 20 miles from Saragossa.

Luna, decayed t. Genoa ; 2 S. Sarzana.

Luna, t. Spain, in Aragon ; 22 W. Huesca.

Luna, t. Rus. Grodno ; 16 SE. Grodno.

Lunachi, t. Chili ; 42 ENE. Valparaiso.

Lunaholm, small isl. among the Shetlands. Lon. 1. 16. W. Lat. 60. 44. N.

Lunaguana, t. Peru, Lima ; 80 SSE. Lima.

Lunan, fortress, China, in Yunnan. Lon. 102. 39. E. Lat. 24. 31. N.

Lunan Bay, bay on E. coast of Scot., celebrated as a place of safety against all but E. winds ; 4 S. Montrose. Lon. 4. 27. W. Lat. 56. 37. N.

Lunaness, cape on E. coast of Shetland. Lon. 1. 17. W. Lat. 60. 43. N.

Lunari, r. Chili, which runs into the Pacific ocean, Lat. 30. 30. S.

Lunas, t. Sweden, Nericia ; 14 SE. Orebro.

Lunas, t. France, in Herault ; 6 W. Lodeve.

Lunawara, t. Guzerat ; 50 E. Amedabad.

Luncarty, or *Loncarty*, t. Scot., Perthshire ; 5

N. Perth. Here is one of the most extensive bleaching grounds in Scotland. This place is signalized by the great victory obtained by the Scots over the Danes, in 970.

Lund, t. Sweden, in West Gothland, on the Wenner lake; 36 NNE. Uddevalla.

Lund, or *Lunden*, t. Sweden, in Skonen, and government of Malmöhus, 5 miles from the Baltic; 21 E. Copenhagen; 38 SW. Christianstadt. Lon. 13. 0. E. Lat. 55. 44. N. Pop. 3,224. Bp. see. Here is a university founded in 1666, by Charles IX. which has 15 professors, a botanic garden, an anatomical theatre, a cabinet of curiosities, an observatory and a library of 40,000 volumes. The number of students in 1819 was stated at 600.

Lunda, t. Sweden, in Sudermanland; 10 W. Nyköping.

Lundby, t. Norway, in Aggerhuus, on the Glomme; 60 NE. Christiania.

Lunde, t. Norway, near a lake of the same name; 28 WNW. Christiansand.

Lunde, t. Norway; 17 NW. Skeen.

Lunden, t. Holstein; 24 W. Rendsborg.

Lundie, t. Scot., in Angus; 8 NW. Dundee.

Lundo, t. Finland, in Abo; 8 NE. Abo.

Lundsey, t. Pegu, on W. side of the river Ava; 60 WNW. Pegu. Lat. 18. 30. N.

Lundsje, t. Persia, in Laristan, on the Persian gulf; 100 WSW. Gombroon. Lon. 54. 36. E. Lat. 26. 38. N.

Lundskoron, t. Poland; 18 S. Cracow.

Lundy Island, isl. in the Bristol channel, between England and Wales, about 5 miles long and 2 broad, and surrounded with rocks, so that it has but one entrance, and there scarcely two persons can go abreast. Lon. 4. 38. W. Lat. 51. 16. N.

Lune, t. Han., in Luneburg; 2 N. Luneburg. Pop. 119.

Lune, or *Loyne*, r. Eng., which rises in Yorkshire, and runs into the Irish sea, a few miles below Lancaster. Lon. 2. 49. W. Lat. 53. 57. N.

Lune, r. Eng., which rises in Westmoreland, and runs into the Tees, about 6 miles above Barnard castle.

Luneburg, city, Han., capital of Luneburg, on the Ilmenau; 36 SE. Hamburg, 45 S. Lubeck. Lon. 10. 36. E. Lat. 53. 15. N. Pop. 10,039. H. 1,989. It is surrounded with moats and walls, fortified with towers, and contains 4 churches, 4 hospitals, a gymnasium, and a military school. It has a large trade in horses, 70,000 being brought here annually. It formerly held a leading rank among the Hanse towns; and is still next to Emden the most busy place in the km. of Hanover. The town is not handsome; the streets are dark and narrow, and the houses old fashioned. It has a salt spring, from which salt is manufactured and exported in considerable quantities; and west of the town is a hill from which 20,000 tons of lime are procured annually.

Luneburg, pr. Hanover, bounded N. by the duchy of Lauenburg and the Elbe, E. by the duchies of Brunswick and Mecklenburg, S. by Calenberg and Brunswick, and W. by Bremen, Verden, Hoya, and Calenberg. Pop. 245,976. H. 31,710. Sq. m. 4,231. The soil here is various; along the Elbe, the Aller, the Jetze, and

some other small rivers, are fruitful marsh lands; but other parts of it, to the amount of upwards of 3,000 acres, are sandy; others again consist of immense heaths, others of turf moors, and some are swampy. The tract covered with heaths is called, on account of its barrenness, the Arabia of Germany.

Lunel la Ville, t. France, in Herault; 2½ posts E. Montpellier, 93 S. Paris. Lon. 4. 13. E. Lat. 43. 40. N. Pop. 4,200.

Lunen, t. Pru. Arensburg, at the conflux of the Zesick and Lippe; 20 SSW. Munster. Lon. 7. 37. E. Lat. 51. 36. N. Pop. 1,235.

Lunen, t. Han., Verden; 3 NNW. Rotenburg.

Lunenburg, p-t. Essex co. Vt., on the Connecticut; 58 ENE. Montpelier, W. 562. Pop. 856.

Lunenburg, p-t. Worcester co. Mass.; 25 NNE. Worcester, 45 NW. Boston, W. 452. Pop. 1,209.

Lunenburg, co. S. part of Va., bounded N. by Prince Edward and Nottoway cos., E. by Brunswick co., S. by Mecklenburg co., and W. by Charlotte and Prince Edward cos.; W. 226. Pop. in 1810, 12,265; slaves, 7,155. Pop. in 1820, 10,662.

Lunenburg, t. Nova Scotia, in a county of the same name, on the SE. coast; 27 N. by E. Liverpool, 40 SW. Halifax.

Lunestins, t. Shetland; 12 N. Lerwick.

Luneville, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Meurte; 13 ESE. Nancy, 24 E. Toul. Lon. 6. 34. E. Lat. 48. 36. N. Pop. 10,436. H. 1,300. Chh. 3. Hospital 1. It is well built, situated between the Vesouze and the Meurte, which unite a little below, in a marshy country, which has been drained. In 1801, a peace was signed here between France and Austria.

Lung, t. China, in Quang-si. Lon. 103. 43. E. Lat. 23. 12. N.

Lung, fortress, China, in Chen-si. Lon. 106. 43. E. Lat. 36. 25. N.

Lungon, small isl. on west side of the gulf of Bothnia. Lon. 17. 48. E. Lat. 62. 40. N.

Lungkorcke, t. Prussia; 10 N. Strasburg.

Lungpour, t. Cachar; 15 E. Cospour.

Lungro, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra, inhabited by Greeks; 10 SSW. Cassano. Pop. 2,700.

Lungry, t. Bengal; 36 S. Calcutta. Lon. 87. 35. E. Lat. 21. 58. N.

Lungsarp, t. Sweden, in West Gothland; 57 miles from Gottenburg.

Lungsund, t. Sweden, Warmeland; 25. NE. Carlstadt. Lon. 13. 54. E. Lat. 59. 48. N.

Lunug, small island in E. Indian sea, near the coast of Queda. Lon. 99. 42. E. Lat. 6. 39. N.

Lunka, t. Samogitia; 40 NE. Miedniki.

Luntenburg, or *Brzedslaw*, t. Moravia, Brunn; 36 SE. Brunn.

Lunz, t. Austria; 15 SE. Bavarian Waidhofen.

Lunzenau, t. Saxony, in the lordship of Schonburg, 2 NE. Penig.

Luopiois, t. Finland; 23 N. Tavasthus.

Lupanna, isl. in the Adriatic, near the republic of Ragusa, with a good and safe harbour. The soil is stony, but by the industry of the inhabitants is rendered fertile. The coasts abound with fish.

Lupara, t. Naples, in Molise; 17 NE. Molise.

Lupata, chain of mountains in Africa, and

country of Mocaranga, east of lake Maravi, called by the negroes the Back-bone of the world. Lat. 13. to 17. S.

Lupia, now *Lippe*.

Lupiac, t. France, in Gers; 18 NW. Auch.

Lupiae, now *Lecce*.

Lupo, t. Pru. Pomerania, on a river of the same name; 15 E. Stolpe.

Lupoglavo, t. Istria; 12 W. Fiume.

Lupogla, mt. Bosnia; 12 E. Zvornick.

Lupow, t. Pru. Pomerania, on a river of the same name; 16 N. Butow, 28 ENE. Polnow.

Lupperg, t. Bavaria; 16 NW. Ratisbon.

Lupte, *Hohen*, t. Ger., in Anhalt; 3 W. Zerbst.

Luque, t. Spain, in Cordova; 28 SE. Cordova. Pop. 2,750.

Lura, t. S. A., in the province of St. Martha, on the Madalena; 8 S. Teneriffe.

Luray, p-t. Shenandoah co. Va.; W. 131.

Lurbah, t. Bengal; 20 SSE. Doesa.

Lurcy, t. France, in Allier; 7 ENE. Donjon.

Lurcy Levy, t. France, in Allier; 9 NNE. Cerilly, 9 NNW. Bourbon l'Archambault. P. 2,661.

Lure, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Upper-Saône, near the Ougnon; 3 posts NE. Vesoul, 55 $\frac{3}{4}$ SE. Paris. Lon. 6. 34. E. Lat. 47. 41. N. Pop. 1,928.

Lure, t. France, in Allier; 18 NW. Moulins.

Lurgan, t. Ireland, in Armagh, on the borders of Down; 14 NE. Armagh. It consists chiefly of one long, wide, and neat street. Here is a very large weekly market for cambrics and Irish cloth, manufactured in the neighbourhood, to the amount of about £270,000 a year.

Lurgau, t. Franklin co. Pa. Pop. 1,523.

Lurin, t. Peru, in the jurisdiction of Lima.

Lurkian, t. Persia, in Chusistan; 50 N. Suster, 155 W. Ispahan.

Lurs, t. France, in Lower Alps; 4 NE. Forcalquier, 15 SW. Digne. Pop. 965.

Lury, t. France, in Cher, on the river Arnon; 5 S. Vierzon, 13 W. Bourges.

Lury, or *Luri*, t. Corsica; 13 N. Bastia.

Lus, district, Persia, in E. part of Mecran.

Lus, t. France, in Upper-Pyrenees; 3 SW. Barège, 9 S. Argeliez. Pop. 2,135.

Lusan, t. Buenos Ayres; 30 W. Buenos Ayres.

Lusatia, country and marquisate, Ger., between the Elbe and the Oder; bounded N. by Brandenburg, E. by Silesia, S. by Bohemia, and W. by Saxony. It is about 84 miles long, and 45 wide, and is divided into Upper and Lower, which were formerly distinct states, but became subject to Saxony, and formed a province of that kingdom till 1815, when Lower Lusatia and nearly half of Upper Lusatia were annexed to Prussia. Lower Lusatia is now included in the Prussian governments of Frankfort and Liegnitz, in the provinces of Brandenburg and Silesia.—The Prussian part of Upper Lusatia is also included in the government of Liegnitz.

	Sq. m.	Pop.
Upper Lusatia . . .	2,350	321,465
Lower Lusatia . . .	2,000	143,131
Total . . .	4,350	464,596
Belonging to Prussia . .	3,170	294,717
Belonging to Saxony . .	1,180	169,879
	4,350	464,596

Bautzen is the capital of the Saxon province of Lusatia, or Upper Lusatia. The principal towns in the Prussian part are Gorlitz and Lauban in Upper Lusatia; Cöthbus, Guben, Lubben, and Luckau in Lower Lusatia.—Upper Lusatia forms the southern part, and consists, in a great degree, of a sandy plain; but a mountain ridge, called Wohlische Kamm, runs along the southern frontier, and is connected with the larger ridges of Riesengebirge and Erzgebirg. The rivers which water the country rise from these mountains, and flow into the Oder and Elbe; the principal ones are the Black Elster, Schwarzwasser, Spree, Neisse, Pulsnitz, and Queis. The soil is not fertile, supplying hardly half of what is consumed by the inhabitants. Flax is extensively cultivated. Cattle, horses, and sheep are raised in great numbers. There are considerable forests, and some iron mines, but the chief wealth of the country arises from its numerous manufactures, consisting of woollens, linens, cotton, iron, leather, stockings, hats, gloves, wax, and tobacco.—Lower Lusatia, lying on the north, is less fertile than Upper. A great part of it is covered with moving sands, and on the rivers are several marshes. The rivers are the Oder, Spree, and Neisse. Agriculture is backward. The chief manufactures are woollens and linens.

Lus La Croix haute, t. France, in Drôme; 15 ESE. Die.

Luxchetz, t. Bohemia; 8 SW. Prague.

Lusenuh, t. Hind., in Bahar; 10 N. Chittra.

Lusignan, t. France, principal place of a district, in Vienne; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ posts SW. Poitiers, 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ SW. Paris. Lon. 0. 14. E. Lat. 46. 26. N. Pop. 2,390.

Lusigny, t. France, in Aube; 9 SE. Troyes. Pop. 1,200.

Lusipara, see *Lucipara*.

Lusitania, ancient name of Portugal.

Lusitz, or *Munchbach*, r. Saxony, which passes through the town of Freyberg.

Lusk, v. Ireland, in the county of Dublin; 12 N. Dublin. Here was an abbey.

Luso, r. which rises in the duchy of Urbino, and runs into the Adriatic a little N. Rimini. This is supposed to be the ancient *Rubicon*, famous in the history of Julius Caesar. See *Rubicon*.

Luspa, t. Finland; 28 E. Christinestadt.

Lüss, or *Lussi*, t. Scot., in Dumbarton, on W. coast of Loch Lomond; 13 NNW. Dumbarton.

Lussac, t. France, in Gironde; 6 ENE. Libourne. Pop. 2,032.

Lussac les Châteaux, t. France, in Vienne; 6 W. Montmorillon, 18 SE. Poitiers. Pop. 1,339.

Lussac les Eglises, t. France, in Upper-Vienne; 33 N. Limoges. Pop. 1,298.

Lussan, t. France, in Gard; 9 N. Uzes.

Lussemen, t. Prussia; 18 ESE. Heilsberg.

Lussi, see *Filtré*.

Lussin, (*Grande* and *Piccolo*,) two isls. in the Adriatic, in the gulf of Quarnero, SW. of Cherso, belonging to Austria. Pop. of Grande Lussin, 6,732. Products, olive oil and fruit.

Lussin, see *Lossin*.

Lussinge, t. Savoy; 3 WNW. Bonne.

Lustenau, (*Markt*,) t. Bavaria; 5 SW. Feuchtwang.

Lustenau, t. Tyrol, in Bregentz, on the Rhine ; Pop. 1,800.

Lustensfelden, t. Austria ; 3 E. Lintz.

Lusuc, see *Lucko*.

Lutange, t. France, in Moselle ; 8 SE. Thionville, 11 NNE. Metz.

Lutanger, small island in the E. Indian sea, near S. coast of Mindanao. Lon. 123. 15. E. Lat. 7. 19. N.

Lutaya, one of the smaller Philippine islands, near the island of Panay.

Luteefgur, or *Lutteef-ghur*, t. Hind., in a pass between the mountains of Benares ; 15 SE. Chunar. The air is very unwholesome.

Luteree, t. Hind., Lahore ; 33 N. Jummoo.

Lutetia, now *Paris*.

Luteva, now *Lodeve*.

Lutke, t. Prussia ; 3 E. Johannesburg.

Lutken Dortmund, t. Pru. Arensburg ; 3 S. Castrop.

Lutkenborg, t. Holstein ; 30 N. Lubeck, 55 NNE. Hamburg. Pop. 870.

Luton, t. Eng., in Bedfordshire, celebrated for its manufactures of straw, with a market on Monday ; 20 S. Bedford, 34 N. London. Lon. 0. 23. W. Lat. 51. 54. N. Pop. 3,716.

Luton, t. Bengal ; 13 NW. Kishenagur.

Lutormirsk, t. Poland, on the Ner ; 18 SSE. Leniuz. Pop. 767.

Lutry, t. Switz., in Vaud, on N. coast of the lake of Geneva ; 3 E. Lausanne. Pop. 2,603.

Luttenberg, or *Lutemberg*, t. Stiria, on the river Stantz ; 12 E. Pettau, 100 S. Vienna. Lon. 16. 8. E. Lat. 46. 35. N. Pop. 544.

Luttenberg, (*Ober*,) t. Stiria ; 3 S. Luttenberg.

Lutter, r. Ger., which runs into the Bega, 2 S. Hervorden.

Lutter, r. Ger., which runs into the Lachte, 12 NE. Zelle.

Lutter, t. Ger., in Brunswick, near which Christian IV. king of Denmark, was defeated by the imperialists under general Tilly, in the year 1626 ; 11 NW. Gosslar. Pop. 966.

Lutterberg, t. Han., in Gottingen ; 15 S. Gosslar. Pop. 488.

Lutterberg, see *Lauterberg*.

Lutterhausen, t. Holstein ; 8 Hamburg.

Lutteringhausen, t. Pru. Dusseldorf ; 2 NE. Lennep. Pop. 3,607.

Lutterworth, t. Eng., in Leicestershire, on the river Swift ; 22 N. Northampton, 88 N. London. Lon. 1. 12. W. Lat. 52. 28. N. Pop. 1,845. The market is on Thursday. John Wickliffe, the famous reformer, was rector of this parish, and died here Dec. 31, 1387.

Luttick, see *Liege*.

Lutzelstein, or *Petite Pierre*, t. France, Lower-Rhine ; 24 NW. Strasburg. Pop. 1,018. It is situated on a mountain, and defended by a castle.

Lutzen, t. Pru. Merseburg, containing a citadel ; 9 ESE. Merseburg, 10 WSW. Leipzig. Lon. 12. 8. E. Lat. 51. 16. N. Pop. 1,016. Near this town, in 1632, happened the famous battle between the Swedes and imperialists, in which the former got the better, but at the same time lost their great king Gustavus Adolphus. In May 1, 1813, a great battle was fought here between the French and the Allies ; the latter were

worsted. The whole number slain in the battle was stated at 30,000.

Lutzenreut, t. Bav. ; 3 NNE. Bayreuth.

Luvino, t. Italy, on E. bank of lake Maggiore ; 20 NW. Como, 36 NNW. Milan.

Luvio, t. Finland ; 9 SSW. Biorneborg.

Luxburg, see *Lysburg*.

Luxemburg, pr. Neth., bounded N. by Liege, E. by the Prussian province of the Lower Rhine, S. and SW. by France, and NW. by Namur. Sq. m. 2,291. Pop. 225,945. It is divided into three districts.

Districts.	Pop.	Capitals.
Luxemburg . . .	87,167 . . .	Luxemburg.
Dietkirch . . .	47,074 . . .	Dietkirch.
Neufchateau . . .	91,945 . . .	Neufchateau.

The inhabitants are mostly Catholics ; composed of Germans, French, and Walloons. The rivers are the Moselle, Semoys, Sure, Elese, and Our. The face of the country is very mountainous, being traversed by branches of the Ardennes ; the climate colder than the surrounding countries, the soil much less productive ; the quantity of corn raised not nearly equal to the consumption ; potatoes in great quantities ; flax and some wine : the raising of cattle is an important business, but the great supplies for its traffic are drawn from its forests, which occupy no less than 466,000 acres. Iron is the only important mineral.—The manufactures are not extensive.—Luxemburg was erected, in 1815, by the congress of Vienna, into a grand duchy, and ceded as a compensation for his territory in Germany, to the king of the Netherlands, who in addition to his other titles, takes that of the grand duke of Luxemburg.

Luxemburg, (an. *Augusta Romanorum & Lucis Burgum*,) city, Neth., capital of the above province, on the small river Alsetz ; 16 SW. Treves, 50 SSE. Liege, 130 SE. Brussels. Lon. 6. 9. E. Lat. 49. 37. N. Pop. 9,432. H. 1,500. From the natural abruptness of its situation, and the works by which it is defended, it is one of the strongest places in Europe. It is one of the grand fortresses belonging to the Germanic confederation. It is divided into Upper and Lower Town. The Upper or Old Town is built in the form of a heptagon, and stands chiefly on a steep rock, out of which the fortifications are excavated. The Lower Town is situated in a deep valley. The principal public building is the governor's castle ; there are 4 churches and a hospital ; and manufactures of cloth, stockings, and earthenware ; also iron works. In the town and environs are many remains of Roman antiquities.

Luxeuil, t. France, and principal place of a district, in Upper Saône ; 14 NE. Vesoul, 37 N. Besançon. Lon. 6. 27. E. Lat. 47. 49. N. Pop. 3,080. Near it are some chalybeate springs, and some warm baths.

Luxorein, or *Luxor*, or *Aksorein*, v. Egypt, on the right side of the Nile ; 18 S. Kous. It is situated on a part of the ancient *Thebes*, where are the ruins of a large and magnificent temple supposed to be a part of the sepulchre of Osymanduas. The ruins of Thebes, according to Mr. Brown, extend for 9 miles along the Nile, from Luxor to Carnac, on the east side ; E. and W. they reach to the mountains, a breadth of

8 miles. The river is here 300 yards broad; the circumference of the ancient city must therefore have been above 27 miles. Mr. Brown supposes that the words Luxor and Aksorein are a corruption of El Kussur.—See *Thebes*.

Luya, t. Peru, and capital of a jurisdiction, north of Chachapoyas, bordering on Popayan; 360 N. Lima. Lon. 77. 45. W. Lat. 6. S.

Luz, (*La*), s-p. isl. of Canary; 5 N. Ciudad de los Palmas.

Luzá, r. Russia, which runs into the Dwina, at Ustiug.

Luzara, t. Italy; 16 S. Mantua. Pop. 1,500. In the year 1702, a battle was fought near this town, between the troops of the empire, under the command of prince Eugene, and the French and Spaniards.

Luzarches, t. France, in Seine-and-Oise; 15 N. Paris. Lon. 2. 30. E. Lat. 49. 7. N. P. 1,696.

Luzeburg, t. East Friesland; 2 NE. Norden.

Luzech, t. France, in Lot; 7 WNW. Cahors, 15 S. Gourdon. Pop. 2,430.

Luzerne, p-t. Warren co. N. Y., on the Hudson; 7 SW. Caldwell, 10 W. Sandy Hill, W. 445. Pop. 1,430.

Luzerne, co. NE. part of Pa., bounded N. by Susquehanna co., E. by Wayne co., SE. by Northampton co., and W. by Northumberland, Lycoming, and Bradford cos. It is watered by the E. branch of the Susquehanna. Pop. in 1810, 18,109; in 1820, 20,027. Chief town, Wilkesbarre.

Luzerne, t. Fayette co. Pa., on E. side of the Monongahela; 16 WNW. Union. Pop. 1,610.

Luzille, t. France, in Indre; 9 S. Amboise.

Luzk, see *Lucko*.

Luzy, t. France, in Nyevre; 15 SSE. Moulins en Gilbert, 16 SW. Autun. Pop. 1,607.

Luzzana, t. Italy; 22 S. Mantua.

Luzzi, t. Naples, in Calabria Citra; 4 S. Bisignano.

Lwow, see *Lemberg*.

Lycaonia, country, in SE. part of Phrygia.

Lychen, t. Pru. Potsdam; 40 N. Berlin. Pop. 1,127.

Lycia, country, in SW. part of Asia Minor.

Lyck, see *Lick*.

Lycoming, co. central part of Pa., bounded N. by Potter, Tioga, and Bradford cos, E. by Luzerne co., S. by Northumberland and Centre cos., and W. by Clearfield and M'Kean cos. It is watered by the west branch of the Susquehanna. Pop. in 1810, 11,006; in 1820, 13,517. Chief town, Williamsport.

Lycoming, t. Lycoming co. Pa. Pop. 1,210.

Lycoming Creek, r. Pa., which runs SSW. into the Susquehanna, W. of Williamsport, and E. of Newberry.

Lycopolis, now *Siut*.

Lytos, now *Lassiti*.

Lycus, now *Tosanlu*, and *Nahr el Kelb*,

Lyd, *Lydford*, &c. see *Lid*, *Lidford*, &c.

Lydd, t. Eng., in Kent, a member of the town and port of New Romney, and entitled to the same privileges as one of the Cinque Ports; 4 S. New Romney, 71 ESE. London. Lon. 0. 54. E. Lat. 50. 57. N. Pop. 1,303. It is situated on the coast, near Dungeness; about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the light-house. It has a weekly market on Thursday.

Lyddo, or *Lod*, (an. *Lydda*, *Lud*, and *Diapolis*,) t. Palestine; a little N. of Rama, 12 E. Jaffa. It was a considerable place, but now in ruins.

Lyddon, r. Eng., which runs into the Stour, near Sturminster Newton, in Dorsetshire.

Lydia, or *Mæonia*, country, in W. part of Asia Minor.

Lydowiany, t. Samogitia; 8 NW. Rosienne.

Lyge, t. Norway, near a lake of the same name; 16 NW. Christiansand.

Lygum, t. Denmark, in Sleswick; 14 W. Apenrade. Pop. 600.

Lykins, t. Dauphin co. Pa. Pop. 1,188.

Lyksborg, or *Luxburg*, t. Denmark, Sleswick, on a point of land near the Baltic; 7 NE. Flensborg.

Lyksele, t. Sweden, Umea; 80 SSW. Umea.

Lyman, p-t. York co. Maine; 25 N. York, 88 NNE. Boston, W. 539. Pop. 1,387.

Lyman, p-t. Grafton co. N. H., on the Connecticut; 22 N. Haverhill, W. 543. Pop. 1,270.

Lyme, p-t. Grafton co. N. H., on the Connecticut; 11 NNE. Dartmouth college, W. 503. Pop. 1,824.

Lyme, p-t. New London co. Ct., on east side of the Connecticut, and at its mouth, opposite to Saybrook; 15 W. New London, W. 342. Pop. 4,069. It is a large township, comprising 3 parishes, with 6 meeting houses, 3 for Congregationalists, 2 for Baptists, and 1 for Separatists; also a Methodist society. Here are several good harbours, and a number of vessels employed in the coasting trade. The fishing business here is important, particularly the shad fishery.

Lyme, t. Jefferson co. N. Y., on the St. Lawrence, at its efflux out of lake Ontario, opposite to Grand island; 190 NW. Albany. Pop. 1,724.

Lyme, t. Huron co. Ohio. Pop. 235.

Lyme, or *Lyme Regis*, (an. *Lemane*, and *Lemario*,) s-p. Eng., in Dorsetshire, situated on the coast bordering on Devonshire; 30 E. Exeter, 143 WSW. London. Lon. 3. 8. W. Lat. 50. 43. N. Pop. 1,925. Lyme sends 2 members to parliament, and holds a market on Friday.

Lyme, r. Eng., which for some distance divides the county of Dorset from Devonshire, and runs into the sea, near Lyme.

Lymfjord, or *Lymfirt*, gulf of Denmark, near W. coast of North Jutland, which communicates with the Cattegat, and runs 80 miles inland, widening gradually, and forming several branches; it is separated from the North sea only by a narrow bank. Lon. of the mouth, 10. 20. E. Lat. 56. 59. N.

Lymington, s-p. Eng., in Hants, with a harbour for vessels of considerable burden; 17 SW. Southampton, 97 SW. London. P. 2,378. It sends 2 members to parliament.

Lynchburg, p-t. Campbell co. Va., on south bank of James river; 12 N. Campbell C. H., 12 ENE. New London, 34 SSE. Lexington, 100 W. Richmond, 160 SW. Washington. These distances are expressed in right lines. The distance from Richmond by the road is 120 miles, W. 206. Lon. 79. 22. W. Lat. 37. 30. N. Pop. in 1818, estimated at 5,500. It is situated 20 miles below the great falls, where James river breaks through the Blue Ridge. It

is one of the most flourishing and commercial towns in the state, and contains a court house, a jail, 2 clerks' offices fire proof, a market house, 2 banks, a masonic hall, a Lancasterian school, a female academy, several other literary seminaries, a circulating library, 2 printing offices, which issue, one a weekly, and the other a semi-weekly newspaper, and 3 houses of public worship, 1 for Presbyterians, 1 for Methodists, and 1 for Baptists. There is also in the vicinity a Friends meeting house. A large proportion of the houses are of brick, of 2, 3, and 4 stories. Here is a toll bridge across the river, and also a free bridge. The town contains seven public ware houses, in which from 10, to 12,000 hhds. of tobacco are annually inspected, 4 tobacco manufactories, 5 tobacco stemmaries, 32 stores for dry goods, 31 for groceries, 17 taverns, 8 commission houses, and numerous other establishments for trade and manufactures. There are in the vicinity 3 manufacturing flour mills on an extensive scale, and not far distant there are 3 cotton and woollen manufactories. In the neighbourhood of the town there are four mineral springs.

Lynchburg was established in 1786, and incorporated in 1805. It is built mostly on the declivity of a hill. The surrounding country is rugged, broken, and mountainous, but abounds in fertile valleys, and is populous. This town, from its situation, commands an extensive trade, not only with the western part of Virginia, but extending to the states of North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio. The articles of produce brought to this market consist of tobacco, wheat, flour, hemp, butter, peach and apple brandy, whiskey, cider, iron, lead, beef, live hogs, &c. The produce is conveyed in batteaux down the river to Richmond, which is the depot of all the merchandize passing from Lynchburg, destined to foreign markets.

Lynchburg, p-t. Lincoln co. Ten.; W. 761.

Lyndals, r. Norway, which runs into the sea, 10 NNW. Christiansand.

Lyndeborough, p-t. Hillsborough co. N. H.; 9 NW. Amherst, 36 SSW. Concord, W. 478. Pop. 1,168. In this township there is a mountain 1,450 feet in height.

Lynden, p-t. Caledonia co. Vt.; 12 N. Danville, 42 NE. Montpelier, W. 545. Pop. 1,296.

Lyne, t. Scot., in Peeblesshire, at the conflux of the Lyne and the Tweed; 3 W. Peebles.

Lyne, or *Lynne*, r. Scot., which runs into the Tweed, at Lyne.

Lyne, r. Eng., which runs into the Trent, near Nottingham.

Lyner, or *Lynher*, or *Liner*, r. Eng., in Cornwall, which rises 5 N. Liskeard, and runs into the river Tamar, a little below Saltash.

Lynessville, p-v. Granville co. N. C.; W. 241.

Lynney, t. Eng., in Gloucestershire; 20 SW. Gloucester. Pop. 783.

Lynhaven, bay or harbour on the coast of Virginia, at the bottom of Chesapeake bay. Lon. 76. 7. W. Lat. 36. 58. N. It is between the mouth of James river and Cape Henry. Lynhaven river flows into it.

Lynkhorn Bay, bay on the coast of Virginia, at the bottom of Chesapeake bay, 2 or 3 west Cape Henry. Lon. 76. 6. W. Lat. 36. 56. N.

Lynn, p-t. Essex co. Mass.; 5 SW. Salem, 9 NNE. Boston, W. 445. Lon. 70. 58. W. Lat. 42. 28. N. Pop. 4,515. It contains a bank, a large dying establishment, and 5 houses of public worship, 2 for Methodists, 1 for Congregationalists, 1 for Friends, and 1 for Baptists, and is famous for the manufacture of shoes. No less than 1,000,000 pair of ladies' shoes were made here in 1811. There is a mineral spring in this town, near which is a house for the accommodation of visitors. Its Indian name was *Saugus*. *Lynn Beach*, which connects the peninsula of Nahant to the main land is regarded as a curiosity. See *Nahant*.

Lynn, t. Lehigh co. Pa. Pop. 1,664.

Lynn, or *Lynn Regis*, or *King's Lynn*, t. Eng., in Norfolk; 44 WNW. Norwich, 106 N. London. Lon. 0. 23. E. Lat. 52. 45. N. Pop. 10,095. It is situated about 10 miles from the German sea, on E. bank of the river Ouse, which forms a good harbour, and is divided by four small rivers, over which there are 11 small bridges. The streets are well paved; the modern houses, which are numerous, are well built, but there are still many old and irregular buildings. Some of the public buildings exhibit fine specimens of ancient architecture. It contains various houses of public worship, a custom house, a guild hall, grammar school, library, almshouses, &c. It sends 2 members to parliament. Its trade in wine, coals, and corn is very large; and in iron, deals, timber, and other kinds of merchandize, is very considerable. Two markets on Tuesday and Saturday.

Lynn Canal, inlet on W. coast of N. A., and Upper arm of Cross sound; extending about 60 miles N. from N. extremity of Chatham sound. Lon. of the entrance to the south 225. 12. E. Lat. 58. 12. N.

Lynn, r. Eng., which runs into the Ouse, at Lynn Regis.

Lynnfield, t. Essex co. Mass.; 9 W. Salem, 12 NNE. Boston. Pop. 596.

Lynnville, p-v. Lehigh co. Pa.; W. 197.

Lyoe, small isl. Denmark, near south coast of Fyen. Lon. 10. 10. E. Lat. 55. 3. N.

Lyena, t. Algiers, whither the independent Arabians bring their riches as a place of security, being defended by a warlike tribe, who have withstood the power of the Turks; 106 S. Constantina.

Lyon, r. Scot., which rises in Loch Lyon, and runs into the Tay, 2 ENE. Kenmore.

Lyong, small isl. in the E. Indian sea, near E. coast of Oby. Lon. 128. 14. E. Lat. 1. 39. S.

Lyons, p-t. Ontario co. N. Y.; 15 E. Palmyra, 16 N. Geneva, 24 NE. Canandaigua, 38 E. Rochester, 198 W. Albany, W. 363. Pop. 3,972. The village is situated at the confluence of Mud creek and the outlet of Canandaigua lake, which unite to form the Clyde, and on the border of the Erie canal. The ground on which the village is built slopes to the south-east, and at the lower side of the village, on the margin of the canal, large basins and warehouses are erected. It is a thriving village, with a considerable and increasing trade, and contains a printing office. On the streams above their junction are good mill seats, and several mills are erected.

Lyonnais, before the revolution, a province

of France, about 30 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, now forming a part of the departments of the Rhone and the Loire. The chief city was Lyons.

Lyons, or more properly *Lyon*, (an. *Lugdunum*,) city, France, capital of Rhône, at the conflux of the Rhône and Saône; 190 N. by W. Marseilles, 280 SSE. Paris, 300 ENE. Bourdeaux. Lon. 4. 49. E. Lat. 45. 46. N. Pop. in 1820, about 115,000; before the revolution about 140,000; reduced during the revolution to 80,000. Abp. see. Lyons has long ranked as the second city of France, and in manufactures the first. The Rhone and Saone coming from the northward, approach within less than a mile of each other, flow for several miles nearly parallel, and afterwards unite; on this tongue of land, thus formed by the two rivers, Lyons is chiefly built. It is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and, including some streets on the west side of the Saone, about a mile wide. All this is compact building; but if the scattered streets further to the west, on the heights of Fourviere, be included, the breadth will be 2 miles. All this space is surrounded by ramparts, and the entrances to the city are by 6 gates. There are 7 bridges over the Saone, and 2 over the Rhone.

The situation of the city is delightful, but it has little pretensions to elegance of architecture. The streets cross each other at right angles, but they are in general extremely narrow, and many of them dark and gloomy, except in the new parts of the town, such as the square of *Louis le Grand*, and the quays along the Rhone, where the edifices display considerable elegance. The houses are mostly of hewn stone, generally of 5 or 6 stories, partaking of all the gloominess of the street, and built in a heavy style of architecture, remarkable only for its solidity. There are 4 public squares; one of them styled *La Place de Belcour*, is among the finest in Europe. It is planted with rows of trees, and surrounded with elegant buildings, belonging to the gentry and opulent merchants. There are some fine promenades. Some of the most noted public buildings are the *Hotel de Ville*, and the large hospital called *Hotel Dieu*; the hospital *De la Charite*, capable of containing 3,000 patients; the cathedral of Saracenic architecture, remarkable for a curious clock, the motions of which are extremely complicated; the Episcopal palace, 2 theatres, the arsenal, the exchange, and the mint. There are 47 Catholic churches, and 1 Reformed. It contains an academy with 3 faculties, an academy of sciences, an academy of fine arts, societies of medicine, agriculture, and commerce, a public library of 120,000 volumes, a botanic garden, and cabinets of antiquities, medals, and natural history.

Lyons is particularly noted for its extensive fabrics of silks. In 1789, about 12,000 bales of

raw silk were consumed in France, of which 3-4ths were used at Lyons. The number of looms at Lyons for silk, velvet, gauze, crape, and thread, at the commencement of the revolution, was 9,335; persons employed 58,600; in 1803, only 1,553 looms were employed. Since the restoration, Lyons has, in a great degree, resumed its former activity. The chief articles of manufacture are gold and silver brocade, plain, double, and striped velvet, embroidered taffeta and satin, gold and silver laces or galloons, gauze, ribbons, and silk stockings; also hats, leather, carpets, and coloured paper. In printing and bookselling, Lyons ranks next to Paris. It was formerly computed that of the manufactures of Lyons, one half went to Paris, one fourth to the provinces, the remainder to foreign countries; except in the case of rich stuffs, three fourths of which were sold to foreigners; at present the greater part goes to Paris. The merchants have very extensive connexions, and trade with Spain, Italy, Holland, Switzerland, &c. There are 4 annual fairs, in January, May, August, and November. The neighbourhood of Lyons is one of the most pleasant spots in France, being not only more fertile, but more populous than the vicinity of Paris. Viewed from an eminence, it presents to the eye a succession of villages, chateaux, and country houses, delightfully situated in the midst of lawns, pleasure grounds, and gardens, variegated by hills and dales, woods and vineyards, meadows and cornfields.—Natives, Symphorien Champier, Menestrier, Berserade, Gacon, Jussieu, Terrason, Stella, Vivien, Coysevaux, Coustou, and Audran.

Lyptingen, see *Leiblingen*.

Lyria, see *Liria*.

Lys, or *Lis*, (*La*,) r. France, which rises near Lysburg, in Straits-of-Calais, passes by Aire, St. Venant, Armentieres, Comines, &c., and runs into the Scheldt, at Ghent.

Lys, late dep. France, formed out of Austrian Flanders.

Lysander, p-t. Onondaga co. N. Y.; 20 N. Onondaga, 165 W. Albany, W. 410. Pop. 1,723.

Lysburg, t. France, in Straits-of-Calais; near the source of the Lys, 10 SSW. Aire. P. 1,005.

Lysano, t. Prussia, in Culm; 15 S. Culm.

Lyse, t. Norway; 8 SSW. Bergen.

Lysekil, s-p. Sweden, in W. Gothland; 16 W. Uddevalla.

Lysias, now *Berzeh*.

Lysimachia, now *Hexamila*.

Lysobyki, t. Poland; 20 NNW. Lublin.

Lysone, now *Aglasoun*.

Lyswick, t. Sweden, Warmeland; 34 N. Carlstadt.

Lyser, or *Lyzer*, see *Liser*.

Lystra, t. Lycaonia; 38 S. Iconium.

Lyth, t. Eng., in the N. riding of Yorkshire; 3 NW. Whitby. Pop. 1,037.

Worcester, Joseph Emerson,

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